Congress of the

began and held at the City of New York, on

Wednesday, the fourth of March, one

THE Convention of the States, for the better regulation of the public welfare, for securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, for constituting a just and equal government, for establishing justice, ... and for the promotion of the common welfare, and for securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

**RESOLVED,** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States pursuant to the fifth article of the Constitutions of the United States, to be ratified by three quarters of the said Legislatures, before they shall take effect.

**ARTICLES** in addition to, and amendments of the Constitution of the United States as proposed by Congress, pursuant to the fifth article of the Constitution.

**Article the first.** After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; and then, every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to one hundred Representatives, or the number prescribed by the original Constitution, which shall be not less than one hundred and thirty-five Representatives. The electors shall have theQualifications of the Citizens of the several States, which they are respectively entitled to vote for in the selection of officers of the United States, and shall have one vote for each State. A majority of the whole number of the electors may be necessary to a choice of a President, and if no choice shall be made, then the House of Representatives shall choose from the five highest in the polls, a President within forty days after the election. If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President within the said forty days, then the Vice President of the United States shall act as President, as in case of the death or disablement of the President.

**Article the second.** No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

**Article the third.** Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a


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United States,

City of New York, on the seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

We the inhabitants of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The number of Representatives shall be determined by the number of free inhabitants of each state, which number shall be determined by adding to the whole number of other persons in each state, three fifths of all other persons. But no person owning ten or more slaves shall be represented in Congress.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare.

No senator or representative shall, in any case, receive any present, emolument, office, or title of honor from any foreign state.

The Congress shall have power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall be bound to respect the will of the people in every state.

A two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress is required to amend the Constitution.

The right of the people to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The United States shall not in any case grant titles of nobility.

This constitution shall remain in force subject to the modification and alteration authorized by the judiciary power of the United States.

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Article the fourth. 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.

Article the fifth. 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.

Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in theMilitia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law. He shall have the right to remain silent, to have assistance of counsel, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. He shall have the right to confront witnesses against him.

Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of a trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the twelfth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
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a case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due

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Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.