## United States Constitution of America 1789 of the 2

provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, United States of America. Posterity, do ordain and and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more establish this Constitution for the our

## Article I

Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a

## The House of Representatives shall be

- attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Members chosen every second Year by the People of the Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have
- be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected,
- the several States which may be included within this Union, 3: Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons. according to their respective Numbers, which shall be

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done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

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 VII

several 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 Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the the United States.

shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or 2: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which 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.

the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before as under States under this Constitution, Confederation. United

## Article VI

ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall

Election to fill such Vacancies. State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs 4: When vacancies happen in the Representation from any of

5: The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

composed of

six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for 1: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two

at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may shall then fill such Vacancies. of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into 2: Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which by be

the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant 3: No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to

affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be domined of its count Suffrage in the Senate Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, several Mode

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened)

2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of

Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

## 1: New States may be admitted by the Congress into this

Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the

4: The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally

States when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a

Members present. is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States 6: The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on of the

according to Law. subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and 7: Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further

## Section 4

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

unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day. and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December 2: The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year

shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and

deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article V against domestic Violence.

> 1: The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.
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> 2: A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other

Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State 3: No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the

having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in

the Effect thereof.

Section 2

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

Article IV Section 1

them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or the United States, or of any particular State. Section 4

committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or 1: Treason against the United States, shall consist only in giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same 2: The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of

overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person

Article III

during their Continuance in Office. their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one

Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and

Citizens or Subjects. between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between Citizens of different States, -between Citizens of the States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;— States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more

Cases before mentioned, and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the 2: In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other the supreme Court shall have

3: The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where

States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions 3: The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other present concur, and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators 2: He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the 4: To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform 10: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the 11: To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout 12: To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation 8: To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; 9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; 2: To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations; 7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads; Pardons for Offences against the United several States, and with the Indian Tribes; and current Coin of the United States; 13: To provide and maintain a Navy; land and naval Forces; the United States; Crimes States; and 12 Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall and under such Penaiurs as variance the Rules of its Proceedings, 2: Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, with the 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Bill which shall have passed the House of to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations Continuance in Office. created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased the Authority of the United States, which shall which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under 2: No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time not be questioned in any other Place. Section 6 shall be sitting. days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three 4: Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal. of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member. Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized before it become a Law, presented to the President of the United States; If he approve shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which 3: Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary 1: The Senators and Representatives shall receive 1: All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of. 2: Every Bill which shall have Representatives and the Senate, shall, prescribed in the Case of a Bill. Amendments as on other Bills Case it shall not be a Law. have been Section 8 for be l

15: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for 6

Conviction of,

Bribery, or

1: The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and

Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; 11

The Person having the greatest Number of

Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than Votes shall be the President, if such Number be Majority of the then be counted. Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of 3: The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by States, shall be appointed an Elector. Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to

be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to 2: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the the whole

Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case 6: In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of within the United States. the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice of the

shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution. 5: No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. 4: The Congress may determine the Time of chusing

7: The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services. a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other diminished during the Period for which he shall have been non extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the

which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the following Oath or Affirmation:-" I do solemnly swear (or 8: Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take Emolument from the United States, or any of them. and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States

protect and defend the Constitution of the United States

Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline

Ballot the Vice President.

who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by

Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes;

the

States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

grant Reprieves and

17: To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; -And

18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. 5: To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign 6: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Section 9 th of

hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such 1: The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

3

suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the 2: The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not public Safety may require it. Jo

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.5 Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed 4: No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. to be taken.

5: No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

of कु ठ 6: No Preference shall be given by any Regulation Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

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Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular public Money shall be published from time to time.

8: No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10

or Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation Alliance, enter into any Treaty, of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. 1: No State shall

2: No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and

Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless 3: No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit Revision and Controul of the Congress.

Article 11

Section 1

1: The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the

## **Instructions**

- 1. Start with the first sheet. Pay attention to the numbers in the bottom right corner of each page, which are reflected here:
- 2. Fold vertically (hot dog style)
- 3. Fold horizontally (hamburger style)
- 4. Keep folding into quarters until all "pages" have creases
- 5. Unfold and lay flat
- 6. Cut along the red line
- 7. Fold vertically

Pg2	Pg I (Cover)
Pg 3	Pg 16
Pg4	Pg 15
Pg 13	Pg 14

- 8 Hold "pg 1" and "pg 2" together and "pg 14" and "pg 13" together. Push so that the middle pages accordion apait into a diamond shape
- 9. Finish folding so that all pages are between "pg 1" and "pg 16"
- 10. Repeat steps 1-9 with the second sheet. When you finish folding the second sheet, all pages should be between "pg 5" and "pg 12"
- 11. Once you have two booklets, insert the second booklet into the first between "pg 4" and "pg 13"
- 12 Staple the second booklet into the first along the spine