CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Article I Legislative Branch

Section 1 Congress

- Congress will make all laws
- Divided into 2 houses
 - Senate (upper house)
 - House (lower house)

Section 2 House of Reps

- Term of Office 2 Years
- Qualifications 25 yrs/7 yrs cit/live in district
- Census Reapportionment
- Governor Re-appoints vacancy
- Elect Speaker of House
- Power to impeach

Section 3 Senate

- 2 each state
- 35 yrs old 9 yrs cit. Live
 St.
- VP is Pres of Senate
 Votes in case of ties
- Try impeachment 2/3 convict
 - Chief Justice is judge
 - Remove from office only

Section 4

- Elections determine by States
- Assemble once year
- Each House determines own rules

Section 5 Congressional Rules

- Each house determines
 - Own elections & Rules
- Keep journal
- Need quorum to meet
- Can't adjourn more than 3 days without permission of other house

Section 6 Privileges and Restrictions

- No arrests on way to Congress.
- Only Serve in one House (No other office)
- Pay

Section 7 Bills Become Laws

- Money bills start in House
- House raises money
- Pass House and Senate
- President must sign
- 2/3 Override Pres. Veto
- If Pres <u>neither</u> signs nor vetoes, the bill becomes law

Section 8 Powers of Congress

- House Raise Money
- Tax and Pay debts
- Borrow Money
- Regulate Commerce
- Naturalization
- Bankruptcy
- Coin money

Section 8 Pwr of Cong Continued

- Punish counterfeiters
- Establish Post Office & Roads
- Promote Science
- Patients and Copyrights
- Declare War
- Army and Navy
- Military Courts

Section 8 Power of Congress Continued

- Call up militia
- Train Militia
- District of Columbia
- Elastic Clause
 - Do what ever is necessary and proper

Section 9 Power forbidden to Congress

- No restrictions on Writs of Habeus Corpus
- No Bills of Attainder
- No Ex Post Facto laws
- No Export Taxes

Section 9 Power forbidden to Congress (continued)

- No State Favorites
- Only spend money if law is passed
- No Titles or Nobility
- No new slaves after 1808

Section 10 Powers forbidden to the states

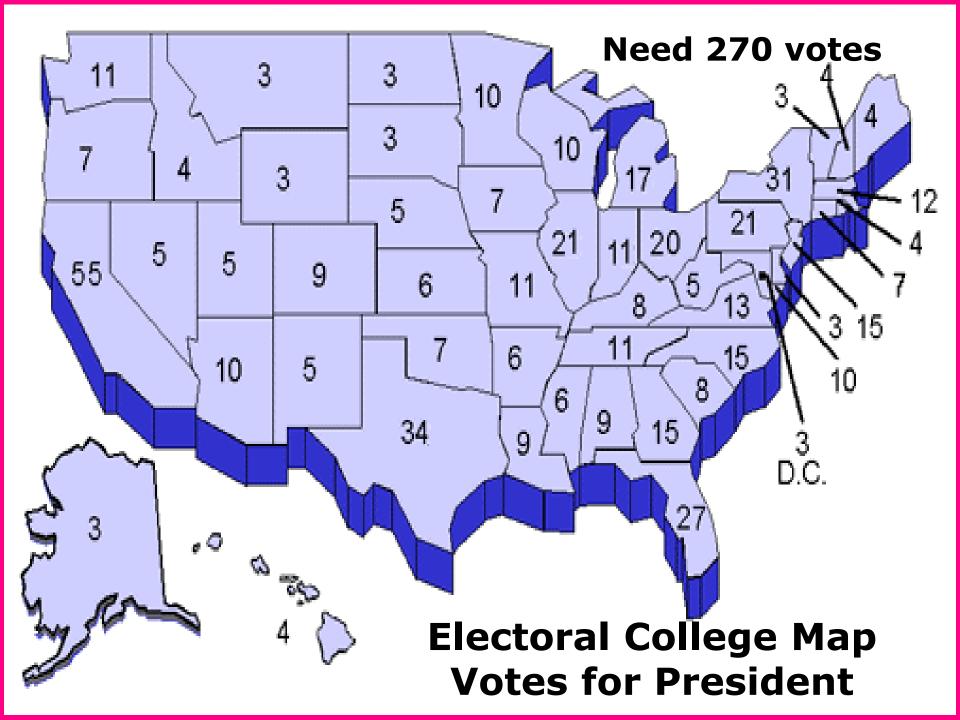
- No Treaties other nations
- No coining money
- No Ex Post Facto/Bills Attainder
- No import duties
- No State Army

Article II

The Executive Branch

Section I President & Vice President

- Term of office (4 yrs)
- Duties
- Electors and Electoral
 College
- Pay
- Oath of Office



Section 1 (continued)

- Qualifications
 - 35 yrs old
 - Born in U.S.
 - Reside 14 years
- Changed by 25 amendment
- Changed by 12 amendment

Section 2 Power of the Pres.

- Commander in chief,
- Pardons and Reprieves
- Heads all gov. departments
- Make treaties
- Appoint Supreme Court
- Appoint Other offices

Section 3 Other Pres. Powers

- Call Congress into session
- Deliver State of the Union
 Section 4 Impeachment
- Can be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors

Article III

Judicial Branch

Section 1

Establishes Supreme Court

 Congress creates inferior courts as needed

Section 2 Judicial Power

- Settles disputes regarding:
 - Constitution
 - Foreign countries
 - Interstate disputes

Section 3

- Defines Treason
- Defines punishments

Judicial Review

- Chief Justice John Marshall declared a law passed by Congress was unconstitutional
- Supreme Court could strike down laws that did not follow the Constitution

Article IV Relations Among the States

Section 1 Recognize each others acts

- Each state must accept the laws of other states
- Respect each others records and court decisions

Section 2 Citizen rights in other states

- In another state you have rights of those citizens
- Can be extradited for crimes
- 13 amendment changed

Slaves and indentured

servants could not escape to
another state

Section 3 New States

- Congress admits
- Congress gives or sells public land

Section 4 republican Gov.

 Every state guaranteed republican form of government

Article V

Amending the Constitution

Art 5

Propose change

- 2/3 both houses of congress
- 2/3 states ask for convention

Ratify change

- 3 / 4 State governments
- 3 / 4 States in convention

Article VI National Supremacy

Art VI

- All debts and treaties made by congress are binding
- Constitution is highest law of the land
- Federal and State officials must support constitution

Article VII

Ratification

When 9 states ratify the constitution it is the law of the land.

Thanks for your attention!