

Preamble

Six Purposes are Listed -> What are they? "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,
- secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,...

...do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Article I - The Legislative Branch

- Bicameral Legislature
- Senate Upper House
- House of Representatives Lower
 House
- ▲ Census =435 set as House total
- Qualifications:
 House: 25 years old
 Citizen for 7 years
 Reside in state
 Senate: 30 years old
 Citizen for 9 years
 Reside in State

- Powers of House But NOT the Senate
 - Revenue Bills
 - Elect President if electoral college fails to find majority
 - ▲ IMPEACH officials
- Powers of Senate But NOT the House
 - Ratify Treaties 2/3 Vote
 - Elect V.P. if electoral college does not
 - Try officials who have been IMPEACHED
 - Approve by Majority: Presidential appointments

Article I - The Legislative Branch

- MOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW:
- PASS EACH HOUSE IN CONGRESS IN IDENTICAL FORM BY SIMPLE MAJORITY
- When a bill is submitted to the President: OPTIONS
 - Signed into LAW
 - Veto
 - Ignored by President after 10 days it becomes law, or there is a "pocket veto"
- Veto Congress may override a veto with 2/3 vote

- Special Privileges of Congressional Members:
 - Immunity to Arrest exceptions: felony, treason
 - Immunity to libel or slander statements IN CONGRESS
 - Prohibitions of Congressional Members:
 - Can not hold another office
 - Can not vote themselves a pay raise

Article I - The Legislative Branch

- Specific Powers of Congress: Found in Article
 1, Section 8
- Levy and Collect taxes
- Borrow money
- Coin money and regulate currency
- Establish Post Offices
- Provide for Army
- Provide for Navy
- Issue Patents
- Issue Copyrights

- Regulate Commerce -> interstate and foreign
- Establish uniform rules of naturalization
- Establish uniform rules of bankruptcies
- Declare War
- Make laws "necessary and proper for executing provisions"

Article I - The Legislative Branch Other Powers:

- Collect and Levy taxes 3 purpose
- Pay Public Debt
- Provide Defense
- Promote General Welfare -> General Welfare Clause
- Declare War
- Only in response to request by president
- Houses vote separately
- Who are the presiding officers of: the House? Senate?
- To expel a member of Congress it takes what majority?
- To censure a member it takes what majority?
- Forbidden to U.S. Government
- Suspend writ of Habeas Corpus
- Forbidden to State Governments
- Make treaties, coin money, issue paper money

Article II -> Executive Department

- Qualifications for President
 - ▲ Age 35
 - Natural Born citizen
 - Reside in US for 14 years
- Electoral College -> function
- House elects president if electoral college does not
- Senate elects vice president

- Powers of President
 - ♠ Commander-in-Chief
 - Grant pardons
 - Make treaties, appointments

Article III & IV

- Article III -> The Judicial Branch
 - ♠ The "least dangerous branch?"
 - Provisions for a Federal Judiciary
 - Checks upon the Judiciary

- ♠ Article IV ->
- Full Faith and Credit Clause

Article V, VI, VII

- ▲ Article V -> Amending the Constitution
- 2 Ways to propose
 - ♠ Both houses of Congress--2/3

or

- ♠ Convention of States--2/3
- 2 Ways to ratify
 - State Legislatures--3/4

Convention of States--3/4

- ♠ Article VI
 - Supremacy Clause
- Article VI, Section 2
- Article VI, Section 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 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." contrary notwithstanding.'
- Article VII
 - Ratification