We the People

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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 President thereof; and they shall choose their other Representatives and Members of the Senate.

Section 3. Members of the House of Representatives and Senators shall not, during the Time for which they were elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been granted by Law to any Person holding any Office during the Time of his Appointment. They shall not, during the Time for which they were elected, be entitled to any State Office, Gift, or Reward.

Section 4. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, nor represent a District larger than that of any other State.

Section 5. No Senator shall be chosen for less than six Years, and no Senator shall be chosen for more than two Terms.

Section 6. No one Person shall be chosen to more than two Successions of the same Office under the same Constitution, without a space of one Year intervenient.

Section 7. All Debates and Proceedings in either of the Houses, shall be published from time to time.

Section 8. The Senate shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Proceedings of the House of Representatives when the Congress is dissolved, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 9. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker, and such other Officers as they shall think necessary, and they shall also choose a President of their Senate and a Vice-President for the time being, who shall have a Vote when there is any equality of Opinions.

Section 10. No Bill shall be passed into a Law unless it shall have been read the Second and Third Time before the Same shall be passed; and if any Message shall not be returned by the Senate within three Days after it shall be presented to them, the House shall enter the Objection in their Journal, and the Bill shall be re-considered by both Houses, as if they had not been returned.

Section 11. If any Bill shall not have been passed by both Houses, within three Calendar Months after they shall have been presented to them, the House shall in Session inform the People thereof.

Section 12. No Bill shall be passed into a Law, unless passed by a Majority of each House, except in Cases of Incapacity or Vacancy.

Section 13. 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.

Section 14. Every Bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, prior to becoming a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he disapprove, he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objection in their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.

Section 15. If it be passed by a Majority of that House, it shall then be sent, together with an Objection, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by a Majority of both Houses, it shall become a Law.

Section 16. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of appropriations made by Law.

Section 17. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no Person holding any Office under them shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present of Money, or other thing of value, from any Person, or Corporation, unless such as in Money or OTHERWISE.

Section 18. No Person held to服劳役shall be discharged from Service until the Term for which they were elected or appointed shall have expired, unless the Congress shall, in their discretion, or, which is more usual, in the manner prescribed in the body of the Law.

Section 19. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or invasion, the public Safety may require it.

Section 20. No Bill of Attainder or Ex Post Facto Law shall be made.

Section 21. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State.

Section 22. This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Section 23. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all other public Ministers of the United States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.