

LOOKING DEEPER AT PHILOSOPHY

ARTICLE I, A

- a. 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.
- b. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states...
- c. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

ARTICLE I, C

- a. Congress shall have the power... To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes...
- b. 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... No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* Law shall be passed.
- c. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States...

ARTICLE I, B

- a. ...and for any speech and debate in either House, they (Senators and Representatives) shall not be questioned in any other place.
- b. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States...
- c. [If the President vetoes a law, it] shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

ARTICLE II

- a. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.
- b. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress...
- c. He 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 ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States...

ARTICLE III

- a. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.
- b. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, ...to controversies between two or more states.
- c. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.

ARTICLE VI AND VII

- a. This Constitution...shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.
- b. ...no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.
- c. The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLE IV AND V

- a. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.
- b. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government...
- c. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution...or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments...