

AP Government Suggested Summer Work

None of this is required to be completed over the summer and turned in the first week of school. These assignments will be collected approximately 3 weeks and 5 weeks into the school year. This is an opportunity to get ahead of your substantial workload, save us time in the class, and for you to familiarize yourself with the content and expectations of the class.

I. Chapter 1: Introducing Government in America

1. Complete fill-in-the-blank notes, **must include annotations to receive points**, using power point found on the class Haiku page <https://www.rusdlearns.net/u/cbooth/portal#> (or simply google Mr. Booth AP Government Haiku page)
2. Complete homework packet while reading the chapter.
3. Complete the take-home quiz while reading the chapter (these are the types of reading quizzes you will experience throughout the year, some will be completed individually, some in partners, some will be collected for points).

II. Rewriting the Constitution

The "original" Constitution of the United States was divided into a preamble and 7 articles with various sections and clauses in each article. 27 changes have been made to the Constitution through amendments which also have sections and clauses.

These are the "important" clauses and sections of the original 7 articles and the "important" amendments as it pertains to this class and the AP test in May. You DO NOT need to memorize the articles, sections, clauses, or amendments but you need to be able to identify the articles, sections, clauses or amendments in a multiple choice question and be able to refer to the articles, sections, clauses or amendments in a Free Response Question (i.e. *Congresses' ability to regulate commerce and virtually anything concerning business between two or more states is granted through the "commerce clause."*)

For all "important" excerpts students will...

- Rewrite all excerpts from the original 7 Articles of the Constitution and the various Amendments (bullet points only).
- Be sure to identify if it is the congress, the house, the senate, the president, the courts, the states, or the individual who gets power, who has power restricted, who is required to do a specific action (i.e. *congress has the power to create and collect taxes.*)
- Define and explain any terms not commonly known (i.e. *Writ of Habeas Corpus, Bill of Attainer*)

For the "super duper important" clauses listed below students will...

Original 7 Articles (Powers of the Federal Government)	Amendments (Powers of the Individuals/States)
<p>Identify: Highlight and mark in the margins. Explain: Needs to be more than bullet points. Example: use Google/Wikipedia and research the clause to find a major law/legislation that uses this power and/or a Supreme Court ruling that justifies the use of this power.</p> <p><i>Example: Commerce Clause (allows the federal government the power to regulate interstate commerce as justified in Gibbons v. Ogden)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Elastic/Necessary and Proper Clause * Full Faith and Credit Clause * Religious Qualifications Clause * General Welfare Clause * Impeachment Clause * Privileges and Immunities Clause * Taxing and Spending Clause 	<p>Identify: Highlight and mark in the margins. Explain: Needs to be more than bullet points. Example: Google the clause and find a major law/legislation that uses this power and/or a Supreme Court ruling that justifies the use of this power.</p> <p><i>Example: Establishment Clause (prevents the federal government from promoting any religion as seen in Lemon v Kurtzman)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Free Exercise Clause * Free Speech Clause * Free Press Clause * Free Assembly Clause * Petition Clause * Double Jeopardy Clause * Due Process Clause (two different amendments) * Self-Incrimination Clause * Assistance of Counsel Clause * Impartial Jury Clause * Search and Seizure Clause * Speedy Trial Clause * Citizenship Clause * Privileges and Immunities Clause * Equal Protection Clause

Chapter 1: Introducing Government

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Young people have a low sense of _____—the belief that political participation matters and can make a difference.

A tremendous gap has opened up between the young (defined as under age 25) and the elderly (defined as over 65) on measures of political _____, _____, and _____.

Why? _____

Government: Institutions (Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Bureaucracy) that make _____.

There are two fundamental questions about governing...

- *How should we govern?
- *What should government do?

What governments do:

Regardless of how they assumed power, *all governments have certain functions in common.*

- *Governments maintain _____.
- *Governments provide **public** _____—things that everyone can share, such as clean air
- *Governments have _____ powers to provide _____
- *Governments socialize the young into the political _____—typically through practices such as reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.
- *Governments collect _____ to pay for the services they provide.

Politics: The process by which we select our government _____ and what _____ these leaders produce. Politics produces authoritative decisions about _____ issues.

Policy Making Involves:

- *Individuals or groups identify a _____
- *The problem becomes part of the _____ agenda
- *Congress passes _____
- *The bureaucracy _____ it
- *Feedback leads to _____

Linkage Institution: a structure within a society that _____ the people to the government or centralized authority

Political participation refers to the ways in which people get involved in _____.

_____ Parties

Single-issue groups are interest groups whose members will _____ based on a single issue, such as pro-life/pro-choice groups that ignore a politician's stand on everything except abortion.

Policy Agenda: The issues that government is _____ at a point in time

Items at the top of the policy agenda are taken care of _____.

Why do some policies make it to the top while others don't get brought up? _____

It may take years to get an item on the policy agenda and then several more years to enact policy.

Why? _____

Policymaking Institutions

Legislature (Congress), Executive (President), Courts (Federal and State), Bureaucracies (Federal and State)

Implementation:

Once policy is implemented, _____ occurs:

Effective or ineffective?

If a policy is effective, what might happen? _____

If a policy is ineffective, what might happen? _____

Are the resources available?

Where do the resources come from? _____

Does the policy need to be revised/clarified?

Where does clarification come from? _____

Democracy: A system with free and fair elections and civil rights and liberties.

Equality in voting

List the "issues of our past" in regards to this subject: _____

Effective participation

List some problems we face with this subject: _____

Enlightened understanding

List some problems that cause a lack of enlightened understanding: _____

Citizen control of the agenda

List some dangers to this: _____

Inclusion

How can we increase inclusion? _____

Theories of U.S. Democracy...

Pluralist Theory: A theory of government and policies emphasizing that politics is mainly a competition among groups, each one pressing for its own preferred policies.

Groups will work together

Why? _____

Public interest will prevail

How? _____

Are there any dangers to the preservation of the public interest prevailing? _____

Elite and Class Theory: A theory of government and politics contending that societies are divided along class lines and that an _____-class elite will rule. Policies _____ those with money / power

A super PAC is a political-action committee that is allowed to raise and spend _____ amounts of money from _____, _____, _____ and associations.

Some nonprofit groups are allowed to contribute to super PACs without _____ where their money came from (501 c.3)

Super Pacs: The term "super PAC" is used to describe what is technically known in federal election code as an " _____-only committee."

What could be the danger with PACs? _____

Political culture is the set of shared _____ within American society.

Do we have a political culture? _____

Americans share a commitment to democratic government that practice **majority** _____ and preserve **minority** _____.

Challenges to Democracy

Increased Technological Complexity

Should it be the government's goal to make it simple? _____

Limited Participation in Government

Who's fault is this? _____

Escalating Campaign Costs

What is danger of this? _____

Diverse Political Interests

Is this a good thing? _____

Questions About Democracy

Are the people knowledgeable enough about government?

What dangers does this impose? _____

Is low voter turnout a threat to democracy?

How can this change? _____

Do political parties meet the needs of most American voters?

Does it ever matter enough? _____

Questions about the Scope of Government (Republicans vs. Democrats)

How big of a role does the Constitution say should be played by the federal government? _____

Does a bigger, more involved (active) government limit the people's freedoms? _____

Do we need a bigger, more involved government to protect our freedoms? _____

Does the media adequately inform citizens of what is happening in government? _____

Do the federal courts overstep their bounds and intrude on the powers of other branches of government? _____

Are the federal agencies too large and unresponsive to the public they are supposed to serve? _____

CHAPTER 1: Introducing Government in America

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Objective 1: Describe what government is and what governments do.

1. Define the term "government."

2. What are the two fundamental questions about governing that serve as themes throughout the textbook?
 - 1.

 - 2.

3. List the five functions that all national governments perform.
 - 1.

 - 2.

 - 3.

 - 4.

 - 5.

Objective 2: Understand that politics is the struggle over "who gets what, when, and how."

1. Define the term "politics."

2. Give examples of the "who," "what," "when," and "how" of politics.
 1. Who:

 2. What:

 3. When:

 4. How:

Objective 3: Identify the important features of the policy system and explain how public policies are the choices that government makes, and declines to make, in response to political issues.

1. Draw a diagram of how a policy system works.

2. List four key linkage institutions in a democratic society.

1.

2.

3.

4.

3. Define the term "policy agenda."

4. How does a government's policy agenda change?

5. List the four major policymaking institutions in the United States.

1.

2.

3.

4.

6. Define the term "policy impacts."

Objective 4: Understand the nature of democratic government, traditional democratic theory, and the key questions concerning democracy.

1. Define the term "democracy" as used in this text.

2. List the five cornerstones of an ideal democracy.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.

3. Explain what is meant by majority rule and minority rights.

Objective 5: Distinguish among the three contemporary theories of American democracy and politics (pluralist, elite and class, and hyperpluralist) and identify some of their strengths and weaknesses.

1. Complete the following table comparing pluralist, elite and class, and hyperpluralist theories according to who holds the power and how policy is made.

Theory	Who Holds Power	How Policy is Made
Pluralist		
Elite and Class		
Hyperpluralist		

2. List the major challenges facing American democracy.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Objective 6: Understand the nature of American political culture and identify the elements of the American creed.

1. What is "political culture" and why is it crucial to understanding American government?
2. List the five elements of the American creed according to Seymour Martin Lipset.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
3. Explain what is meant by a "culture war."

Objective 7: Understand the nature of the scope of government in America and the key questions concerning the scope of government.

1. Make a list of items that illustrate the scope of American government.
2. What is gross domestic product and how does the term illustrate the scope of American government?

Chapter 1 Introduction to Government

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|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy • Elite and class theory • Government • Gross domestic product • Hyperpluralism • Linkage institutions • Majority rule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority rights • Pluralist theory • Policy agenda • Policy gridlock • Policymaking institutions • Policymaking system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political issue • Political participation • Politics • Public goods • Public policy • Representation • Single-issue groups |
|--|---|--|

1. _____ : institutions that make public policy for a society.
2. _____ : the relationship between the leaders and the followers.
3. _____ : argues that society is divided along class lines and that an upper-class elite rules on the basis of its wealth.
4. _____ : the total value of all goods and services produced annually by the United States.
5. _____ : argues that too many strong influential groups cripple the government's ability to make coherent policy by dividing government and its authority.
6. _____ : determines whom we select as our government leaders and what policies they pursue; in other words, who gets what, when, and how.
7. _____ : institutions such as parties, elections, interest groups, and the media, which provide a linkage between the preferences of citizens and the government's policy agenda.
8. _____ : a means of selecting policymakers and of organizing government so that policy represents and responds to the public's preferences.
9. _____ : protecting the rights and freedoms of the minority in choosing among policy alternatives.
10. _____ : institutions such as Congress, the presidency, and the courts established by the Constitution to make policy.
11. _____ : weighing the desires of the majority in choosing among policy alternatives.
12. _____ : argues that there are many centers of influence in which groups compete with one another for control over public policy through bargaining and compromise.
13. _____ : the list of subjects or problems to which people inside and outside government are paying serious attention at any given time.
14. _____ : where each interest uses its influence to thwart policies it opposes so that no coalition forms a majority to establish policy.
15. _____ : groups so concerned with one matter that their members cast their votes on the basis of that issue only.
16. _____ : institutions of government designed to respond to each other and to the priorities of the people by governmental action.
17. _____ : this arises when people disagree about a problem or about public policy choices made to combat a problem.
18. _____ : groups so concerned with one matter that their members cast their votes on the basis of that issue only.
19. _____ : the ways in which people get involved in politics.
20. _____ : things that everyone can share.
21. _____ : a choice that government makes in response to some issue on its agenda.

Chapter 1: Introduction to Government (14-25)

- 1) Government is defined as the
 - A) organization that brings problems to the attention of public officials.
 - B) body that is concerned with economic problems while leaving social problems to other institutions of society.
 - C) agency that implements policies that have been enacted by other institutions of the political system.
 - D) executive branch and its agencies.
 - E) institutions and processes through which public policies are made for society.

- 2) All governments
 - A) provide public goods and socialize citizens into the political and social system.
 - B) ensure safety on the high seas and promote free enterprise.
 - C) maintain national parks and a national defense.
 - D) guarantee a capitalist economy and collect taxes.
 - E) hold elections.

- 3) The list of problems to which political leaders are paying serious attention is a(n)
 - A) problem set.
 - B) policy agenda.
 - C) issue constellation.
 - D) legislative package.
 - E) none of the above

- 4) _____ is the process by which policy comes into being and evolves over time.
 - A) Democracy
 - B) A policymaking system
 - C) A constellation
 - D) The bureaucracy
 - E) Government

- 5) In a democratic society, parties, elections, interest groups and the media are all examples of _____ between the preferences of citizens and the government's policy agenda.
 - A) cross-pollination
 - B) inputs and outputs
 - C) ideological bridges
 - D) obstacles
 - E) linkage institutions

- 6) A choice that government makes in response to some issue on its agenda is called
 - A) public policy.
 - B) selective selection.
 - C) a law.
 - D) stimulus-response.
 - E) rational choice theory.

- 7) _____ arise when people disagree about a problem or a public policy choice made to combat a problem.
 - A) Revolutions
 - B) Political issues
 - C) Social crises
 - D) Governments
 - E) Wars

- 8) The effects a policy has on people and problems is called
- A) policy outputs.
 - B) policy implementation.
 - C) policy issues.
 - D) policy impacts.
 - E) policy agenda.
- 9) Pluralist theory contends that in the United States
- A) society is governed solely by an upper-class elite.
 - B) too many influential groups cripple government's ability to govern.
 - C) many groups vie for power with no one set of groups dominating.
 - D) the many members of Congress dominate a singular official such as the president.
 - E) because most citizens fail to pay attention to serious issues, government has become an elite institution.
- 10) Representation refers to
- A) majority rule.
 - B) all policy views being included in political debate.
 - C) the protection of minority rights in a pluralist system.
 - D) electing office-holders in fair and free elections.
 - E) the correspondence between the few leaders and the many followers in a democracy.
- 11) A system in which many groups make themselves heard and felt somewhere in the policy process is
- A) pluralistic.
 - B) direct democracy.
 - C) hyperpluralistic.
 - D) elitist.
 - E) bureaucratic.
- 12) The theory that argues that group competition results in a rough approximation of the public interest in public policy is
- A) hyperpluralist theory.
 - B) balance of power theory.
 - C) elite and class theory.
 - D) pluralist theory.
 - E) bureaucratic theory.
- 13) Escalating campaign costs are a challenge to democracy because
- A) it is believed that PAC contributions affect the way members of Congress vote on single issues.
 - B) they are associated with more technical policies.
 - C) they lead to policy gridlock.
 - D) they reflect diverse interests.
 - E) they make it easier for candidates to raise money.
- 14) The overall set of shared values in a society is known as
- A) individualism.
 - B) value added voting.
 - C) populism.
 - D) political culture.
 - E) collectivism.

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.

→ • The people of the various states are coming together to insure
- domestic wellbeing
- national defense
- general welfare
- liberty
to do this, we are creating a Constitution

**ARTICLE I
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

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.

→ • Congress will make the laws
• There will be 2 houses: ① Senate ② House of Rep

Section 2

**House of Representatives:
Organization and Power of Impeachment**

① 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.

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⑤ The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3

The Senate: Organization and Powers to Try Cases of Impeachment

① 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.

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③ No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

④ The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

⑤ The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

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Section 7

Procedure in Passing Bills, President's Veto Power

- ① All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.
- ② Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

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Section 8

Powers Delegated to Congress

The Congress shall have Power

- ① To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
- ② To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;
- ③ To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

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- ④ To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

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- ⑤ To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

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- ⑥ 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.

Section 9

Powers Denied to Congress

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- ② The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.
- ③ No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

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- ④ No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

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Section 10

Restrictions on States' Powers

- ① No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.
- ② No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

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ARTICLE II

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1

**President and Vice President:
Election, Qualifications, and Oath**

- 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.
- ② Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, 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 Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

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- ③ 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 the President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

Section 2

Powers of the President

- ① The President shall be 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 Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.
- ② He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

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Section 3

Duties of the President

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4

Impeachment and Removal from Office for Crimes

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1

Federal Courts, Tenure of Office

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 Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

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**ARTICLE IV
RELATIONS AMONG THE STATES**

Section 1

Full Faith and Credit

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State; And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2

Rights of State Citizens; Right of Extradition

- ① The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

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ARTICLE V

AMENDMENT PROCEDURES

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 be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

**SUPREMACY OF THE
CONSTITUTION AND FEDERAL LAWS**

- ② 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.
- ③ The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

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AMENDMENT I

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

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 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

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

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

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 defence.

AMENDMENT VII

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

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

AMENDMENT IX

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

AMENDMENT X

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.
[The first ten amendments were ratified December 15, 1791.]

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AMENDMENT XIII

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 this article by appropriate legislation. [Ratified December 1865.]

AMENDMENT XIV

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.

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AMENDMENT XV

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.

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AMENDMENT XVI

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.
[Ratified February 1913.]

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AMENDMENT XVIII

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.

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AMENDMENT XIX

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 sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. [Ratified August 1920.]

AMENDMENT XX

Section 1

The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd 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.

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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.

AMENDMENT XXI

Section 1

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

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AMENDMENT XXII

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.

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AMENDMENT XXIII

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.

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AMENDMENT XXIV

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.

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AMENDMENT XXV

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.

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AMENDMENT XXVI

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.

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