

A close-up, slightly blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes. The flag is draped and wavy, with the blue field of stars on the left and the red and white stripes on the right.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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- **Constitution of the United States of America**, the fundamental law of the U.S. federal system of government and a landmark document of the Western world.
- **Constitution, United States** - a document that embodies the fundamental laws and principles by which the United States is governed.

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR



The American Revolutionary War, also known as the American War of Independence, was an 18th-century war between Great Britain and its Thirteen Colonies (allied with France) which declared independence as the United States of America.



(1775–1783)

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

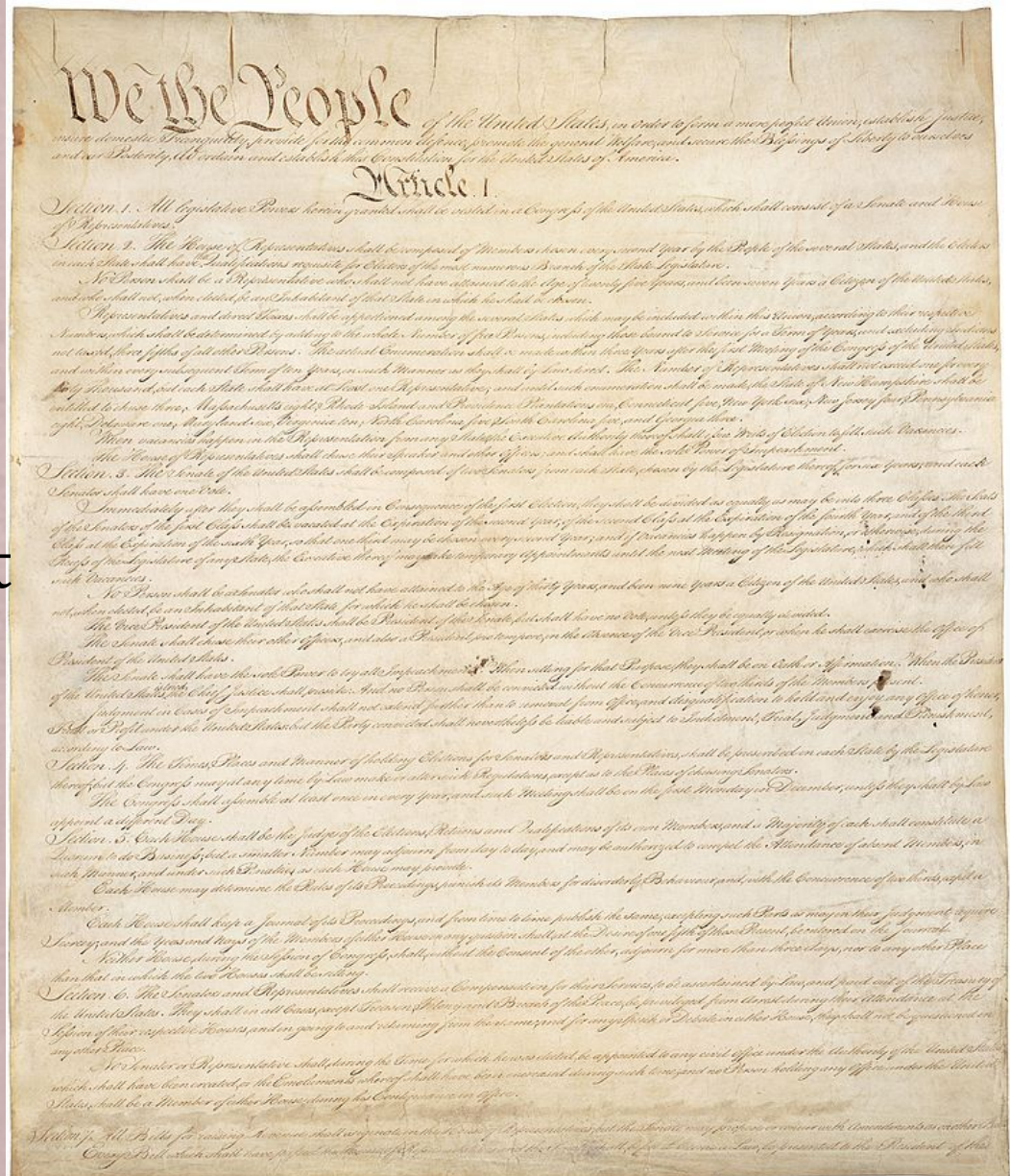
The Constitution was written during the summer of 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 55 delegates to a Constitutional Convention that was called ostensibly to amend the Articles of Confederation (1781–89), the country's first written constitution.



States delegates in 1787

STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION

- ❑ Introduction of the Constitution is the Preamble
- ❑ outlines the goals of the government
- ❑ 7 articles that are split into sections
- ❑ Contains 27 amendments



Preamble

WE THE PEOPLE

Government created by the citizens

According to the [United States Senate](#): "The Constitution's first three words—*We the People*—affirm that the government of the United States exists to serve its citizens. For over two centuries the Constitution has remained in force because its framers wisely separated and balanced governmental powers to safeguard the interests of majority rule and minority rights, of liberty and equality, and of the federal and state governments."



ARTICLE ONE

Legislative branch



- ☐ Make laws
- ☐ Establish taxes
- ☐ Print money

Bi-cameral Legislature:


- Senate 100 (2/state)
- House of Representatives 435 by state population

H.O.R. - elected every 2 year by people

Senate – elected every 6 years

ARTICLE TWO

Executive branch

- 
- A photograph of the White House, the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States. The building is a large, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by columns. An American flag flies on a tall pole in front of the building. The foreground shows a green lawn and a row of red flowers.
- + The president will:
 - + - serve 4 years w/ Vice President
 - + - chosen by electors picked from state legislatures
 - + - serve as commander & chief of military
 - + - create a cabinet of advisors
 - + - can be impeached by H.O.R. & trial held by the Senate

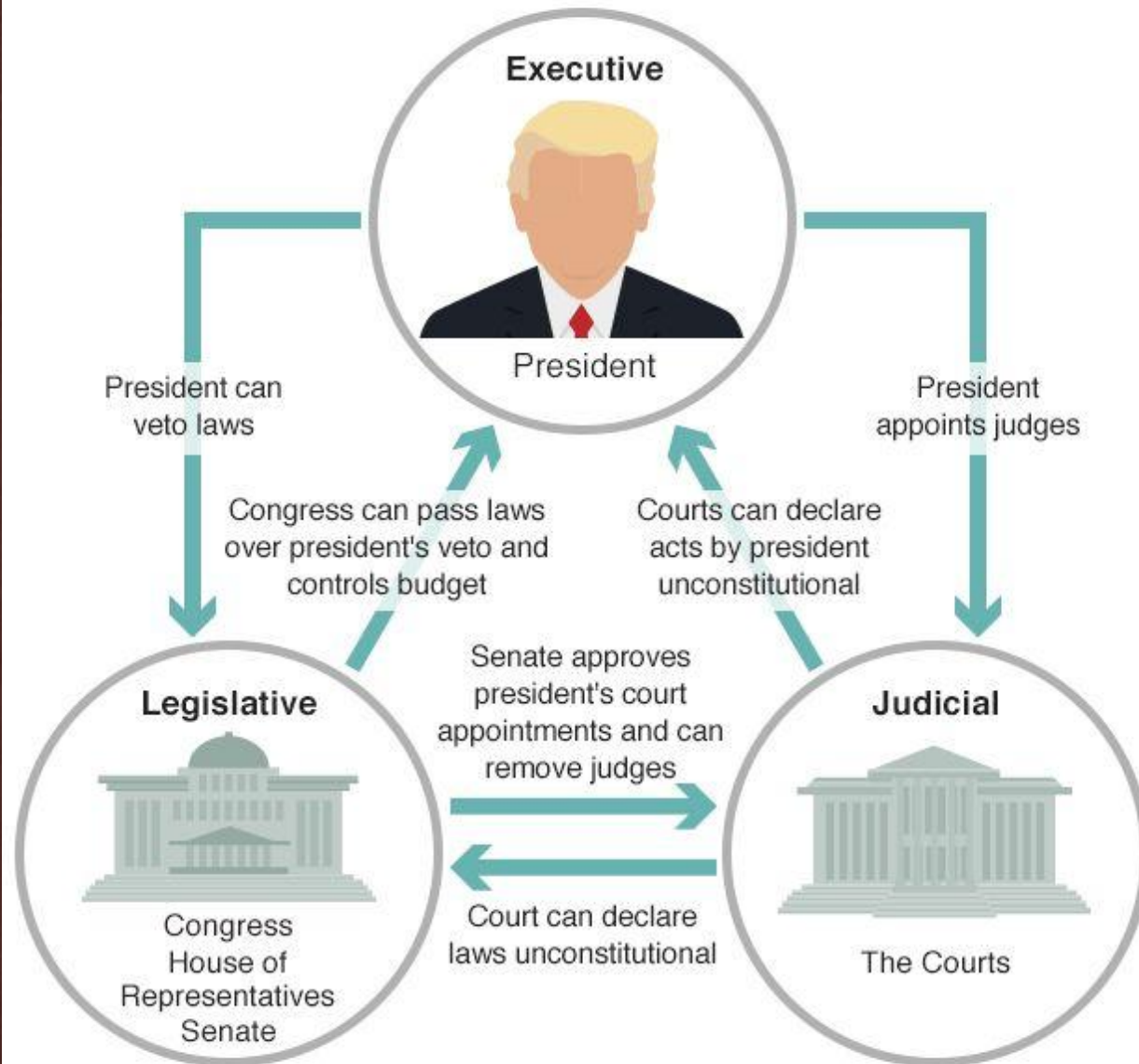
ARTICLE THREE



Judicial branch

System of Federal Courts headed by ONE Supreme Court
Creates a Supreme Court headed by Chief Justice(judge)
S.C. reviews legal cases of national importance
Supreme Court judges serve for life (impeachable by Congress)
Lower Courts can be added by Congress
Does not mention Judicial Review

Checks and balances on the US government



ARTICLE FOUR

State Interaction

- ❑ Each state must respect the laws of other states
- ❑ Judiciary:
 - Supreme,
 - Circuits,
 - Districts

ARTICLE FIVE

Amendment process

- ❑ Changes(amendments) to Costitution occur with 2/3 Congress(House & Senate) vote
- ❑ Amendments are ratified when $\frac{3}{4}$ state legislatures agree to them

ARTICLE SIX

Supremacy

NO LAW IN THE LAND can supersede or contradict the US Constitution

ARTICLE SEVEN

Ratification process

Constitution is ratified (officially accepted) when 9/13 states sign it

Created

September 17, 1787

Presented

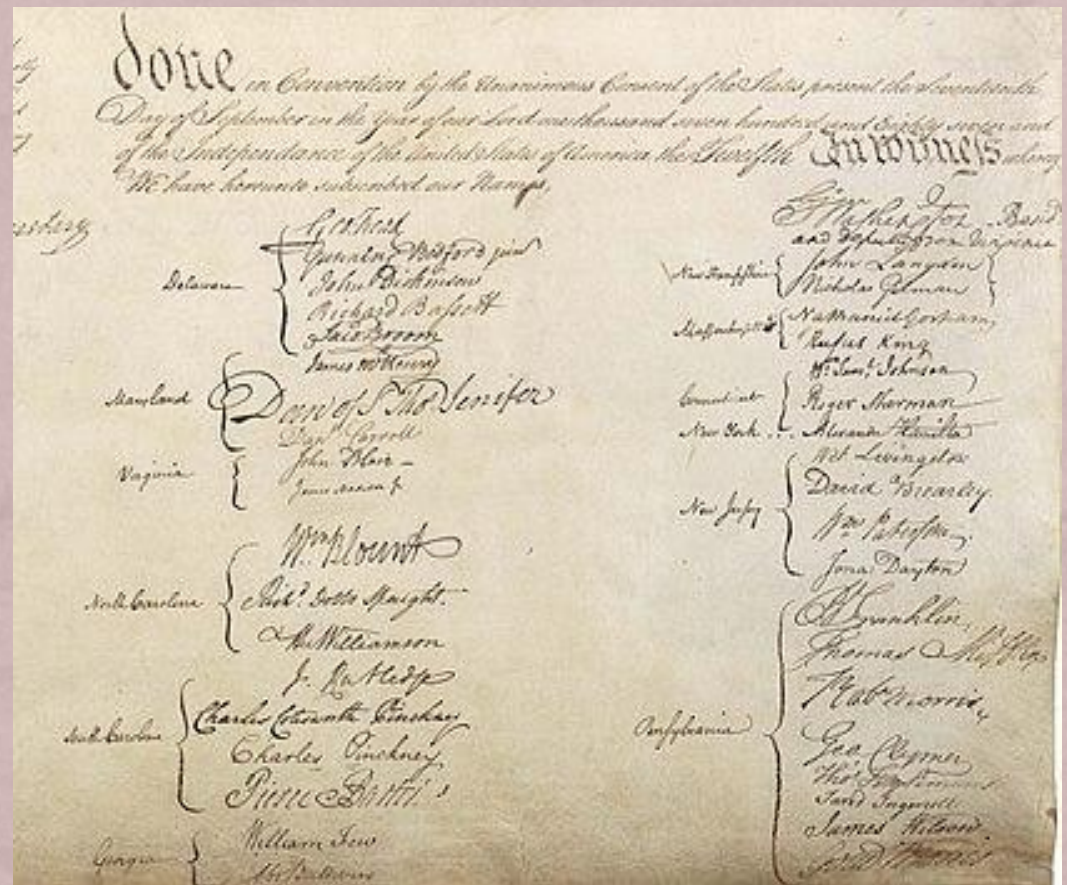
September 28, 1787

Ratified

June 21, 1788

Date effective

March 4, 1789



Signatures

CLOSING ENDORSEMENT SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

AMENDMENTS



Since the Constitution came into force in 1789, it has been amended 27 times, including an amendment to repeal a previous one, in order to meet the needs of a nation that has profoundly changed since the eighteenth century.

In general, the first ten amendments, known collectively as the **Bill of Rights**, offer specific protections of individual liberty and justice and place restrictions on the powers of government

The First Amendment lays out five basic freedoms: freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and the freedom to petition the government.

The Second Amendment supports the right to own firearms, protects the right to keep and bear arms

The Third Amendment prohibits the government from forcing citizens to give lodging to soldiers in their homes without permission.

The Fourth Amendment prevents the government or police from searching or seizing the homes, belongings, or bodies of citizens without probable cause or a warrant.

The Fifth Amendment gives people accused of crimes a variety of rights and protections.

The Sixth Amendment guarantees people accused of a crime receive fair and accurate criminal proceedings

The Seventh Amendment provides for the right to trial by jury in certain civil cases, according to common law

The Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive fines and excessive bail, as well as cruel and unusual punishment

The Ninth Amendment protects rights not enumerated in the Constitution

The 10th Amendment leaves any powers not specifically assigned to the federal government to each state or to the people.

The 11th Amendment Makes states immune from suits from out-of-state citizens and foreigners not living within the state borders; lays the foundation for sovereign immunity

The 12th Amendment Revises presidential election procedures by having the president and vice president elected together as opposed to the vice president being the runner up in the presidential election

The 13th Amendment abolishes slavery, and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime

The 14th Amendment Defines citizenship, contains the Privileges or Immunities Clause, the Due Process Clause, the Equal Protection Clause, and deals with post-Civil War issues

The 15th Amendment Prohibits the denial of the right to vote based on race, color or previous condition of servitude

The 16th Amendment

The 17th Amendment

The 18th Amendment

The 19th Amendment

The 20th Amendment

The 21st Amendment !!

The 21st amendment to the US Constitution, adopted in December 1933, performs only one function — it terminates the 18th amendment, which prohibited the production, sale, transportation, export and import of alcoholic beverages in the United States. Prohibition acted for 14 years, until President Roosevelt persuaded them that they didn't give any measures and did not initiate the adoption of the 21st amendment. This is the only case in the history of the United States where an amendment to an earlier amendment has been made.

The 22nd Amendment

The 23rd Amendment

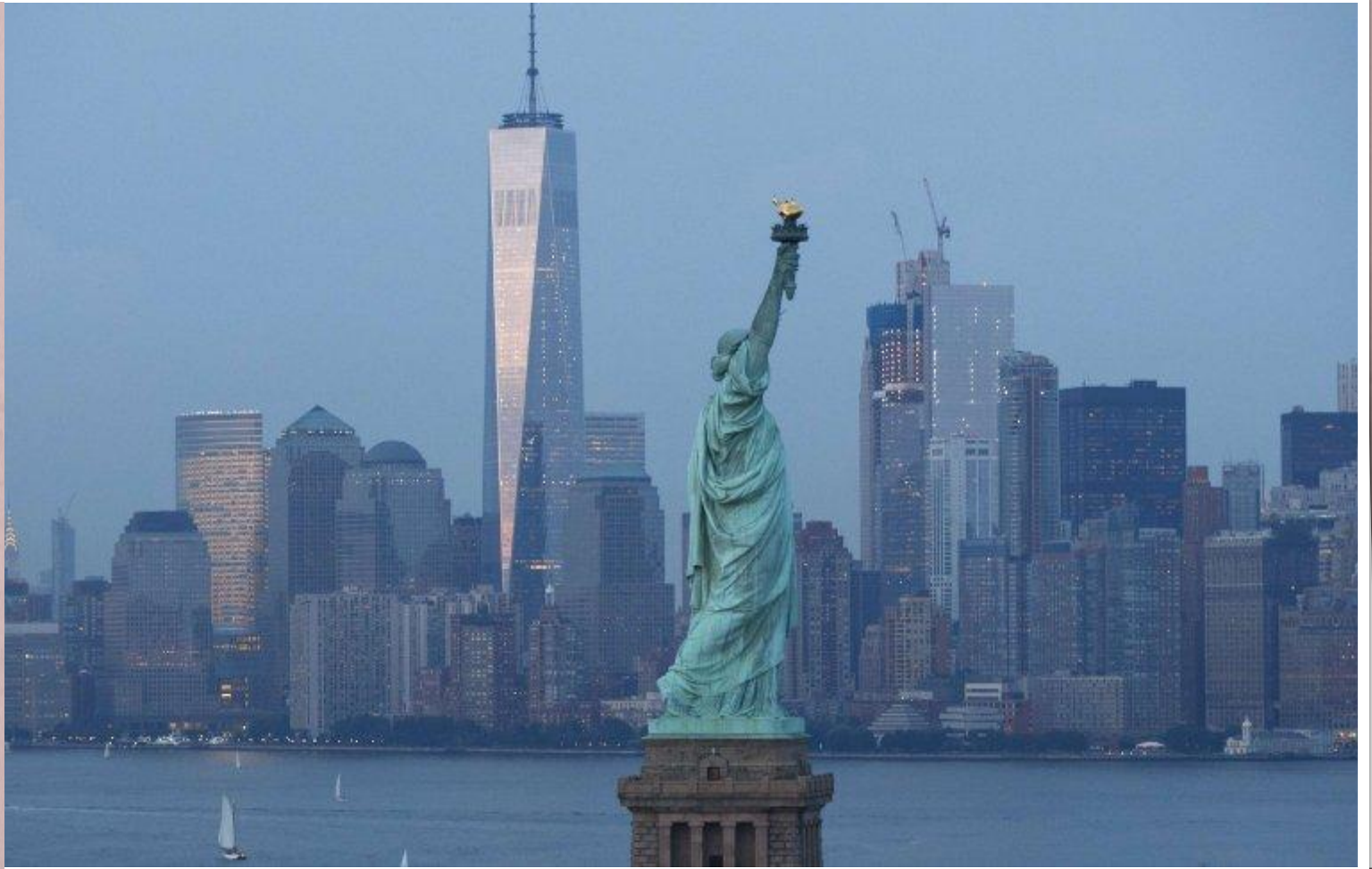
The 24th Amendment

The 25th Amendment

The 26th Amendment

The 27th Amendment

THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!



Luv u all