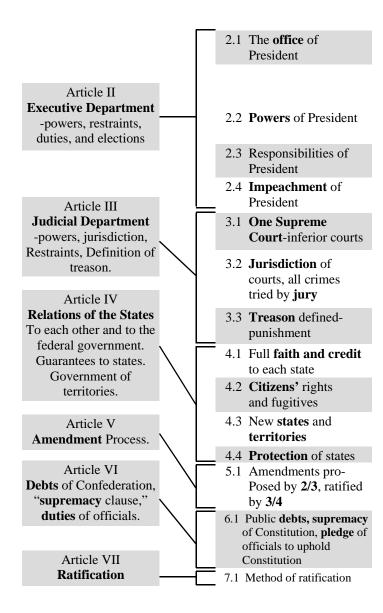
Article 1 Legislative Department -organization, powers, restraints.	1.1 All lawmaking power in Congress	1.1 All lawmaking power in 2 houses, Senate and House of Representatives
	1.2 House of Represen- tatives	1.2.1 Election to the House1.2.2 Qualifications for members of House1.2.3 Representations and taxes apportioned by population1.2.4 Vacancies1.2.5 Power of impeachment in House
	1.3 Senate	 1.3.1 Senate membership, terms of office 1.3.2 1/3 of Senate elected every 2 years; how vacancies filled 1.3.3 Qualifications of Senators 1.3.4 Vice President is President of Senate 1.3.5 Other officers 1.3.6 Trials of impeachment in Senate 1.3.7 Penalty of impeachment convictions
	1.4 Elections and meet- ings for both houses	1.4.1 Elections 1.4.2 Congress to meet annually
	1.5 Rules for each house	1.5.1 Organization and independence of each house of Congress1.5.2 Rules of proceedings1.5.3 Journals of each house1.5.4 Detailed and the second seco
	1.6 Rights and duties of Congressmen	1.5.4 Restrictions on adjournment1.6.1 Pay and privileges of members1.6.2 Prohibitions on members
	1.7 Making Laws	1.7.1 Revenue bills to originate in House1.7.2 How bills become law1.7.3 How orders, resolutions become law
	1.8 Powers granted to Congress	 1.7.5 How orders, resolutions become taw 1.8.1 Collect taxes to pay debts and provide for common defense and general welfare 1.8.2 Borrow money on credit of U.S. 1.8.3 Regulate commerce with nations, among states and Indian tribes 1.8.4 Establish rules and laws of naturalization and bankruptcies 1.8.5 Coin money, regulate value, fix weights and measures 1.8.6 Provide for punishment of counterfeiting 1.8.7 Establish post office and post roads 1.8.8 Promote sciences and arts by securing rights of authors and inventors 1.8.9 Establish inferior courts to the Supreme Court 1.8.10 Define and punish piracies and felonies 1.8.11 To declare war 1.8.12 To raise and support armies 1.8.13 To raise and support a navy 1.8.14 To make rules governing land and naval forces 1.8.16 To provide organization of militia 1.8.17 To govern seat of government [Washington, D.C.] and other federal lands 1.8.18 To make laws necessary for carrying our foregoing powers ["Elastic Clause"]
	1.9 Powers forbidden to Congress	 1.9.1 No prohibition of slavery before 1808 1.9.2 Habeas corpus guaranteed 1.9.3 No bills of attainder or ex post facto lands 1.9.4 No direct tax [see 16th Amendment] 1.9.5 No taxes on states' exports 1.9.6 No preference in commerce for one state over another 1.9.7 No spending without appropriation by law 1.9.8 Titles of nobility prohibited
	1.10 Powers forbidden to states	 1.10.1 No treaties, letters of marque or reprisal, coining of money, bills of credit; no bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, titles of nobility 1.10.2 No duties on imports, exports except with Congress' approval 1.10.3 No duty on tonnage, troops, ships of war, agreements with other states, or war without Congress' approval



Bill of Rights

- 1. Freedom of religion, speech, press; right of assembly, petition
- 2. Right to keep and bear arms
- 3. Limitation on quartering of soldiers
- 4. Limitations on searches and seizures
- 5. Protection of accused in capital crimes
- 6. Right to speedy trial of accused by impartial jury
- 7. Trial by jury in civil suits
- 8. Excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishments forbidden
- 9. This enumeration of rights does not deny other rights retained by people
- 10. Un delegated powers reserved to the states and the people

Amendments 11 - 27

- Exemption of states from federal suits by citizens of another state (1798)
- 12. New method of electing President and Vice President (1804) (Supersedes part of Art. I, sec. 2.)
- 13. Slavery prohibited (1865)

		President's and Vice President's term of office
		Who appoints electoral college Time of electoral vote
		Qualifications of President
		Vacancy and line of succession
		Salary of President
	2.1.7	Oath of Office
		Military and civil duties
		Making treaties and appointing officers
		Filling vacancies during recess of Congress
	2.3	Give state of the Union information; may specially convene Congress and adjourn in cases of disagreement; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws
	2.4	President may be impeached for treason, bribery, or high crimes and misdemeanors
	3.1	Judicial power in one Supreme Court and in inferior courts prescribed by Congress; judges hold office during good behavior
	2.0.1	
		Areas of jurisdiction
	3.2.2	Original and appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court; congress can limit appellate jurisdiction
	3.2.3	Rules respecting trials
		Treasongiving aid and comfort to enemies
		Congress to declare punishment
	4.1	Full faith and credit given in each state to public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of all other states
	4.2.1	Equal privileges for all citizens
		Extradition of criminals
	4.2.3	Fugitive slaves to be returned [now obsolete]
		Creation and admission of new states
1		Congressional power over public lands
	4.4	Protection and republican government guaranteed to states
	5.1	Amendments proposed by 2/3 of both houses or by constitu- tional convention called by 2/3 of states; ratified by 3/4 state
		legislatures or by 3/4 state conventions
	6.1.1	Public debts under Articles of Confederation to be assumed and paid
	6.1.2	Supreme law of land defined
	612	Duty of federal and state officials to unhold Constitution, no

- 6.1.3 Duty of federal and state officials to uphold Constitution; no religious test required
- 7.1.1 Constitution takes effect when 9 states approve
- 14. 1. Guarantee of due process and equal protection of all citizens
 - 2. Apportionment of Representatives in Congress (Supersedes part on Art. I, sec. 2.)
 - 3. Statue of public officials engaged in insurrection
 - 4. Status of Civil War debts (1868)
- 15. Protecting of Voting rights (1870)
- 16. Income tax (1913)
- 17. Election of Senators by the people; senatorial vacancies (1913)
- 18. Prohibition of intoxicating liquors (1919) (Repealed in 1933)
- 19. Women's suffrage (1920)
- Abolition of "lame duck" session in Congress--change in date of assembly (1933)
- 21. Repeal of Prohibition (1933)
- 22. Limitation of President to two terms of office (1951)
- 23. Right of people in District of Columbia to vote for electors of President and Vice President (1961)
- 24. Failure to pay taxes not a restriction on federal voting rights (1964)
- 25. Succession to the Presidency in case of vacancy or disability (1967)
- 26. Suffrage extended to 18, 19, 20-year-olds in all state, local, and federal elections (1971)
- 27. No pay increase for Senators and Representatives during current term of office.