We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure 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.

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 been at least seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when chosen, 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 their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons included within each State, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall never be less than the number of States in the Union, nor exceed thirty-five, unless by a subsequent Amendment of the Constitution.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be enrolled, and delivered to the Secretary of State, they shall be laid before the Congress of the United States; and if approved by them, become Laws. If not approved, the Proposition shall not become a Law, unless by a subsequent Enactment of a two thirds Majority in both Houses before the end of the Session in which the Law shall have been so approved, and shall not otherwise go into effect till the following Session.

The Congress shall have the sole Power to elect Judges of the supreme Court.

The Acts of the Congress shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in their Concurring Opinions, until the Congress shall otherwise provide, shall have the same Force as Acts of Congress, in all Cases,无论何情况.

Section 4. The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations for the Election of Representatives from each State, and of the President of the Senate, when the number of Senators shall be unequal to the number of Members of the House of Representatives.

The Term of the House of Representatives shall be two Years, and at the Expiration of the Term, one third of them, not exceeding two, shall be chosen, to serve for the Remainder of the Term.

Section 5. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment appear improper. They shall keep a Register of the Debate and Proceedings of the Senate and House, which shall lie open to the Public, and the yeas and nays of the Members of each House on any question shall be entered on the Journal, and a抄写 of the same kept forever.

Each House shall have the Right of Impeachment and Conviction of the President, and the Bowels, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for any Crime and Misdemeanor in Office.

Section 6. The Congress shall have the power to declare the Rules of Procedure and for the expulsion of any Member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their judgment appear improper. They shall keep a Register of the Debate and Proceedings of the Senate and House, which shall lie open to the Public, and the yeas and nays of the Members of each House on any question shall be entered on the Journal, and a抄写 of the same kept forever.

Section 7. The Congress shall have the power to declare the Rules of Procedure and for the expulsion of any Member.
United States; and if he so require, shall appoint a Commission with proper Commissioners or of his own appointment, in such manner as he shall think proper, to receive the oath; and if he shall not attend within a reasonable time, he shall be deemed to be absent without leave. In case of his death, resignation, or removal, the Executive powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice President thereof.

Article II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in the manner which they shall think most convenient, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no State shall appoint more than one elector for each of its Senators and Representatives. 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. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any Person hold the Office of President, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. 

Article III.

Section 1. The Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such additional sessions as they may think proper to hold. 

Each state shall choose two senators, and one representative, to constitute a Senate and House of Representatives, in each of which the state shall have equal representation. A Senator shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least nine years. 

The House of Representatives shall consist of representatives elected by the people of the several states, and the number of representatives for each state shall be in proportion to its population as computed by the Census. 

Section 2. The President of the United States shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. 

Section 3. The Congress shall have power to declare the rule of naturalization, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Article IV.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and Merchants of every other State; and the Congress may by General Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records, and Public Guaranties shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 3. The Congress shall have the Power to enforce, by appropriate Legislation, the provisions of this Constitution, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under its Authority.

Article V.

Section 1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may in any Manner alter the Basis of the Representation shall be proposed by the Legislature, nor shall any Keep, or be in any Wise depend upon the Ratification thereof.
Article III.

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Office during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, under any Treaty made, or which shall be made, between the United States, and another Nation; under any Agreement made between two or more States; between a State, and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; under the Laws of the United States; and between a State, and Citizens of any Foreign State.

Section 3. This Court shall have Jurisdiction in Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; in all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls; in all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; in Controversies between two or more States; between a State, and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of the same State claiming under different Grants of different States; and between a State, and Citizens of a foreign State. In all such Cases the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall have the same Jurisdiction, with the Judges of the most high Courts of Judicature in the several States.

Article IV.
Article V.

The Congress shall have Power... make provision for the Residence of foreigners or for erecting Forts, War-Ships, or other War Establishment.

Article VI.

The Congress shall make... for the Pensioning of Veterans of the Revolutions, or of the Service in the Events of 1812, or for a&Duties of a Military Nature.

Article VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States.