

# CONSTITUTION DAY SPEAKING PARTS

OPTIONAL OPENINGS MAY BE FOUND ON THE LAST PAGE

## PLEDGE

All those present or watching online please stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

***(pause until audience is standing)***

Ready, Begin

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Thank you. You may be seated.

## 1 - INTRODUCTION (one or two readers)

**(A)**

Welcome students, families, and community members from \_\_\_\_\_ e.g. the great state of Utah. I am \_\_\_\_\_ representing \_\_\_\_\_ and I am joined by \_\_\_\_\_ one of the founders of the Constitution Live Youth Council.

Thank you for joining us to celebrate Utah's First Constitution and Founders Recognition month! As we read our founding documents, remember the United States Constitution is the longest surviving Constitution in existence.

**(B)**

In the summer of 1787, at the Constitutional Convention, held at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Thirty-nine members attending the Convention signed the Constitution before returning to their home states to present it to their constituents for ratification.

**(A)**

Since the Constitution's ratification, 27 amendments have been added. Plans for changes to the Constitution were rooted in the design from the start. Today's readers will acknowledge where the language has been changed. Notice how many times "we the people" have come together as a nation and made improvements to the Supreme law of our land.

**(B)**

Our Constitution is over 230 years old. Creating it required great debate, heated disagreements, and difficult compromise. It continues today to stand as a beacon to us and all nations that even through our challenges, liberty is possible with civil debate and thoughtful compromise.

**(A)**

Join us for the next 45 minutes as we accept our individual responsibility to be educated on the rules by which we are governed. Please open your pocket Constitution books to the first page where the Preamble begins.

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## 2

### PREAMBLE

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.

## 3

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**ARTICLE I, SECTION 1:** All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

**SECTION 2:** The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

## 4

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

***Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.***

***This was changed by Section 2 of the 14th Amendment.***

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

## 5

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; ***and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.***

***This was changed by the 16th Amendment.***

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

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

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## 6

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: THE SENATE

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

The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; *and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.*

*This was changed by the 17th Amendment.*

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

## 7

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: THE SENATE

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

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

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

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

## 8

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

**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 Place of chusing 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.

***This was changed by the 20th Amendment.***

## 9

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

**SECTION 5:** Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

## 10

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

## 11

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

**SECTION 6:** The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been 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.

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**12**

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

**SECTION 7:** All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.

**13**

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively.

**14**

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

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.

**15**

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

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## 16 A / B - TWO READERS

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: POWERS GRANTED TO CONGRESS

**SECTION 8:** (A) The Congress shall have Power

**(B) 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;**

(A) To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

**(B) To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;**

(A) To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

**(B) To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;**

(A) To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

**(B) To establish Post Offices and post Roads;**

(A) 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;

**(B) To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;**

(A) To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

**(B) To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;**

(A) To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

**(B) To provide and maintain a Navy;**

(A) To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

**(B) To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;**

(A) 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;

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## 17

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: POWERS GRANTED TO CONGRESS

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—  
And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

## 18

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: POWERS FORBIDDEN TO CONGRESS

**SECTION 9: *The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.***

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

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

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

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

## 19

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: POWERS FORBIDDEN TO CONGRESS

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

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## 20

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: POWERS FORBIDDEN TO STATES

**SECTION 10:** No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing 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; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

## 21

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: POWERS FORBIDDEN TO STATES

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.

## 22

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

**ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1:** The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

***The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.***

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## 23

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

*The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President.*

## 24

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

*But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State have one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.*

*This was superseded by the 12th Amendment.*

## 25

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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

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

*In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.*

*This was changed by the 20th and 25th Amendments.*

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## 26

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

## 27

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

**SECTION 2:** The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

## 28

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

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## 29

### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

**SECTION 3:** He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully 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

## 30

### THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

**ARTICLE 3, 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.

## 31

### THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

**SECTION 2:** The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;— ***between a State and Citizens of another State***,—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.

***This has been changed by the 11th Amendment.***

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## 32

### THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

## 33

### THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

**SECTION 3:** Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

## 34

### RELATION OF STATES TO EACH OTHER

**ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1:** Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

**SECTION 2:** The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

## 35

### RELATION OF STATES TO EACH OTHER

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

***No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.***

***This was superseded by the 13th Amendment.***

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## 36

### RELATION OF STATES TO EACH OTHER: FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

**SECTION 3:** New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

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

## 37

### RELATION OF STATES TO EACH OTHER

**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.

## 38

### AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

**ARTICLE 5:** 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.

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## 39

### NATIONAL DEBTS

**ARTICLE 6:** All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## 40

### RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION

**ARTICLE 7:** 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.

*George Washington, President and deputy from Virginia*

*39 delegates, representing 12 states signed the Constitution.*

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## 41

### BILL OF RIGHTS

The first ten Amendments of the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights were ratified effective December 15, 1791. They are as follows:

## 42

### BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 1:** 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.

## 43

### BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 2:** 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.

## 44

### BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 3:** 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.

## 45

### BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 4:** 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.

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**46**

BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 5:** 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 offense 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.

**47**

BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 6:** 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 defense.

**48**

BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 7:** 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 reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

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## 49

### BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 8:** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## 50

### BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 9:** The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## 51 a/b

### BILL OF RIGHTS

**Amendment 10:** 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.

**Beyond the first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, there are 17 additional amendments ratified between 1795 and 1992. Four selections from these amendments directly expanded the civil rights of all United States citizens. They are:**

**Amendment 13:** was ratified in 1865. It contains two sections. The first section states, "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."

**Amendment 14:** was ratified in 1868. It has five sections. The first section reads, "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."

**Amendment 15:** was ratified in 1870 and contains 2 sections. The first section states, "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude..."

**Amendment 19:** was ratified in 1920. It proclaims, "The rights 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."

These amendments expanded "We the people" to include all citizens of our great nation.

## 52 - CLOSING

After spending the last 45 minutes together reading the Constitution and Bill of Rights, we are all more familiar with the supreme law of our land and are better able to have a meaningful conversation about the ideals of our country. Reading the Constitution will help us to protect and preserve our liberty! George Washington said, "The power under the Constitution will always be in the People." We are those people!" Thank you for joining us \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ to read the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights.

# OPTIONAL OPENINGS

Use A plus B, C, or D or choose B, C or D individually.

**NOTE: The Pledge is recited before the Introduction or Preamble. The American Flag should have the position of honor on speakers' platforms, standing to the right of the speaker. All other flags should be on the speakers' left. The American Flag should be higher than all other flags.**

## PRAYER - (A)

Thank you for joining us today. We will begin with a prayer, by \_\_\_\_\_.\*

**or A Prayer, some attribute to Thomas Jefferson:**

"Almighty God, who has given us this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable ministry, sound learning, and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitude brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endow with Thy spirit of wisdom those whom in Thy name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that through obedience to Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; all of which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

***(A prayer is most commonly inserted before posting the colors or after the pledge).***

## COLORGUARD & PLEDGE (B)

Ladies and Gentleman, please rise for the posting of colors and remain standing for the Pledge of Allegiance.

***(Pause until posted)*** Ready, Begin. ***(Close)*** Thank you, you may be seated.

## COLORGUARD, PLEDGE & NATIONAL ANTHEM (C)

Will the audience please rise for the posting of colors, and remain standing for the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem. ***(Pause until posted)*** Ready, Begin. ***(Close)*** Thank you, you may be seated.

## PLEDGE (D)

All those present or watching online please stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

***(pause until audience is standing)***

Ready, Begin

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Thank you. You may be seated.