

The U.S. Constitution “Road Map”

Article	Section	Clause
I. Legislative Department	1.1 Lawmaking power	1.1.1 All lawmaking power in Congress, consisting of Senate & House
	1.2 House of Representatives	1.2.1 Election to the House / 2 year terms
		1.2.2 Qualifications for members of the House
		1.2.3 Representation and taxation apportioned by population
		1.2.4 Filling vacancies
		1.2.5 House given power of impeachment / selecting officers
	1.3 Senate	1.3.1 Two Senators per state / 6 year terms
		1.3.2 1/3 of Senate elected every 2 years / filling vacancies
		1.3.3 Qualifications for Senators
		1.3.4 Vice President is Pres. of Senate w/tie-breaking vote
1.3.5 Selecting officers of the Senate		
1.3.6 Power to try impeachments – requires 2/3 majority		
1.3.7 Limits on penalties for impeachment		
1.4 Elections and frequency of meeting for both houses	1.4.1 Election process for House & Senate	
	1.4.2 Congress shall meet at least annually	
1.5 Rules for each house	1.5.1 Each house to judge own elections & compel attendance	
	1.5.2 Rules of proceedings / punish or expel own members	
	1.5.3 Journal of proceedings to be kept and published	
	1.5.4 Adjournment (+ 3 days) requires consent of other house	
1.6 Rights and duties of Congressmen	1.6.1 Pay and privilege from arrest for Congress	
	1.6.2 Prohibition on holding multiple offices	
1.7 Making laws	1.7.1 All revenue bills originate in the House	
	1.7.2 Process for a bill to become a law	
	1.7.3 Passing congressional orders, resolutions and votes	
1.8 Powers granted to Congress	1.8.1 Raise money for paying debts, providing for common defense and general welfare	
	1.8.2 Borrow money on credit of the United States	
	1.8.3 Regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the states, and with the Indian tribes	
	1.8.4 Establish rules of naturalization / laws on 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 offices and post roads	
	1.8.8 Secure rights of authors and inventors	
	1.8.9 Establish courts inferior to Supreme Court	
	1.8.10 Define and punish piracies and felonies	
	1.8.11 Declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal	
	1.8.12 Raise and support armies, funding limited to 2 years	
	1.8.13 Provide and maintain a navy	
	1.8.14 Make rules governing land and naval forces	
	1.8.15 Call forth militia	
	1.8.16 Organize militia, control left to states unless called	
	1.8.17 Control land for nation’s capitol & limited land power	
	1.8.18 Make laws necessary for execution of foregoing powers	
1.9 Powers forbidden to Congress	1.9.1 No prohibition of slavery before 1808	
	1.9.2 Protection of Habeas Corpus	
	1.9.3 Prohibition on bills of attainder and ex post facto laws	
	1.9.4 No direct tax (changed by 16 th 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 congressional appropriation	
	1.9.8 No titles of nobility	
1.10 Powers forbidden to states	1.10.1 No treaties, letters of marque or reprisal, coining money, bills of credit, bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, titles of nobility, establishing anything but gold & silver coin as money	
	1.10.2 No duties on imports or exports without consent of Congress	
	1.10.3 No duty on tonnage, keeping of troops or ships in times of peace, agreements with other states or foreign powers, or war unless attacked	

Article	Section	Clause
II. Executive Department	2.1 The office of President	2.1.1 4 year term for President and Vice President
		2.1.2 Appointment of electoral college & who is eligible
		2.1.3 Process of electoral college voting (changed by 12 th Amendment)
		2.1.4 Time of electoral vote
		2.1.5 Qualifications for office of President
		2.1.6 Replacement of President mid-term (changed by 25 th Amendment)
2.1.7 Pay and limits to compensation		
2.1.8 Presidential oath of office		
	2.2 Powers of the President	2.2.1 Military duties, executive departments, pardons for offenses
		2.2.2 Making treaties, appointment of officers
		2.2.3 Filling vacancies during recess of the Senate
	2.3 Other duties of the President	2.3.1 State of the Union report, direct Congress to convene or adjourn, receive ambassadors, execute laws
	2.4 Impeachment of President	2.4.1 President, Vice President, and civil officers may be removed from office upon conviction of treason, bribery, high crimes and misdemeanors
III. Judicial Department	3.1 Supreme & inferior courts	3.1.1 Judicial power in Supreme Court & inferior courts established by Congress, judges hold their office during times of good behavior
	3.2 Jurisdiction of courts	3.2.1 Jurisdiction of courts (changed by 11 th Amendment)
		3.2.2 Cases where Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, Congress has power to limit appellate jurisdiction
		3.2.3 All crimes, other than impeachment, to be tried by jury
	3.3 Punishment and definition of treason	3.3.1 Treason is giving aid and comfort to enemies
		3.3.2 Congress shall declare punishment for treason
IV. Relations between States and with the Federal Government	4.1 States to give recognition to actions of other states	4.1.1 Full faith and credit given in each state to public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of other states
	4.2 Interstate rights of citizens, criminals, & fugitives	4.2.1 Equal privileges and immunities for all citizens regardless of state
		4.2.2 Criminals to be extradited upon request of Governor
		4.2.3 Fugitive slaves to be returned (changed by 13 th Amendment)
	4.3 New states and federal territory	4.3.1 Congress to determine creation and admission of new states
4.3.2 Congressional power over federal territory and property		
	4.4 Protection of states	4.4.1 Protection and republican government guaranteed to every state
V. Amendments	5.1 Amendments proposed by 2/3, ratified by 3/4 majorities	5.1.1 Amendments proposed by 2/3 of both houses, or by a convention applied for by 2/3 of state legislatures, ratified by 3/4 of state legislatures or by 3/4 of state ratifying conventions
VI. Past debts, Constitution supreme, oath of office	6.1 Past debts valid, supremacy clause, oath of office required	6.1.1 Past public debts to be honored by new government
		6.1.2 Constitution and constitutional laws & treaties to be supreme law
		6.1.3 All federal and state officials to swear oath to uphold this Constitution, no religious test required.
VII. Ratification	7.1 Process of ratification	7.1.1 Ratification of conventions of 9 states to enact this Constitution

AMENDMENTS

Bill of Rights

- Freedom of religion, speech, press, right of assembly, petition
- Right to keep and bear arms
- Limitation on quartering soldiers
- Limitation on searches and seizures
- Protection of accused in capital crimes
- Right to speedy trial by impartial jury
- Trial by jury protected, no double-jeopardy
- Excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishment prohibited
- Enumeration of rights does not mean there are not other rights
- Powers not given to Federal reserved to states or people

Other Amendments

- Exemption of states from federal suits by citizens of another state, or foreign states
- New method of electing President and Vice President
- Slavery prohibited

- US citizen defined, due process and equal protection to all
- Representation in U.S. House modified
- Those guilty of sedition & rebellion barred from public office
- Dealing with debts from Civil War / 14. 5. Power to enforce
- Voting rights guaranteed to all races, colors, & prior slaves
- Power to tax incomes given to Congress
- Senators to be popularly elected, no longer represent the states
- Prohibition of intoxicating liquors (changed by 21st Amendment)
- Voting rights guaranteed to women
- Duration of "lame duck" Congress reduced
- Repeal of prohibition, control given to states
- President limited to two terms of office
- Washington D.C. given electors for presidential election
- Voting rights are not conditional upon paying taxes
- Method to fill vacancy in office of President modified
- Voting rights extended to all citizens 18 years or older
- Pay increase for both houses of Congress must wait until next term