We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have a Voice in the Appointment of the Electors for each State; and the Electors shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have reached the age of twenty-five Years, and been a Citizen of the United States for seven Years; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a term of Years, and excluding those beyond five Years of Age. But no Person shall be represented in this Congress, unless he be a Citizen of the United States, and thirty Years of Age.

The Congress shall assemble on the first Monday in December, and, in every Session, keep a Journal of their Proceedings, and the Members of both Houses shall be entitled to their Emoluments during their Absences from the Sessions, and while going to and returning from the same.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures thereof, for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves of it, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall thereupon reconsider it. If two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, over the Objection of the President, it shall be a Law. But no Bill of Attainder shall pass without the Consent of the Senate.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Consent of the Senate shall be necessary, shall be presented by the President of that body to the House of Representatives, whereupon that House shall proceed to consider of the same; and if theSenate shall approve of it, it shall become a Law. But no Bill relating to Taxes, Imports, or Duties, and no Bill for raising Revenue shall be passed, unless in the Session of the Year in which, or immediately preceding the Election of the Senators.

Section 4. The Congress shall have the Power to fix the Time of Elections for Senators and Representatives, to issue Writs of Election, to determine the Rules of Procedure, and to风雨 any other Business which may arise while the Congress is sitting. It shall be in the Power of each House to punish its own Members for Contempts and other Breaches of the Rules of its own Chambers. Each House may determine the Rules of Procedure, and punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and with the Concurrence of two-thirds, eject any Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment appear improper. But no Member shall, in any Case, be questioned on the Manner in which he voted, or assented to any Bill.

Neither House, shall, without Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place than that from which they shall be evacuated.

Section 5. The Congress shall have the Power to raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation for that Purpose shall be made for a longer Term than the Session of Congress. No Tax or Duty shall be laid in any State which shall, at the Time of the Adoption of this Constitution, be exclusively within the Jurisdiction of the Indian Tribes; nor shall any Person hold the Office of Senator or Representative and hold a Commodity in any State, or accept of any present of money, or other thing of value, from any person or Society, for any Service rendered by him to any of the United States.

Section 6. The Congress shall have the Power to fix the Times of Holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, to enforce the Laws of the Union, to punish all Crimes against Public Law, and all Controversies rising between two or more States, in any other Case, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and in such Manner as they shall think proper; and they may, at their Discretion, adjourn from Session to Session.
Article II.

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in one President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and be elective by the Congress of the United States. He shall have Power, at any Time, during the Term of his Office, to give his Assent to any Bill, or to Veto any Article of it, by returning it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated: but such Objections shall not be of such a Nature as to delay the passage of the Bill, if the Congress shall, at the Session subsequent to the Return of such Objections, agree to pass the Bill, and shall send it again to the President to be signed by him. If the President shall not sign such a Bill within ten Days ( Sundays excepted ) after it shall have been presented to him, the Congress may proceed to pass the Same into a Law, by signing it within ten Days after such Return, if the Congress shall agree to it.

The President shall, in Case of the Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability of the President, become President.

The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; He shall have Power, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present agree to the same; He shall appoint Ambassadors, other publick Ministers, and Consuls, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate; He shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all Persons appointed under them.

The President shall receive Gifts in灶, and Gifts and present presented to him by any Foreign Power, and shall make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present agree to the same; He shall appoint Ambassadors, other publick Ministers, and Consuls, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate; He shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all Persons appointed under them.

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Article III.

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in which the Constitution, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be involved; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; and to such Cases in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, or the Laws of the United States, sued in any other Court than the said Courts, in which the Constitution and Laws of the United States are applicable, between a State and a Citizen of another State; between Citizens of different States; between a State and Citizens of the same State; between Citizens of the same State claiming under Different Grants of Land, title, or possession; between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

Section 3. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have Original Jurisdiction. In every other Case, in which a Question of Law is precluded by the Constitution, it shall be the exclusive Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Article IV.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and Proceedings, of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings, shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Practical Powers of Congress are vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as are to be established. The Judges both of the supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

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Article V.

Section 1. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Repeal of any Law, by the Pass of two thirds of both Houses, when the Laws shall have been committed to the People, or when the Laws shall have been committed to the People, and shall have arrived at the Time at which they shall be in force.
Article V. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations concerning the Territory, subject to Sections 3 and 4 of this Article and Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Article VI. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations concerning the Territory, subject to Sections 3 and 4 of this Article and Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Article VII. The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States.