

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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 Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and Electors shall be chosen by the People of the several States, 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 direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and each such Enumeration shall be made. The State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Massachusetts three, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina three, and Georgia three.

When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

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 assembled in Congress, they shall be divided into three Clases. 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 of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, and Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of the Senate of any State, the Executive Authority of the same shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven 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.

The Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the Electors in each State equally divided. 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.

The Senate shall have the 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. 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.

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, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and may adjourn from time to time by Law, but they shall hold by Law a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and may punish its Members for Disobedience to its Orders, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, accepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any Question shall be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, occupy more than one third of the whole House, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Session of Congress, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such Session; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; and if he approve, he shall sign it, and if not he shall return it with his Objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who may re-pass it with or without Amendments.

Section 8. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Crimes and Misdemeanors except Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. He shall have the Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions that shall expire at the next Meeting of the Senate.

Section 9. The President shall be elected for four Years, and shall not be eligible for more than two Terms; but if any Person shall have been elected President, and shall not have been inaugurated on the first day of January next following, he shall not be eligible for more than one Term.

Section 10. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Peer, or enjoy the Privileges and Immunities of a Peer, or any other Place.

Section 11. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; and if he approve, he shall sign it, and if not he shall return it with his Objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who may re-pass it with or without Amendments.

Section 12. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Crimes and Misdemeanors except Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. He shall have the Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions that shall expire at the next Meeting of the Senate.

Section 13. The President shall be elected for four Years, and shall not be eligible for more than two Terms; but if any Person shall have been elected President, and shall not have been inaugurated on the first day of January next following, he shall not be eligible for more than one Term.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

TO A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF

THE

U.S. CONSTITUTION

Panel Discussion by

CNU Professors: Harry Greenlee, Brennan

Kraxberger, Niaz Rahim, and Ronnie Cohen

Others on the guest list include:

The Affordable Care Act (Obamacare)

Same Sex Marriage (Defense of Marriage Act)

Corporate Free Speech (Citizens United v. FEC)

Thursday, Sept. 15, 2011

Freeman Center Addition, Room 101

6:00-7:00 PM

Free gifts to the first 200 guests!