

Outline of Articles of the Constitution

Article	Principles of Constitution
<p>Article 1: Powers and Limitations of Congress (Legislative Branch)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Outlines the role that Congress has in government– Creates the two houses of Congress: Senate and House of Representatives– Outlines the rules for electing members– Establishes that Congress makes the laws for the U.S.– Gives Congress the power to impeach the president– Outlines that laws can only be passed by Congress and the law then needs the approval of the president; if the president vetoes, Congress can vote again to pass with a two-thirds majority vote.	
<p>Article 2: Powers and Limitations of the President (Executive Branch)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Outlines the role the Executive Branch has in government– Outlines the rules for how the president and vice president are elected– Defines the responsibilities and powers of the president and the Executive Branch	
<p>Article 3: Powers and Limitations of the Courts (Judicial Branch)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Outlines the role the Judicial Branch has in government– Establishes the existence of the Supreme Court and the lower courts– Gives the court system the power to interpret the constitutionality of the laws– States that Supreme Court justices can hold office for life unless impeached or otherwise removed– Gives people the right to have a trial by jury if they commit a federal crime	

Outline of Articles of the Constitution *(continued)*

Article	Principles of Constitution
<p>Article 4: Powers and Limitations of States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Outlines the powers of the state governments– Gives states the power to make and carry out their own laws, so long as they do not conflict with federal laws– Outlines the relationship between states and the federal government– Outlines the rules for admitting new states to the Union	
<p>Article 5: Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Asserts that the only way the Constitution may be changed is by adding an amendment– Two-thirds of both houses of Congress must agree to the new amendment– Three-fourths of the states must approve an amendment for it to become a law	
<p>Article 6: Power of the Constitution and Debts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– States that the Constitution is the highest law of the land– States that all federal and state officers must uphold the Constitution– Any debts the country had before the Constitution was made must still be honored	
<p>Article 7: Ratification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Explains how many states are needed to ratify the Constitution– At the time it was 9 states out of 13	