

**The
Constitution
For
The
United States
Of
America**

STUDY GUIDE

USED WITH

Dr. Norris Austin's

Video Taped Series

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A
Study Guide

of

The Constitution for the United States of America

Preface:

This is just a taste of the Constitution which all Free People should know by heart. You were not taught this in school and your parents would not believe what some have said that the Constitution was **suspended** March 9, 1933.

What this paper is supposed to do, is **resurrect** the Constitution in your hearts which will bring back **Life** to this great document.

You should read this as you would the Bible. Be assured that the people who wrote this, through the first ten Amendments, believed that they were doing God's will with human frailties.

Most words Capitalized were done so in the original written document. This shows what words they thought were important, at that time. Underlined words are there only to point out certain items in the Constitution. The footnotes will be very helpful in your study.

Please do more research and check out everything that you are in doubt about. There is no guarantee as to the accuracy of this typed document, and there may be some mistakes.

Remember that all Officials should have taken the Oath to uphold the Constitution and probably, they have never read it. Find out if they did. Ask them questions about it at meetings. Give them a copy of this document. Let them know that it is a crime to knowingly or unknowingly pass a law that is **unconstitutional**, after they have taken an Oath to uphold it. What is the crime? 1. **PERJURY** (they lied under oath, if they swore an oath), 2. **TREASON** (gives comfort to the enemy of the people).

Work on your government officials to eliminate all rules and regulations that are not sanctioned by the Constitution. Let's stop United States police actions. Let's declare War or stay out of it. Get us out of the United Nations. We don't need a **One World Order**. Make all Treaties, which do not pursue the Constitution, null and void.

Why, inside most Courts, do they have a flag with **fringes** around it? What is meant by **Sovereign**? What is **Quiet Title**? There is a movement to bring back true **Freedom**. If you will search, you will find. Don't act like deceived sheep and let them pull the wool over your eyes. Find or Start a **Constitutional** Study group in your area.

Study--Research--Study--Research--Study--Research--Study--Research

Preamble

We the People of the United States, in Order to ¹form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessing of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this **Constitution** for the United States of America.

Article I.

²Sect. 1. ³All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

⁴Sect. 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 ⁵requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

⁶No 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, who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant and 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 ⁷those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not Taxed, ⁸three-fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and ⁹within every subsequent Term of ten Years in such Manner as they shall be Law direct. The Number of Representative 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 choose 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.

***Changed** by Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the ¹⁰Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose the Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

¹ This Constitution was designed to provide six results

² **The POWER HOUSE of the Constitution**

³ Not some but All

⁴ **About the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES**

⁵ requirement

⁶ Double negative clause which means positive

⁷ Indentured Servants

⁸ Slaves

⁹ Representatives & the amount of apportioned taxes, per person, would or could change as the population increased

¹⁰ The State Governor would appoint

¹¹**Sect. 3.** The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State *[chosen by the Legislature thereof,] for six Years and each Senator shall have one Vote.

***Changed** by Section 1 of the ¹²Seventeenth Amendment

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into ¹³three 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.]

***Changed** by Section 2 of the ¹⁴Seventeenth Amendment

¹⁵No 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, who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

¹⁶The 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 choose their other Officers, and also a President ¹⁷pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the 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 ¹⁸honor, 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.

¹⁹**Sect. 4.** The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any Time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be *[on the first Monday in December,] unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

***Changed** by Section 2 of the ²⁰Twentieth Amendment

¹¹ About THE SENATE

¹² Senators elected by the people

¹³ 1/3 of the Senate re-elected every two years

¹⁴ Governor can appoint temporarily and set an election by the people

¹⁵ Double negative clause which means positive

¹⁶ The Senate tie breaker

¹⁷ one who acts as a substitute on a temporary basis

¹⁸ Office of considerable dignity and importance

¹⁹ The ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

²⁰ No Amendment needed - could have been done in the Congress

Sect. 5. ²¹Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a ²²Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to ²³compel 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 Behavior, 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 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 to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their services, to be ²⁴ascertained 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 ²⁵Emoluments whereof shall have been increased 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.

²⁶**Sect. 7.** All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representative; 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 is 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.

²¹ The House & Senate cannot contest how the other does business

²² a majority of the entire body

²³ Have the Sargent of Arms of the Senate or House bring them, by whatever means

²⁴ To insure as a certainty - as determined by Congress

²⁵ profits arising from your office or employment

²⁶ The LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Every Order, resolution, or Vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representative 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.

²⁷**Sect. 8. The Congress shall have Power**

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, ImPosts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, ImPosts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

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

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of ²⁸Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

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 ²⁹Marque and ³⁰Reprisal, 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;

²⁷ **POWERS GRANTED TO CONGRESS**

²⁸ means Break in a Trade Agreement

²⁹ the taking of belongings of an offender until satisfaction is made

³⁰ retaliation for a wrong of another

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 States in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockyards, 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 the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

³¹**Sect. 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 ³²Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public Safety require it.

No Bill of ³³Attainder or ³⁴ex post facto Law shall be passed.

*[No ³⁵Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.]

***Changed** by the Sixteenth Amendment

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. 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 of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No ³⁶Title 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.

³⁷**Sect. 10.** No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of ³⁸Marque and ³⁹Reprisal; Coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender 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.

³¹ The RESTRAINTS ON CONGRESS

³² To release from unlawful imprisonment

³³ The extinction of civil rights by confession

³⁴ A law passed to convict a person of a deed that was done in the past, before a law was passed against the deed that was done

³⁵ A tax on the individual (Head Tax)

³⁶ A degree of peerage with privileges

³⁷ RESTRAINTS ON THE STATES

³⁸ The taking of belongings of an offender until satisfaction is made

³⁹ Retaliation for a wrong of another

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 its 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; all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control 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.

⁴⁰Article II.

Sect. 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 Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like Manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the 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 choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

***Changed** by the Twelfth Amendment

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

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

*[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall ⁴¹devolve 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 be elected.]

*Changed by the Twenty-Fifth Amendment

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.

⁴²Before 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."

Sect. 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 Session.

Sect. 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 executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Sect. 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.

⁴¹ the passing of an office from one person to another

⁴² The POWERS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT

⁴³Article III.

Sect. 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 Behavior**, and shall, at Stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

⁴⁴**Sect. 2.** The **judicial Power** shall extend to all Cases, in Law and ⁴⁵Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all ⁴⁶Cases 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;]--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.]

***Changed** by the Eleventh Amendment

⁴⁷In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have ⁴⁸appellate 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.

Sect. 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 ⁴⁹Corruption of Blood, or ⁵⁰Forfeiture **except** during the Life of the Person attained.

⁴³ **About the JUDICIAL BRANCH**

⁴⁴ **About the JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS**

⁴⁵ Having to do with Contracts

⁴⁶ The Supreme Court can only Rule on a Case Format

⁴⁷ **About APPELLATE POWERS & COMMON LAW JURY**

⁴⁸ Jurisdiction of appeal & review

⁴⁹ Evil deeds cannot be inherited

⁵⁰ Losing something by way of penalty

⁵¹Article IV.

Sect. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the ⁵²public 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.

Sect. 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.

⁵³*[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.]

*Changed by the (2nd) Thirteenth Amendment

Sect. 3. ⁵⁴New 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.

⁵⁵The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. ⁵⁶The 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.

⁵¹ About the UNION OF STATES & AMENDMENT PROCESS

⁵² general statutes which relate to the community

⁵³ pertains to SLAVES

⁵⁴ How States are to be ADMITTED TO THE UNION

⁵⁵ How PROPERTY will be REGULATED

⁵⁶ If the State cannot handle it's problems, the Government will

⁵⁷Article V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both House 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 ⁵⁸Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI.

All Debts contracted and ⁵⁹Engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the ⁶⁰Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in ⁶¹Pursuance 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 ⁶²Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary ⁶³notwithstanding.

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, ⁶⁴shall 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.

⁵⁷ The AMENDMENT PROCESS of the Constitution

⁵⁸ the act of voting

⁵⁹ agreements of mutual promises

⁶⁰ a league for mutal support of states

⁶¹ in accordance with or according to

⁶² State Constitution

⁶³ State Constitution or State Laws cannot over turn the U.S. Constitution, It has No Standing.

⁶⁴ All governemt employees of the executive & judicial offices are bound

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.

Done in Convention, by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof, We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary

George Washington

PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY FROM VIRGINIA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton

NEW JERSEY

William Livingston
David Brearley
William Paterson
Jonathan Dayton

SOUTH CAROLINA

John Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

DELAWARE

George Read
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jacob Broom

PENNSYLVANIA

Benjamin Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robert Morris
George Clymer
Thomas Fitzsimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouverneur Morris

MARYLAND

James McHenry
Dan of St. Thomas Jennifer
Daniel Carroll

VIRGINIA

John Blair
James Madison, Jr.

GEORGIA

William Few
Abraham Baldwin

NORTH CAROLINA

William Blount
Richard Dobbs Spaight
Hugh Williamson

CONNECTICUT

William Samuel Johnson
Roger Sherman

Effective December 15, 1791

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.

PREAMBLE

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 ⁶⁵declaratory and ⁶⁶restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution.

AMENDMENTS

Bill of Rights (Amendments 1 - 10)

1st Amendment

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.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

2nd Amendment

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 ⁶⁷infringed.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

3rd Amendment

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quarters in any House, without the consent of the Owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

4th Amendment

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 ⁶⁸Oath or ⁶⁹affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

⁶⁵ to make a clear and formal understanding

⁶⁶ to restrain or to prohibit

⁶⁷ means violated by law

⁶⁸ an outward pledge of truth in responsibility to God

⁶⁹ a formal declaration of truth

5th Amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous, crime, unless on a ⁷⁰presentment or ⁷¹indictment of a ⁷²Grand 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 ⁷³jeopardy 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.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

6th Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

7th Amendment

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

8th Amendment

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

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

9th Amendment

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be ⁷⁴construed to deny or ⁷⁵disparage others retained by the people.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

10th Amendment

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.

(Ratified December 15, 1791)

The End of the Bill of Rights

⁷⁰ a written accusation of crime

⁷¹ a written accusation of crime

⁷² a body of 12 to 23 persons which determine whether probable cause exists in a crime

⁷³ the danger of conviction & punishment

⁷⁴ to interpret

⁷⁵ to discredit one's rights

Beginning to take the Power away from the People

11th Amendment

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

(Ratified February 7, 1795)

12th Amendment

The ⁷⁶Electors 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 the 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 a majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for a President, the House of Representative 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 ⁷⁷quorum 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 the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of death, or other constitutional disability of the President.] 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, form 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; 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.

*Superseded by Section 3 of the Twentieth Amendment
(Ratified June 15, 1804)

⁷⁶ one who is described in Article II, Sec. 1, Clause 2 & 3

⁷⁷ a majority of the entire body

⁷⁸13th Amendment (1st)

If any Citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, Office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such Person shall cease to be a Citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

(Ratified March 12, 1819)

13th Amendment (2nd)

Sect. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the ⁷⁹United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

⁸⁰**Sect. 2.** Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.

(Ratified December 6, 1865 and took the place of the original 13 Amendment)

⁸¹14th Amendment

Sect. 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 ⁸²privileges 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 any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sect. 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 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sect. 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 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 ⁸³insurrection 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.

⁷⁸ This Amendment was thrown away after the Civil War & treated as if it never existed.

⁷⁹ Washington, DC only

⁸⁰ this statement is considered the 'enabling clause'

⁸¹ The United States (Washington D.C.) Incorporated, June 1868

⁸² The government does not recognize rights now

⁸³ citizens resistant to their government

⁸⁴**Sect. 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 ⁸⁵insurrection 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 ⁸⁶emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sect. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate Legislation, the provisions of this article.

(Ratified July 9, 1868)

15th Amendment

Sect. 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 ⁸⁷servitude.

Sect. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Ratified February 3, 1870)

⁸⁸16th Amendment

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration.

(Ratified February 3, 1913 [but not Lawfully])

⁸⁹17th Amendment

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive Authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: ⁹⁰Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

(Ratified April 8, 1913)

⁸⁴ The Sec. gives pensions to Union soldiers but denies it to the Confederate Soldier or payments to people who lost slaves

⁸⁵ any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state

⁸⁶ a slave set free and he is his own master

⁸⁷ a servant of another

⁸⁸ An attempt (the 3rd) to get around the requirement for apportionment. In direct conflict with Article I, Sec. 9, Clause 4, (never codified into law and implemented with regulations.

⁸⁹ Tries to change Article 1, Sect. 3

⁹⁰ Took away the States Legislators rights to elect Senators and put it into the hands of the state citizens

⁹¹18th Amendment

- Sect. 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.
- Sect. 2.** The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent Power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
- Sect. 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 of the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress.

(Ratified January 16, 1919)

Repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment, December 5, 1933

⁹²19th Amendment

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.

(Ratified August 18, 1920)

20th Amendment

- Sect. 1.** The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.
- ⁹³**Sect. 2.** The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
- Sect. 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 elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such Person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified. ⁹⁴
- Sect. 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.
- Sect. 5.** Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

⁹¹ Why didn't it take an Amendment to make Drugs illegal?

⁹² WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

⁹³ There was no need for this Sec., Article I, Sec. 4, Clause 2 covers this change.

⁹⁴ The Third in line is the Speaker of the House of Representatives

Sect. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.
(Ratified January 23, 1933)

21st Amendment

Sect. 1. The eighteenth article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

⁹⁵**Sect. 2.** The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Sect. 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.

(Ratified December 5, 1933)

22nd Amendment

Sect. 1. No Person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.

⁹⁶But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which his article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

⁹⁷**Sect. 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.

(Ratified February 27, 1951)

⁹⁸**23rd Amendment**

Sect. 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such Manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representative 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 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.

Sect. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Ratified March 29, 1961)

⁹⁵ States could still make laws to be Dry

⁹⁶ Considered a Grandfather Clause

⁹⁷ this statement is considered the 'enabling clause'

⁹⁸ This gives the District of Columbia the same representation as the smallest state, in the Election of the President. This VIOLATES every concept of a Federal / State relationship.

24th Amendment

- Sect. 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.
- Sect. 2.** The Congress shall have **power** to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Ratified January 23, 1964)

25th Amendment

- Sect. 1.** In case of **the removal of the President** from office or of his death or resignation, **the Vice President shall become President.**
- Sect. 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.**
- Sect. 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.
- ⁹⁹**Sect. 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 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.

(Ratified February 10, 1967)

⁹⁹ getting the President out of office without Impeachment

¹⁰⁰ **26th Amendment**

Sect. 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.

Sect. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Ratified July 1, 1971)

27th Amendment

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

(Ratified May 13, 1992)

¹⁰⁰ Violates the Tenth Amendment

Show Me

Article 1; Section 1; of the Constitution for the United States of America: **All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.**

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States Government tax a Citizen of the Several States directly ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the Senators be elected or appointed by someone other than the Representatives of their own state and by what authority ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States Government enact **laws** which are within the jurisdiction of the states ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States Government enact **laws** against a Militia Group ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States Government enact proclamations ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States President or Congress enact Executive Orders ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States Government enact **laws** for or against abortions ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States Government enact **laws** against guns ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States President bring together the Judicial, Legislative and Executive Branch of individuals to talk out differences ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States President introduce any bills or enact any **laws** ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the Supreme Court have jurisdiction over anyone other than Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls and over admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ? Appellate jurisdiction is only if Congress grants it.

Where, [herein granted](#), can a foreign nation or state have headquarters located in this country, like the United Nations and by who's authority ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can the United States President or Congress give up land that it owns to a foreign nation or state. ?

Where, [herein granted](#), can amendments of the constitution change the constitution from what it originally meant ?

If the **Supreme Law of the Land** is the Constitution for the United States, and all **laws** made by Congress will be in pursuant to the Constitution for the United States, by what or who's authority can treaties be made that are not in pursuant to the Original Constitution, like GATT & NAFTA ?

“All **laws** which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void”
Marbury vs. Madison 5 US (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803)

“An unconstitutional act is not **law**; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.”
Norton vs. Shelby County 118 US 425 p.442

“No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional **law** and no courts are bound to enforce it”
16 Am Jur 2n, Sec 177

Important Dates

July 4, 1776 : The Declaration of Independence was signed.

May 25, 1787: The Constitutional Convention opens as a quorum of delegates from seven States convenes in Philadelphia, to discuss revising the Articles of Confederation Soon, Representatives from 12 of the 13 States are in attendance. Rhode Island alone will not join the convention.

July 13, 1787: The Confederation Congress, meeting in New York City, passed the Northwest Ordinance with its anti-slavery provision, its Bill of Rights and its guarantee of religious freedom. Each of these was eventually added to the Constitution.

Sept. 17, 1787: The Constitution is approved by all 12 State delegations, and is signed by 39 of the 42 delegates present. The Convention formally adjourns.

Sept. 28, 1787: The Congress of the Confederation resolves to submit the Constitution to the States for ratification. The document is to take Effect after 9 of the 13 States approve it. Dec. 7, 1787: Delaware is the first State to ratify the Constitution. (Unanimous, 30 Yeas.)

Dec. 12, 1787: Pennsylvania becomes the second State to ratify the Constitution. (46 Yeas; 23 Nay's.)

Dec. 18, 1787: New Jersey becomes the third State to ratify the Constitution. (Unanimous; 38 Yeas)

Jan. 2, 1788: Georgia becomes the fourth State to ratify the Constitution. (Unanimous; 26 Yeas)

Jan. 9, 1788: Connecticut becomes the fifth State to ratify the Constitution. (128 Yeas, 40 Nays.)

Feb. 4, 1788: Massachusetts becomes the sixth State to ratify the Constitution, but only after Federalists propose nine Amendments, Including one which would reserve to the States all Powers not "expressly delegated" to the federal Government by the Constitution. (187 Yeas; 168 Nays.)

April 28, 1788; Maryland becomes the seventh State to ratify the Constitution. (63 Yeas; 11 Nays.)

May 23, 1788: South Carolina becomes the eighth State to ratify the Constitution. (149 Yeas; 73 Nays.)

June 21, 1788: The Constitution becomes official when New Hampshire ratifies it, the ninth State to do so. (57 Yeas; 47 Nays.)

June 25, 1788: Virginia becomes the tenth State to ratify the Constitution. but recommends a Bill of rights for American Citizens (89 Yeas; 79 Nays.)

July 26, 1788: New York becomes the 11th State to ratify the Constitution. (30 Yeas; 27 Nays,)

Feb. 4, 1789: Presidential Electors select George Washington as the first President of the new Government, and John Adams as the Vice President. States elect Representatives and Senators for the new U.S. Congress.

March 4, 1789: The first U.S. Congress convenes in New York City. April 30, 1789: George Washington is Inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

Sept. 24, 1789: Congress establishes a Supreme Court, 13 District Courts, 3 circuit Courts, and the position of Attorney General.

Nov. 21, 1789: North Carolina becomes the 12th State to ratify the Constitution, after Congress proposes a Bill of Rights. (194 Yeas; 77 Nays.)

May 29, 1790: Rhode island ratifies the Constitution, the last of the original States to do so. (34 Yeas; 32 Nays.)

Dec. 15, 1791: Virginia ratifies the Bill of Rights, and the Amendments become part of the U.S. Constitution.

1803 - Marbury v. Madison: Chief Justice John Marshall held "the Constitution is the 'paramount law' and law repugnant to the Constitution is void."

1819 - McCulloch v. Maryland: Chief Justice Marshall said "the power to tax is the power to destroy."

1857 - Scott v. Sandford: Chief Justice Taney held that the term "We the people" means the Citizens of the several States, who according to American republican institutions, form the sovereignty and hold the power to govern. They comprise what is familiarly called "the sovereign people."

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890: Prohibited monopolies or conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce.

1895 - Pollock v. Farmers Loan and Trust Company: The Supreme Court ruled the income tax law of Congress, passed in 1894, to be unconstitutional.

October 9, 1917: Trading With the Enemy Act was enacted to control the property of the enemy while in WW1.

1923 - Missouri v. Holland: Justice Holmes laid down a doctrine that greatly extended the power of the President and the Senate through treaties to sweep aside the powers reserved to the people of the states under the Tenth Amendment.

March 9, 1933: The American people were declared to be the public enemy under the amended version of the Trading With the Enemy Act. The beginning of the continuing 'State of Emergency'.

1934 - Federal Rules of Civil Procedures Act merged equity and law and abolished common law.

1952 - Sawyer v. Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company: The Supreme Court set limits to the President's inherent executive power.

DECLARATION AND RESOLVES OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

October 14, 1774

Whereas, since the close of the last war, the British parliament, claiming a power of right, to bind the people of America by statutes in all cases whatsoever, hath, in some acts, expressly **imposed taxes** on them, and in others, under various pretences, but in fact for the purpose of raising a revenue, hath **imposed rates and duties** payable in these colonies, established a board of commissioners, with **unconstitutional powers**, and extended the jurisdiction of **courts of admiralty**, not only for collecting the said **duties**, but for the trial of causes merely arising within the body of a county.

And whereas, in consequence of other statutes, **judges**, who before held only estates at will in their offices, have been **made dependant on the crown** alone for their salaries, and standing armies kept in times of **peace**: And whereas it has lately been resolved in parliament, that by force of a statute, made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth **colonists may be transported to England**, and **tried** there upon accusations for treason and misprisions, or **concealments of treasons** committed in the colonies, and by a late statute, such trials have been directed in cases therein mentioned:

And whereas, in the last session of parliament, three statutes were made; one entitled, ¹⁰¹"An act to discontinue, in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading, or shipping of goods, wares and merchandise, at the town, and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay in North-America;" another entitled, ¹⁰²"An act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay in New England;" and another entitled, ¹⁰³"An act for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the **law**, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England;" and another statute was then made, ¹⁰⁴"for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, etc." All which statutes are **impolitic, unjust, and cruel**, as well as **unconstitutional**, and most **dangerous and destructive** of **American rights**:

And whereas, assemblies have been frequently dissolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on grievances; and their **dutiful, humble, loyal**, and **reasonable petitions to the crown** for **redress**, have been repeatedly treated with contempt, by his Majesty's ministers of state;

the good people of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, justly alarmed at these arbitrary proceedings of parliament and administration, have severally **elected, constituted, and appointed deputies** to meet, and sit in general Congress, in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain such establishment, as that **their religion, laws, and liberties**, may not be subverted: Where-upon the **deputies** so appointed being now assembled, in a full and free representation of these colonies, taking into their most serious consideration, the best means of attaining the ends aforesaid, do, in the first place, as Englishmen, their ancestors in like cases have usually done, for asserting and vindicating **their rights and liberties**, **DECLARE**,

That the inhabitants of the English colonies in North-America, by the **immutable laws of nature**, the **principles** of the English constitution, and the several **charters or compacts**, have the following **RIGHTS**:

¹⁰⁵*Resolved*, N. C. D. 1. That they are entitled to **life, liberty and property**: and they have **never ceded** to any foreign **power** whatever, a **right to dispose** of either without their consent.

¹⁰⁶*Resolved*, N. C. D. 2. That our ancestors, who first settled these colonies, were at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the **rights, liberties, and immunities** of **free and natural-born** subjects, within the realm of England.

¹⁰¹ The Boston Port Act.

¹⁰² The Massachusetts Government Act.

¹⁰³ The Administration of Justice Act.

¹⁰⁴ The Quebec Act.

¹⁰⁵ The Resolve of Life Liberty & Property.

¹⁰⁶ The Resolve of the Rights of Englishmen.

¹⁰⁷Resolved, N. C. D. 3. That by such emigration they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them, as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy.

¹⁰⁸Resolved, N. C. D. 4. That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council: and as the English colonists are not represented, and from their local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented in the British parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and, internal polity, subject only to the negative of their sovereign, in such manner as has been heretofore used and accustomed: But, from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interest of both countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of The British parliament, as are bona fide, restrained to the regulation of our external commerce. for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members; excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects, in America, without their consent.

¹⁰⁹Resolved, N. C. D. 5. That the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more especially to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the course of that law.

¹¹⁰Resolved, N. C. D. 6. That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their colonization; and which they have, by experience, respectively found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances.

¹¹¹Resolved, N. C. D. 7. That these, his majesty's colonies, are, likewise entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or secured by their several codes of provincial laws.

¹¹²Resolved, N. C. D. 8. That they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the king; and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same, are illegal.

¹¹³Resolved, N. C. D. 9. That the keeping a standing army in these colonies, in times of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony, in which such army is kept, is against law.

¹¹⁴Resolved, N. C. D. 10. It is indispensably necessary, to good government, and rendered essential by the English constitution, that the constituent branches of the legislature be independent of each other; that, therefore, the exercise of legislative power in several colonies, by a council appointed, during pleasure, by the crown is unconstitutional, dangerous and destructive to the freedom of, American legislation.

All and each of which the aforesaid deputies, in behalf of themselves, and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on, as their indubitable rights and liberties; which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislatures.

In the course of our inquiry, we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights, which, from an ardent desire, that harmony and mutual intercourse of affection and interest may be restored, we pass over for the present. and proceed to state such acts and measures as have been adopted since the last war, which demonstrate a system formed to enslave America.

¹⁰⁷ The Resolve of Rights not lost by emigration.

¹⁰⁸ The Resolve of a Representative government.

¹⁰⁹ The Resolve of Common Law & Trial by jury.

¹¹⁰ The Resolve of English statutes.

¹¹¹ The Resolve of Charters & Other Laws.

¹¹² The Resolve of the Rights of assembly & petition.

¹¹³ The Resolve of Standing armies.

¹¹⁴ The Resolve of Separation of powers.

¹¹⁵*Resolved*, N. C. D. 11. That the following acts of parliament are **infringements** and **violations** of the **rights** of the colonists; and that the repeal. of them is essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great-Britain and the American colonies, viz.

¹¹⁶The several acts of 4 Geo. III. ch. 15, and ch. 34.--5 Geo. III. ch. 25.--6 Geo. III ch. 52.--7 Geo. III. ch. 41. and ch. 46.--8 Geo. III. ch. 22. which **impose** ¹¹⁷**duties** for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, extend the **power** of the ¹¹⁸**admiralty court** beyond their ancient limits, ¹¹⁹**deprive** the American subject of trial by jury, authorise the judges certificate to ¹²⁰**indemnify** the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to, requiring **oppressive security** from a claimant of ships and goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, and are **subversive** of **American rights**.

¹²¹Also 12 Geo. III. ch. 24. intituled, "An act for the better securing his majesty's dockyards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores," which declares **a new offence** in America, and **deprives** the American subject of a constitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authorising the trial of any person, charged with the committing any offence described in the said act, out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm.

¹²²Also the three acts passed in the last session of parliament, for **stopping** the port and **blocking up** the harbour of Boston, for ¹²³**altering** the charter and government of Massachusetts-Bay and that which is entitled, "An act for the better administration of Justice, etc."

¹²⁴Also the act passed in the same session for **establishing** the Roman Catholic religion, in the province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English **laws**, and **erecting a tyranny** there, to the great **danger** (from so total a dissimilarity of religion, **law** and government) of the neighboring British colonies, by the assistance of whose blood and treasure the said country was **conquered** from France.

¹²⁵Also the act passed in the same session, for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his majesty's service, in North-America.

¹²⁶Also, that the keeping a ¹²⁷**standing army** in several of these colonies, in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony, in which such army is kept, **is against law**.

¹²⁸To these **grievous acts and measures**, **Americans cannot submit**, but in hopes their fellow subjects in Great-Britain will, on a revision of them, restore us to that state, in which both countries found **happiness** and **prosperity**, we have for the present, only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures: i. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association. 2. To prepare an address to the people of Great-Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America: and 3. To prepare a loyal address to his majesty, agreeable to resolution already entered into.

¹¹⁵ The Resolve of the Infringement of Rights.

¹¹⁶ Indicates Revenue Acts.

¹¹⁷ Like car Registration and property taxes so you can never own your property.

¹¹⁸ Which they call Statutory Courts of today.

¹¹⁹ Like the IRS does when they take you to court.

¹²⁰ To secure from damage of a wrongful act, to give immunity. Like most judges have today.

¹²¹ Indicates Trials beyond the seas

¹²² Tells of the Boston Port Act & other acts.

¹²³ Like Congress have done to the Constitution today.

¹²⁴ Tells of the Quebec Act.

¹²⁵ Tells of the Quartering Act of 1774.

¹²⁶ Tells of the Standing armies.

¹²⁷ Like the FBI and the BATF.

¹²⁸ Tells of the Action to be taken by the Colonists.

DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY OF TAKING UP ARMS

July 6, 1775

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA, NOW MET IN CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA, SETTING FORTH THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY OF THEIR TAKING UP ARMS

¹²⁹If it was possible for men, who exercise their reason to believe, that the divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded **power** over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination never rightfully resistible, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of Great-Britain some evidence, that this **dreadful authority** over them, has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted ¹³⁰to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. ¹³¹The legislature of Great-Britain, however, stimulated by an inordinate passion for a **power** not only **unjustifiable**, but which they know to be peculiarly **reprobated** by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, **law**, or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their **cruel** and **impolitic** purpose of **enslaving** these colonies by **violence**, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms. ---Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, so to slight **justice** and the opinion of mankind, We esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the **justice of our cause**.

¹³²Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for **civil** and **religious freedom**. At the expense of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labour, and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of **barbarians**. ---¹³³Societies or governments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength, and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister, who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late ¹³⁴war, publicly declared, that these colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. ---Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our **sovereign** to make a change in his counsels. ---From that fatal moment, the affairs of the British empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity, to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions, that now shake it to its deepest foundations. ---¹³⁵The new ministry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a **hasty peace**, and of then **subduing** her faithful friends.

¹²⁹ The purpose of government is to promote the welfare of mankind.

¹³⁰ Not the Welfare of a few people.

¹³¹ The violence of Parliament has resulted in recourse to arms.

¹³² The First Settlers.

¹³³ The Colonial assemblies.

¹³⁴ The French & Indian War.

¹³⁵ The New British ministry.

¹³⁶These devoted colonies were **judged** to be in such a state, as to present victories without bloodshed, and all the easy emoluments of statuteable **plunder**. ---The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous, and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner by his majesty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and assuming a new **power** over them, have in the course of eleven years, given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this **power**, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. ¹³⁷They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; statutes have been passed for extending the **jurisdiction** or courts of **admiralty** and **vice-admiralty** beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of **trial by jury**, in cases affecting both **life** and **property**; for suspending the legislature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce to the capital of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter, and secured by acts of its own legislature solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "**murderers**" of colonists from **legal** trial and in effect from punishment; for erecting in a neighboring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in parliament, that colonists charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? ¹³⁸By one statute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make **laws** to bind us in all cases whatsoever." What is to defend us against so **enormous**, so **unlimited** a **power**? Not a single man of those who assume it, is chosen by us; or is subject to our controul or influence; but, on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such **laws**, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion, as they increase ours. We saw the **misery** to which such **despotism** would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament, in the most mild and decent language.

¹³⁹Administration sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as **freemen** ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roused, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congress of delegates from the United Colonies was assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of last September. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and also addressed our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure. We have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow-subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty. ---This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy but subsequent events have shown, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our **enemies**.

¹⁴⁰Several threatening expressions against the colonies were inserted in his majesty's speech; our petition, tho' we were told it was a decent one, and that his majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houses among a bundle of American papers. and there neglected. ¹⁴¹The lords and commons in their address, in the month of February, said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and that those concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by **unlawful combinations** and **engagements**, entered into by his majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies; and therefore they besought his majesty, that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the **laws** and authority of the supreme legislature."

¹⁴²Soon after, the commercial intercourse of whole colonies, with foreign countries, and with each other, was cut off by an act of parliament; by another several of them were intirely **prohibited** from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always **depended** for their sustenance; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to general Gage.

¹³⁶ The British colonial policy.

¹³⁷ The Specific grievances.

¹³⁸ The Declaratory Act.

¹³⁹ The Actions of colonists toward oppressive measures.

¹⁴⁰ The Actions of the British.

¹⁴¹ The Declaration of rebellion.

¹⁴² The Commerce halted; fishing rights infringed & troops were sent.

¹⁴³Fruitless were all the entreaties, arguments, and eloquence of an illustrious hand of the most distinguished peers, and commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay, or even to mitigate the heedless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. ---Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London of Bristol, and many other respectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manoeuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxations where colony should bid against colony, all of them uninformed what ransom would redeem their lives; and thus to extort from us, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising, in our own mode, the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorseless victors to conquered enemies? In our circumstances to accept them, would be to deserve them.

¹⁴⁴Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who in the course of the last year had taken possession of the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and still occupied it is [as] a garrison, on the 19th day of April, sent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of persons, some of whom were officers and soldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they set upon another party of the inhabitants of the same province, killing several and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people suddenly assembled to repel the cruel aggression. Hostilities, thus commenced by the British troops, have been since prosecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation. ---¹⁴⁵The inhabitants of Boston being confined within that town by the general their governor, and having, in order to procure their dismissal, entered into a treaty with him, it was stipulated that the said inhabitants having deposited their arms with their own magistrates, should have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. ¹⁴⁶They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even savage nations esteemed sacred, the governor ordered the arms deposited as aforesaid, that they might be preserved for their owners, to be seized by a body of soldiers, detained the greatest part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their most valuable effects behind.

¹⁴⁷By the perfidy wives are separated from their husbands, children from their parents, the aged and the sick from their relations and friends, who wish to attend and comfort them; and those who have been used to live in plenty and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable distress.

¹⁴⁸The general, further emulating his ministerial masters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the grossest falsehoods and calumnies against the good people of these colonies, proceeds to "declare them all, either by name or description, to be rebels and traitors, to supersede the course of the common law and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial. ¹⁴⁹His troops have butchered our countrymen, have wantonly burnt Charlestown, besides a considerable number of houses in other places, our ships and vessels are seized; the necessary supplies of provisions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmost power to spread destruction and devastation around him.

¹⁵⁰We have received certain intelligence, that general Carleton [Carleton], the governor of Canada, is instigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us, and we have but too much reason to apprehend, that schemes have been formed to excite domestic enemies against us. In brief, a part of these colonies now feel, and all of them are sure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of administration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, sword, and famine. ¹⁵¹We are reduced to the alternative of chusing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force.-The latter is our choice. ---We have counted the cost of this contest, and nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. ---Honour, justice, and humanity, forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably they, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

¹⁴³ The British Policy.

¹⁴⁴ The Battles of Lexington & Concord.

¹⁴⁵ The confinement of inhabitants of Boston.

¹⁴⁶ The Seizure of Arms.

¹⁴⁷ The Hardships to colonists.

¹⁴⁸ The Declaration of Rebellion.

¹⁴⁹ The Depredation of the troops.

¹⁵⁰ The Hostility of Canadians.

¹⁵¹ Resistance is preferable to slavery; From this point, the declaration follows Jefferson's Draft.

¹⁵²Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable. ---We gratefully acknowledge, as signal instances of the Divine favour towards us, that his Providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operation, and possessed of the means of defending ourselves. With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, *declare*, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves.

¹⁵³Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them that we mean not to dissolve that union, which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored. ---Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them. ---We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great-Britain, and establishing independent states. We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation or even suspicion of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than *servitude or death*.

¹⁵⁴In our own native land, in defense of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it --- for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our fore-fathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

¹⁵⁵With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial judge and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore his divine goodness to protect us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

¹⁵² The Recourse to Arms for the Preservation of Liberties.

¹⁵³ The Union between the British and the Colonists would not dissolve.

¹⁵⁴ Arms will be laid down when Hostilities cease.

¹⁵⁵ Divine protection is asked.

Declaration of Independence

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 ¹⁵⁶dissolve 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. -

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are ¹⁵⁷endowed by their Creator with certain ¹⁵⁸unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. -

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving ¹⁵⁹their 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. ¹⁶⁰Prudence, 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 ¹⁶¹usurpations, 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 ¹⁶²constrains them to alter their former 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 ¹⁶³Tyranny 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 ¹⁶⁴tyrants 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.-

¹⁵⁶ To bring to an End

¹⁵⁷ Freely provided

¹⁵⁸ Incapable of being taken from the owner

¹⁵⁹ People which are involved in Government

¹⁶⁰ The ability to govern & discipline oneself by the use of reason

¹⁶¹ To hold by force without the right

¹⁶² To force by imposed restriction or limitation

¹⁶³ Oppressive power exerted by government

¹⁶⁴ An absolute ruler unrestrained by law or constitution

He has refused for a long time, after such ¹⁶⁵dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of ¹⁶⁶Annihilation, 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 ¹⁶⁷convulsions 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 immigrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his ¹⁶⁸Assent to Laws for establishing ¹⁶⁹Judiciary powers. -

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the ¹⁷⁰tenure 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 harass our people, and eat out their substance. -

¹⁷¹He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. -

¹⁷²He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. -

¹⁷³He 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: -

¹⁷⁴For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: -

¹⁷⁵For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: - ¹⁷⁶For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

¹⁷⁷For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: - ¹⁷⁸For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury: -

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

¹⁷⁹For 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: -

¹⁸⁰For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: -

¹⁶⁵ Degrading aspects of human nature

¹⁶⁶ To cause to cease to exist

¹⁶⁷ A violent uncontrolled disturbance

¹⁶⁸ To agree to something after thoughtful consideration

¹⁶⁹ A system of courts of law

¹⁷⁰ To hold or keep

¹⁷¹ Like the ATF, FBI, EPA, DEA

¹⁷² Like President Clinton sending troops to Bosnia without the consent of the Congress & like the ATF using military equipment against the people in Waco & in addition, todays courts system is based on Military Law, you are guilty until proven innocent

¹⁷³ How many laws today are unconstitutional? More than should be.

¹⁷⁴ Like the ATF at Waco & the FIB at Ruby Ridge

¹⁷⁵ Like Senate hearings of the ATF & FIB wrong doing, including the Clinton/Whitewater investigation

¹⁷⁶ Like sanctions used all the time

¹⁷⁷ Like the Income & Property Taxes

¹⁷⁸ Like the IRS

¹⁷⁹ Like the United States of America Corporation

¹⁸⁰ Like in 1861 when Lincoln declared War on the South & in 1933 when Roosevelt declared Emergency Powers.

¹⁸¹For **suspending** our own Legislatures, and **declaring themselves** invested with **power** to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. -

¹⁸²He has **abdicated** Government here, by **declaring** us out of his Protection and **waging War** against us. -

He has **plundered** our seas, **ravaged** our Coasts, ¹⁸³**burnt** our towns, and **destroyed** the Lives of our people. -

¹⁸⁴He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to **complete 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 ¹⁸⁵**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** ¹⁸⁶We have **Petitioned for** ¹⁸⁷**Redress** in the most humble terms: **Our repeated Petitions** have been only answered 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 British brethren. **We have warned them** from time to time of **attempts** by their legislature to extend an ¹⁸⁸**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 ¹⁸⁹magnanimity, and **we have conjured them** by the ties of our common ¹⁹⁰kindred to disavow these **usurpations**, which, would inevitably **interrupt** our connections and correspondence **They too have been deaf** to the voice of **justice** and of ¹⁹¹**consanguinity**. **We must**, therefore, ¹⁹²**acquiesce** in the necessity, which **denounces** our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, **Enemies in War, in Peace Friends**.

¹⁸¹ Like in 1861 when Lincoln declared War on the South & in 1933 when Roosevelt declared Emergency Powers.

¹⁸² Like in 1861 when Lincoln declared War on the South & in 1933 when Roosevelt declared Emergency Powers.

¹⁸³ Like at Waco and in many other places in our country

¹⁸⁴ Still happening today, training foreign troops, like the United Nations

¹⁸⁵ An act of revolting against an established government

¹⁸⁶ This has been done time & time again today

¹⁸⁷ Correction of wrongful acts

¹⁸⁸ They break into your home without a Warrant

¹⁸⁹ Generosity

¹⁹⁰ Related individuals

¹⁹¹ Our Forefathers

¹⁹² To except or comply passively and do nothing

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the ¹⁹³rectitude of our intentions, do, **in the Name, and by Authority of the good People** of these Colonies, ¹⁹⁴**solemnly publish and declare**, That these United Colonies are, and of Right, ought to be **Free and Independent** States; that they are ¹⁹⁵**Absolved** from an ¹⁹⁶Allegiance 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 ¹⁹⁷Alliances, establish ¹⁹⁸Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. - And for the **support** of this Declaration, with a **firm reliance** on the **protection** of ¹⁹⁹divine ²⁰⁰Providence, we mutually **pledge** to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our ²⁰¹sacred Honor.

John Hancock

*Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple
Samual Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
Samual Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton
William Floyd
Phillip Livingston
Frans Lewis
Lewis Morris
Richard Stockton
John Witherspoon
Frans Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark*

*George. Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross
Caesar Rodney
GeOrge Read
Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll Of Carrollton
George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee.
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson Junior
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton
William Hooper
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn
Edward Rutledge.
Thomas Heyward Junior*

*Arthur Middleton
Benjamin Rush
Button Guinnett
Benjamin Franklin
Lyman Hall
John Morton
George Walton
George Clymer

James Smith

Thomas Lynch Junior
Robert Morris*

¹⁹³ Being correct in judgment or procedure

¹⁹⁴ Seriously & earnestly

¹⁹⁵ Set free from an obligation

¹⁹⁶ Devotion or loyalty

¹⁹⁷ An association for common interest

¹⁹⁸ The exchange of buying & selling which involves transportation

¹⁹⁹ proceeding directly from God

²⁰⁰ God guiding human destiny

²⁰¹ Highly valued & important

Cites on Constitutional Issues

Marbury v. Madison : 5 US 137 (1803):

“No provision of the Constitution is designed to be without effect,” “Anything that is in conflict is null and void of law”, “Clearly, for a secondary law to come in conflict with the supreme Law was illogical, for certainly, the supreme Law would prevail over all other laws and certainly our forefathers had intended that the supreme Law would be the bases of all law and for any law to come in conflict would be null and void of law, it would bare no power to enforce, in would bare no obligation to obey, it would purport to settle as if it had never existed, for unconstitutionality would date from the enactment of such a law, not from the date so branded in an open court of law, no courts are bound to uphold it, and no Citizens are bound to obey it. It operates as a near nullity or a fiction of law.”

If any statement, within any law, which is passed, is unconstitutional, the whole law is unconstitutional by Marbury v. Madison.

Mudook v. Penn. 319 US 105:(1943)

“A state may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution and that a flat license tax here involves restraints in advance the constitutional liberties of Press and Religion and inevitably tends to suppress their existence. That the ordinance is non-discriminatory and that is applies also to peddlers of wares and merchandise is immaterial. The liberties granted by the first amendment are and in a preferred position. Since the privilege in question is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and exist independently of the states authority , the inquiry as to whether the state has given something for which it cannot ask a return, is irrelevant. No state may convert any secured liberty into a privilege and issue a license and a fee for it.”

Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham Al. 373 US 262:(1962)

“If the state does convert your right into a privilege and issue a license and a fee for it, you can ignore the license and a fee and engage the right with impunity.”

Owen v. Independence 100 Vol. Supreme Court Reports. 1398:(1982)

Main v. Thiboutot 100 Vol. Supreme Court Reports. 2502:(1982)

“The right of action created by statute relating to deprivation under color of law, of a right secured by the constitution and the laws of the United States and comes claims which are based solely on statutory violations of Federal Law and applied to the claim that claimants had been deprived of their rights, in some capacity, to which they were entitled.”

“Officers of the court have no immunity when violating constitutional right, from liability”

(When any public servant violates your rights they do so at their own peril.)

Bryars v. United States 273USR 28:

“Constitutional provisions, where the security of a person and property are to be liberally construed, and it is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the constitutional rights of the Citizen and against any stealth encroachment therein. When a Federal Officer participates officially with a state official in a search, so that in substance and effect, it is their joint operation, the legality of the search and the use in evidence of the things seized is to be tested in Federal prosecutions as it would be if the undertaking were conclusively the Federal agent.”

Boyd v. United States 116 USR 616:

“The Court is to protect against encroachment of constitutionality or secured liberty. It is equivalent to a compulsory production of papers, to make the non - production of them a confession of the allegations which is pretended they will prove. The seizure of compensatory production of a man’s private papers to be used in evidence against him is equivalent to compelling him to be a witness against himself, violation of the fifth amendment, and in a prosecution for a crime, penalty or forfeiture is equally within the prohibition of the fifth amendment.”

Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436:

Where the Miranda warning the police gives at arrest, comes from. Refuse to say anything without a lawyer present. Do not ever sign a statement that you have been told of your rights. Keep your mouth shut!

“In the absence of other effective measures, the following procedures to safeguard the fifth amendment privileges must be observed. The person in custody must prior to interrogation be clearly informed that he has a right to remain silent and that anything he says will be used against him in a court of law. He must be clearly informed that he has a right to consult with a lawyer, to have a lawyer with him during interrogation and that if he is indigent, a lawyer will be appointed to represent him. If the individual indicates prior to and during questioning that he wishes to remain silent, the interrogation must cease. If he states that he wants an attorney, the questioning must cease until an attorney is present. Where an interrogation is conducted without the presence of an attorney and a statement is taken, a heavy burden rests on the government to demonstrate that the defendant knowingly and intelligently waived his constitutional consul right. Where the individual answers some questions during interrogation or cuts the interrogation, he has not waived his privilege and may invoke his right to remain silent thereafter. The warnings require that the waiver needed our, in the absence of a fully effective equivalent perquisites to the admission or admissibility of any statement, inculpability or exculpability made by the defendant. The limitations on the interrogation presses required for the protection of the individual’s constitutional rights should not cause an undue interference the proper system of law enforcement as demonstrated by the procedures of the FBI and the safeguards afforded to other jurisdictions. In each of these cases the statements were obtained under circumstances that did not meet constitutional standards for protection of the privilege against self incrimination.”

“Where rights secured by the constitution are involved, there can be no rule or law making or legislation which would abrogate or abolish them.”

Norton v. Shelby County 118 USR 425:

“An unconstitutional act is not law. It confers no rights, it imposes no duties, it affords no protections, it creates no office. It is in legal contemplation as inoperative as though it has never been passed.”

“The court follows the decision of the highest court of the state, in construing the constitution and the laws of the state unless they conflict with or impair the efficacy of some principle of the Federal Constitution or of the Federal Statutes or rule of the commercial or general law. The decision of the state court’s in questions relating to the existence of its subordinate tribunals and eligibility in elections or appointment of their officers and the passage of its laws are conclusive upon Federal Courts. While acts of de facto incumbent of an office lawfully created by law. An existing or often held to be binding from reasons of public policy. The acts of the person assuming to fill and perform the duties of an office, which does not exist, can have no validity whatever in law.”

U.S. (vs) Dougherty 473 F2d 1113 at 1139

States: "The jury has an unreviewable and unreversible power...to acquit in disregard of the instructions on the law given by the trial judge..."

U.S. (vs) Moylan 417 F2d 1002 at 1006

States: "We recognize, as appellents urge, the undisputed power of the jury to acquit, even if its verdict is contrary to the law as given by the judge."

TEXAS CONSTITUTION Article 1 Section 19 states : No citizen of this State shall be deprived of life, liberty, property, privileges or immunities, or in any manner disfranchised, except by the due course of the law of the land.

Texas State Law on Larceny & Extortion Section 31.01 (a) : Creating or confirming by words or conduct, a false impression of law or fact that is likely to affect the judgement of another, in the transaction.

American Jurisprudence Book 16: Constitution Law Section

16Am Jur 2d:

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 97:

“Then a constitution should receive a literal interpretation in favor of the Citizen, is especially true, with respect to those provisions which were designed to safeguard the liberty and security of the Citizen in regard to person and property.” Bary v. United States - 273 US 128

“Any constitutional provision intended to confer a benefit should be liberally construed in favor in the clearly intended and expressly designated beneficiary”

(You are the Beneficiary of the US Constitution)

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 98:

“While an emergency can not create power and no emergency justifies the violation of any of the provisions of the United States Constitution or States Constitutions. Public emergency such as economic depression for especially liberal construction of constitutional powers and it has been declared that because of national emergency, it is the policy of the courts of times of national peril, so liberally to construed the special powers vested in the chief executive as to sustain an effectuate the purpose there of, and to that end also more liberally to construed the constituted division and classification of the powers of the coordinate branches of the government and in so far as may not be clearly inconsistent with the constitution.”

(No emergency has just cause to suppress the constitution.)

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 114:

“As to the construction, with reference to Common Law, an important cannon of construction is that constitutions must be construed to reference to the Common Law.” “ The Common Law, so permitted destruction of the abatement of nuisances by summary proceedings and is was never supposed that a constitutional provision was intended to interfere with this established principle and although there is no common law of the United States in a since of a national customary law as distinguished from the common law of England, adopted in the several states. In interpreting the Federal Constitution, recourse may still be had to the aid of the Common Law of England. It has been said that without reference to the common law, the language of the Federal Constitution could not be understood.”

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 117:

“Various facts of circumstances extrinsic to the constitution are often resorted to, by the courts, to aid them and determining its meaning, as previously noted however, such extrinsic aids may not be resorted to where the provision in the question is clear and unambiguous in such a case the courts must apply the terms of the constitution as written and they are not at liberty to search for meanings beyond the instrument.”

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 155:

“Since the constitution is intendant for the observance of the judiciary as well as other departments of government and the judges are sworn to support its provisions, the courts are not at liberty to overlook or disregard its commands or counteract evasions thereof, it is their duty in authorized proceedings to give full effect to the existing constitution and to obey all constitutional provisions irrespective of their opinion as to the wisdom or the desirability of such provisions and irrespective of the consequences, thus it is said that the courts should be in our alert to enforce the provisions of the United States Constitution and guard against their infringement by legislative fiat or otherwise in accordance with these basic principles, the rule is fixed that the duty in the proper case to declare a law unconstitutional cannot be declined and must be performed in accordance with the delivered judgment of the tribunal before which the validity of the enactment it is directly drawn into question. If the Constitution prescribes one rule and the statute the another in a different rule, it is the duty of the courts to declare that the Constitution and not the statute governs in cases before them for judgment.

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 177:

“Declaratory judgments actions have often been utilized to test the constitutionality of a statute in government practices. The Uniform Declaratory Judgment Act makes pacific provisions of the determination of construction or validity of statutes and municipal ordinance by declaratory judgment and is considered to furnish a particularly appropriate method for the determination of controversies relative to the construction and validity of the statute and of ordinances. The Federal Declaratory Judgment Act, although it does not mention declarations as to the construction or validity of the statutes, has been invoked frequently as a means of a saying of the constitutionality of Congressional Legislation. A plaintiff can have a declaratory judgment action on the constitutionality of either the Federal or State statute by a single Federal Judge so long as he does not ask to have the operation of the statute enjoined. A court may grant declaratory relief, unless there is a case of controversy before the court.”

“No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law”

(Demand a Declaratory Judgment)

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 255:

“In all instances, where the court exercise it’s power to invalidate legislation on constitutional grounds, the conflict of the statute, with the constitution must be irreconcilable. Thus a statute is not to be declared unconstitutional unless so inconsistent with the constitution that it cannot be enforced without a violation thereof. A clear incompatibility between law and the constitution must exist before the judiciary is justified holding the law unconstitutional. This principle is of course in line with the rule that doubts as the constitutionality should be resolved in favor of the constitutionality and the beneficiary.”

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 256:

“The general rule is that a unconstitutional statute, whether Federal or State, though having the form and name of law as in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose since unconstitutionality dates from the enactment and not merrily from the date of the decision so braining it. An unconstitutional law in legal contemplation is as inoperative as if it never had been passed. Such a statute lives a question that is purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not ever been enacted. No repeal of an enactment is necessary, since an unconstitutional law is void. The general principles follows that it imposes no duty, converse no rights, creates no office, bestows no power of authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it. A contract which rests on a unconstitutional statute creates no obligation to be impaired by subsequent legislation. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law. No courts are bound to enforce it. Persons convicted and fined under a statute subsequently held unconstitutional may recover the fines paid. A void act cannot be legally inconsistent with a valid one and an unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede an existing valid law. Indeed, in so far as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby. Since an unconstitutional statute cannot repeal, or in anyway effect an existing one, if a repealing statute is unconstitutional, the statute which it attempts to repeal, remains in full force and effect and where a statute in which it attempts to repeal remains in full force and effect and where a clause repealing a prior law is inserted in the act, which act is unconstitutional and void, the provision of the repeal of the prior law will usually fall with it and will not be permitted to operate as repealing such prior law. The general principle stated above applied to the constitution as well as the laws of the several states insofar as they are repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States.”

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 257:

“The actual existence of a statute prior to determination, that it is unconstitutional is an operative fact and may have consequences which can not justify being ignored, when a statute which has been in effect for some time is declared unconstitutional, questions of rights claimed to have become vested of status of prior determinations deemed to have finality an acted upon accordingly and of public policy in the light of the nature, both of the statute and of it’s previous application demand examination. It has been said that in all inclusive statement of the principle of absolute retroactive inviolability cannot be justified. An unconstitutional statute is not necessarily a nullity it may have indeterminate consequences binding on the people.”

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 258:

“On the other hand it is clear that Congress cannot by authorization or ratification give the slightest effect to a state law or constitution which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.”

16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 260:

“Although it is manifested that an unconstitutional provision in the statute is not cured because included in the same act with valid provisions and that there is no degrees of constitutionality.”

Title 42 US Code Sec. 1983, Sec. 1985, & Sec. 1986:

Clearly established the right to sue anyone who violates your constitutional rights. The Constitution guarantees: he who would unlawfully jeopardize your property loses property to you, and that's what justice is all about.

“Judge, you are deemed to know the law and are sworn to uphold it. You can hardly claim that you acted in good faith for willful deformation of a law and you certainly cannot pled ignorance of the law, for that would make the law look stupid for a knowledgeable judge to claim ignorance of a law, when a Citizen on the street cannot claim ignorance of the law. Therefore, there is no judicial immunity.”

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