

HELP US CELEBRATE...



# CONSTITUTION DAY 2025 ART CONTEST

A PROGRAM BY:

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

SUBMISSION  
DEADLINE:

OCT  
17

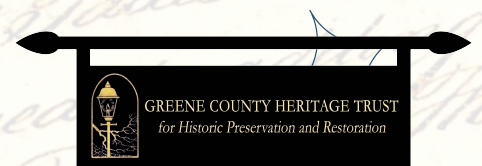
THEME: "The Power of Place."

*How do you see the Constitution at work in your community?*

**JAMES H. QUILLEN**  
**UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE**

220 W. DEPOT STREET GREENEVILLE, TN

QUESTIONS? CONTACT: [WYRICK\\_CHAMBERS@TNED.USCOURTS.GOV](mailto:WYRICK_CHAMBERS@TNED.USCOURTS.GOV)



## Civic Art Contest: *The Power of Place* – America 250

As the United States of America prepares to celebrate 250 years as a nation, this milestone invites us to look back at the U.S. Constitution and forward to how it promises to continue shaping our lives. The Constitution is not just an old document. Its principles are lived out every single day and made visible in our local communities from the work of public servants to the places where important decisions are made.

This project asks you to reflect on the theme: ***“The Power of Place.”*** This theme highlights that the strength of America’s 250 years is rooted not only in Washington D.C., but right here at home.

**Prompt: *How do you see the Constitution at work in your community?***

Using the text of the U.S. Constitution as your canvas, your artwork should capture how the U.S. Constitution connects to your local community and is embodied in the people and places, and local government brings its ideals to life.

***All artwork is due by October 17th.*** One winner will be selected from each level: elementary (K-5), middle (6-8), high school (9-12). Winners will receive a cash prize (Elementary - \$25; Middle - \$50; and , and their artwork will be displayed at the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse in Greeneville.

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### How to Create Your Artwork:

1. Use the Constitution text (page 3) as the background for your artwork. All artwork must be drawn, painted, or designed directly on that page.
    - o No borders, frames, or backing—just the artwork on the provided page.
  2. Your art should connect to the theme ***“The Power of Place,”*** highlighting how the Constitution is visible in your local community and local government.
  3. On the back of the artwork, bottom right corner, clearly write:
    - o Your name
    - o School
    - o Grade
    - o Phone number
    - o Teacher name and phone number

*(No identifying information should appear on the front the front of the artwork.)*
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## TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS

- Select the **top 3 artworks from your school** to submit for the contest.
- Artwork must be submitted to the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse in Greeneville by **October 17<sup>th</sup>**.
  - o Art may be mailed directly to the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse in Greeneville c/o Judge Cynthia Wyrick, Magistrate Judge (220 W Depot St, Greeneville, TN 37743)
  - o Art may be physically dropped off at the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse.
  - o If mailing or drop off are not possible, please contact: **([WYRICK\\_CHAMBERS@TNED.USCOURTS.GOV](mailto:WYRICK_CHAMBERS@TNED.USCOURTS.GOV))** to arrange a pick-up prior to October 17th.
- Winning artwork will be framed and displayed at the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse. If your student’s artwork is selected, you will be contacted with details about recognition and the prize.
  - o If you would like your students’ non-winning artwork returned, please complete the form below, and we will ensure the pieces are delivered back to your school.

FORM: <https://forms.gle/k9J4GhgZSrQsfLVC9>



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

Article I - Section 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2 1: The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Section 3 1: 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. Section 4 1: The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators. Section 5 1: Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide. Section 6 1: The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place. Section 7 1: All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. Section 8 1: 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; Section 9 1: 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. Section 10 1: No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender 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.

Article II - Section 1 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: Section 2 1: 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. Section 3 He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information on 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. Section 4 The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. Article III - Section 1 The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. Section 2 1: The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—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. Section 3 1: 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.

Article IV - Section 1 Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. Section 2 1: The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. Section 3 1: New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. Section 4 The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence. Article V The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. Article VI 1: All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. Article VII (Article 7 - Ratification) 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,



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

Article 1 - Section 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2 1: The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Section 3 1: 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. Section 4 1: 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. Section 5 1: Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide. Section 6 1: The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned. Section 7 1: All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to

... Debate in either House, the Senate shall not be qualified to act in any Case, except by a Vote of a Majority of the Members present, and three fourths of the whole Senate. **Section 7** The Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power to confirm and reject all Appointments made by the President, and to ratify and reject all Treaties made by the President, and to propose and ratify Amendments to the Constitution. **Section 8** The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. **Section 9** The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person. **Section 10** 1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, coin Money, emit Bills of Credit, or anything 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 Contract, or grant any Title of Nobility.

Article II - Section 1 The President shall hold his Office during the Term of Years, together with the Vice President, he elected, as follows: Section 2 The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and of the Militia of the several States, he shall require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officers of the respective 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 recommend to their Consideration 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. Section 3 The President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment and Conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. Article III - Section 1 The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from Time to Time establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation.

Section 2-1: The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under the Constitution, and the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States;—to all Cases of Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of Controversy between the United States, and one or more States,—between the United States, and Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of different States,—between a State, and Citizens of another State,—between the United States, and foreign States, or Citizens, or Subjects of foreign States;—and between a State, and foreign States, or Citizens, or Subjects of foreign States. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless he shall have been first on oath or affirmation, to the support of the Constitution, sworn or affirmed. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless he shall have been first on oath or affirmation, to the support of the Constitution, sworn or affirmed.

# George Washington

two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall have the same Force and Effect as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Approbation of three fourths of the several States, or by Convention, in the fourth Article, as herein or elsewhere provided: If the Proposition may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eighty shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage therein. Article VI: All Debts contracted and High Courts entered into before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. 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 one and the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands and seals.

(United States Constitution - abridged)

Ashley T. Arias



## SAMPLE STUDENT WORK

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

Article I - Section 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2 1: The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Section 3 1: 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. Section 4 The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators. Section 5 1: Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members,

but a single Member may adjourn in any day to day, and may be authorized to do so, the Attendance of the House as each House may prescribe. Section 10 of the Constitution, which provides that the House of Representatives shall be authorized to punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, in Cases of Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, to expel a Member, shall not be construed to prevent the House from punishing its Members for any other Cause.

...not be mentioned in any other place. Section 1000, which is the only one of the representatives; but the Senate may propose or

representatives; but the Senate may propose or con-

United States Section 90: The Migration of Importation to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress and no duty may be imposed on such Importation.

...shall not enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; shall not give Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debt; or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts.

Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States for four years, and, together with the Vice President, he shall hold Office until his Successor takes Office.

President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army  
called into the actual Service of the United States,  
each of the Executive Departments, upon and  
to the Department of the Interior, and to the

except in Cases of Impeachment. Section 3 He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information on 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. Section 4 The President, Vice President, and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for and Conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. Article III - Section 1 The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, but they shall not be removed from Office on Impeachment for and Conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

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...shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority, to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;

to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies, to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State

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be convicted

Article 38. The Testimony of two Witnesses shall be the same overt Act, or a Confession in open Court. And the Oath and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings in 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.

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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. Section 4 The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of

the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence. Article V The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution; or, on the Application, of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, may be adopted by a Majority of the whole Number of States.

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 Legislature of any of the said States.

tion 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, second and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article, and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. Article VI: All Debts contracted by the United States, or by any one of the States, before the 4th of March 1797, shall remain the same, and shall be paid in full.

And that no State, in violation of its compact, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. Article VI: All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation. Article VII The Ratification of the Convention 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 Amendment: We have hereunto subscribed our Names (United States Constitution - abridged)



## SAMPLE STUDENT WORK

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And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. **Section 2 1:** The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. **Section 3 1:** New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. **Section 4** The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence. **Article V** The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. **Article VI 1:** All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. **Article VII** The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, 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—

Stacy M

(United States Constitution - abridged)



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

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Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, who shall have one Vote. Section 41: 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 on the subject of Expelling Senators. *Section 5 1: Each*

House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a simple Majority may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to sit at the Capitol or at such other place as they may determine.

Section 6-1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of either House, and in going to and coming from the same, and while they are thus engaged, from all Arrests and Suits. They shall also receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of either House, and in going to and coming from the same, and while they are thus engaged, from all Arrests and Suits.

Law, and paid out of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be going to and returning home, and during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in any Speech or Debate in either of them, they shall not be questioned in any Manner.

1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments to any Bill passed by the House of Representatives.

of the United States, but all Duties, Im-

The Migration or Immigration of such Persons into 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. *Section 10 1.* No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, coin Money, emit Bills of Credit, or make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; and no Bill, Act, or

Credit, make any Thing buy gold and silver, Coins, or any Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts; nor grant any Title of Nobility. Article II - Section 1

The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, as follows: Section 2. The President shall have Command in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia

[illegible]

...ing, of the ... upon any ... to the duties of their  
respective Offices, and he shall ... against the United States,  
except in Cases of Impeachment, ... to the Congress Information on the State

except in Cases of Impediment, he shall have full Power to Sign, suspend, or withhold the same, as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, suspend the Execution of either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between

may, on extraordinary occasions, send Ambassadors to each 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, shall be removed from Office, if they shall be convicted of Treason, Bribery, or other

high Crimes and Misdemeanors. Article III, Section 1, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, 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 be good Behaviour and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. (Art. 3, Sec. 1). The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases arising under this Constitution, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution.

Office, Section 21: The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to

Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party,—between Citizens of the same State and Citizens of another State,—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State

claiming Lands under Grant of different States, or the Citizens of one State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects, Section 24: 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. Article IV - Section 1 Full

State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings

shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. Section 2 1: The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. Section 3 1: New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, on such Terms and such Conditions as the Congress may think proper to stipulate or to agree upon with any State applying for Admission: but no new State shall be admitted without the Consent of the Legislatures of the majority of the existing States.

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 several States, which may be joined.

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

islaure, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence. Article V The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for pro-

tion, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof,

as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth

Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. Article VI 1 All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of

**Article VII** The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Con-

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, *Amel* (United States Constitution - abridged)

Angel A. (United States Cor 11/30/19



## SAMPLE STUDENT WORK

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

Article I - Section 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2 1: The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Section 3 1: 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. Section 4 1: 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. Section 5 1: Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide. Section 6 1: The Senators and Representatives shall receive Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place. Section 7 1: All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. Section 8 1: 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. Section 9 1: 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. Section 10 1: No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender 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.

Article II - Section 1 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. Section 2 1: 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. Section 3 He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information on 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. Section 4 The President, Vice President, and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

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# STANDARDS ALIGNMENT

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## History and Social Science Framework

Grade 5 Topic 3. Principles of United States Government [5.T3]

Grade 8 Topic 1. The philosophical foundations of the United States political system [8.T1]

Grade 8 Topic 2. The development of the United States government [8.T2]

Grade 8 Topic 3. The institutions of United States government [8.T3]

Grade 8 Topic 4. Rights and responsibilities of citizens [8.T4]

Grade 8 Topic 5. The Constitution, Amendments, and Supreme Court decisions [8.T5]

## GRADES 6–8 READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN THE CONTENT AREAS: HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE [RCA-H]

### Craft and Structure

4. Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
5. Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally), including how written texts incorporate features such as headings.
6. Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).

### Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. Independently and proficiently read and comprehend history/social studies texts exhibiting complexity appropriate for the grade/course.

## High School United States History I

Topic 1. Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution [USI.T1]

## High School Elective United States Government and Politics

Topic 1. Foundations of government in the United States [T1]

Topic 2. Purposes, principles, and institutions of government in the United States [T2]

## GRADES 9–10 READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN THE CONTENT AREAS: HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE [RCA-H]

### Craft and Structure

4. Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social studies.
5. Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.

### Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. Independently and proficiently read and comprehend history/social studies texts exhibiting complexity appropriate for the grade/course.

## GRADES 11–12 READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN THE CONTENT AREAS: HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE [RCA-H]

### Craft and Structure

5. Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.

### Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. Independently and proficiently read and comprehend history/social studies texts exhibiting complexity appropriate for the grade/course.

## 21ST CENTURY SKILLS

### Civic Literacy

1. Participate effectively in civic life through knowing how to stay informed and understanding governmental processes.
2. Exercise the rights and obligations of citizenship at local, state, national and global levels.
3. Understand the local and global implications of civic decisions.