

Chapter 1 : The 27 Amendments to the United States Constitution | To the Moon

There are currently 27 ratified amendments (of which the first ten are known as the Bill of Rights) to the Constitution since its enactment. The fifth article of the U.S. Constitution details the procedure for amending it.

Summary of the 27 Amendments to the United States Constitution written by: Constitution comes with an explanation and brief analysis. They protect God-given natural rights, such as freedom of religion, press, speech, and the right to assemble. They guarantee the right to bear arms, property rights, and the rights of the accused. Follow this link for a full summary of the Bill of Rights. The date after the amendment is the ratification date. Amendment XI February 7, - This and the remainder of the amendments can be accessed from Archives. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. Explanation - A citizen cannot sue a state if he or she is not a resident of that state. It also prohibits citizens of foreign countries from suing the United States or any state. According to the twelfth amendment, each electoral college voter must cast a distinct ballot for both president and vice president. The two may not live in the same state. If the electoral college vote does not produce a majority then the House of Representatives chooses a president. If the electoral college does not produce a majority vote for Vice President, the Senate chooses one. 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. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Explanation - Slavery is not allowed. Amendment XIV July 9, Explanation- The 14th amendment broadens the definition of citizenship to include former slaves. It prohibits states from denying United States citizens rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The fourteenth amendment prohibits financial restitution to Confederate soldiers and slaveholders. Amendment XV February 3, 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. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. The fifteenth amendment makes it illegal to deny someone the right to vote based on race or color. It also prevents states from denying the right to vote to freed slaves. Explanation - Congress has the right to levy federal income taxes. Senators are no longer chosen by state legislatures; they are now elected by popular vote. The amendment also sets forth the process for replacing senators who cannot fulfil their term: Women cannot be denied the right to vote in federal or state elections. Congress shall meet at least once per year. Explanation - The sale and consumption of alcohol in the United States is no longer illegal. Amendment XXII February 27, 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. Explanation - The twenty-second amendment limits the president of the United States to two terms. Those assuming office may be elected twice only if they serve in the capacity of president for less than two years as the replacement president. Explanation - Washington D.

Chapter 2 : List of proposed amendments to the United States Constitution - Wikipedia

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Check new design of our homepage! Constitution, recognized as the supreme and basic law upon which the framework of the U. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Since then, it has been amended 27 times, and can be amended in the future as well. The procedure for amending the constitution as described in Article V involves two parts. The first part is the proposal of the amendments by a vote of two-thirds majority in both houses of the Congress. The second part is the ratification of the proposed amendment, that is, it should be approved by three-fourths of states or a majority vote of the state legislatures. The 27 amendments to the U. Amendments 1 - Rights of freedom of religion prohibits establishment of one religion over another by law, practicing religion freely , freedom of expression, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of press. Right to possess arms. Quartering of soldiers prohibited during peacetime. Freedom from seizure of property, arrests and searches without a specific warrant. Prohibits trial for a crime except on indictment of a Grand Jury and double jeopardy, prohibits punishment without legal procedures and taking away of private property without adequate compensation. Right to a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury, to confront the witnesses against the accused, and to have a legal attorney in defense of the accused. Right to trial by a jury in civil cases. Prohibits imposing cruel, unusual punishments and fines, prohibits granting excessive bails. Assures the recognition of those rights that people may have but are not listed within it. Provides that the powers that are not given to the United States nor prohibited by the constitution are reserved to the states respectively or to the people. Amendments 11 - 27 Amendment Clearly states the judicial powers of the U. Specifies the procedure for electing the president and the vice-president of the U. Establishes the abolishment of slavery from the U. Broadly defines the parameters of the U. Authorizes the federal government to collect taxes on income without apportionment. Establishes the direct election of the senators to the United States Senate. Prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, import or export of intoxicating beverages within the U. States in detail the terms of office that the President, the Vice-President, the Senators and the Representatives shall hold. Repeals the 18th Amendment. Prohibits the importation of intoxicating beverages. Establishes that the Presidential term is limited to two 4 year terms and a person shall be elected to the presidential office only once if he has served as an acting President for more than 2 years. Allows the representation of the District of Columbia in the Presidential elections. Prohibits the non-payment of poll tax or other tax as a basis of denial of the right to vote. The Vice President shall become President in case the President is removed from office or in case of his death. Prohibits the federal government or the state from denying any citizen who is 18 years or above, the right to vote. Establishes that any law that increases or decreases the Congressional pay shall not be put to effect until the next term of office of the representatives begins. Of the 27 amendments, only 26 amendments are in effect, since the 21st amendment repeals the 18th amendment.

Chapter 3 : A Succinct Summary of the 27 Amendments to the US Constitution

Amendments must be properly Proposed and Ratified before becoming operative. This process was designed to strike a balance between the excesses of constant change and inflexibility. This process was designed to strike a balance between the excesses of constant change and inflexibility.

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine. THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution. RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz. The following text is a transcription of the first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form. These amendments were ratified December 15, , and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights. 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. Ratified February 7, Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State. Ratified June 15, A portion of Article II, section 1 of the Constitution was superseded by the 12th amendment. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States. Ratified December 6, A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment. 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. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Ratified July 9, Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment. 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. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Ratified February 3, 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-- Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Article I, section 9, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 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 April 8, Article I, section 3, of the Constitution was modified by the 17th amendment. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. Ratified January 16, Repealed by amendment 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. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. Ratified August 18, 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. Ratified January 23, Article I, section 4, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of this amendment. In addition, a portion of the 12th amendment was superseded by section 3. 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 3d 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. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. 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 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. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives

may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission. Ratified December 5, The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. Ratified February 27, 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 President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by 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. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress. Ratified March 29, The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as 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. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. 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 poll tax or other tax. Ratified February 10, Article II, section 1, of the Constitution was affected by the 25th amendment. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President. 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. 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. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to

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assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office. Ratified July 1, Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment. 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. Ratified May 7, No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

Chapter 4 : List of amendments to the United States Constitution - Wikipedia

The United States Constitution now has 25 functioning amendments. There have been 27 ratified in total, but one of these, the 18th, was Prohibition and another, the

Ratified December 15, Amendment I Freedoms, Petitions, Assembly 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 Right to bear arms 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 Quartering of soldiers 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 Search and arrest 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 Rights in criminal cases 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 Right to a fair trial 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 defense. Amendment VII Rights in civil cases 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 Bail, fines, punishment Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Amendment IX Rights retained by the People The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. Later Amendments Amendment 11 Lawsuits against states The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States. Superseded by Section 3 of the Twentieth Amendment. Amendment 13 Abolition of slavery 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. Congress shall have power to enforce these article by appropriate legislation. Amendment 14 Civil rights 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. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial

officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Amendment 15 Black suffrage 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. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Amendment 16 Income taxes 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. Amendment 17 Senatorial elections The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. Amendment 18 Prohibition of liquor 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. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. Repealed by the Twenty-First, December 5, Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Amendment 20 Terms of office Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d 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. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. 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. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall

have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission. Amendment 21 Repeal of Prohibition Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited. The article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. Amendment 22 Term Limits for the Presidency 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. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress. Amendment 23 Washington, D. 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. Amendment 24 Abolition of poll taxes 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. Amendment 25 Presidential succession Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President. 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. 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. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is

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unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office. Amendment 26 year-old suffrage 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. Amendment 27 Congressional pay raises No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. Congress submitted the text of this amendment as part of the proposed Bill of Rights on September 27, The Amendment was not ratified together with the first ten Amendments.

Chapter 5 : List of All 27 Amendments - PDF documents

Amendment # Senators are to be elected by the voters in their state; governor fills state senator positions if position opens during a term.

Additional Amendments There are currently 27 ratified amendments of which the first ten are known as the Bill of Rights to the Constitution since its enactment. The fifth article of the U. Constitution details the procedure for amending it. For an amendment to become official, it must pass a majority of two-thirds from both the House and the Senate of the United States Congress. Alternatively, an amendment could be proposed through the state legislatures with a majority of two-thirds a process called constitutional convention. It is then officially a component of the Constitution when three-fourths of States ratify it. Guarantees the right to the freedoms of speech, press, and religion. Protects the right to petition the government. Citizens cannot be forced to quarter soldiers during times of peace. Citizens cannot be forced to subject themselves to seizure and search without a search warrant and probable cause. Prohibits abuse of governmental authority in legal procedures. Establishes rules for indictment by eminent domain and grand jury. Guarantees the due process rights. Protects citizens from self-incrimination and double jeopardy. Guarantees fair and speedy jury trial and the rights to know the accusation, the accuser, and to find counsel and witnesses. Forbids exorbitant bails and fines and punishment that is unusual or cruel. Reserves the rights of citizens which are not specifically mentioned by the U. Reserves powers that are not given to the U. States are protected from suits by citizens living in another state or foreigners that do not reside within the state borders. Modifies and clarifies the procedure for electing vice-presidents and presidents. Except as punishment for criminal offense, forbids forced-slavery and involuntary servitude. Reserves citizens the suffrage rights regardless of their race, color, or previous slave status. Establishes popular voting as the process under which senators are elected. Denies the sale and consumption of alcohol. Details the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. State laws over alcohol are to remain. Limit the terms that an individual can be elected as president at most two terms. Reserves the right of citizens residing in the District of Columbia to vote for their own Electors for presidential elections. Reserves the right for citizens 18 and older to vote. Denies any laws that vary the salaries of Congress members until the beginning of the next terms of office for Representatives. Congress shall make no law affecting the citizens that does not affect congress equally and congress shall make no law affecting congress that does not affect the citizens equally. Congress shall not exempt themselves from any law they pass.

Chapter 6 : List of amendments to the U.S. Constitution | blog.quintoapp.com

The 27 amendments to the United States Constitution are additions that were ratified by the required number of states and have formally become part of the Constitution. The original 10 amendments were established in 1791, and the remaining amendments have been gradually adopted over time.

Amending process[edit] Amending the United States Constitution is a two-step process. Proposals to amend it must be properly Adopted and Ratified before becoming operative. A proposed amendment may be adopted and sent to the states for ratification by either: The United States Congress , whenever a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives deem it necessary; OR A national convention, called by Congress for this purpose, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds presently 34 of the states. The latter procedure has never been used. Upon adoption by the Congress or a national convention, an amendment must then be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures or by special state ratifying conventions in three-fourths of the states. To become part of the Constitution, an adopted amendment must be ratified by either as determined by Congress: The legislatures of three-fourths presently 38 of the states, within the stipulated time periodâ€”if any; OR State ratifying conventions in three-fourths presently 38 of the states, within the stipulated time periodâ€”if any. Upon being properly ratified, an amendment becomes an operative addition to the Constitution. It was defeated in a vote. The last attempt in did not come to a vote. Blaine Amendment , proposed in , would have banned public funds from going to religious purposes, in order to prevent Catholics from taking advantage of such funds. This was spurred when black boxer Jack Johnson garnered much publicity when he married a white woman, Lucille Cameron. None were passed by Congress. Senator from Utah, Frank J. Cannon , and by the National Reform Association. Public support for the amendment was very robust through the s, a period when isolationism was the prevailing mood in the United States. Outgoing Presidents Harry Truman. According to the Congressional Research Service , over the ensuing half-century through 54 joint resolutions seeking to repeal the two-term presidential election limit were introduced; none were given serious consideration. Proposed by Robert Byrd of West Virginia in , , , , , , and The vote was 61 short of the required two-thirds majority. It was proposed during the 91st Congress â€” The Senate commenced openly debating the proposal [32] and the proposal was quickly filibustered. Other proposals were made in , , and , none of which were voted on by committee. Human Life Amendment , first proposed in , would overturn the Roe v. A total of proposals using varying texts have been proposed with almost all dying in committee. The only version that reached a formal floor vote, the Hatch-Eagleton Amendment, [34] [35] was rejected by 18 votes in the Senate on June 28, That was also the last time the House held a floor or committee vote. It was widely seen as an attempt to make California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger born in Austria and naturalized in eligible for the presidency and is sometimes nicknamed "Arnold Amendment" or "Amend for Arnold". The last Congressional vote on the proposed amendment occurred in the House of Representatives on July 18, , when the motion failed to , falling short of the votes required for passage in that body. The Senate has only voted on cloture motions with regard to the proposed amendment, the last of which was on June 7, , when the motion failed 49 to 48, falling short of the 60 votes required to allow the Senate to proceed to consideration of the proposal and the 67 votes required to send the proposed amendment to the states for ratification.

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Chapter 7 : All Amendments to the United States Constitution

Note: Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment. 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.

Here is the text of the 27 Amendments of the Constitution By using mnemonics I memorized the basic meaning of each amendment to the constitution during my vacation week last week. The freedom to bear arms 3. No military in your home except in war time. No unreasonable searches 5. The right to remain silent and not incriminate yourself 6. The right to a speedy and public trial 7. The right to fair fines and bail. No cruel and unusual punishment 9. Rights that are not in the constitution are still rights given to citizens. Any right not given in the constitution is given to the states to legislate. The electoral college must have two separate elections for president and vice president All slaves are free. Foreign born citizens can vote All men get the right to vote " including ex-slaves The Federal Income Tax is established The people elect their own US senators Alcohol is prohibited Women get the right to vote January 20th is the day that a new president takes office It is no longer illegal to drink Alcohol. The 18th amendment is struck down. A president can only have 2 terms in office. Washington DC can vote for the president You may not charge people money so that they can register to vote. You can vote at the age of Congressmen cannot vote to give themselves a raise in the same term. The Second Amendment " the Right 2 bear arms, not the right to arm bears.

Chapter 8 : US Government for Kids: Constitution Amendments

Constitutional Amendments make up what is known as The Bill of Rights. Amendments are listed below. Passed by Congress March 4, Ratified February 7, Note: Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment The Judicial power of the United States shall.

Chapter 9 : List of Amendments

This is a list of ratified amendments to the United States Constitution which have been approved by the United States Congress since the constitution's original signing. The first ten of the amendments are commonly referred to as the Bill of Rights.