

The Constitution of the United States of America

Preamble

Article I - The Legislative Branch

Section 1.	Legislative Power Vested
Section 2.	House of Representatives
Section 3.	Senate
Section 4.	Elections of Senators and Representatives
Section 5.	Rules of House and Senate
Section 6.	Compensation and Privileges of Members
Section 7.	Passage of Bills
Section 8.	<p>Scope of Legislative Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; • To borrow money on the credit of the United States; • To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; • To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; • To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; • To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; • To establish post offices and post roads; • To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; • To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; • To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations; • To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; • To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; • To provide and maintain a navy; • To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; • To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; • To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; • To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;--And • To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.
Section 9.	Limits on Legislative Power
Section 10.	Limits on States

<i>Article II – The Presidency</i>	
Section 1.	Election, Installation, Removal
Section 2.	Presidential Power
Section 3.	State of the Union, Receive Ambassadors, Laws Faithfully Executed, Commission Officers
Section 4.	Impeachment
<i>Article III - The Judiciary</i>	
Section 1.	Judicial Power Vested
Section 2.	Scope of Judicial Power
Section 3.	Treason
<i>Article IV - The States</i>	
Section 1.	Full Faith and Credit
Section 2.	Privileges and Immunities, Extradition, Fugitive Slaves
Section 3.	Admission of States
Section 4.	Guarantee to states
<i>Article V – The Amendment Process [The Bill of Rights - Amendments 1-10]</i>	
Amendment I (1791)	Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. [Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, Petition]
Amendment II (1791)	A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. [Right to Bear Arms]
Amendment III (1791)	No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. [Quartering of Troops]
Amendment IV (1791)	The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. [Search and Seizure]
Amendment V (1791)	No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. [Grand Jury, Double Jeopardy, Self-Incrimination, Due Process]
Amendment VI (1791)	In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. [Criminal Prosecutions - Jury Trial, Right to Confront and to Counsel]

Amendment VII (1791)	In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. [Common Law Suits - Jury Trial]
Amendment VIII (1791)	Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [Excess Bail or Fines, Cruel and Unusual Punishment]
Amendment IX (1791)	The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Non-Enumerated Rights]
Amendment X (1791)	The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. [Rights Reserved to States]

<i>Article VI - Legal Status of the Constitution</i>
Signers
<i>Article VII - Ratification</i>

AMENDMENTS 11 - 27	
Amendment XI (1795)	Suits Against a State
Amendment XII (1804)	Election of President and Vice-President
Amendment XIII (1865)	Abolition of Slavery
Amendment XIV (1868)	Privileges and Immunities, Due Process, Equal Protection, Apportionment of Representatives, Civil War Disqualification and Debt
Amendment XV (1870)	Rights Not to Be Denied on Account of Race
Amendment XVI (1913)	Income Tax
Amendment XVII (1913)	Election of Senators
Amendment XVIII (1919)	Prohibition
Amendment XIX (1920)	Women's Right to Vote
Amendment XX (1933)	Presidential Term and Succession
Amendment XXI (1933)	Repeal of Prohibition
Amendment XXII (1951)	Two Term Limit on President
Amendment XXIII (1961)	Presidential Vote in D.C.
Amendment XXIV (1964)	Poll Tax
Amendment XXV (1967)	Presidential Succession
Amendment XXVI (1971)	Right to Vote at Age 18
Amendment XXVII (1992)	Compensation of Members of Congress

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