

*The*  
**CONSTITUTION**  
*of the United States of America*

2020 EDITION

FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

**FULL TEXT OF AMERICA'S  
FOUNDING DOCUMENTS**

Declaration of Independence

U.S. Constitution

Bill of Rights

**PLUS**

**How & Why  
Promoting Socialism  
Is a Felony**

Seven Powerful  
Constitutional Discoveries

Benjamin Franklin's Brilliant,  
Proven No-Tax Plan



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**The Declaration of Independence**

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**The United States Constitution**

**AND ITS AMENDMENTS**

**PLUS**

**How and Why  
Promoting Socialism  
Is a Felony**

**AND**

**7 Discoveries  
Everyone Should Know  
in the U.S. Constitution**

**By Loy Brunson**

**WITH**

**Benjamin Franklin's  
Brilliant, Proven  
No-Tax Plan**

**EVERY HOME IN AMERICA™**

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United States of America:  
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“Socialism—the very antithesis of Americanism—has suddenly resurfaced as a hot topic, firing the imaginations of old 1960s-era radicals and young Millennials who have been indoctrinated their whole lives by Progressive media and educators as to the supposed superiority of this European-hatched system over the truly enlightened system of America’s founding fathers. Citing chapter and verse from the United States Constitution, Loy Brunson explains why advocating socialism goes far beyond being merely foolish and plunges into outright criminality. This is a must-read for every American concerned about preserving our liberty, peace, and prosperity.”

*Ronald M. Mann*

Deputy Director,  
Commission on the Bicentennial of  
the United States Constitution

Ronald M. Mann served four years in the White House with President Ronald Reagan as his special assistant. He also served as Deputy Director of the U.S. Bicentennial Celebration of the Constitution of the United States. Under Ezra Taft Benson, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mann directed the celebration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution for ecclesiastical organizations.



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# How and Why Promoting Socialism Is a Felony

Although not mentioned in the United States Constitution, socialism—a philosophy of government hatched in the bowels of oppressed European nations too late for the Founding Fathers to take note of it—directly contradicts both the spirit and letter of the Constitution. In fact, socialism is an existential threat to Constitutional government.

Based on Articles III and VI and Amendments V, IX, and XIII of the United States Constitution—the fundamental law of the land that is to be held inviolate—it is a crime, a felony, to promote the insidious foreign philosophy of socialism in the United States of America, because:

1. Socialism is *involuntary servitude*, which, according to Amendment XIII, is against the law in every state.

2. Socialism permits (encourages) having your private property (your money and possessions) taken from you for public use without just compensation, which, according

to the last line of Amendment V, is against the law. It is theft, pure and simple.

3. Under socialism, your private property (your money and possessions) is often taken from you against your will for the benefit of foreign governments, which in some cases amounts to giving aid and comfort to enemies of the United States. According to Article III, Section 3, of the U.S. Constitution, that is an act of treason. (See 18 U.S. Code § 2381.)

4. When two or more people work together in order to commit a misdemeanor, the crime rises to the level of a felony. It is a crime of felony theft when two or more legislators act together in order to have your property taken from you for the sole purpose of giving it to a foreign government or someone else.

5. When legislators work together to make laws in order to take your private property (your money and possessions) against your will, they are violating their oath of office, which includes the binding commitment to defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. With this action they automatically become enemies of the United States Constitution and are therefore enemies of the United States and should be warned of or charged with felony crimes of perjury, treason, conspiracy theft, and oath-breaking.

# **Loy's 7 Discoveries and Ben Franklin's No-Tax Plan**

Loy's "7 Discoveries" and Loy's "How and Why Promoting Socialism is a Felony" show us how correctly reading and obeying the U.S. Constitution, as a legally binding contract between the states, provides the way to fund all constitutional government spending right down to the local level without the need for any taxation whatsoever.

## **Loy's 7 Discoveries**

**1.** The Just Compensation Clause in Amendment V nullifies all tax clauses within the Constitution. Taxation is having your private property taken from you for public use without just compensation, and according to the Constitution that's against the law.

**2.** Article I, Section 8, Clause 5, gives Congress the power to create and issue money, which eliminates the need for taxation. In 1913 Congress unlawfully gave that power to a small group of bankers that own the Federal Reserve system, which resulted in the taxes and government debt we have today.

**3.** Amendment IX, the Governing Clause or the Interpretation Clause, demands strict adherence to interpreting the Constitution only in ways that protect our God-given unalienable rights. Loy also refers to it as “The Voice of God.”

**4.** Amendment XIII supports the Just Compensation Clause in Amendment V, which also nullifies all tax clauses. Taxation is involuntary servitude, which is against the law in every state.

**5.** Unlocking the Constitution: The locks are the Tax Clauses, the Gold and Silver Clause, and the Borrowing Clause, which are unlocked, changed, or nullified by the keys referred to as Amendments V, IX, and XIII.

**6.** Even if taxation were constitutional, Amendment XXIV demands your right to vote shall not be denied based on not paying any tax. This means all tax-related convictions should have never been felony convictions, since felony convictions strip you of your right to vote.

**7.** The Constitution’s Article VII tells us who the God of the Declaration of Independence is, who the God of the Constitution is, and who the God of this country is. If you’ve taken an oath to support this Constitution, you have taken an oath to support Article VII and, therefore, you have taken an oath to support

"Our Lord," found in Article VII, who is Jesus Christ, Creator and Savior of this world.

Only a few rarely published moments in history shed light on the modern-day money changers' big secret that taxation is totally unnecessary. These historical moments include the times of Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and John F. Kennedy.

Being a big proponent of a tax-free paper currency system, Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the most brilliant political and scientific minds of the 18th century, published a booklet in 1729, titled "A Modest Enquiry into the Nature of a Paper-Currency," in which he explained the beneficial effects of a paper currency regulated *by* the people (through their government), *for* the people.

More than a century later, in the midst of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln ran out of money to conduct the war. Rather than borrow from bankers at up to 37 percent interest, he convinced Congress to have the United States Treasury print more than 400 million dollars in paper currency (the famous "Greenbacks"—our nation's first modern paper currency), which helped him win the war and subsequently sparked the Industrial Revolution.

The next illuminating moment, a century after Lincoln's time, came when President

John F. Kennedy signed an executive order to end the Federal Reserve and had Congress issue over 4 billion dollars in United States paper currency, backed by silver and issued directly by the federal government—doing an end run around the Federal Reserve. Some conspiracy theorists see this move as having been the real motivation behind the assassination of President Kennedy.

The following article from Whitney Peak Ventures, LLC, gives us more historical insight into the battle that was already being fought in Benjamin Franklin's day between freedom-loving colonists and the private bankers in England who sought to enslave the masses in the colonies, as they had already done in England, for their personal enrichment.

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American history has been a compendium of our ongoing battle with the privately controlled Bank of England, beginning with the Revolutionary War. To understand our history, we need to go back to Benjamin Franklin, who is often called the “father of paper money,” though it had been used thousands of years earlier. (More accurately, he was the father of colonial American paper money.)

Franklin's paper money was a primary reason for fighting America's War for

Independence. But first, let's explore colonial scrip money . . .

In 1729 he wrote "A Modest Enquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency."

This pamphlet, a brilliant tour de force, was well received by the common people. The rich, however, hated it, but they had no writers among them able to answer it. Franklin's arguments carried the day, and the paper money bill gained a majority in the [Pennsylvania] assembly.

Colonial scrip was very successful:

There was abundance in the Colonies, and peace was reigning on every border. It was difficult, and even impossible, to find a happier and more prosperous nation on all the surface of the globe. Comfort was prevailing in every home. The people, in general, kept the highest moral standards, and education was widely spread.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

No doubt many of the colonies were doing very well, especially Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where the amount of new paper money was controlled. But not all the colonies had the same success, as earlier attempts in South Carolina resulted in a currency depreciation. A system was clearly need-

ed, and Franklin forged that system with his “A Modest Enquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency.”

Franklin begins his pamphlet by noting that a lack of money to transact trade within the province carries a heavy cost because the alternative to paper money is not gold and silver coins, which through trade have all been shipped off to England, but barter. Barter, in turn, increases the cost of local exchange and so lowers wages, employment, and immigration. Money scarcity also causes high local interest rates, which reduces investment and slows development. Paper money will solve these problems.

But what gives paper money its value? Here Franklin is clear throughout his career: It is not legal tender laws or fixed exchange rates between paper money and gold and silver coins, but the quantity of paper money relative to the volume of internal trade within the colony, that governs the value of paper money. An excess of paper money relative to the volume of internal trade causes it to lose value (depreciate).

First, Franklin points out that gold and silver are of no permanent value and so paper monies linked to or backed by gold and silver, as with bank paper money in Europe, are of no permanent value. Everyone knew that over the previous 100 years the labor value of gold



and silver had fallen because new discoveries had expanded supplies faster than demand. The spot value of gold and silver could fluctuate just like that of any other commodity and could be acutely affected by unexpected trade disruptions. Franklin observes in 1729 that “we [Pennsylvanians] have already parted with our silver and gold” in trade with England, and the difference between the value of paper money and that of silver is due to “the scarcity of the latter.”

Second, Franklin notes that land is a more certain and steady asset with which to back paper money. For a given colony, its supply will not fluctuate with trade as much as gold and silver do, nor will its supply be subject to long-run expansion as New World gold and silver had been. Finally, and most important, land cannot be exported from the province as gold and silver can. He then points out that Pennsylvania's paper money will be backed by land; that is, it will be issued by the legislature through a loan office, and subjects will pledge their lands as collateral for loans of paper money.

Finally, Franklin argues that “coined land” or a properly run land bank will automatically stabilize the quantity of paper money issued — never too much and never too little to carry on the province's internal trade. If there is too little paper money, the barter cost of trade will

be high, and people will borrow more money on their landed security to reap the gains of the lowered costs that result when money is used to make transactions. A properly run land bank will never loan more paper money than the landed security available to back it, and so the value of paper money, through this limit on its quantity, will never fall below that of land.

If, by chance, too much paper money were issued relative to what was necessary to carry on internal trade such that the paper money started to lose its value, people would snap up this depreciated paper money to pay off their mortgaged lands in order to clear away the mortgage lender's legal claims to the land. So people could potentially sell the land to capture its real value. This process of paying paper money back into the government would reduce the quantity of paper money in circulation and so return paper money's value to its former level.

Automatic stabilization or a natural equilibrium of the amount of paper money within the province results from decentralized market competition within this monetary institutional setting.

When the colonies united to fight for their freedom, Congress issued Continental dollars (redeemable in silver and gold) to pay for the war. Unfortunately, the U.S. had no gold or sil-

ver and promised to pay later. The value of the currency depreciated since many knew that it was unlikely that they would ever be able to redeem the obligation. And England printed large amounts of counterfeit Continentals to devalue the currency.

In a letter to Josiah Quincy in 1783, Franklin claimed that he predicted this outcome and had proposed a better paper money plan, but that Congress had rejected it. . . . Around 1781 Franklin wrote a tract called "Of the Paper Money of America." In it he argued that the depreciation of the Continental dollar operated as an inflation tax or a tax on money itself. As such, this tax fell more equally across the citizenry than most other taxes.

The term "fiat" money is very misleading, as you can see the colonial scrip was backed by the collateral of land. And so it is today, as private Federal Reserve notes are backed by the people and property of the United States. The banks may profitably create it for virtually free but it is backed by us; so why does our nation pay others for money that we alone secure?

On to the Revolutionary War . . .

Before the war, the colonies sent Benjamin Franklin to England to represent their interests. Franklin was greatly surprised by the amount of poverty and high unemployment. It just didn't make sense: England was the

richest country in the world but the working class was impoverished. He wrote, "The streets are covered with beggars and tramps."

It is said that he asked his friends in England how this could be so. They replied that they had too many workers. Many believed, along with Malthus, that wars and plague were necessary to rid the country from manpower surpluses.

We have no poor houses in the Colonies; and if we had some, there would be nobody to put in them, since there is, in the Colonies, not a single unemployed person, neither beggars nor tramps.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

He was asked why the working class in the colonies were so prosperous.

That is simple. In the Colonies, we issue our own paper money. It is called 'Colonial Scrip.' We issue it in proper proportion to make the goods pass easily from the producers to the consumers. In this manner, creating ourselves our own paper money, we control its purchasing power and we have no interest to pay to no one.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Soon afterward, the English bankers demanded that the King and Parliament pass a law that prohibited the colonies from using their scrip money. Only gold and silver could be used, which would be provided by the English bankers. This began the plague of debt-based money in the colonies that had cursed the English working class.

The first law was passed in 1751, and then a harsher law was passed in 1763. Franklin claimed that within one year, the colonies were filled with unemployment and beggars, just as in England, because there was not enough money to pay for the goods and work. The money supply had been cut in half.

Franklin, who was one of the chief architects of the American independence, wrote:

The Colonies would gladly have borne the little tax on tea and other matters, had it not been the poverty caused by the bad influence of the English bankers on the Parliament, which has caused in the Colonies hatred of England and the Revolutionary War.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

This opinion was confirmed by great statesmen of his era:

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than

standing armies. Already they have raised up a monied aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power (of money) should be taken away from the banks and restored to the people to whom it properly belongs.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON

History records that the money changers have used every form of abuse, intrigue, deceit, and violent means possible to maintain their control over governments by controlling the money and its issuance.

—JAMES MADISON

Banks have done more injury to the religion, morality, tranquility, prosperity, and even wealth of the nation than they can have done or ever will do good.

—JOHN ADAMS

English historian John Twells wrote about the money of the colonies, the colonial scrip:

It was the monetary system under which America's Colonies flourished to such an extent that Edmund Burke was able to write about them: "Nothing in the history of the world resembles their progress. It was a

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sound and beneficial system, and its effects led to the happiness of the people."

In a bad hour, the British Parliament took away from America its representative money, forbade any further issue of bills of credit, these bills ceasing to be legal tender, and ordered that all taxes should be paid in coins. Consider now the consequences: this restriction of the medium of exchange paralyzed all the industrial energies of the people. Ruin took place in these once flourishing Colonies; most rigorous distress visited every family and every business, discontent became desperation, and reached a point, to use the words of Dr. Johnson, when human nature rises up and asserts its rights.

Peter Cooper, industrialist and statesman, wrote:

After Franklin gave explanations on the true cause of the prosperity of the Colonies, the Parliament exacted laws forbidding the use of this money in the payment of taxes. This decision brought so many drawbacks and so much poverty to the people that it was the main cause of the Revolution. The suppression of the Colonial money was a much more important reason for

the general uprising than the Tea and Stamp Act.

Our Founding Fathers knew that without financial independence and sovereignty there could be no other lasting freedoms. Our freedoms and national sovereignty are being lost because most people do not understand our money system.

All the perplexities, confusion, and distress in America arise not from defects of the Constitution, not from want of honor or virtue, so much as from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit, and circulation.

—JOHN ADAMS

**Source:**

**<https://www.peakprosperity.com/forum/hidden-history-according-benjamin-franklin-real-reason-revolutionary-war-has-been-hid-you/4358>**

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The great souls from the colonies fought and, with the grace of divine intervention, won against all odds. We can begin today and, with the grace of divine intervention, overthrow the money-changers (private central bankers) while supporting our divinely inspired Constitution that provides the way for America to be the land of the free (from all



taxation) and home of the brave in ways never before imagined.

In 1913 the US Congress gave their power to own and create money to a private group of bankers, the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve is no more a government agency than is Federal Express. The Federal Reserve creates money out of thin air, they own it, and then they loan it to our government, with interest. The only control retained by Congress is the authority for the president of the United States to appoint the chairman of the board for the Federal Reserve—from a list created by the Federal Reserve. If our government would but take over full ownership of the Federal Reserve, our federal government would have no debt whatsoever and the USA could enjoy a 100% tax-free system like the one Franklin described.

I have provided an advanced index in this booklet that connects the Amendments to the seven articles of the Constitution as I believe they should be connected. I hope you enjoy the discoveries contained in this publication as much as I have. Thank God for the Constitution of the United States of America, and thank you for joining the cause of a Constitutional, tax-free system of government!

# **The Declaration of Independence**

*[Note: The text and language within this document reflects the original verbiage drawn directly from the U.S. National Archives (exact digital copy) and may not coincide with what we consider today as correct spelling and grammar.]*

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

## **The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,**

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

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We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. —That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. —Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their for-

mer Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected;

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whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

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For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

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He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legis-

lature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent



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States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

**[Georgia]**

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall  
George Walton

**[North Carolina]**

William Hooper  
Joseph Hewes  
John Penn

**[South Carolina]**

Edward Rutledge  
Thomas Heyward, Jr.  
Thomas Lynch, Jr.  
Arthur Middleton

**[Massachusetts]**

John Hancock  
Samuel Adams  
John Adams  
Robert Treat Paine  
Elbridge Gerry

**[Maryland]**

Samuel Chase  
William Paca  
Thomas Stone  
Charles Carroll  
of Carrollton

**[Virginia]**

George Wythe  
Richard Henry Lee  
Thomas Jefferson  
Benjamin Harrison  
Thomas Nelson, Jr.  
Francis Lightfoot Lee  
Carter Braxton

**[Pennsylvania]**

Robert Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Benjamin Franklin  
John Morton  
George Clymer  
James Smith  
George Taylor  
James Wilson  
George Ross

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**[Delaware]**

Caesar Rodney  
George Read  
Thomas McKean

**[New York]**

William Floyd  
Philip Livingston  
Francis Lewis  
Lewis Morris

**[New Jersey]**

Richard Stockton  
John Witherspoon  
Francis Hopkinson  
John Hart  
Abraham Clark

**[New Hampshire]**

Josiah Bartlett  
William Whipple  
Matthew Thornton

**[Rhode Island]**

Stephen Hopkins  
William Ellery

**[Connecticut]**

Roger Sherman  
Samuel Huntington  
William Williams  
Oliver Wolcott

# The Constitution of the United States of America

*[Note: The text and language within this document reflect the original verbiage drawn directly from the U.S. National Archives (exact digital copy) and may not coincide with what we consider today as correct spelling and grammar. ~~Strikethrough-text~~ indicates passages that have been modified or repealed by subsequent amendments.]*

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, 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 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 been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

~~Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.<sup>1</sup> The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress~~

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1. Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, changed by Section 2 of Amendment XIV; accepted by Congress.

of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, 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 chuse 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~~<sup>1</sup> for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

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1. Article I, Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2, changed by Amendment XVII; accepted by Congress.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; ~~and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.~~<sup>1</sup>

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he

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1. Article I, Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2, changed by Amendment XVII; accepted by Congress.

shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

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 chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on

~~the first Monday in December,~~<sup>1</sup> unless they shall by Law appoint 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, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, 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, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor

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1. Article I, Section 4, Clause 2, changed by Amendment XX, Section 2; accepted by Congress.



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, Felony and Breach of the Peace, 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 Time for which he was elected, 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 encreased during such time; 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 on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any 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 the President of the United States; and

before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

### **Section. 8.**

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises,<sup>1</sup> 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;<sup>2</sup>

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;

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1. Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, the Tax Clause, changed by Amendments V, IX, and XIII, but not accepted by Congress yet.

2. Article I, Section 8, Clause 2, the Borrow Money Clause, changed by Amendments V, IX, and XIII, but not accepted by Congress yet.

*U.S. Constitution for Federal, State, and Local Officials*

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, 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 Piracies and Felonies 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 Captures 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 Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful 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 Officer 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.~~<sup>1,2</sup>

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.<sup>1</sup>

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account

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1. The restriction on capitation or direct taxes in Article I, Section 9, Clause 4, was removed by Amendment XVI. See Amendment XXIV for a more recently ratified restriction on poll taxes (a type of capitation tax).

2. Article I, Section 9, Clauses 4 and 5, changed by Amendments V, IX, and XIII, but not accepted by Congress yet.

of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

### **Section. 10.**

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender<sup>1</sup> in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall

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1. Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, the Gold and Silver Clause, changed by Amendments V, IX, and XIII, but not accepted by Congress yet.

be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

## **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 the same State with themselves. And~~



~~they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which 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 shall, 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, if 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 chuse 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 in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing 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 Person 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 chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.~~<sup>1</sup>

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing 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, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.~~<sup>2</sup>

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1. Article II, Section 1, Clause 3, changed by Amendment XII.

2. Article II, Section 1, Clause 6, changed by Amendment XXV. See also Amendment XX.

The President shall, at stated 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 from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"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 Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject 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 Recess of the Senate, 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, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully ex-

ecuted, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

**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 their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and 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,~~<sup>1</sup>—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States,~~and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects~~<sup>1</sup>.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be 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 the 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.

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1. Article III, Section 2, Clause 1, changed by Amendment XI.

### **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 on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

## **Article. IV.**

### **Section. 1.**

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the 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 the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

~~No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law 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.<sup>1</sup>~~

### **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 concerned as well as 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

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1. Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3, changed by Amendment XIII.



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 Executive (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, as the one or 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 Ninth Section of the first 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 Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson 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 Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

*U.S. Constitution for Federal, State, and Local Officials*

*[Signatories of the U.S. Constitution:]*

**G<sup>o</sup>. Washington**

Presidt. and deputy from Virginia

**Delaware**

Geo. Read

Gunning Bedford, jun

John Dickinson

Richard Bassett

Jaco. Broom

**Maryland**

James McHenry

Dan of St Thos. Jenifer

Danl. Carroll

**Virginia**

John Blair

James Madison Jr.

**North Carolina**

Wm. Blount

Richd. Dobbs Spaight

Hu Williamson

**South Carolina**

J. Rutledge

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Charles Pinckney

Pierce Butler

**Georgia**

William Few

Abr Baldwin

**New Hampshire**

John Langdon

Nicholas Gilman

**Massachusetts**

Nathaniel Gorham

Rufus King

**Connecticut**

Wm. Saml. Johnson

Roger Sherman

**New York**

Alexander Hamilton

**New Jersey**

Wil. Livingston

David Brearley

Wm. Paterson

Jona. Dayton

**Pen[n]sylvania**

B Franklin

Thomas Mifflin

Robt. Morris

Geo. Clymer

Thos. FitzSimons

Jared Ingersoll

James Wilson

Gouv Morris

# Resolutions Regarding Ratification of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights

## Ratification of the Constitution

In Convention Monday  
September 17th 1787.

Present  
The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts,  
Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New  
York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,  
Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South  
Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid  
before the United States in Congress as-  
sembled, and that it is the Opinion of this  
Convention, that it should afterwards be sub-  
mitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen  
in each State by the People thereof, under  
the Recommendation of its Legislature, for

their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution.

That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

## *Ratification Resolutions*

By the unanimous Order of the Convention

**G<sup>o</sup>. Washington**—Presidt.

**W. Jackson** Secretary.

## **Ratification of the Bill of Rights**

### 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.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

**Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg**

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**John Adams**

Vice-President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

ATTEST

**John Beckley**, Clerk of the House  
of Representatives.

**Sam. A. Otis**, Secretary of the Senate.

*[Note: In accordance with the above resolution,  
Congress transmitted, on September 25,  
1789, to the state legislatures twelve proposed  
amendments, two of which, having to do with  
Congressional representation and Congressional*



## *Ratification Resolutions*

*pay, were not ratified at the time. The remaining ten amendments became the Bill of Rights. The amendment having to do with Congressional pay, not having an expiration date for its ratification, eventually was ratified by the state legislatures of three-fourths of the states and became the most recent amendment, Amendment XXVII, two centuries later, on May 7, 1992.]*

# Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America

*[Note: The first ten amendments to the Constitution, passed by Congress on September 25, 1789, were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the Bill of Rights. The text and language within this document reflect the original verbiage drawn directly from the U.S. National Archives (exact digital copy) and may not coincide with what we consider today as correct spelling and grammar. ~~Strikethrough-text~~ indicates passages that have been modified or repealed by subsequent amendments.]*

## **Amendment I**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

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**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

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**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

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**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

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**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

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**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

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 obtain-

ing witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

## **Amendment VII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

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**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## **Amendment IX**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## **Amendment X**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED DECEMBER 15, 1791.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## **Amendment XI**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS MARCH 4, 1794. RATIFIED FEBRUARY 7, 1795.]

*[Note: Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution was modified by Amendment XI.]*

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.

## **Amendment XII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS DECEMBER 9, 1803. RATIFIED JUNE 15, 1804.]

*[Note: A portion of Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution was superseded by Amendment XII.]*

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President

and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists 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 shall, 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, 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. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—<sup>1</sup>~~

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number 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.

## **Amendment XIII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS JANUARY 31, 1865. RATIFIED DECEMBER 6, 1865.]

*[Note: A portion of Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by Amendment XIII.]*

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1. Superseded by Section 3 of Amendment XX.



## **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.

## **Section 2.**

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## **Amendment XIV**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS JUNE 13, 1866. RATIFIED JULY 9, 1868.]

*[Note: Article I, Section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of Amendment XIV.]*

## **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.

## **Section 2.**

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~~<sup>1</sup> 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~~<sup>1</sup> years of age in such State.

## **Section 3.**

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

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1. Changed by Section 1 of Amendment XXVI.

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.

#### **Section 4.**

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.

#### **Section 5.**

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## **Amendment XV**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS FEBRUARY 26, 1869. RATIFIED FEBRUARY 3, 1870.]

### **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—

### **Section 2.**

The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## **Amendment XVI**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS JULY 2, 1909. RATIFIED FEBRUARY 3, 1913.]

*[Note: Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution was modified by Amendment XVI.]*

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 XVII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS MAY 13, 1912. RATIFIED APRIL 8, 1913.]

*[Note: Article I, Section 3, of the Constitution was modified by Amendment XVII.]*

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.

## **Amendment XVIII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS DECEMBER 18, 1917. RATIFIED JANUARY 16, 1919. REPEALED BY AMENDMENT XXI, DECEMBER 5, 1933.]

### **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.~~

### **Section 2.**

~~The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.~~

### **Section 3.**

~~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.~~

## **Amendment XIX**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS JUNE 4, 1919. RATIFIED AUGUST 18, 1920.]

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.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## **Amendment XX**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS MARCH 2, 1932. RATIFIED JANUARY 23, 1933.]

*[Note: Article I, Section 4, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of this amendment.*

*In addition, a portion of Amendment XII was superseded by section 3.]*

### **Section 1.**

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 3rd 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.

## **Section 2.**

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.

## **Section 3.**

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.

## **Section 4.**

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.

### **Section 5.**

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

### **Section 6.**

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 XXI**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS FEBRUARY 20, 1933. RATIFIED DECEMBER 5, 1933.]

### **Section 1.**

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

### **Section 2.**

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicat-

ing liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

### **Section 3.**

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.

## **Amendment XXII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS MARCH 21, 1947. RATIFIED FEBRUARY 27, 1951.]

### **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 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.

## **Section 2.**

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 XXIII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS JUNE 16, 1960. RATIFIED MARCH 29, 1961.]

## **Section 1.**

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.

## **Section 2.**

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## **Amendment XXIV**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS AUGUST 27, 1962. RATIFIED JANUARY 23, 1964.]

## **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.

## **Section 2.**

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## **Amendment XXV**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS JULY 6, 1965. RATIFIED FEBRUARY 10, 1967.]

*[Note: Article II, section 1, of the Constitution was affected by Amendment XXV.]*

### **Section 1.**

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

### **Section 2.**

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.

### **Section 3.**

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.

### **Section 4.**

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 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 XXVI**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS MARCH 23, 1971. RATIFIED JULY 1, 1971.]

*[Note: Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of Amendment XXVI.]*

### **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.

### **Section 2.**

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## **Amendment XXVII**

[PASSED BY CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 25, 1789. RATIFIED MAY 7, 1992.]

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

# **God's Word Regarding the U.S. Constitution**

In searching for religious constitutional quotes, I found the most appropriate ones possible. They come from the Lord Himself, who is enshrined by name within one of the seven articles of the Constitution, with the words "In the Year of Our Lord." It is also a historical fact that the signers of the Constitution unanimously agreed to use the year of our Lord's birth to mark the date of their signing of the Constitution. And in the Declaration of Independence, our Lord is referred to as our Creator.

The Lord identified Himself to Moses, saying, "I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob." The Bible, in the book of Exodus, continues: "And Moses hid his face; for he was afraid to look upon God. And the Lord said, I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows; and I am come down to deliver them up out of the hand of the Egyptians, and



*God's Word Regarding the Constitution*

to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey" (Exodus 3:6–8).

The following quotes, that The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints accepts as having been dictated to the prophet Joseph Smith by the Lord Jesus Christ, were recorded in or about the year 1833:

Therefore, it is not right that any man should be in bondage one to another. And for this purpose have I established the Constitution of this land, by the hands of wise men whom I raised up unto this very purpose . . . .

—DOCTRINE AND COVENANTS 101:79–80

And that law of the land, which is constitutional, supporting that principle of freedom in maintaining rights and privileges, belongs to all mankind, and is justifiable before me.

—DOCTRINE AND COVENANTS 98:5

# Socialist Propaganda Quotes from Dictators, Mass Murderers, and Psychopaths

When one makes a revolution, one cannot mark time; one must always go forward—or go back. He who now talks about the “freedom of the press” goes backward and halts our headlong course towards socialism.

—VLADIMIR LENIN

The goal of socialism is communism.

—VLADIMIR LENIN

At times, I’ve referred to Christ’s miracles, and have said, “Well, Christ multiplied the fish and the loaves to feed the people. That is precisely what we want to do with the Revolution and socialism.”

—FIDEL CASTRO

It is a curious sensation: the sort of pain that goes mercifully beyond our powers of feeling. When your heart is

## *Socialist Propaganda Quotes*

broken, your boats are burned: nothing matters any more. It is the end of happiness and the beginning of peace.

—VLADIMIR LENIN

Socialism or death!

—FIDEL CASTRO

The agricultural working people should be imbued with a thoroughgoing faith in socialism and steadfast anti-imperialist and class consciousness so that they can regard our style of socialism as their life and soul, love it ardently, and fight staunchly against the imperialists' moves for ideological and cultural infiltration.

—KIM JONG-UN

Socialism builds, and capitalism destroys.

—HUGO CHAVEZ

Democracy is the road to communism.

—KARL MARX

# Quotes Warning Against Socialism

Socialism is a philosophy of failure, the creed of ignorance, and the gospel of envy. Its inherent virtue is the equal sharing of misery.

—WINSTON CHURCHILL

The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings; the inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of miseries.

—WINSTON CHURCHILL

Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.

—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Democracy and socialism have nothing in common but one word, equality. But notice the difference: while democracy seeks equality in liberty,

## *Quotes Against Socialism*

socialism seeks equality in restraint and servitude.

—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE

Socialism states that you owe me something simply because I exist. Capitalism, by contrast, results in a sort of reality-forced altruism: I may not want to help you, I may dislike you, but if I don't give you a product or a service you want, I will starve. Voluntary exchange is more moral than forced redistribution.

—BEN SHAPIRO

Socialism in general has a record of failure so blatant that only an intellectual could ignore or evade it.

—THOMAS SOWELL

Socialism has no moral justification whatsoever. Poor people are not morally superior to rich people simply because of their lack of success. Charity is not a socialist concept; it is a religious one, an acknowledgment of God's sovereignty over property, a sovereignty the Left utterly rejects.

—BEN SHAPIRO

*U.S. Constitution for Federal, State, and Local Officials*

All socialism involves slavery.

—HERBERT SPENCER

Wherever socialism spread, misery followed—and still follows.

—GREG GUTFELD

I believe that all forms of socialism have been proven over time to result in a loss of both economic and civil liberties, with increasing poverty.

—JOHN MACKEY

Socialism, reduced to its simplest legal and practical expression, means the complete discarding of the institution of private property by transforming it into public property, and the division of the resultant public income equally and indiscriminately among the entire population.

—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

When you volunteer to help someone, it blesses your life. When legislators force you to serve others, it curses everyone involved.

—LOY BRUNSON

## *Quotes Against Socialism*

Socialism is wealth for the politicians and utter poverty and destruction for the innocent victims that voted them into office.

—LOY BRUNSON

# Constitutional Questions and Answers

**Q:** Where in the Constitution does it state that all government officials shall be “bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution”?

**A:** Article VI.

**Q:** What document requires all members of Congress to swear or affirm to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic?

**A:** Their Oath of Office, and Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.

**Q:** What would be an example of a domestic enemy of the Constitution?

**A:** A presidential candidate or anyone promoting socialism, which is in violation of the Constitution’s Amendment V, last



line, which states you cannot have your private property taken from you for public use without just compensation, and Amendment XIII, which states that involuntary servitude is against the law in every state.

**Q:** Which amendment protects your right to be secure in your home from unreasonable searches and seizures?

**A:** Amendment IV.

**Q:** Which Amendment protects you from felony criminal prosecution for failure to pay any tax?

**A:** Amendment XXIV states you cannot be deprived your right to vote for failure to pay any tax. Convicted felons cannot vote.

**Q:** Immigrants, before being allowed to be citizens and vote, are required by law to take a constitutional oath. Would you be strengthening the Constitution if you encouraged and supported legislation requiring citizens and candidates to take

a constitutional test and oath before voting?

**A:** Yes. Please encourage your representatives to implement this with legislation.

**Q:** Are the words “separation of church and state” in the Constitution?

**A:** No. That is a misused phrase taken out of context from a letter written by President Thomas Jefferson in 1802 to Baptists from Danbury, Connecticut. This is what he wrote in that letter: “Believing with you that religion lies solely between Man and his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only, and not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should ‘make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,’ thus building a wall of separation between Church and State.”

**Q:** Where in the Constitution does it state that amendments shall be “valid to all intents and purposes of the Constitution”?

**A:** Article V.

**Q:** Article VI protects the Constitution. What amendment defines and protects the intents and purposes of the Constitution of the United States?

**A:** Amendment IX.

**Q:** The first ten amendments to the Constitution are also identified as “The Bill of Rights.” Where in this book is the official title given to them by Congress?

**A:** On page 55. They are defined as “Further Declaratory and Restrictive Clauses to the Constitution.”

**Q:** Which amendment protects the right of the people to keep and bear arms?

**A:** Amendment II.

**Q:** Which clause in the Constitution gives Congress the power to fund constitutional education, training, and arming qualified citizens?

**A:** Article I, Section 8, Clauses 15 and 16.

**Q:** Where in the Constitution is the power to remove members of Congress for bad behavior?

**A:** Article I, Section 5. With two-thirds vote, each body of the House or Senate can expel its members.

**Q:** Which article gives the U.S. Senate the power to remove a Supreme Court Justice from office?

**A:** Article II, Section 4. (See also Article III, Section 1, "Good behavior.")

**Q:** Which clause in the Constitution gives the U.S. House the power to impeach, but not the power to remove a president from office?

**A:** Article 1, Section 2, Clause 5.

**Q:** Which clause in the Constitution provides the power to provide a tax-free system for the whole country?

**A:** Article I, Section 8, Clause 5, gives the Congress the exclusive power to create money. When trillions of dollars are created by The Federal Reserve System those trillions of dollars are net profit that lawfully belongs to the U.S. Treasury. The Federal Reserve System, in order to honor their nonprofit status, are required to return all those trillions of dollars of profits to the Treasury. When they comply and return all profits to the U.S. Treasury, the federal debt will be dissolved, and we can then enjoy a tax-free republican form of government.

**Q:** Without a balanced budget amendment, how can the Constitution protect us against inflation and protect the value of our currency?

**A:** Encourage our Congress to keep their oaths and adhere to the limited spending clauses found in Article 1, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

**Q:** Which U.S. organization was the first to publish the Bible?

**A:** The U.S. Congress passed a resolution in September 1782 officially authorizing the edition of the Bible known as the "Aitken Bible."

**Q:** Could you help strengthen the Constitution if you supported legislation that requires government officials to post in their offices their signed Oath of Office?

**A:** Yes. Please suggest this to your representatives.

**Q:** Why is the word "democracy" or "democratic" not in the Constitution, but "republican" is?

**A:** Our founders understood that a democratic form of government is the path to communism and the destruction of private ownership of property. That is why the Constitution's Article IV, Section 4, guarantees a republican form of government in every state.

**Q:** Are our natural rights protected by the Constitution?

**A:** Yes. Clause 1 of The Declaration of Independence acknowledges “the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle” all people. God has entitled you with rights, and any rights with which God has entitled you are protected by Amendment IX, which states: “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.” If the government had the power (which it does not) to disparage or deny your God-given unalienable rights, or if it had the constitutional power (which it does not) to change or alter critical definitions of legal terms such as marriage, life of an unborn infant, or gender, then the government would also have the power to deprive you or anyone else of their right to life—for any reason the government deemed expedient or desirable.

**Q:** Does Amendment I of the Constitution of the United States protect speech that encourages, legitimizes, or enables any dysfunctional, perverse, obscene, or harmful behavior that has been shown—by scientific studies to be destructive—behavior such as the taking of innocent babies' lives, sex change performed on children, pedophilia, same-sex marriage, gender choice, etc.?

**A:** No. The First Amendment does not protect speech that is self-evidently harmful. For example, the speech of the person who was jailed for encouraging a friend to commit suicide was not free speech protected by the First Amendment. When the media knowingly promote destructive lies or information about the Constitution or any constitutional-oath-taking government officer, not only is that speech not protected by the Constitution, it is an act of treason. See Article III, Section 3, which states that giving aid and comfort to enemies of the United States is an act of treason.



**Q:** Is there any constitutional protection in place to keep the broadcast media from promoting socialism or any other form of unconstitutional governance?

**A:** Yes. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is directed by five commissioners appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate for five-year terms. They are all required by Article VI of the U.S. Constitution to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Thus they are obligated to use their regulatory powers to suppress any anti-constitutional propaganda emanating from America's broadcast media.

**Q:** Would it strengthen the Constitution if you encouraged your representatives to pass a law requiring the press to take an oath to promote and defend the Constitution?

**A:** Yes. Please do.

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God bless you all  
in your study, support,  
and strengthening of our  
beloved Constitution of the  
United States of America that  
is our only defense against the  
pandemic threat of the social-  
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