

We the People of the United States, in order to insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare 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.

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 the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall 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 Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of seven Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New York, and New Jersey, shall be entitled to choose three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen Representatives respectively, until such Enumeration shall be made.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Electors in that State shall have the sole Power to choose new Representatives, who shall have the same Qualifications, and shall hold the same Powers, Privileges, and Immunities as Representatives chosen by the People.

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

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clases; the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, the Electors in that State shall have the Power to choose new Senators, who shall have the same Qualifications, and shall hold the same Powers, Privileges, and Immunities as Senators chosen by the People.

Section 4. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the President, whom he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do Business, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner as they shall by Law provide; and may swear or affirm the Members present before they proceed on Business.

Section 6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to confirm and reject Appointments to all Offices of Honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States, which shall be nominated by the President and Judges of the Supreme Court, which shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Section 7. The President and Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold Office during their respective Terms; but the President may be re-elected, and may exercise the Powers and execute the Duties of the Office until a new President shall have taken Oath of Office.

Section 8. The President shall hold Office for a Term of Years, and shall be eligible for a second Term, but no Person shall be elected President who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 9. The President shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint and dismiss Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are in his Power; but he shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except Treason, Murder, and Adultery; and he shall receive such Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, as may be sent to him; and he shall take Oath of Office before he enter on the Duties of his Office.

Section 10. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except Treason, Murder, and Adultery; and he shall receive such Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, as may be sent to him; and he shall take Oath of Office before he enter on the Duties of his Office.

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Section 10. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except Treason, Murder, and Adultery; and he shall receive such Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, as may be sent to him; and he shall take Oath of Office before he enter on the Duties of his Office.

Section 11. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except Treason, Murder, and Adultery; and he shall receive such Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, as may be sent to him; and he shall take Oath of Office before he enter on the Duties of his Office.

Section 12. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except Treason, Murder, and Adultery; and he shall receive such Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, as may be sent to him; and he shall take Oath of Office before he enter on the Duties of his Office.



Test your knowledge

United States Constitution Quiz

1. What state did not send any delegates to the Constitution Convention in 1787?

- a. Georgia
- b. New Hampshire
- c. Rhode Island
- d. South Carolina



2. What is the only provision of the Constitution that cannot be amended?



Note: Article V, in describing the amendment process, stipulates that “no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.”

- a. The provision that the president be thirty-five years or older at the time of the president’s election.
- b. The provision that each state must have equal representation in the U. S. Senate.
- c. The provision that the Supreme Court have nine members.
- d. The provision that prohibits granting titles of nobility.

3. What is the longest possible time a person can serve as president?

a. 4 years

c. 10 years

b. 8 years

d. 12 years



4. Prior to the Ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920, which choice of the following was true?

- a. Women did not have the right to vote for president
- b. Women in certain states had the right to vote for president
- c. All women had the right to vote for president
- d. Women married to business owners had the right to vote for president



5. Electors in each state are assigned to a presidential candidate based upon



- a. Winner takes all
- b. Proportion of the popular vote the candidate wins
- c. Whatever the formula the state decides
- d. None of the above.



6. What was the first state to ratify the Constitution?

a. New York

c. Delaware

b. Massachusetts

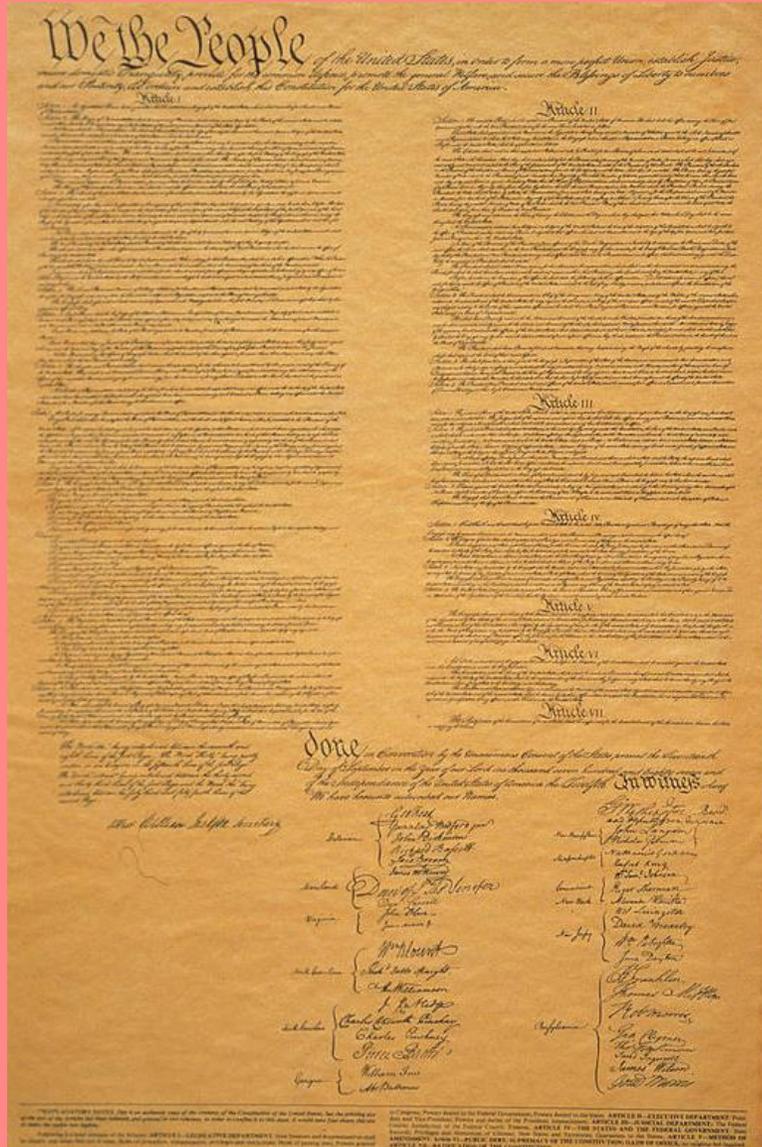
d. Virginia

7. Which amendment abolished slavery?

- a. The 12th Amendment
- b. The 14th Amendment
- c. The 13th Amendment
- d. The 18th Amendment



8. Before the U. S. Senate was subject to popular elections, how were senators chosen?



- a. Senators were chosen by their respective state legislature
- b. Senators were nominated by state governors and confirmed by the president
- c. Senators were nominated by the president and confirmed by the House of Representatives
- d. Senators were elected by the electoral college

9. An amendment becomes part of the Constitution when it is ratified by:
 - a. A majority of the Senate
 - b. Two-thirds of the House of Representatives
 - c. Three-fourths of the Congress
 - d. The legislatures of three-fourths of the states



10. After the Constitutional Convention completed their work, George Washington on behalf of all the delegates wrote to Congress a Letter of Transmittal which

a. Outlined how the Constitution should be read to the people

b. Declared the Constitution would replace the Articles of Confederation

c. Laid out for Congress what should happen next: that the Constitution should be presented to the states

d. Organized the electoral college so a president could be elect



