**The Constitution of the United States of America**

**Article I - Legislative Branch**

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| **1.What is the name of the Legislature of the United States?**  **2.What is the name of each of the two house of the legislature of the United States?** | **Section 1**  **1.1** 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. |

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| **3.What is the topic of I.2?**  **4. What is the term of office of a member of the House?**  **5. What are the three qualifications of a member of the House?**  **6. How many representatives does each state get?**   * **What people does the term "other persons" refer to when the Constitution states that 3/5ths of all "other people" shall be added to the whole number of free people?**   **7. How often will a census be done? (How often will the population of the United States be counted?)**  **8. What is the minimum number of representatives a state can have?**  **9. What is the name of the leader of the House of representatives?**  **10. What power to check does the House of Representatives have ?** | **Section 2 The House of Representatives**  **2.1** 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.  **2.2** No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.  **2.3** **Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.**  The 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 not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative.  **2.5** The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment. |

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| **11. What is the topic of I.3?**  **12. How many senators does each state have?**  **What is the term of office of a senator?**  **13. Every two years a national election is held. What fraction of the total number of Senators is elected or reelected every two years?**  **14. What are the three qualifications of a Senator?**  **15. Who is the called the "President of the Senate" and when can this person vote?**  **16. What is the title given to the person chosen by the other Senators to really run the Senate?**  **17. What power to check does the Senate have?**  **18. What vote is required for the Senate to exercise this power?**  **19. If the Senate does exercise this power, what happens to the person they find guilty?** | **Section 3 - The Senate**  **3.1** 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.  **3.2 Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year.**  **3.3** 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.  **3.4** The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.  **3.5** 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.  **3.6** The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.  **3.7** Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. |

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| **20. What is a proposed law called?**  **21. What types of laws must start in the House of Representatives?**  **22. Name the steps every proposed law must have to become a law?**  **23. How can a proposed law still become a law after the President vetoes it?** | **Section 7 - Making Laws**  **7.1** 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.  **7.2** Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve 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. |

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| **24. List the ten powers of Congress specifically stated in Section 8 of the Constitution.**  **25. Article I Section 8.8 is called the Necessary and Proper Clause, but it's nickname is the Elastic Clause. Why do you think it is called the Elastic Clause?** | **Section 8 - Powers of Congress**  **8.1** The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.  **8.2**To borrow money on the credit of the United States;  **8.3**To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;  **8.4**To establish a uniform rule of naturalization  **8.5**To coin money, regulate the value thereof,  **8.7**To establish post offices and post roads;  **8.8**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;  **8.11**  To declare war,  **8.12**To raise and support armies,  **8.13**To provide and maintain a navy;  **8.18** 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 |

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| **26. List three powers denied Congress.**  **(The Right of Habeas Corpus is the right to know why they "have your body," why you have been arrested. You can only be taken into custody if you are to be charged with a crime.)** | **Section 9 Powers Denied Congress**  **9.1** The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight  **9.2** 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.  **9.3** No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States |