

American History Notes
Unit 4 – A More Perfect Union/American Government
Chapter 7

Chapter 7 – Section 1

1. Goal of the _____: create a plan of government to satisfy the needs of all 13 states.
2. End of 1776: _____ states adopted a _____ constitution – all of them _____ the power of the _____; people were fearful of _____ person gaining too much _____
 - a. 1777: _____ and _____ adopted constitutions
 - b. 1780: _____ adopted a constitution
 - c. _____ and _____ kept their colonial charters
3. Governmental Power
 - a. _____ legislatures further divided power by creating _____ house legislatures
 - b. Leaders wanted to prevent _____ of power and keep power in the hands of the _____
 - c. Only _____ males, _____ or older, who owned _____ and paid _____ could _____
 1. Some free African Americans could vote (states decided)
 - d. Governor’s power was restricted; _____ was most powerful
4. Forming a New Republic
 - a. Founders could not agree on the amount of power the _____ government should possess
 - b. 1777: adoption of the _____, ***America’s first Constitution***
 1. _____ kept most of the _____; very _____
 2. Each state retained “its _____, _____ and _____”
 3. Congress had the authority to conduct _____, maintain _____, borrow _____ and issue _____
 - i. Congress did not have the authority to regulate trade, force citizens to join the army or impose taxes
 - ii. Congress had to ask the states; states were not required to help
 4. Lacked a _____
 5. _____ completed _____ by the states
 6. Each state had _____ vote, regardless of _____; _____ states had to approve new amendments
 7. Formally _____ on March 1, _____
5. New Land Policies
 - a. Beginning of the Revolution: a few thousand lived west of the Appalachians; 1790s; close to _____ lived west of the mountains
 1. This created the question of _____ joining the Union
 2. The Articles did not allow for _____

3. States gave up their claims to land west of the _____ and Congress takes control; divides land into _____
 - i. When _____ reaches a certain number in a district, it could _____ for _____
 - b. _____
 1. Divided the land north of the _____ into townships 6 miles long and 6 miles wide; they were divided further into 36 sections of 640 acres that would be sold for at least a \$1/acre
 - c. _____
 1. Passed in 1787; created a single _____ out of the lands north of the _____ and west of the _____
 2. Created to protect the interests of hardworking settlers; there was concern about _____ people moving into the lands
 3. When the population reached _____ the people could _____ for _____
 4. Included a _____; guaranteed _____ and _____
 5. "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory"
 - i. ***This marked the first attempt to stop slavery in the United States***
 - d. The _____ and the _____ opened _____ settlement in a _____ and _____
6. Financial Problems
- a. 1781: money _____ in value; almost _____
 - b. _____ was a major problem; led to food _____
 - c. Revolutionary War left major _____
 - d. 1781: faced total collapse of the country's finances; created a department led by Robert Morris
 1. _____ proposed a 5% tax on imported goods
 - i. _____ states approved; _____ did not
7. Problems with Great Britain
- a. _____: Britain promised with withdraw from the lands east of the Mississippi, but it did not
 - b. Britain _____ with American trade
 - c. _____ was sent to Britain to address these problems
 - d. Britain felt the United States _____ to uphold its _____ of the treaty
8. Problems with _____
- a. Spain controlled _____ and lands west of the _____; wanted to stop American _____
 - b. _____ American _____ on the _____ in 1784

Chapter 7 – Section 2

9. _____
- American farmers could not sell their foods; _____
 - Result: state officials seized farmers' _____ to pay their _____ and threw them in jail; this led to a _____
 - _____ led more than 1,000 _____ toward a federal arsenal in Springfield, Massachusetts; four farmers were killed
 - Worried many; believed the _____ could not control _____
 - This event forced _____ out of _____
10. The Issue of _____
- Slavery was _____ and it _____ in all _____ states but _____
 - 1774: _____ organized the first _____
 - 1783-1804: Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, and New Jersey passed laws that ended slavery
 - Even free Africans faced _____
 - The _____ clung to slavery; their _____
 - Virginia encouraged manumission
11. The Constitutional Convention
- A great divide: some favored _____ government, some supported a strong national government
 - Active members: _____, a Virginia planter & _____, a New York lawyer
 - May 1787: meeting in _____; continued through one of the hottest summers on record; it would take _____
 - ___ delegates attended: ranged from age ___ to over ___
 - _____ presided over all meetings
 - Each state received ___ vote on all questions; a simple _____ vote of those state present would make decisions
 - _____ had to be present to hold meetings
 - Sessions were not open to the public; _____ could speak _____
12. _____
- _____ proposed the creation of a strong national government; he introduced the Virginia Plan; largely the plan of James Madison
 - _____ & a court system
 - Number of people in the legislature would be based on _____
 - Essentially abolished the _____
 - Highly _____ by _____ states
13. _____
- Proposed by _____
 - _____ legislature; could not set taxes and regulate trade
 - _____ representation from all states
 - Paterson argued that the Convention should not deprive the smaller states of the equality they had under the Articles; he only wanted to _____ them

14. _____
- a. Suggested by _____
 - b. proposed a _____ legislature
 1. _____: seats based on _____ (_____ house)
 2. _____: seats set at _____ (_____ house)

15. _____
- a. Southern states wanted to include _____ in the population
 1. _____ objected since slaves were property
 2. Some northerners believed slaves should be counted for _____ purposes but not for representation
 3. Neither side believed blacks should be able to vote
 4. _____: count each enslaved person as _____ of a free person for determining both taxation and representation; in other words, every 5 slaves = three free people

16. Slave Trade

- a. _____ States: _____ slave trade; wanted to ban it nationwide
- b. _____ States: slavery was _____ to the economy
- c. Solution: Congress could not interfere for _____ years (until 1808)

17. Bill of Rights

- a. _____: proposed a _____; some worried that a national government would abuse its power with a declaration of rights for the people
- b. Many thought the bill of rights was unnecessary; it was _____

18. Approving the Constitution

- a. _____: delegates gathered in _____ to sign the Constitution
 1. Refused to sign
 - i. _____ (Massachusetts)
 - ii. _____ (Virginia)
 - iii. _____ (Virginia)
 2. Ratification required _____ states

Chapter 7 – Section 3

19. Influences on the Constitution

- a. _____ (1215)
 1. Limited government: limited the power of the king
- b. _____ (1689)
 2. Inspired the U.S. Bill of Rights
- c. _____ (1700s)
 3. European movement: promoted _____, _____ and _____ as a means of improving society
 - i. _____: believe all humans are born with natural rights, which are _____, _____, and _____. He wrote *Two Treatises of Civil Government*; government is based on a contract between the people and the ruler.

****James Madison was very familiar with the works of John Locke and used it to create the Virginia Plan***

- ii. _____: developed the concept of _____; this would prevent anyone group or person from gaining too much power. He wrote *The Spirit of Laws*
***Framers of the Constitution divided the powers of government, following the ideas of Montesquieu**

20. The Federal System

- a. _____: power is divided between three levels of government
 - 1. _____ (Washington, D.C.)
 - 2. _____ (Jefferson City)
 - 3. _____ (Washington County)
- b. _____: tax, regulate trade, control currency, raise army, and declare war
- c. _____: regulate trade w/in own borders, establish local governments and schools, set marriage and divorce laws
- d. _____: power to tax and administer criminal justice

21. _____

- a. The _____ is the "Supreme Law of the Land" as stated in the Supremacy Clause; no state can make laws to challenge or act against the Constitution

22. Branches of Government

- a. _____ Branch
 - 1. Covered in _____
 - 2. Function: _____
 - 3. Powers: collecting taxes, coining money, regulating trade, declaring war, making all laws needed to fulfill its functions stated in the Constitution
 - 4. All tax and spending bills being in the House and the Senate
 - 5. Impeachment
 - i. _____: power to impeach
 - ii. _____: becomes jury and judge, except in the case of presidential impeachment trials when the chief justice of the United States presides. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate to convict
 - iii. Presidential impeachment:
 - a. _____ (1868): violated the Tenure of Office Act; Senate narrowly failed to expel him from office
 - b. _____ (1998): lying under oath & obstructing justice; accused of having an affair with White House intern, Monica Lewinsky
 - c. _____ (1974): impeachment begins due to Watergate Scandal; abuse of power and contempt of Congress; **Nixon resigns; not officially impeached!** He was pardoned by VP Gerald Ford meaning he could not face criminal charges
 - 6. Leader: _____
 - i. _____: number based on _____; _____ total (+ 5 nonvoting delegates from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands)

- a. Qualifications
 1. _____ years old
 2. U.S. citizen for a minimum of _____ years
 3. _____ of the state in which s/he represents
- b. Term Limit: _____ years
- ii. _____: number set at _____; _____ total
 - a. Qualifications
 1. _____ years old
 2. U.S. citizen for a minimum of _____ years
 3. _____ of the state in which s/he represents
 - c. Term Limit: _____ years; _____-year cycle; _____ up for reelection
7. _____: directs Congress to “make all Laws which shall be “necessary and proper” for executing all the powers of government
 - i. _____: powers not specifically defined in the Constitution; Congress draws on these to pass laws to deal with the needs of society
8. _____: gives Congress to power to “regulate Commerce with foreign Nations and among the several States.”; expand its powers into a number of areas such as regulation of the airline industry, radio and television, and nuclear energy

b. Executive Branch

1. Covered in _____
2. Function: _____ laws
3. Qualifications
 - i. _____ years old
 - ii. _____ citizen of the U.S.
 - iii. Resident of the U.S. for _____ years
4. Leader: President
 - i. Term Limit: _____ years; eligible for reelection once (_____ years total, max)
 - ii. Titles of the President
 - a. _____
Ex: being the symbol of the United States, awarding medals to the winner of scholarships, congratulating astronauts, greeting visitors at the White House, making patriotic speeches, etc.
 - b. _____
Ex: The “boss” of millions of government employees; appointing the head of the CIA, holding cabinet meetings, reading reports about problems concerning the FBI
 - c. _____
Ex: Establishing foreign affairs with other governments, communicating with foreign leaders, traveling to other countries, writing letters to and entertaining foreign guests
 - d. _____
Ex: Leader of the U.S. military; decides where troops shall be stationed and how weapons shall be used; all military personnel take their orders from the president

- e. _____
Ex: signing a bill passed by congress, making a speech in front of congress, persuading congress to pass a bill or vote on an action
 - f. _____
Ex: helps other members of his/her party get election or appoints members into office
 - g. _____
Ex: expected to reduce unemployment, maintain prices/taxes, and general prosperity. The president cannot control the economy, but is expected to help run it smoothly.
5. _____
i. President determines what VP will do (Ex: working w/ Congress, traveling, etc.)
 6. _____
i. Secretaries/Heads of Departments form the cabinet
ii. _____ the president
iii. Ex: Department of Homeland Security, Education, Justice, State, etc.

c. Judicial Branch

1. Covered in _____
2. Function: _____ laws
3. Qualifications: none
4. Leader: _____
i. Current Chief Justice: _____
5. Term Limit: _____ (unless they resign, retire, or are impeached)
6. Total number of justices: _____
7. The court received approximately 7,000 requests/year; hears only about _____
8. Courts
i. Lower Federal Courts:
 1. _____: handle civil and criminal cases: at least 1 in every state
 2. _____: review district court decisions; 14 appeals courts in the United States
9. Major court cases
 - i. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803): established judicial review
 - ii. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819): invoked the phrase “necessary and proper” for Congress
 - iii. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824): conflict between state and federal government = federal government is supreme
 - iv. *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857): slaves are property under the Constitution
 - v. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896): Jim Crow laws are constitutional under the “separate but Equal” doctrine
 - vi. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954): “separate but equal” is unconstitutional in education
 - vii. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966): establishment of Miranda warnings when being arrested
 - viii. *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969): School dress codes are not a violation of the first amendment
 - ix. *Roe v. Wade* (1973): legalization of abortion

10. _____ vs. _____: different viewpoints on the role the Supreme Court should take in shaping legislation

11. **Supreme Court is always capitalized!**

23. _____

- a. Each branch _____ the _____ of the others; no branch can gain _____ power
- b. Ex: both the House and the Senate must pass a bill for it to become a law
- c. Ex: President can check Congress by vetoing the bill
- d. Ex: Congress can check the president by overriding the veto; 2/3 of the members of both houses must vote for the bill
- e. Ex: President appoints Supreme Court justices; must be approved by the Senate
- f. Checks and Balances maintains a _____ in the government and limits the _____ of _____ by a _____ or _____ individual

24. The Electoral College

- a. The United States is _____ a _____; not all officials are directly elected by the people. Ex: the president and VP
- b. Each state has the _____ of electors as they do senators and representatives
- c. In a true democracy, the _____ is always _____, which is why the founding fathers compromised on the _____

25. Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

- a. _____ states had to ratify the Constitution; major debate occurred via newspapers, meetings, conversations, and arguments
- b. _____: _____ ratification
 1. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin
 2. Wrote a series of essays called _____ defending the Constitution
- c. _____: _____ ratification
 1. Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, Patrick Henry
 2. _____: a strong national government would take away the liberties gained during the revolution and it would ignore the will of the states
 3. Favored _____ government that was controlled by the people
 4. Several states refused to sign unless a clear _____ was added

26. Adopting the Constitution

- a. December 7, 1787: _____ becomes _____ to approve the Constitution
- b. June 21, 1788: _____ becomes _____ state; Constitution goes into effect
- c. _____ is added in _____

The Constitution

27. _____: introduction

a. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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.

b. _____: seven sections of the Constitution

1. Article I: _____
2. Article II: _____
3. Article III: _____
4. Article IV: _____
5. Article V: _____
6. Article VI: _____
7. Article VII: _____

28. Six major principles

a. _____

1. Rule by the people

b. _____

1. Three branches of government

c. _____

1. Three levels of government

d. _____

e. _____

1. No one group/person can become too power

f. _____

1. Power of the Supreme Court to declare actions/laws unconstitutional

g. Types of Powers

1. _____

- i. Belong only to the _____ government
- ii. Power to coin money, regulate interstate and foreign trade, maintain armed forces, and create federal courts (Article I, Section 8)

2. _____

- i. Retained by the _____
- ii. Power to establish schools, pass marriage and divorce laws, regular trade with the state
- iii. These are _____ specifically listed in the Constitution
- iv. _____ grants these powers

3. _____

- i. _____ by _____ and _____ governments
- ii. Rights to raise taxes, borrow money, provide for public welfare, and administer criminal justice
- iii. _____ arises: _____ is enacted
- iv. Conflicts must be settled in federal court

4. _____

1. Powers not specifically defined in the Constitution for Congress (*See Legislative Branch - #22.7.i*)

29. Individual Rights

a. _____ (1791); first _____ amendments

1. Basic liberties and rights

b. Other amendments expand liberties

- c. Founding fathers created the Constitution so that it would be _____ to deal with issues they could not anticipate
- d. Two methods of _____ the Constitution:
 - 1. 2/3 vote in both houses of Congress
 - 2. 2/3 of state legislatures asking for a special convention on the amendment
*This method has never been used
- e. _____: the government must follow procedures established by law and guaranteed by the Constitution, treating all people according to these principles
- f. _____: all citizens must be treated equal under the law
- g. _____: tried by a jury of citizens (peers)

30. Citizenship

- a. _____: born on American soil
- b. Born abroad by at least one American parent
- c. _____ process: must be willing to give up any foreign _____ and obey the _____ and all American laws
- d. Citizens are expected to carry out _____ and _____
 - 1. Duties
 - i. Obey the _____/help keep order
 - ii. Protect the health, safety, and property of _____
 - iii. Make it possible for people to live together _____
 - iv. Work through elected _____ to change laws, if needed
 - v. Pay _____ (used to defend the nation, provide health insurance, build roads and bridges)
 - vi. Defend the _____
 - vii. Males _____ and older must register with the government in case of _____ service
 - viii. _____: makes a fair and speedy trial possible
 - i. Responsibilities (Voluntary)
 - i. _____ (over the age of 18)

31. _____

- a. _____: first president to die while in office; led to presidential succession
- b. Clarified in the _____
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____ (of the Senate)
 - 4. _____
 - 5. Secretary of the Treasury
 - 6. Secretary of Defense
 - 7. Attorney General
 - 8. Secretary of the Interior
 - 9. Secretary of Agriculture
 - 10. Secretary of Labor

32. Amendments

Amendment I – *Freedom of Religion, Petition, Speech, Assembly, and Press*
(_____)

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 redress of grievances.

Amendment II – *Right to _____ 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.

Amendment III – *No _____ of Soldiers*

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 to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV – *No Unreasonable _____ or _____*

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.

Amendment V – *Rights in Criminal Cases; _____ Rights*

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 the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence 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.

Amendment VI – *Right to a _____ and _____ Trial*

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, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII – *Right to a _____ in _____ Cases*

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of 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.

Amendment VIII – *Limited (No _____) Bail, _____, and Punishment*

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

Amendment XI – _____ Rights

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

Amendment X – _____ rights

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.

Amendment 11 – _____ *Against* _____

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12 – *Presidential* _____

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;--The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;--The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13 – *Abolishment of* _____ (*_____ Amendment*)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce these article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14 – _____ *for all Citizens* (*_____ Amendment*)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in

any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15 – _____ *Suffrage* (_____ *Amendment*)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16 – _____ *Taxes*

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17 – _____ *Elections*

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18 – _____ *of* _____

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 19 – _____ *Suffrage*

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any States on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20 – _____ *of Office*

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment 21 – _____ *of* _____

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. The article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 22 – *Term* _____ *for the* _____

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 23 – _____ *Suffrage*

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a state, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 24 – *Abolition of Poll Taxes*

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 25 – _____ *Succession*

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by

law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment 26 – _____ *suffrage*

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 27 – _____ *Raises*

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