

Aparitia Constitutiei

Premisele Constitutionalismului Modern

Aparitia constitutiei

- Momentul aparitiei constitutiei este unul de natura controversata, doctrina juridica fiind impartita in ceea ce priveste stabilirea acestui moment. Dificultatea se datoreaza faptului ca uneori nu se iau in considerare constitutia cutumiara si constitutia mixta (scrisa si cutumiara), ci numai cea scrisa si, bineinteles, faptul ca nu se apreciaza fenomenul constitutie in toata complexitatea lui. Astfel, exista voci care afirma ca prima constitutie a aparut in Anglia; alte voci afirma ca primele constitutii au aparut o data cu ajungerea la putere a burgheziei, in timp ce alti autori subliniaza ca din punct de vedere cronologic constitutia americana a aparut inaintea celei franceze.
- Trebuie remarcata exagerarea afirmatiei potrivit careia o data cu instaurarea burgheziei la putere apare si constitutia. Desi in mare parte exact, un asemenea punct de vedere nu ia in considerare procesul indelungat de formare a constitutiei. Un asemenea punct de vedere face trimitere numai la constitutia scrisa, ramanand in afara cercetarii constitutia cutumiara, precum si constitutia mixta (reguli cutumiare). In fine, un asemenea punct de vedere ar avea neajunsul de a face sa se creada ca pana la instaurarea puterii burgheziei statele nu au avut reguli constitutionale care sa le organizeze.

- Crearea constitutiei trebuie privita ca un proces indelungat, proces inceput cu mult inainte de revolutia burgheza si in care burghezia a jucat un rol hotarator, desavarsit prin adoptarea constitutiei scrise. Daca secolul al XVIII-lea este hotarator in definirea conceptului actual de constitutie, nu credem ca lui i se datoreaza si inventarea constitutiei, ca ansamblu de norme fundamentale de organizare a statului. Normele constitutionale – indiferent daca au fost numite asa – au existat de la aparitia statelor suverane, caci in orice stat au existat anumite reguli fundamentale de organizare si functionare a guvernarii. Meritul burgheziei venite la putere consta in sistematizarea acestor reguli – desigur, completate si adaptate ordinii si intereselor instaurate – intr-o lege scrisa, adoptata cu forme si proceduri solemne si investite cu cea mai inalta forta juridica. Aparitia constitutiei este legata de necesitatea afirmarii si protejarii printr-un ansamblu de norme cu putere juridica suprema, adoptate in forme solemne, a puterii instaurate. Practic, aparitia statului de drept depinde de aparitia constitutiei, prin intermediul ei guvernantii fiind pusi sub incidenta regulilor juridice. Prima constitutie aparuta in lume este constitutia engleza, desi procesul de formare a acestei constitutii, inceput o data cu adoptarea in 1215 a *Magnei Charta Libertatum*, a continuat si dupa adoptarea primelor constitutii scrise. Prima Constitutie scrisa este constitutia americana din anul 1787 (Constitutia de la Philadelphia). Trebuie observat insa ca, inaintea acesteia, unele state americane eliberate de sub dominatia engleza isi adoptasera deja constitutii scrise, rigide, ca, de exemplu, Virginia (1776), New Jersey (1777) etc.
- In ceea ce priveste Europa, de regula, se afirma ca prima constitutie scrisa este cea adoptata in Franta in anul 1791. Desigur, pot fi avute in vedere alte afirmatii, precum cea potrivit careia Suedia posedea o constitutie scrisa inca de la mijlocul secolului XIV, iar prima constitutie suedeza „propriu-zisa” a fost elaborata in 1634, sau cea potrivit careia intaietate ar avea Constitutia Poloniei din 1791. Dupa victoria revolutiei franceze, si alte state europene si-au elaborat constitutii, precum: Suedia (8 iunie 1809), Norvegia (17 mai 1814), Olanda (24 august 1815) etc. Astfel, statele si-au adoptat, treptat, constitutii, iar constitutia a devenit nu numai legea fundamentala a unui stat, ci si documentul politic si juridic care marcheaza un moment important in dezvoltarea economico-sociala si politico-juridica a statelor.

Constituția Statelor Unite ale Americii

Constituția Statelor Unite ale Americii (în engleză, **[The] United States Constitution**) este legea supremă a [Statelor Unite ale Americii](#). A fost concepută între [21 februarie](#) și [17 septembrie 1787](#), fiind definitivată în [17 septembrie 1787](#) odată cu adoptarea sa de către [Convenția Constituțională a Statelor Unite ale Americii](#) (în engleză, [United States Constitutional Convention](#)), care a avut loc în [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#), urmând ca să intre în vigoare în ziua de [4 martie 1789](#). A creat o uniune federală de state [suverane](#) și un guvern federal care să opereze conducerea acesteia, înlocuind vechea uniune mai neclar definită și cu o constituție mai ambiguă, [Articolele Confederației](#).

Preambulul Constituției

„Noi, Poporul Statelor Unite, în vederea realizării unei Uniuni mai strânse, așezării dreptății, asigurării liniștii interne, înzestrării pentru apărarea obștească, promovării Prosperității generale și asigurării Binecuvântărilor Libertății pentru noi înșine și pentru Urmașii noștri, decretăm și promulgăm Constituția de față pentru Statele Unite ale Americii.”

Preambulul Constituției S.U.A. nici nu recunoaște vreo putere, nici nu oprește vreo acțiune; el doar explică motivația din spatele Constituției. Este o declarație de bază ce precede Constituția. Preambulul, în special primele două cuvinte (*noi, poporul*) este una dintre cele mai menționate secțiuni ale Constituției. Sunt cu adevărat cele mai importante cuvinte din Constituție deoarece arată că aceasta nu vine de la un rege sau împărat, ci de la poporul însuși.

Expresia „noi, poporul Statelor Unite” este de o importanță singulară. Se prevede astfel că puterea și autoritatea guvernământului federal al Statelor Unite ale Americii nu vine de la mai multe state sau de la popoarele mai multor state, ci de la o entitate identificată ca fiind popor al Statelor Unite ale Americii, cu Constituția servind ca un contract între poporul S.U.A., mulțimea de state, și noua entitate creată: guvernământul federal al S.U.A.

Dorința fondatorilor era aceea de a asigura un sistem de echilibre și contraponderi între puteri (Legislativ vs. Executiv vs. Judiciar)

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 hereby constitute and establish the 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 the Members chosen in 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.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years, and who, when elected, shall not, when chosen, seven Years, and seven Months, and who, when elected, shall not, when chosen, seven Years, and seven Months, and who, when elected, shall not, when chosen, seven Years, and seven Months.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

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 become a Law. But on all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Members voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If a Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a Question of Adjournment) shall be presented to that President of the United States, and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by two thirds of both Houses, and if approved by two thirds of both Houses shall become a Law. But on all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Members voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

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;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Offences and Crimes committed on the high Seas and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captives on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Jurisdiction in all Cases whatsoever, over such Territory (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may be acquired by Purchase of particular States and the Acceptance of Congress, provided the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise the Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be the Execution of Treaties, Regulations, Appeals, District Courts, and other useful Buildings. — And

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, or in any Department or Office thereof.

Section 9. 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, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten Dollars for each Person.

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.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct Tax, shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles imported from any State.

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of that State.

the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Powers voted, in and of the Number of Votes for each such List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President, and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List, the said House shall on like Manner choose the President. 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. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Electors having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes, which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President, neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, by both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act in and as if he was the President, until he be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall at all times receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument, either from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or affirmations— "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Service, or accept of the Service, of any Officer in each of the several States, and may suspend any Officer relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Absence of such Officers, by granting Commissions, which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary Occasions, on the Request of either House, or either of them, and in Case of Impeachment, either of them, suspend the Execution of the Oath of Office, until he be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases in Law and Equity arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under its Authority; to all Cases of Ambassadors, Consuls, and Vice Consuls; to all Cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States, between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State or Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Cities, or Subjects.

In all Cases of Controversy between the public Land or Lands of the United States, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury, and such Trial shall be held in that State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless he shall have been declared to be a Traitor by a Law of Congress. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Disinheritance of Heirs.

Article IV.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given to all public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every State, in and out of the same State with themselves.

Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to that State to answer to the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall on Consequence of any Laws or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States so affected, and of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion, and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Governor (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, or by a Majority of the States, if the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the seventh Article, and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

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 the 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.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Words, "being ratified between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Article, the Word, "they," being partly written in an Oblique and slanting Line of the first Article, the Words, "and they," being written between the eighth and ninth Lines of the first Article, and the Word, "the," being written between the first and second Lines of the first Article, shall be construed as follows:—

Attest William Redfem Secretary

Done in Convention by the unanimous Consent of the States present the seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth

Delaware	George Read Gideon Hawford junr Wm. Dickinson Richard B. Smith Jesse Broom James W. Hutton	New Hampshire	John Langdon Nicholas Paine
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King Wm. Johnson	New York	Roger Sherman Alexander Hamilton Wm. Livingston
Virginia	John Hancock James Madison	New Jersey	David Brearley Wm. Livingston John Dayton
North Carolina	Wm. Blount Richd. Dobbs Spaight A. Williamson J. R. Hart	Connecticut	Elbridge Gerry Thomas Mifflin
South Carolina	Charles C. Pinckney Charles Pinckney John Rutledge	Pennsylvania	Robt. Morris Geo. Ross Thos. Mifflin Jas. M. Smith James Wilson G. Mifflin
Georgia	William Few A. B. Wright		

Călimara folosită pentru semnarea **Constituției** **Statelor Unite ale Americii**



Știați că... În anul 1788 orașul New York devine capitala temporară a SUA? Convenția de la Philadelphia din 1788 concretizată cu Constituția SUA, a desemnat orașul New York drept capitală temporară a Statelor Unite. Tot atunci s-a decis ca primul presedinte al țării să fie George Washington, care a avut două mandate, între 1789 și 1797.

O mai veche tradiție americană spunea că orașul care găzduiește lucrările Congresului, ramura legislativă a guvernului SUA, cu două camere: Senat cu 100 membri și Camera Reprezentanților, cu 435 de membri, să fie capitala temporară.

Pe 16 iulie 1790, Actul de Reședință prevedea o nouă capitală permanentă situată pe malul râului Potomac, pe locul care va fi ales de președintele George Washington.

Constituția Republicii Moldova

Constituția Republicii Moldova este legea supremă și principală a [Republicii Moldova](#) și a societății statului. Constituția determină principiile generale ale societății, drepturile și îndatoririle omului [s.a.m.d.](#). A fost adoptată pe [29 iulie 1994](#). Constă din 7 titluri, fiecare fiind împărțit în capitole și secțiuni.

- Un pas important în democratizarea societății noastre a fost făcut prin adoptarea în anul 1994, a CONSTITUȚIEI REPUBLICII MOLDOVA, care definește atributele statului, principiile de funcționare și obiectivele lui principale. Însă statul nu poate exista doar prin adoptarea unei legi fundamentale. Este necesar ca principiile și valorile consfințite în Constituție să fie puse în practică. Pentru aceasta, cetățenii sînt datori să cunoască și să interpreteze corect normele constituționale.

Semnificația Constituției Republicii Moldova constă în funcțiile sale importante:

- realizează o sinteză a proceselor și evenimentelor din istoria poporului în lupta pentru democratizarea societății;
- exprimă obiectivele și doleanțele poporului;
- stabilește caracterul și limitele puterii statale;
- este o concepție asupra relațiilor din societate etc;

Astfel, Constituția reflectă anumite victorii și realizări ale poporului, propunînd un șir de perspective de dezvoltare pentru societate și stat.

