* **OUR LIVING CONSTITUTION**
* **ITS PURPOSE, STRUCTURE AND RELEVANCE**
* **1. constitutional convention**
* Delegates met in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1787 to amend the Articles of Confederation
* They soon made a critical decision: to ignore the Articles and write a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* These delegates (now called “framers”) had 5 main purposes they wished to achieve
* **2. PURPOSES OF THE CONSTITUTION**
* 1) Establish Legitimacy
* Framers wanted to establish the new governments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Was the government legitimate? Yes!
* Thus. . .”***We the*** ***people*** do ordain and establish this Constitution.”
* **3. PURPOSES OF THE CONSTITUTION**
* 2) Create appropriate structures
* The framers were committed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* They created the Congress, the Presidency, and the Judiciary
* The framers also believed an important role for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was crucial
* **4. PURPOSES OF CONSTITUTION**
* 3) Describe and Distribute Power
* The framers described the
* Legislature’s power in Article 1 (8)
* President’s power in Article 2 (2,3)
* Judicial power in Article 3
* State’s power in Article 4
* **5. PURPOSES OF THE CONSTITUTION**
* 4) Limit Government Powers
* The framers next sought to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the powers of the very structures they had created
* They also listed functions unique to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **6. PURPOSES OF CONSTITUTION**
* 5) Allow for Change
* The framers wanted to make sure the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could change with the times
* But they did not want change to the most basic structures and rules of government
* Thus, Article 5 allows for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **7. THE BASIC STRUCTURE**
* The Constitution has 3 basic parts
* 1) ***Preamble:*** Explains the reason for the Constitution
* 2) ***Articles 1-7:*** Provides the outline for the 3 branches of government and state & federal powers
* 3) ***Amendments:*** Includes the Bill of Rights and 17 other “changes” total?
* **8. PREAMBLE**
* **9. ARTICLE 1. THE LEGISLATURE**
* ***Section 1: Congress***

The following powers are the legislatures – which is the Congress of the U.S.: - a House of Representatives and a Senate

* **10. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 2  
  THE HOUSE OF REPS**
* ***Sect. 2, 1***: Elected every 2 years (Thus, reps have 2 year terms)
* ***Sect. 2, 2***: Qualifications include 25 years old, 7 year citizen of U.S., and must be a resident of the state that elected them
* ***Sect 2, 3***: Number of reps based on population (30,000 residents = 1 rep)
* **11. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 2 HOUSE OF REPS**
* ***Section 2, 4***: Vacancies – to fill a vacancy the state issue writs of election (new election is held)
* ***Section 2, 5***: House members shall choose their Speaker (leader) and other officers & shall have sole power of impeachment (removal)
* **12. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 3 THE SENATE**
* ***Section 3, 1***: The Senate shall have two Senators from each state for six year terms
* ***Section 3, 2*** : Terms for 1/3rd of the Senators will be up every two years (To avoid ALL Senators running for election at one time)
* **13. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 3 THE SENATE**
* ***Section 3, 3*** : Qualifications – 35 years old, 9 years a citizen, and a resident of the state
* ***Section 3, 4*** : The Vice- President of U.S. shall be president of Senate (but has no vote unless a tie)
* ***Section 3, 5*** : Officers and President Pro-Temp shall be chosen by the Senate
* **14. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 3 THE SENATE**
* ***Section 3, 6*** : Only the Senate can ***impeach*** (Chief Justice presiding and 2/3 vote of those present needed to convict)
* ***Section 3, 7*** : Punishment for impeachment limited
* **15. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 4 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS**
* ***Section 4, 1*** : Legislature of each state shall decide the times, places and manner of ***election***, but Congress ultimately decides
* ***Section 4, 2*** : The Congress must meet at least once per year
* **16. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 5  
  RULES & PROCEDURES**
* ***Section 5, 1*** : ***Quorum*** – A majority of both houses needed to do business

Each house shall determine their own elections & qualifications

* ***Section 5, 2:*** Each house shall determine their own ***rules of procedure*** and rules for expelling members

* **17. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 5  
  RULES & PROCEDURES**
* ***Section 5, 3*** : ***Congressional Records*** – Each house must keep a journal of its proceedings and publish that journal (except secret sessions)
* ***Section 5, 4***: ***Adjournment*** – During the session of Congress no house can adjourn for more than 3 days without the consent of the other house
* **18. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 6  
  PAYMENT & PRIVILEGES**
* ***Section 6, 1***: ***Salary*** – The treasury of the U.S. will pay both houses a salary; also they cannot be arrested in chambers except in cases of treason & felony, nor can they be “questioned” for things they say in chambers
* **19. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 6  
  PAYMENT & PRIVILEGES**

***Section 6, 2*** : ***Restrictions –*** No member of either house shall hold another government position (job) during their tenure

* **20. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 7  
  HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW**
* ***Section 7, 1***:

***Tax Bills –*** All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Reps

* ***Bill to Law*** – Every bill which has passed both houses shall then be presented to the President- if he approves, he signs it into law. If he disapproves he returns it to the house of origin
* **21. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 7  
  HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW**
* ***Section 7, 2*** : ***Bill to Law –*** After President rejects bill, house reconsiders bill. If 2/3 of house agrees to pass bill it then goes to other house whereby if 2/3 of that house agrees to pass it – it will become law. (Note: If President does not return a bill after 10 days – it becomes law)
* **22. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 7  
  HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW**
* ***Section 7, 3*** : ***Role of the President –***

Every order, bill, resolution, or vote be which both houses need agree, shall be presented to the President for approval. If rejected (veto), 2/3 rule applies

* **23. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8  
  POWERS OF CONGRESS**

***Section 8, 1-18*** :

Details the powers of the Congress including: The power to

***8,1: Tax-*** for the purpose of debt collection, defense, etc.

***8,2 : Credit –*** To borrow money

***8,3 : Commerce –*** To regulate trade with foreign nations, states, Indian tribes

* **24. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8  
  POWERS OF CONGRESS**
* ***8,4 : Naturalization, Bankruptcy –*** Uniform rules for immigration & bankruptcy
* ***8,5 : Money –*** Power to coin money 7 fix standard weights & measures
* ***8,6 : Counterfeiting*** – the power to punish counterfeiters
* ***8,7: Post office –*** Power to establish post offices and postal routes
* **25. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8  
  POWERS OF CONGRESS**
* ***8,8: Patents, Copyrights –*** Power to secure for inventors & authors exclusive ( but limited) rights to their discoveries and writings
* ***8,9: Federal Courts –*** The power to establish courts inferior to Supreme Court
* ***8,10*** : ***International Law –*** Right to define & punish pirates & felons on high seas
* **26. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8  
  POWERS OF CONGRESS**
* ***8,11: War –*** Power to declare war and make rules regarding capture
* ***8,12: Army –*** Power to raise & support army
* ***8,13: Navy –*** Power to provide and maintain a navy
* **27. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8  
  POWERS OF CONGRESS**
* ***8,14: Regulation of Armed Forces –*** Power to make rules for land & sea forces
* ***8,15: Militia –*** Power to call on the militia (Army) to enforce laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions
* ***8,16: Regulations for Militia –*** Power to organize & arm the militia- the states have the power to appoint officers & training
* **28. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8  
  POWERS OF CONGRESS**
* ***8,17: District of Columbia –*** Congress has authority over the District of Columbia
* ***8,18: \*\*\*\*\* Elastic Clause –*** Power to make all laws necessary to carry out above powers, and all other powers listed in the Constitution **\*\*\*\*\***
* **29. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 9  
  POWERS DENIED CONGRESS**
* ***Section 9, 1: Slave Trade –*** Congress cannot prohibit slave trade until 1808, but can tax it (no longer valid)
* ***9,2: Habeas Corpus –*** Privilege of Habeas Corpus cannot be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion
* ***9,3: Illegal Punishment –*** No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed
* **30. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 9  
  POWERS DENIED CONGRESS**
* ***9,4: Direct Taxes –*** No capitation
* ***9,5: Export Taxes –*** No tax or duty on goods exported from any state
* ***9,6: No Favorites –*** No state shall be favored over another in commerce and no interstate duties (tax)
* **31. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 9  
  POWERS DENIED CONGRESS**
* ***9,7: Public Money –*** No money drawn from the treasury without appropriations
* ***9,8: Titles of Nobility –*** No titles of nobility shall be granted
* **32. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 10  
  POWERS DENIED THE STATES**
* ***Section 10, 1: Restrictions –*** No state shall enter into any alliances or Confederation; coin money; grant titles of nobility, etc. (See powers denied Congress)
* ***10,2: Import and Export Taxes –*** Taxes on imports or exports and all duties and imposts, are subject to approval & revisions by the U.S. Congress
* ***10,3: War & Peace –*** States cannot conduct war or enter into agreements with foreign nations
* **33. ARTICLE 2: THE EXECUTIVE**
* ***Section 1, 1: Term of Office–*** The President shall hold office for a 4-year term
* ***1,2: Electoral College –*** the President shall be elected by the Electoral College. Each state shall appoint a number of electors equal to the number of Senators & Reps in the state (No Senator or Rep can be an elector however)
* ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1: THE EXECUTIVE
* ***Section 1, 3: Former Method of Electing President –*** Long discussion of former method of electing President by which winner of election becomes president and runner-up becomes vice-president
* **34. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1: THE EXECUTIVE**
* ***1,4***: ***Election Day –*** Congress will determine the day the electors are chosen and the day they give their vote
* ***1,5***: ***Qualifications* –**Natural born citizen, 35 years or older, 14 years a resident
* ***1,6: Succession –*** If the President is removed from office or dies, the Vice President becomes President. If the VP dies Congress will choose a leader (Speaker) until an election is held
* **35. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1: THE EXECUTIVE**
* ***1,7***: ***Salary –*** The President will be compensated (paid) for being President – but will receive no other money from the government

* **36. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1: THE EXECUTIVE**
* ***1,8: Oath of Office***

*“I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States”*

* **37. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 2: POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT**
* ***Section 2, 1: Military Powers –*** The President shall be commander in chief of the armed forces
* He has the power to pardon and grant reprieves
* **38. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 2: POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT**
* ***2,2: Treaties & Appointments –*** The President has the power to make treaties (with 2/3 Senate consent), appoint judges of the Supreme Court and Ambassadors
* ***2,3: Vacancies –*** President can fill in vacancies that occur during the recess of the Senate
* **39. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 3: PRESIDENTIAL DUTIES**

***The President will:***

* Give to the Congress information on the **State of the Union**
* Receive dignitaries and foreign Ambassadors
* Execute laws faithfully
* Commission all officers
* **40. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 4: IMPEACHMENT**
* ***2,4: Impeachment-*** The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the U.S. shall be removed for conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors
* **41. ARTICLE 3: THE JUDICARY**
* ***Section 1: Federal Courts & Judges –*** The Judicial power of the U.S. shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress shall ordain.
* Judges will retain their post during good behavior & be paid
* **42. ARTICLE 3, SECTION 2: THE COURTS’ AUTHORITY**
* ***Section 2, 1 : General Authority-*** Judicial power extends to all cases, laws and treaties, arising under this Constitution
* Judicial power further extends to all controversies involving the U.S and her states, and citizens between states
* **43. ARTICLE 3, SECTION 2: THE COURTS’ AUTHORITY**
* ***2, 2: Supreme Court –*** The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases involving ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and in all cases in which a state is party
* **44. ARTICLE 3, SECTION 2: THE COURTS’ AUTHORITY**
* ***2,3:Trial by Jury –*** The trial of all crimes (except impeachment) shall be by jury, and trial shall be held in the state where the crimes were committed
* **45. ARTICLE 3, SECTION 3: TREASON**
* ***Section 3, 1: Definition –*** War against the U.S., giving information, aid, or comfort to the enemy
* Two witnesses needed to convict or a confession
* ***Section 3, 2: Punishment –*** Congress shall have the power to declare the punishment for treason
* **46. ARTICLE 4: RELATIONS AMONG STATES**
* ***Section 1: State Acts and Records –*** Each state shall have access to other states public records and judicial proceedings
* - Congress will regulate these records and access
* **47. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 2: RIGHTS OF CITIZENS**
* ***Section 2,1: Citizenship –*** Citizens of each state are entitled to the same privileges as citizens of every state
* ***2,2: Extradition –*** A person charged in any state, who flees from justice to another state, must be returned
* **48. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3: NEW STATES**
* ***Section 3, 1: Admission –*** New states may be admitted into the union by Congress, but NOT within the jurisdiction of another state or two states combining without consent of all involved
* **49. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3: NEW STATES**
* ***Section 3,2: Congressional Authority –*** Congress has all necessary authority and power to regulate all property of the United States
* **50. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 4: GUARANTEES TO STATES**
* ***Section 4:*** The United States ***Guarantees to States*** a republican form of government, protection against invasion and domestic (internal) rebellion
* **51. ARTICLE 5: AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION**
* ***Article 5***:

The Congress, whenever 2/3 of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution

* Or – 2/3 of the state legislatures can call a “convention”
* Either case needs ¾ of the states legislature to pass for it to be ratified
* **52. ARTICLE 6: SUPREMACY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**
* ***Section 1: Valid Debts –*** All debts the U.S. had *before* the Constitution still apply
* ***Section 2: Supreme Law –*** The Constitution & the laws made in compliance with this Constitution, are the Supreme law of the land
* **53. ARTICLE 6, SECTION 3: LOYALTY TO CONSTITUTION**
* ***Section 3: Loyalty to Constitution –*** All legislators, executive branch members, and judicial officers shall be bound by ***oath*** to this Constitution – but NO religious tests ever!
* **54. ARTICLE 7: RATIFICATION**
* ***Article 7:***Agreementof nine states (out of original 13) is needed to establish this Constitution
* The Constitutional Convention was then adjourned **September 17, 1787**
* **55. ANTI-FEDERALISTS OBJECT**
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view was that this Constitution did not guarantee the rights of the people of the states
* Led by Patrick Henry, George Mason, and Richard Henry Lee, the Anti-Federalists wanted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to off-set the strong central government
* **56. ADOPTION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS**
* To satisfy the States-Rights advocates, a Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to guarantee individual rights
* The Bill of Rights was ratified in December of 1791- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **57. AMENDMENT 1: RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL FREEDOM**
* Congress shall make no law establishing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or prohibit free exercise thereof
* Nor prohibit freedom of ***speech***, or the ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***, or the right to peacefully assemble, or the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances
* **58. AMENDMENT 2: RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS**
* “A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed”
* **59. AMENDMENT 3: QUARTERING TROOPS**
* “No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.”
* **60. AMENDMENT 4: SEARCH AND SEIZURE**
* The right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated
* No warrants without probable cause
* **61. AMENDMENT 5: RIGHTS OF ACCUSED PERSONS**
* You don’t have to testify against yourself in a court of law (“***Take the 5th***”),nor can you be tried twice for the same crime (Double Jeopardy)
* ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** must be followed, including -
* Grand Jury review of case
* **62. AMENDMENT 6: RIGHT TO A SPEEDY, PUBLIC TRIAL**
* In all criminal cases, the accused shall enjoy the right to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, by an impartial jury from where the crime was committed
* The accused will be informed about the nature of the charges, be able to confront witnesses against him, shall be able to have witnesses support him, and shall have the services of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **63. AMENDMENT 7: TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES**
* In civil cases exceeding the value of $20.00, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved
* **64. AMENDMENT 8: LIMITS OF FINES AND PUNISHMENT**
* “Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed***, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** inflicted”
* **65. AMENDMENT 9: RIGHTS OF PEOPLE**
* “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people”
* **66. AMENDMENT 10: POWERS OF STATES & PEOPLE**
* “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states . . . or to the people.”
* **AMENDMENTS 11-27**
* Amendments 11 – 27 were added from 1795 to 1992
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reflect the elastic quality of the Constitution
* Amendments reinforce the ways the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meets the changing needs of society
* **AMENDMENT 11: LAWSUITS AGAINST STATES- 1795**
* Article 3, Section 2 of the Constitution modified by Congress:
* Judicial power does ***not*** extend to any lawsuit prosecuted against the U.S. by citizens of another state or foreign country
* **AMENDMENT 12: ELECTION OF EXECUTIVES - 1804**
* Portion of Article 2, Section 1 modified by Congress
* This Amendment prevents a repeat of the Election of 1800 –When a tie forced 36 votes by the House to establish Jefferson as President
* It calls for the Electors to vote for both a President and Vice President
* **AMENDMENT 13: SLAVERY ABOLISHED - 1865**
* A portion of Article 4, Section 2 modified by Congress
* “Neither \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction”
* **AMENDMENT 14: CIVIL RIGHTS - 1868**
* Article 1, Section 2 was modified by Congress
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* House of Reps apportioned counting whole persons
* No person can hold office who has supported rebellions
* Public debt realized due to lost slaves are not valid
* **AMENDMENT 15: RIGHT TO VOTE - 1870**
* The right of United States citizens to vote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude
* **AMENDMENT 16: INCOME TAX - 1913**
* Article 1, Section 9 was modified by Congress
* The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on income
* **AMENDMENT 17: DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS - 1913**
* Article 1, Section 3 was modified by Congress
* Senators will forthwith be elected by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **AMENDMENT 18: PROHIBITION - 1919**

The manufacturing, sale, or transport of intoxicating liquors in the United States is hereby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **AMENDMENT 19: WOMAN SUFFRAGE - 1920**
* “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* **AMENDMENT 20: “LAME DUCK” SESSIONS - 1933**
* Article 1, Section 4 was modified by Congress
* Term of President and VP end on January 20
* Senators & Reps on January 3
* (Amendment reduces time between election and end of term to reduce “lame duck” effect)
* **AMENDMENT 21: REPEAL OF PROHIBITION - 1933**
* The 18th Amendment of the United States Constitution is hereby repealed
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (Only Amendment to be ratified by State Convention as outlined in Article 5)
* **AMENDMENT 22: LIMIT ON PRESIDENTIAL TERMS - 1951**
* No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice
* **AMENDMENT 23: VOTING IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - 1961**
* Residents of the District of Columbia are entitled to vote in Presidential elections
* Electors (3) representing D.C. will insure the District’s validity in Presidential elections
* **AMENDMENT 24: ABOLITION OF POLL TAXES - 1964**
* The right of United States citizens to vote in Presidential and Congressional elections will not be denied by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax
* **AMENDMENT 25: PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY & SUCCESSION**
* Article 2, Section 1 modified by Congress
* VP takes over if President is removed, dies, or resigns
* If VP has a vacancy, the President shall nominate a VP who needs to be confirmed by a majority of both houses
* (Other specifics regarding succession – VP, Speaker, President Pro-Temp of the Senate, etc.)
* **AMENDMENT 26:   
   18-YEAR-OLD VOTE - 1971**
* Amendment 14, Section 2 modified
* “The right of citizens of the United States who are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to vote shall not be denied”
* **AMENDMENT 27: CONGRESSIONAL PAY - 1992**
* “No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened”
* **TODAY’S CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**
* Gun Control and the 2nd Amendment
* Death Penalty and Cruel and Unusual
* Prayer in Schools 1st Amendment
* Censorship & Free Speech
* Terrorism and Seize and Seizure rules – 4th
* Term Limits for Congress
* Campaign finance reform
* Abortion and Due Process rights – 5th