

<b>Text of Amendments*</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Year Ratified</b>
<b>Bill of Rights</b>		
<b>Amendment I</b>	<b>Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, Petition</b>	<b>1791</b>
<i>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.</i>		
<b>Amendment II</b>	<b>Bearing Arms</b>	<b>1791</b>
<i>A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.</i>		
<b>Amendment III</b>	<b>Housing Troops with Owner's Consent</b>	<b>1791</b>
<i>No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.</i>		
<b>Amendment IV</b>	<b>Search and Seizures</b>	<b>1791</b>
<i>The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.</i>		
<b>Amendment V</b>	<b>Criminal Proceedings, Due Process, Eminent Domain</b>	<b>1791</b>
<i>No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.</i>		
<b>Amendment VI</b>	<b>Criminal Proceedings</b>	<b>1791</b>
<i>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.</i>		
<b>Amendment VII</b>	<b>Civil Trials</b>	<b>1791</b>
<i>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.</i>		

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<p><b>Amendment VIII</b>  <i>Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.</i></p>	Punishment for Crimes	1791
<p><b>Amendment IX</b>  <i>The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.</i></p>	Unenumerated Rights	1791
<p><b>Amendment X</b>  <i>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.</i></p>	Powers Reserved for States	1791
<b>Early Post-Bill of Rights Amendments</b>		
<p><b>Amendment XI</b>  <i>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.</i></p>	Suits against States	1795
<p><b>Amendment XII</b>  <i>The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. <b>And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.</b> The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.</i></p>	Election of President and Vice President	1804

The boldfaced clause was replaced by Section 3 of the 20th Amendment.

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## Text of Amendments\*

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### **Amendments Arising From the Civil War**

#### **Amendment XIII**

**Slavery and Involuntary Servitude**

**1865**

*Section 1.*

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

*Section 2.*

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

#### **Amendment XIV**

**Civil Rights for Citizens in all States**

**1868**

*Section 1.*

*All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

*Section 2.*

*Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such state being of 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.*

*Section 3.*

*No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.*

*Section 4.*

*The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.*

*Section 5.*

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

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<p><b>Amendment XV</b></p> <p>Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.</p> <p>Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</p>	Right to Vote: Race, Color, Servitude	1870
<b>20th Century Amendments</b>		
<p><b>Amendment XVI</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Income Tax	1913
<p><b>Amendment XVII</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.</p> <p>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.</p>	Popular Election of Senators	1913
<p><b>Amendment XVIII</b></p> <p>Section 1. <b>After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.</b></p> <p>Section 2. <b>The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</b></p> <p>Section 3. <b>This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of submission hereof to the states by the Congress.</b></p>	Prohibition of Liquor	1919
<p><b>Amendment XIX</b></p> <p>The right of the 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.</p> <p>Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</p>	Right to Vote: Women	1920

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Amendment XX	Commencement of Terms: Lame Duck Amendment	1933
<p>Section 1. <i>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 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.</i></p> <p>Section 2. <i>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.</i></p> <p>Section 3. <i>If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of 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.</i></p> <p>Section 4. <i>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, wherever 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.</i></p> <p>Section 5. <i>Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.</i></p> <p>Section 6. <i>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.</i></p>		
Amendment XXI	Repeal of Prohibition	1933
<p>Section 1. <i>The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.</i></p> <p>Section 2. <i>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.</i></p> <p>Section 3. <i>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.</i></p>		

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<p><b>Amendment XXII</b></p> <p><i>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. But 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 this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.</i></p>	<b>Presidential Term of Office</b>	<b>1951</b>
<p><b>Amendment XXIII</b></p> <p><i>Section 1.</i>  <i>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 representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a state, but in no event more than the least populous state; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the states, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a state; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.</i></p> <p><i>Section 2.</i>  <i>The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</i></p>	<b>Presidential Election for District of Columbia</b>	<b>1961</b>
<p><b>Amendment XXIV</b></p> <p><i>Section 1.</i>  <i>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 or other tax.</i></p> <p><i>Section 2.</i>  <i>The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</i></p>	<b>Right to Vote in Federal Elections: Poll Tax</b>	<b>1964</b>

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<b>Amendment XXV</b>	<b>Presidential and Vice Presidential Succession, Presidential Inability</b>	1967
<p>Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.</p> <p>Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take the office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.</p> <p>Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.</p> <p>Section 4. Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments, or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.</p> <p>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 48 hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within 21 days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within 21 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.</p>		
<b>Amendment XXVI</b>	<b>Right to Vote: Age</b>	1971
<p>Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of age.</p> <p>Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</p>		
<b>Amendment XXVII</b>	<b>Congressional Pay Raises</b>	1992
<p>No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators or Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.</p>		

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