

We the People

Article I

The Constitution

It's Structure & Principles

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. 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.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and when elected shall not have been two Years an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications which may be required within that State, provided they be not less than those which shall be required by the States. The electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of Senators chosen by the States, in each State, one for every second Year, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Congress, on the first Monday of January, they shall chuse their Speaker and two Clerks, and shall chuse at least one Member from each State. The Senate shall be composed of Senators chosen by the States, in each State, one for every second Year, and each Senator shall have one Vote. The Senate shall be composed of Senators chosen by the States, in each State, one for every second Year, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and when elected shall not have been two Years an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power of trying all Cases of Impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power of trying all Cases of Impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power of trying all Cases of Impeachment.

Section 4. The House of Representatives shall have the sole and exclusive Power of impeaching, and the Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power of trying all Cases of Impeachment. The House of Representatives shall have the sole and exclusive Power of impeaching, and the Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power of trying all Cases of Impeachment.

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Preamble

Article I

Article II

Article III

Article IV

Article V

Article VI

Article VII

27 Amendments

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and to our Posterity.

Winkel.

Section 1: 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.

[illegible]

We have heard the Major speaks and that we have returned to the edge of the forest, and have seen a great number of the beautiful
 and the old one, when I told him that I had heard of that which was said to have
 happened to the Major, and that I had heard of that which was said to have

I have not heard what Government is making of the whole business of the new currency, but I am sure it is a very important matter, and I am sure it will be a very important matter to the Government.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

I immediately got they both registered in the name of the first citizen I agreed to send in money to pay for their tickets.

[illegible]

10. I have been a member of the Board and have attended to its affairs with great interest and have been a Judge of the Circuit Court - and also

The First President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, and shall have no vote, except in the case of an equal vote.

[illegible][illegible]

And in Reference to the several places and the ship, intended and now navigating to London, Sicily, Japan, and the East Indies, on every side.

Table 4. *Mc Connell House and the course of policy change for race and the environment, 1961 to present, in a table by the legislator throughout the Congress, may not say if you believe much more with the question, just as it did House of Commons. I*

The Company had a sale at least once every year, and each Wednesday in the month of December. I remember only one person who appeared at a sale. I met a few of the Indians and had a few words with them, but saw them no more. The winter was short and mild, and the spring early.

Whereas, It is the duty of every citizen to support the laws of his country; and whereas, it is the duty of every citizen to support the laws of his country; and whereas, it is the duty of every citizen to support the laws of his country;

[illegible]

Each Name had a page in Journal of the Proceedings and from time to time published in the same, as they were, and this is now in the possession of
Hunting and the first and second of the same are still in my possession. I had the following copy of the Proceedings, as mentioned in the journal.

Butler was a strong supporter of Congress, and he was the first of the many who were not in any other place
as well as in the one where he was.

[illegible]

17. A number of Representatives shall form the same, for which he is entitled to a passport to any part of the country, he thought fit to visit.

Handwritten note: The above is a copy of the original manuscript of the letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated June 10, 1864.

July 18th 1864

[illegible]

Articles

Sections

Clauses

Preamble

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

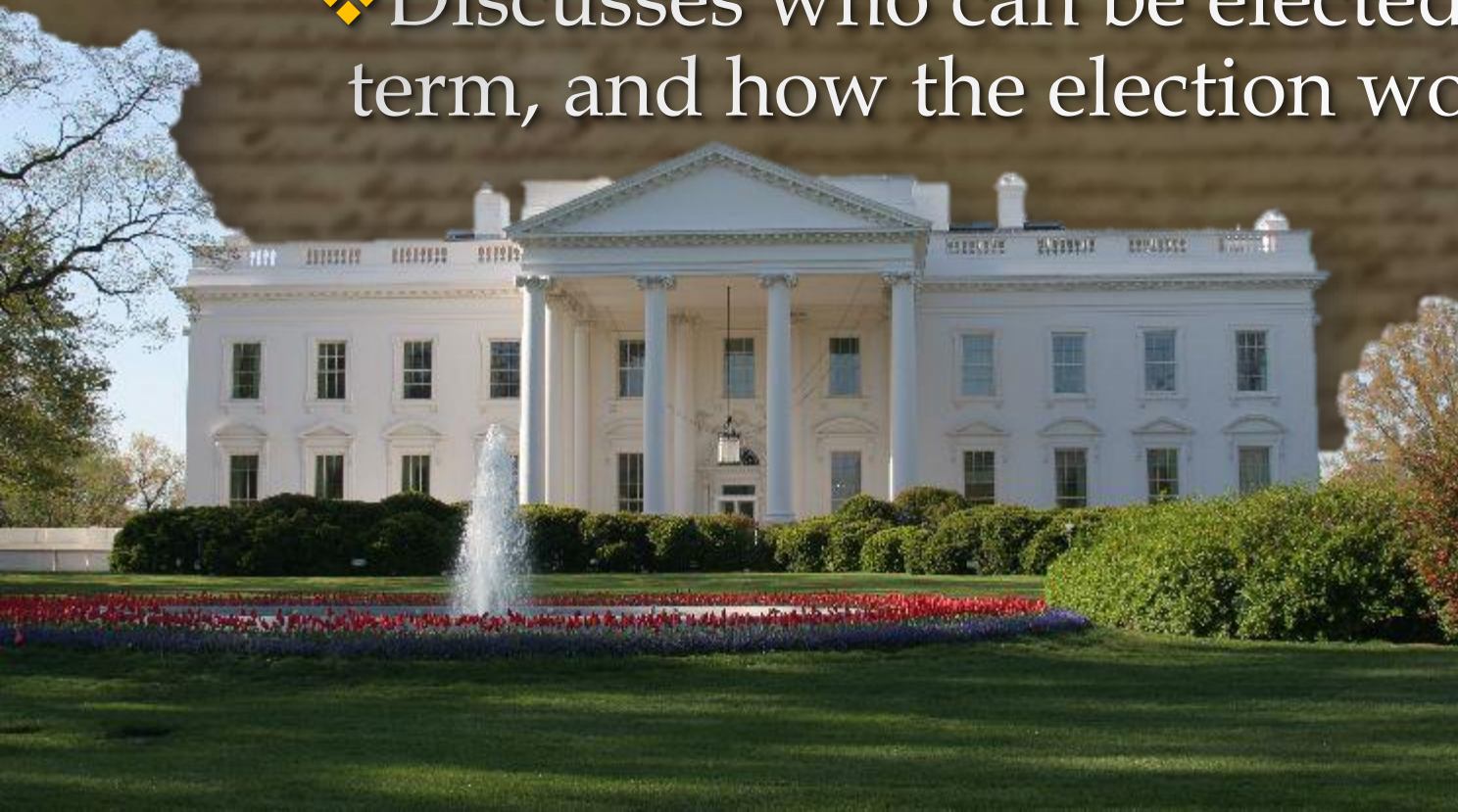
Article I

- ❖ Deals with the **Legislative Branch**
(*Branch that makes laws*)
- ❖ **Bicameral House** – two houses
(*Senate & House of Rep.*)
- ❖ Discusses election and terms of legislatures
- ❖ Discusses process of how bills become laws



Article II

- ❖ Deals with the **Executive Branch**
(Branch that enforces laws)
- ❖ Discusses who can be elected, length of term, and how the election works



Article III

- ❖ Deals with the **Judicial Branch** (Branch that interprets laws)
- ❖ Discusses length of judges service
- ❖ Discusses structure of court systems



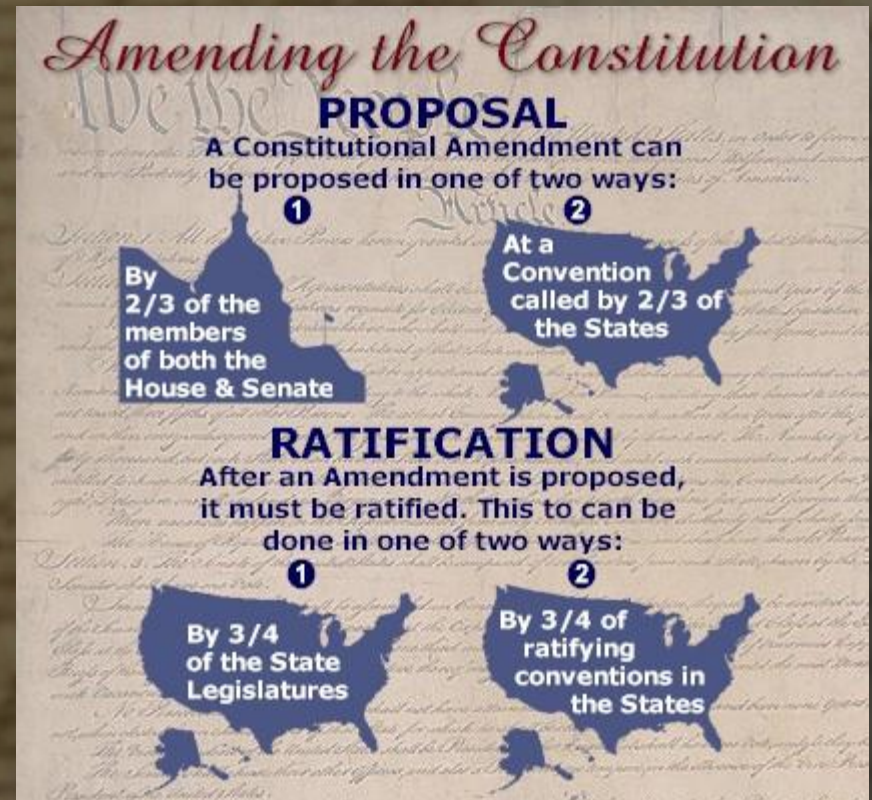
Article IV

❖ Deals with the States



Article V

- ❖ Deals with the Amendment Process
- ❖ How can the Law of the Land be amended (changed)?



Article VI

❖ Deals with the **Supremacy Clause**

(the Constitution is the supreme law of the land)

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

Article VII

❖ Deals with the Ratification Process





6 Principles *of* The Constitution



I

Popular Sovereignty

The principle that the people are the only source for all governmental power



Limited Government

Government may only do those things the people have given it the power to do.

III

LEGISLATIVE



- ★ Makes laws
- ★ Approves presidential appointments
- ★ Two senators from each state
- ★ The number of congressmen is based on population

EXECUTIVE



- ★ Signs laws
- ★ Vetoes laws
- ★ Pardons people
- ★ Appoints federal judges
- ★ Elected every four years

JUDICIAL



- ★ Decides if laws are constitutional
- ★ Are appointed by the president
- ★ There are 9 justices
- ★ Can overturn rulings by other judges

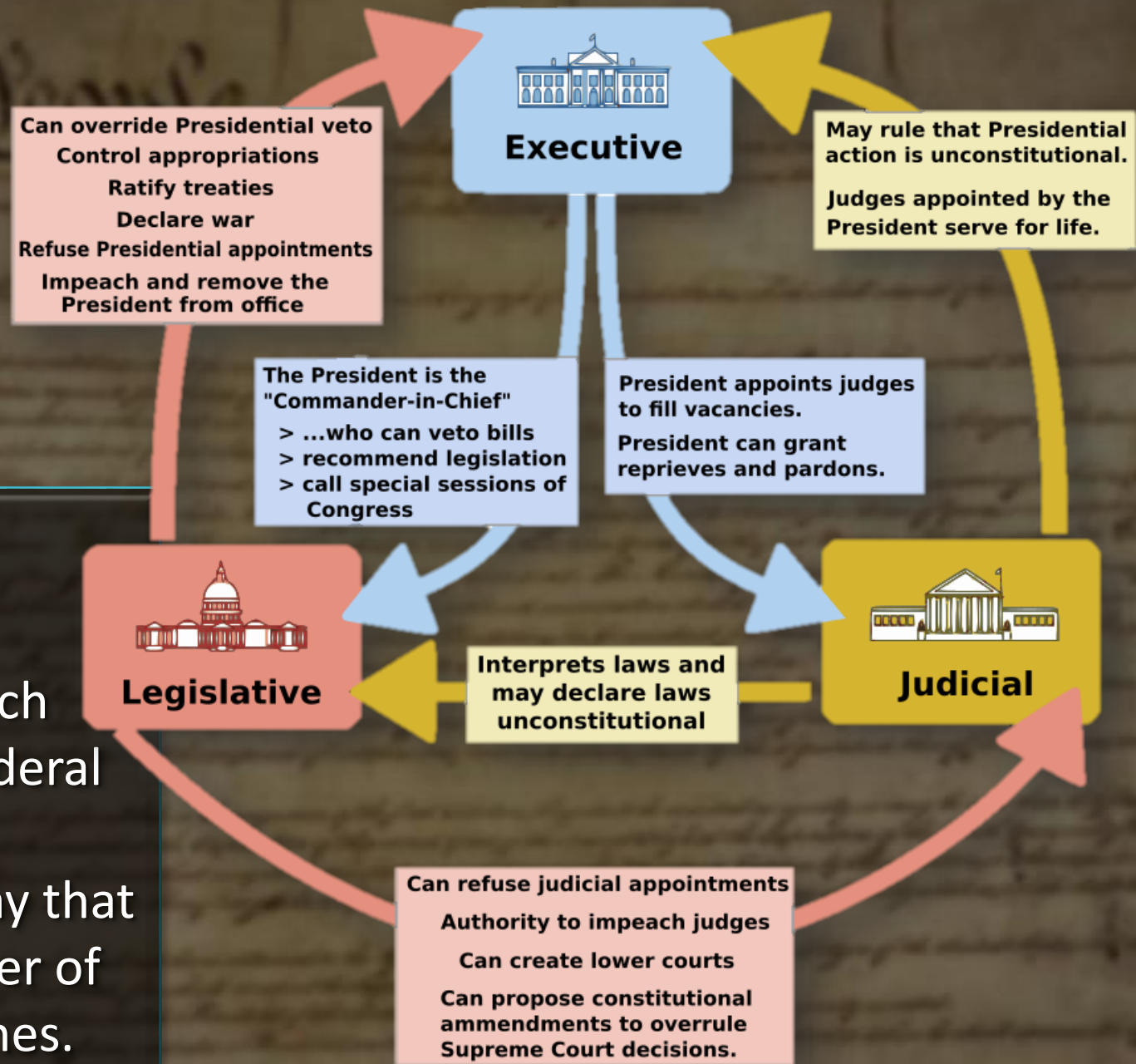
Separation of Powers

The Constitution divides power among the legislative, executive and judicial branches so no one branch has too much power.

IV

Checks and Balances

The power of each branch of the federal government is designed in a way that it limits the power of the other branches.





Federalism

Power is divided between the national, state & local governments

LASTING FREEDOM, PEACE & PROSPERITY COME FROM ADHERING TO THE LAWS OF NATURE

FEDERAL

STATE

COUNTY

LOCAL

We the People

LAWS OF NATURE

BREAKING DOWN

Power

(Ability to make things happen)

Authority

*(Power to influence or command
thought, opinion, or behavior)*

BREAKING DOWN

Government

BREAKING DOWN

Federal Government

State Government

Local government

BREAKING DOWN

Federal Executive	Federal Legislative	Federal Judicial
State Executive	State Legislative	State Judicial
Local Executive	Local Legislative	Local Judicial



Judicial Review

The Courts can decide if a government action is constitutional



Article I

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Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the actual Enumeration of the People, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and Indian Tribes, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and Indian Tribes, three fifths of all other Persons.

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress, and within each subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative.

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Articles IV-VII

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The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State for the Term of six Years; but no Senator shall be chosen more than twice, and no Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Bill of Rights

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