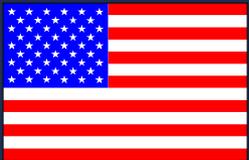


# Declaration of Independence Constitution

---

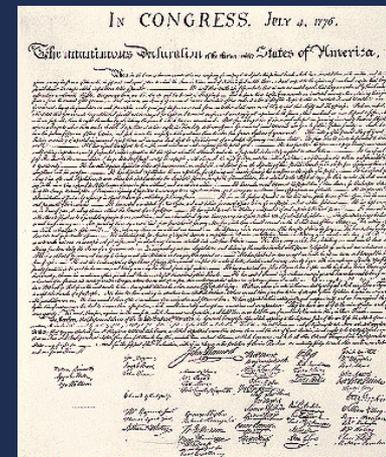
Welcome to  
an overview  
of the  
Declaration of  
Independence  
and the  
Constitution



- **Constitution Milestones**
- **Declaration of Independence**
- **Federalist Papers**
- **Constitution**
- **Amendments**
- **The Balance of Power**
- **Declaration & Constitution Signers**

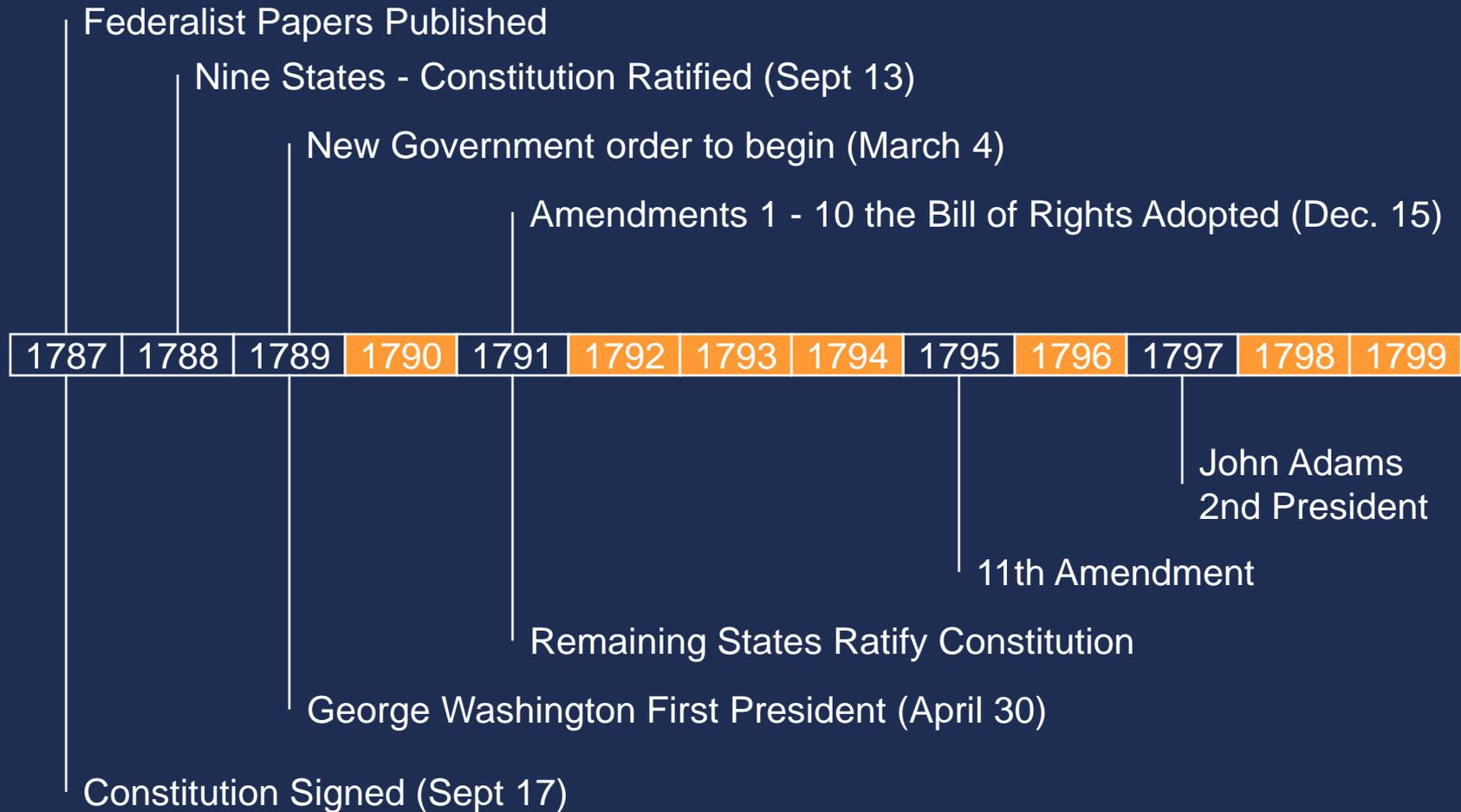
# Constitution Milestones

## The Beginnings



# Constitution Milestones

## The Beginnings



# Declaration of Independence



Left to right

J. Adams  
R. Livingston  
R. Sherman  
T. Jefferson  
B. Franklin

Committee of Five submitting the Declaration to  
Continental Congress on July 4, 1776  
John Hancock President of Congress

# Declaration of Independence

---

*“WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.”*

# Declaration of Independence

---

*“WE hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness -- That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, ...*

# Declaration of Independence

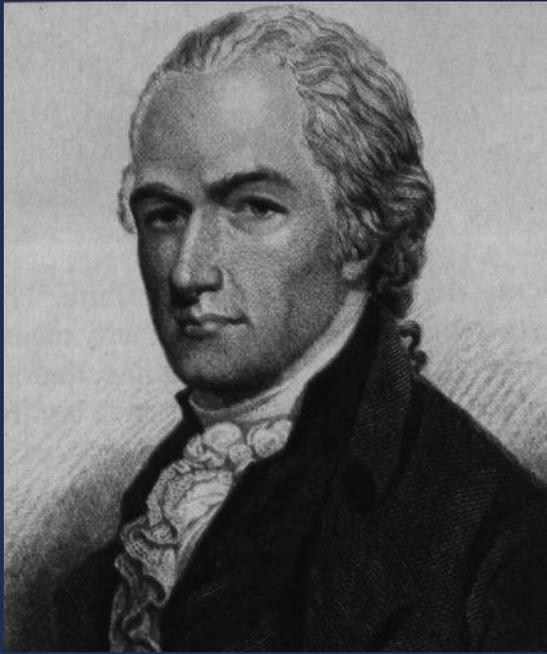
---

*... it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.*

*... with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.”*

# Federalist Papers

---

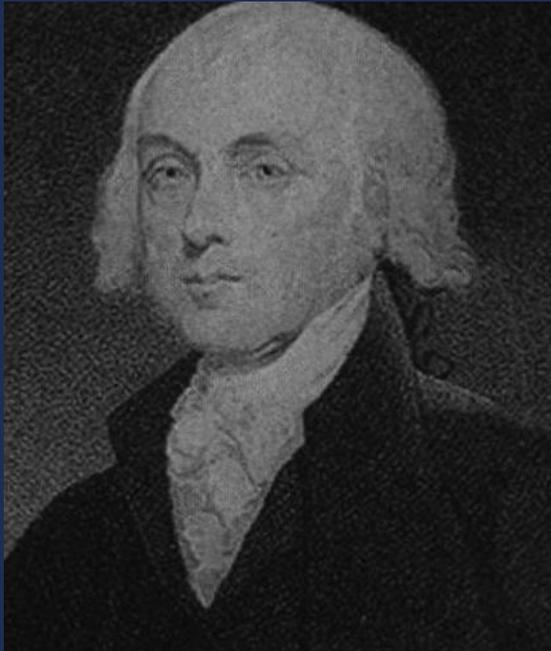


Alexander Hamilton  
The Federalist #78

“No legislative act, therefore, contrary to the Constitution, can be valid. To deny this, would be to affirm, that the deputy is greater than his principal; that the servant is above his master; that the representatives of the people are superior to the people themselves; that men acting by virtue of powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they forbid.”

# Federalist Papers

---

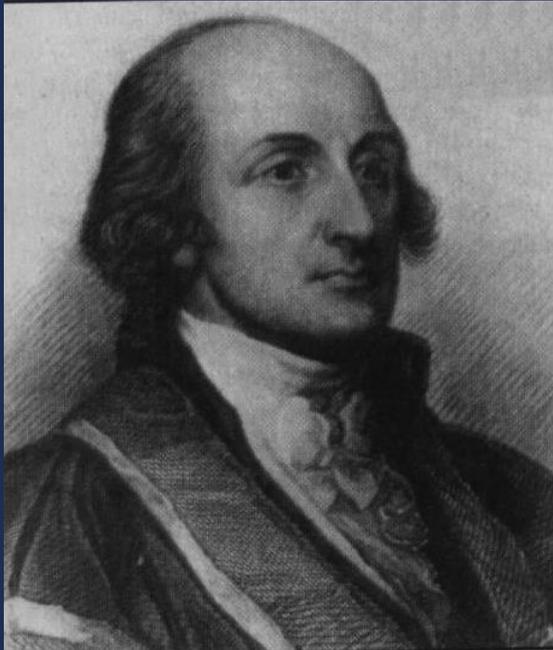


James Madison  
The Federalist #10

“Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.”

# Federalist Papers

---



John Jay  
The Federalist #2

“This country and this people seem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the design of Providence, that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren, united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of unsocial, jealous, and alien sovereignties.”

# Constitution

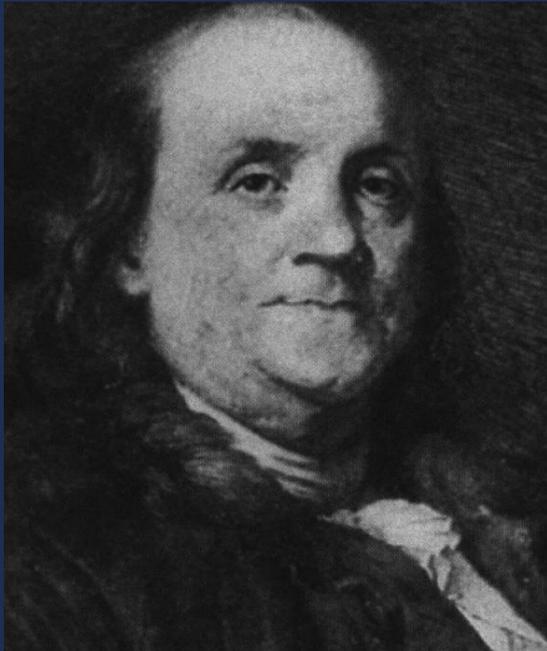
---



Constitutional Convention, Philadelphia, PA  
Constitution adopted September 17, 1787  
George Washington Presiding

# Constitution

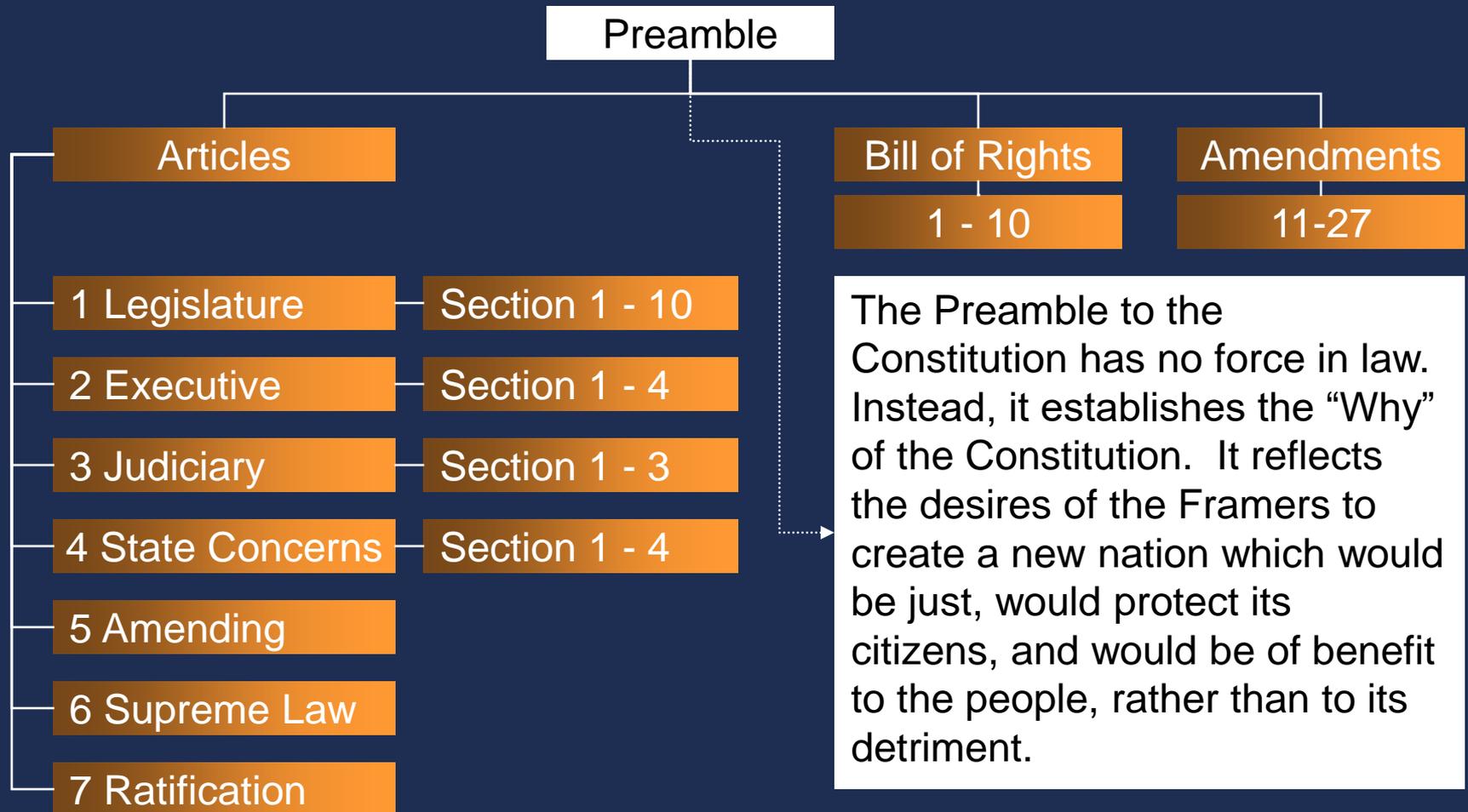
---



At the close of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, a certain Mrs. Powell asked Benjamin Franklin, “Well, Doctor, what have we got, a republic or a monarchy?” Franklin responded. “A republic, if you can keep it.”

# Constitution

## Preamble



# Constitution

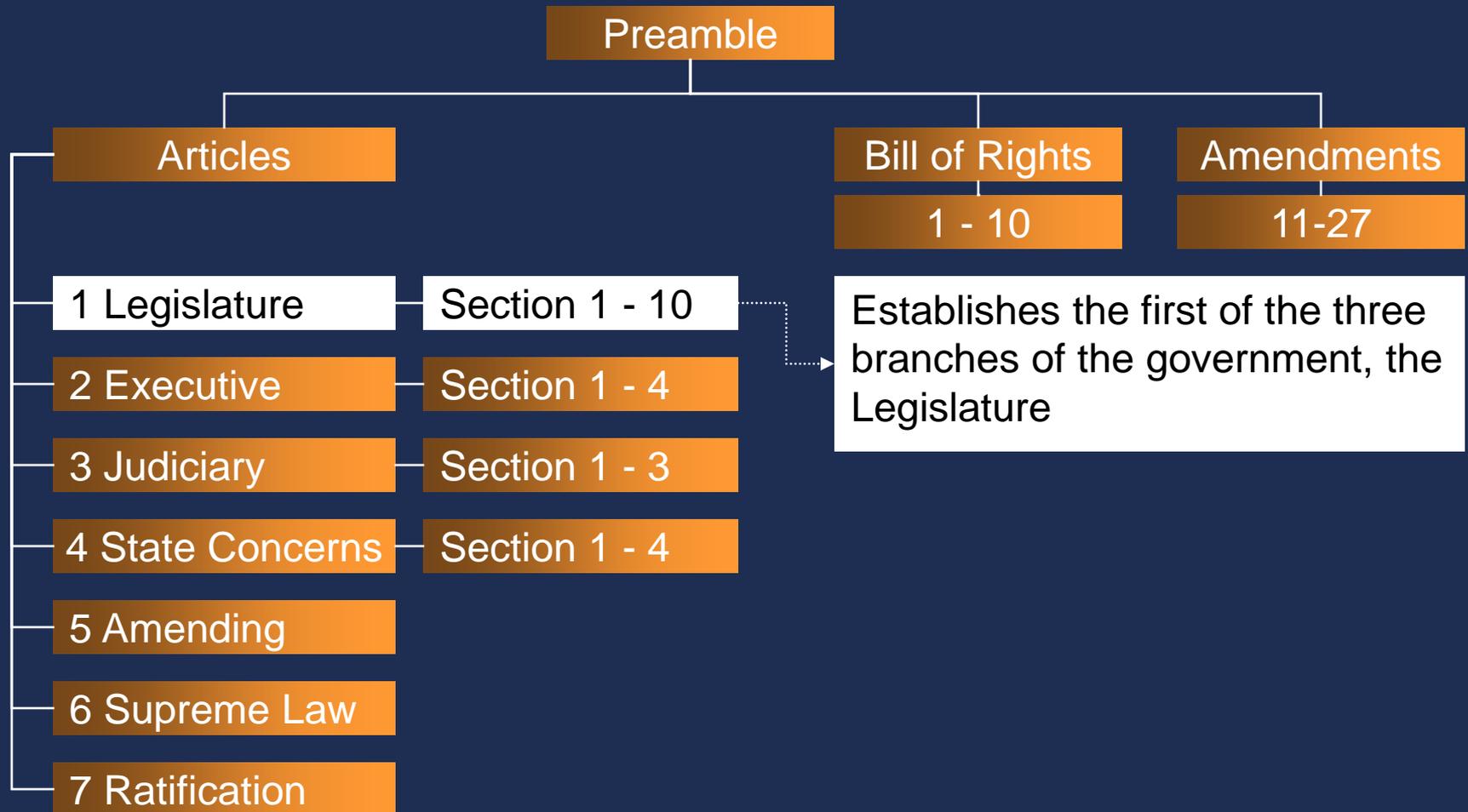
## Preamble

---

*“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.”*

# Constitution

## Article 1



# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 1

Establishes the name of the Legislature to be  
The Congress, a bicameral (two-part) body.



# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 2

---

**Defines the House of Representatives, known as the lower house of Congress. It establishes a few minimum requirements, like a 25-year-old age limit, and establishes that the people themselves will elect the members for two years each. The members of the House are divided among the states proportionally, or according to size. The leader is the Speaker of the House, chosen by the members.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 3

---

**Defines the upper house of Congress, the Senate. Again, it establishes some minimum requirements, such as a 30-year-old age limit. Senators were originally appointed by the legislatures of the individual states and serve for six years each (17th Amendment). Each state has two senators. This Section introduces the Vice-President, who is the “President” of the Senate and does not vote unless there is a tie.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 4

---

**Each state may establish its own methods for electing members of the Congress, and mandates, or requires, that Congress must meet at least once per year.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 5

---

**Congress must have a minimum number of members present in order to meet, and that it may set fines for members who do not show up. It says that members may be expelled, that each house must keep a journal to record proceedings and votes, and that neither house can adjourn without the permission of the other.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 6

---

**Members of Congress will be paid, that they cannot be detained while traveling to and from Congress, they cannot hold any other office in the government while in the Congress.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 7

---

**Details how bills become law. First, any bill for raising money (such as by taxes or fees) must start out in the House. All bills must pass both houses of Congress in the exact same form. Bills that pass both houses are sent to the President. He can either sign the bill, in which case it becomes law, or he can veto it. In the case of a veto, the bill is sent back to Congress. If both houses pass it by a two-thirds majority it becomes law. This is known as overriding a veto.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 7 (continued)

---

**There are a couple more options for the President - if he does not veto a bill, nor sign it, for ten days after it has been sent to him, it becomes law anyway. The last option, known as a pocket veto, occurs if Congress sends the bill to the President and they then adjourn. If the President does not sign the bill within 10 days, it does not become law.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 8

---

**Lists specific powers of Congress, including the power to establish and maintain an army and navy, to establish post offices, to create courts, to regulate commerce between the states, to declare war, and to raise money. It also includes a clause known as the Elastic Clause which allows it to pass any law necessary for the carrying out of the previously listed powers.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 9

---

**Places certain limits on Congress. Certain legal items, such as suspension of habeas corpus, bills of attainder, and ex post facto laws are prohibited. No law can give preference to one state over another; no money can be taken from the treasury except by duly passed law, and no title of nobility, such as Prince or Marquis, will ever be established by the government.**

# Constitution

## Article 1 Section 10

---

**Prohibits the states from several things. They cannot make their own money, or declare war, or do most of the other things prohibited Congress in Section 9. They cannot tax goods from other states, nor can they have navies.**

# Constitution

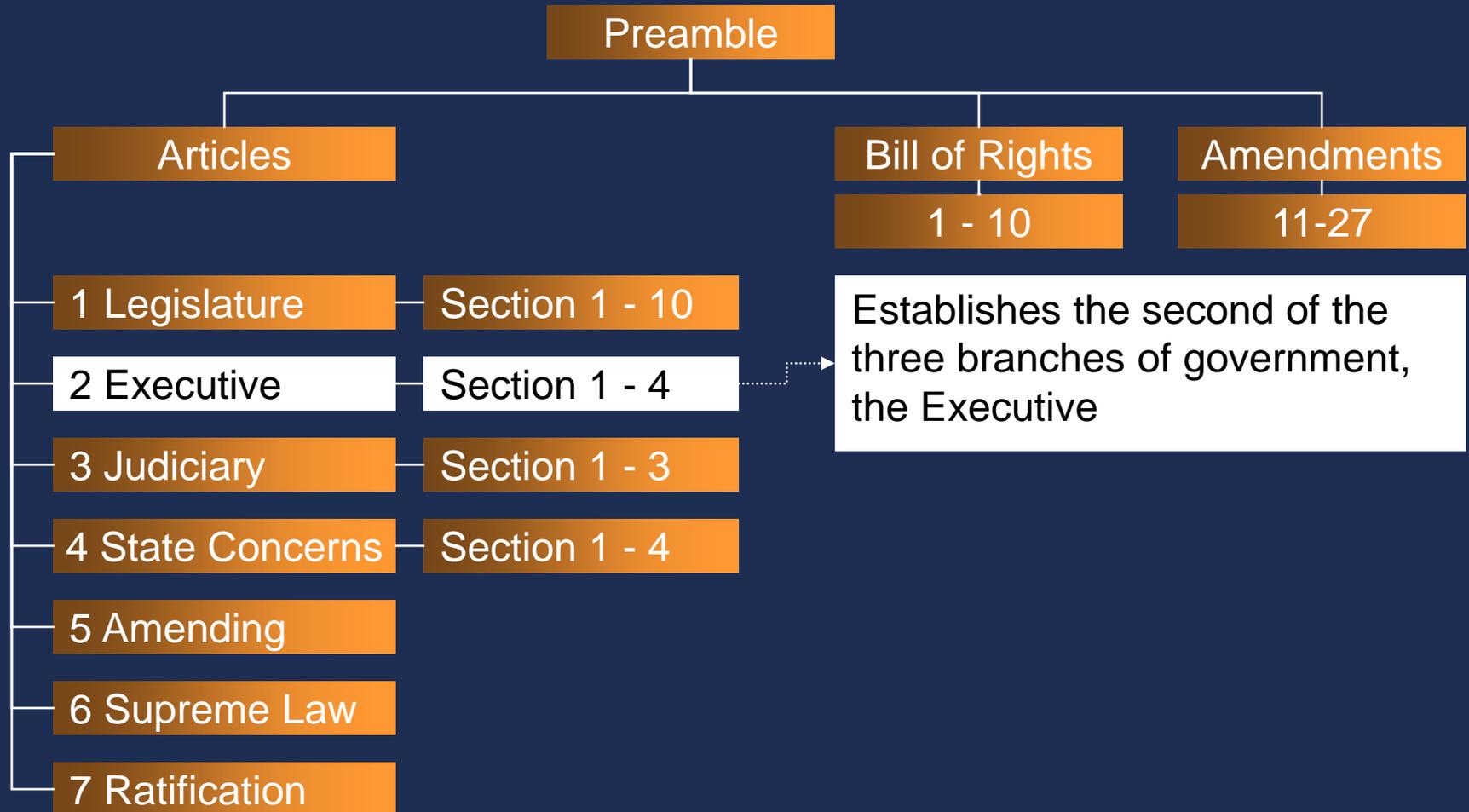
## Article 1 (Review)

---

<b>Article</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>The Legislative Branch</b>
<b>Section</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Legislative Power Vested</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>House of Representatives</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>Senate</b>
	<b>4</b>	<b>Elections of Senators &amp; Representatives</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>Rules of House and Senate</b>
	<b>6</b>	<b>Compensation and Privileges of Members</b>
	<b>7</b>	<b>Passage of Bills</b>
	<b>8</b>	<b>Scope of Legislative Power</b>
	<b>9</b>	<b>Limits on Legislative Power</b>
	<b>10</b>	<b>Limits on States</b>

# Constitution

## Article 2



# Constitution

## Article 2 Section 1

---

**Establishes the office of the President and the Vice-President, and sets their terms to be four years. Presidents are elected by the Electoral College, whereby each state has one vote for each member of Congress. Originally, the President was the person with the most votes and the Vice-President was the person with the second most, though this is later changed (12th amendment).**

# Constitution

## Article 2 Section 1 (continued)

---

Certain minimum requirements are established again, such as a 35-year minimum age. Presidents must also be a natural-born citizen of the United States. The President is to be paid a salary, which cannot change, up or down, as long as he in is office.

# Constitution

## Article 2 Section 2

---

**Gives the President some important powers. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces and of the militia (National Guard) of all the states; he has a Cabinet to aid him, and can pardon criminals. He makes treaties with other nations, and picks many of the judges and other members of the government (all with the approval of the Senate).**

# Constitution

## Article 2 Section 3

---

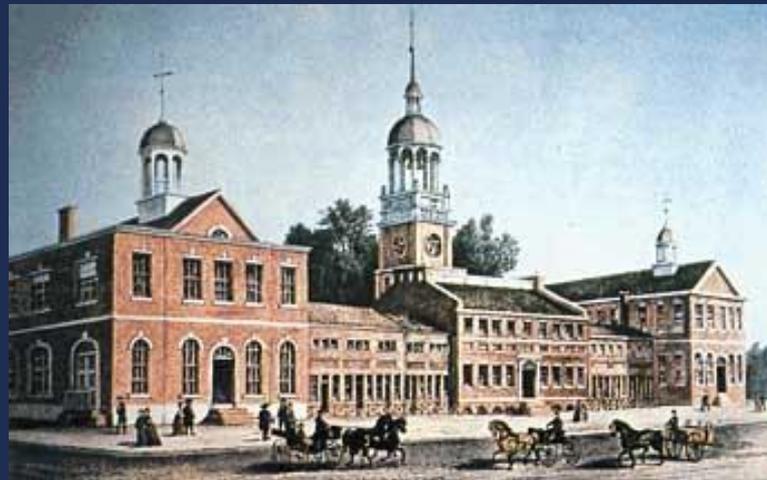
**Establishes the duties of the President:**

- **Give a state of the union address,**
- **Make suggestions to Congress,**
- **Act as head of state by receiving ambassadors and other heads of state, and**
- **To be sure the laws of the United States are carried out.**

# Constitution

## Article 2 Section 4

Briefly discusses the removal of the President, called impeachment.



Independence Hall  
Philadelphia, PA

# Constitution

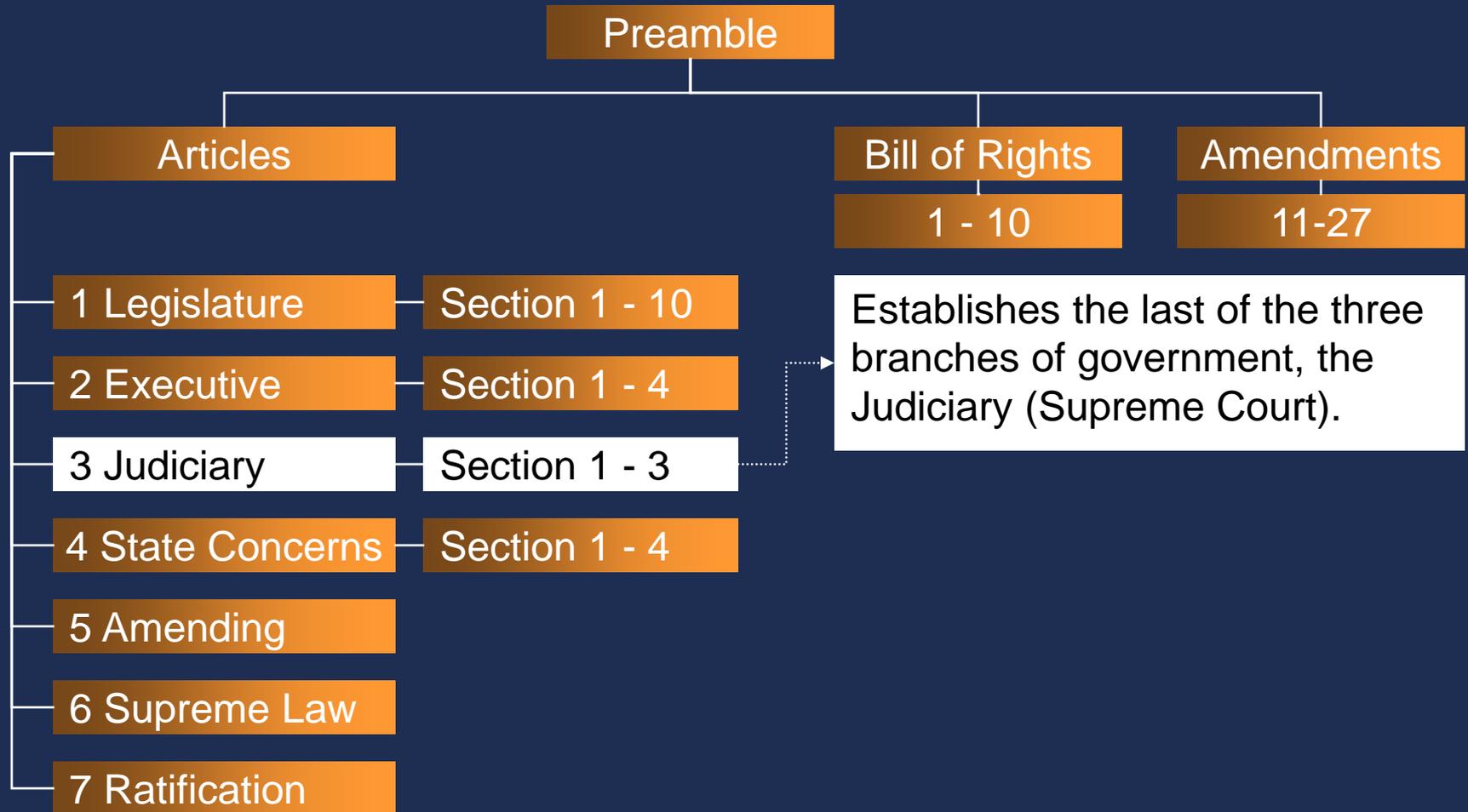
## Article 2 (Review)

---

<b>Article</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>The Presidency</b>
<b>Section</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Election, Installation, Removal</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>Presidential Power</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>State of the Union, Receive ambassadors, Laws Faithfully Executed, Commission Officers</b>
	<b>4</b>	<b>Impeachment</b>

# Constitution

## Article 3



# Constitution

## Article 3 Section 1

---

**Establishes the Supreme Court only, the highest court in the United States. It also sets the terms of judges, of both the Supreme Court and lower courts, to be for life, and that judges shall be paid.**

# Constitution

## Article 3 Section 2

---

**Sets the kinds of cases that may be heard by the federal judiciary, which cases the Supreme Court may hear first (called original jurisdiction), and that all other cases heard by the Supreme Court are by appeal. It also guarantees trial by jury in criminal court.**

**Grants congress the power to establish (and abolish) lower federal courts. Also permits congress to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.**

# Constitution

## Article 3 Section 3

---

**Defines, without any question, what the crime of treason is.**

# Constitution

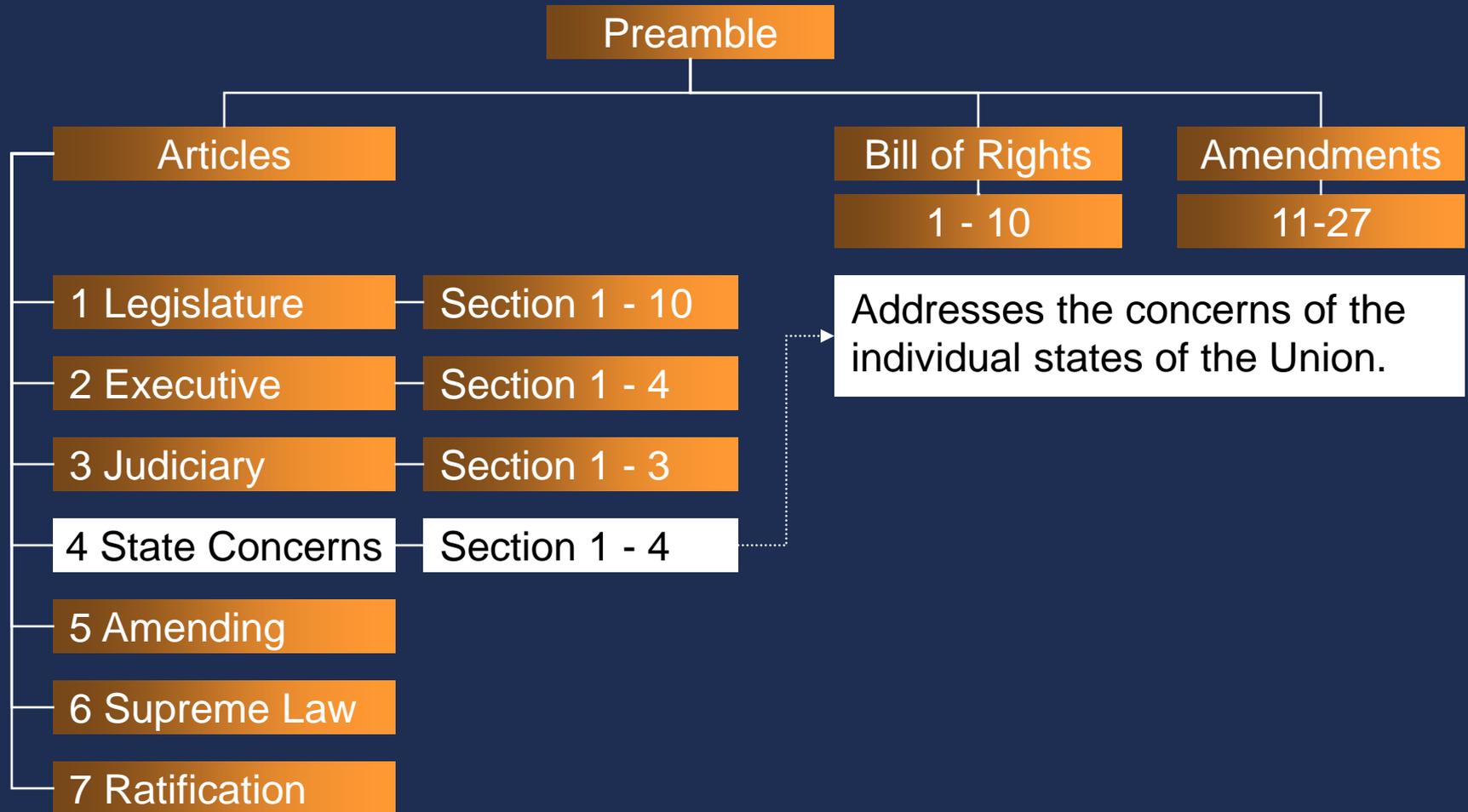
## Article 3 (Review)

---

<b>Article</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>The Judiciary</b>
<b>Section</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Judicial Power Vested</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>Scope of Judicial Power</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>Treason</b>

# Constitution

## Article 4



# Constitution

## Article 4 Section 1

---

**Mandates that all states will honor the laws of all other states; this ensures, for example, that a couple married in Florida is also considered married by Arizona, or that someone convicted of a crime in Virginia is considered guilty by Wyoming.**

# Constitution

## Article 4 Section 2

---

**Guarantees that citizens of one state be treated equally and fairly like all citizens of another. It also says that if a person accused of a crime in one state flees to another will be returned to the state that person fled from. This section also has a clause dealing with fugitive slaves that no longer applies.**

# Constitution

## Article 4 Section 3

---

**Concerns the admittance of new states and the control of federal lands.**

# Constitution

## Article 4 Section 4

---

**Ensures a Republic (government where the state derives its power from the people through elected officials) and guarantees that the federal government will protect the states against invasion and insurrection.**

# Constitution

## Article 4 (Review)

---

**Article 4 The States**

**Section 1 Full Faith and Credit**

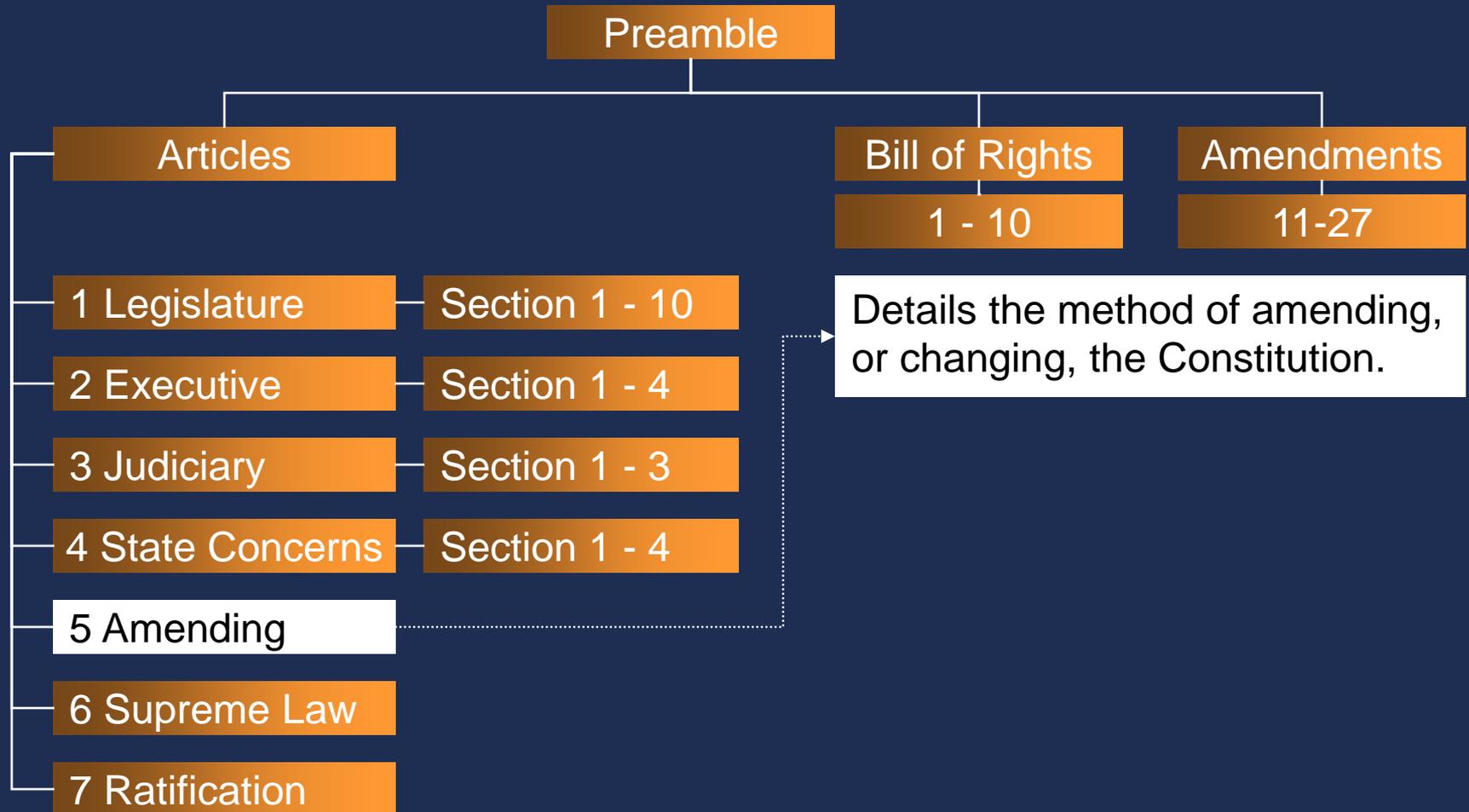
**2 Privileges and Immunities**

**3 Admission of States**

**4 Guarantees to States**

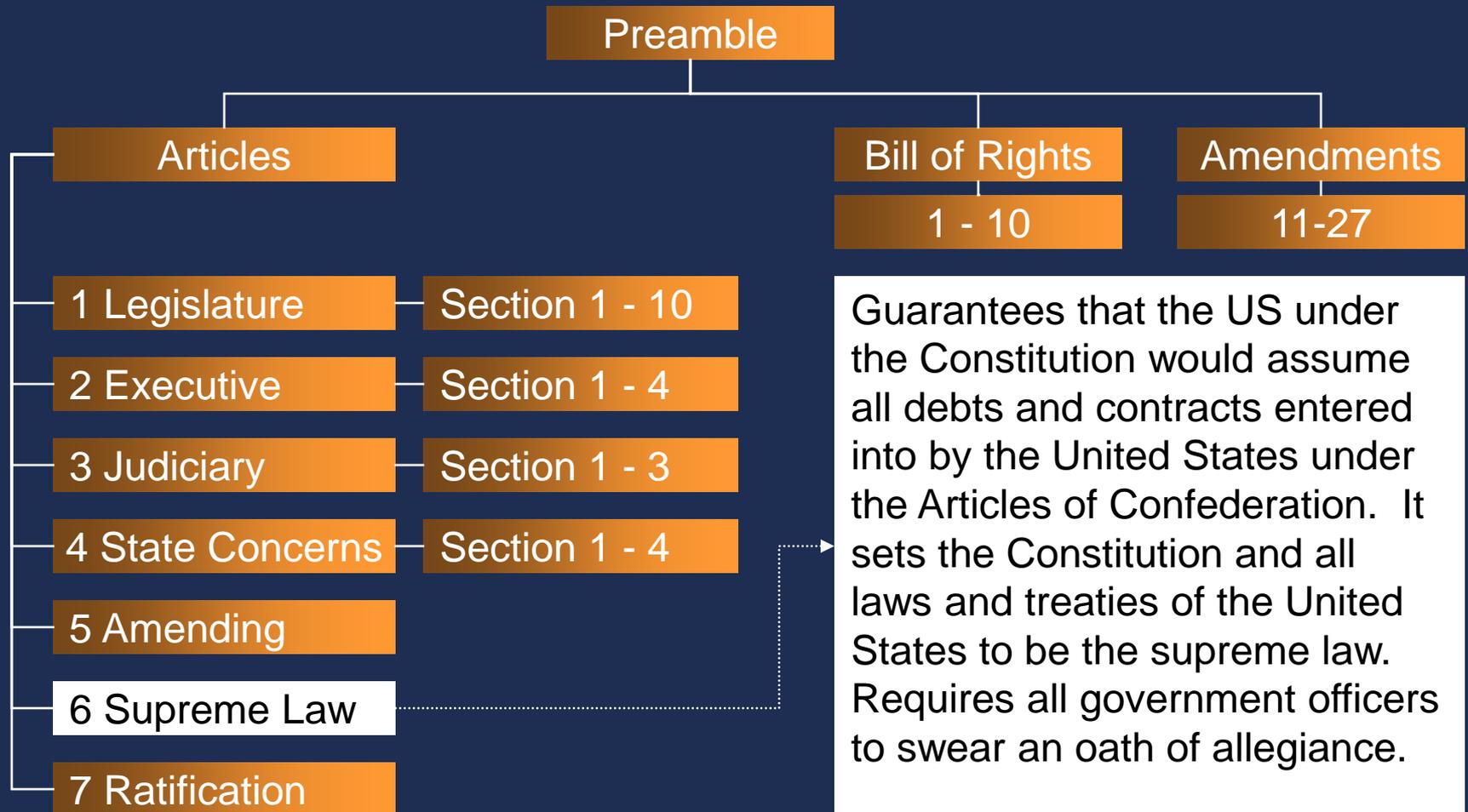
# Constitution

## Article 5



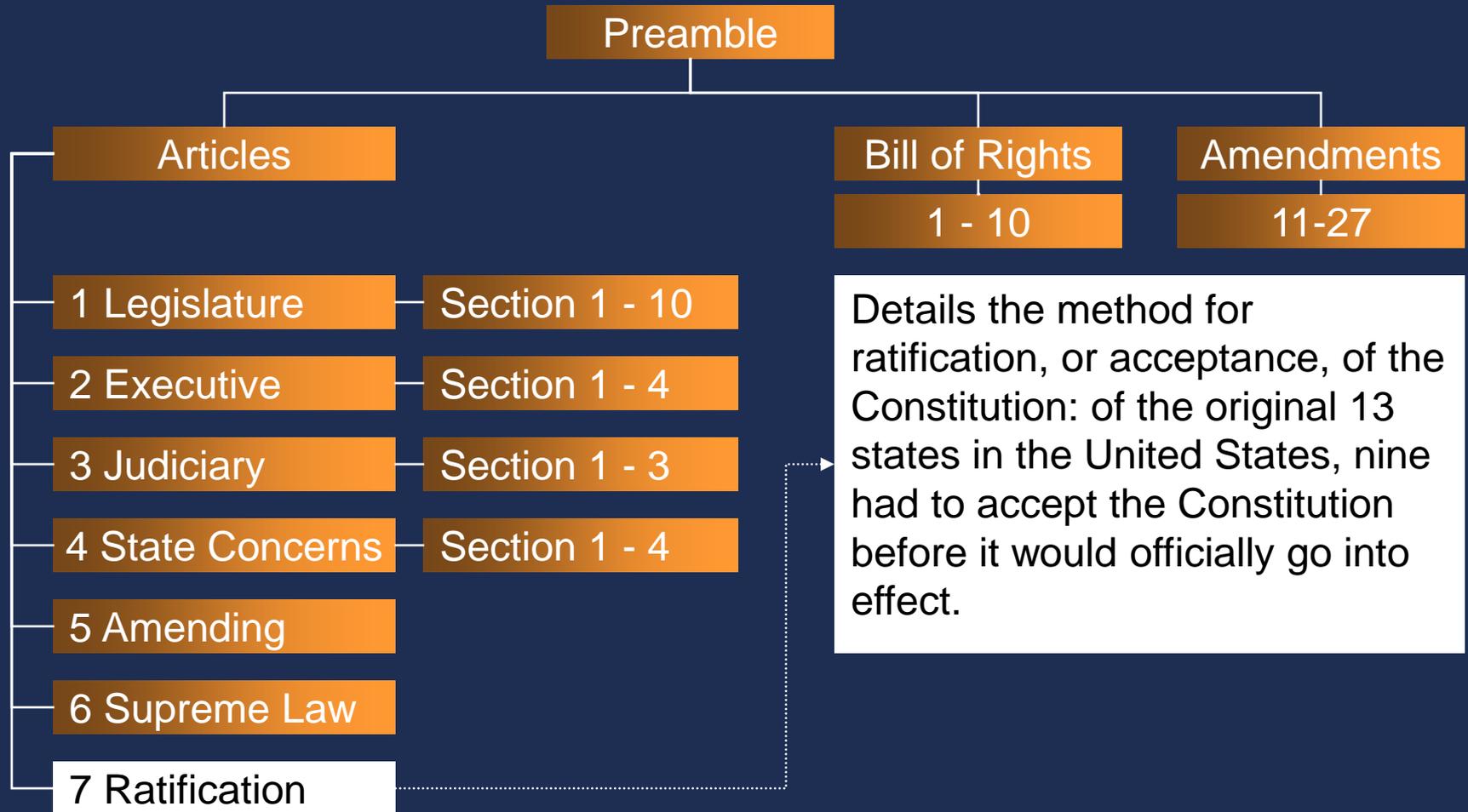
# Constitution

## Article 6



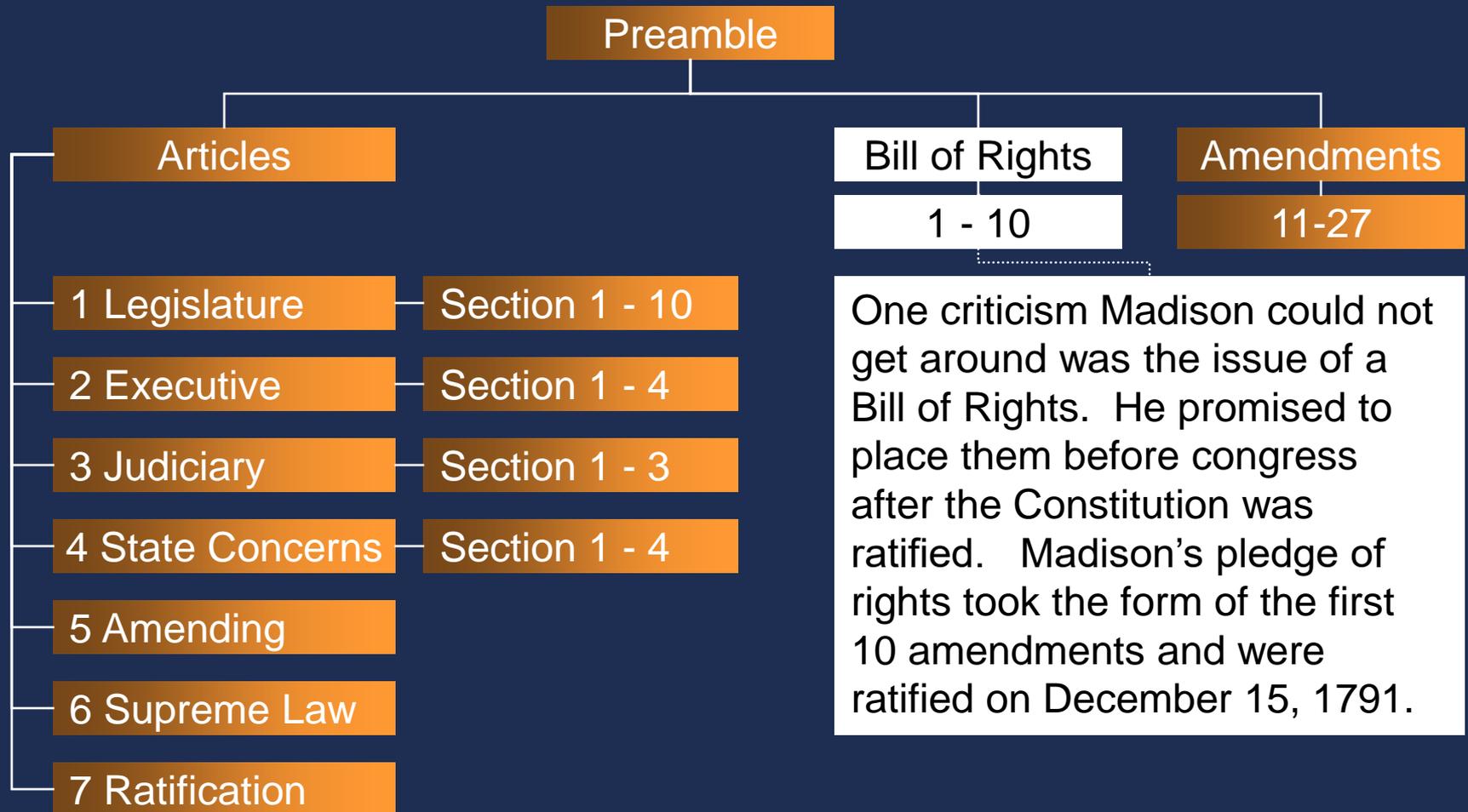
# Constitution

## Article 7



# Constitution

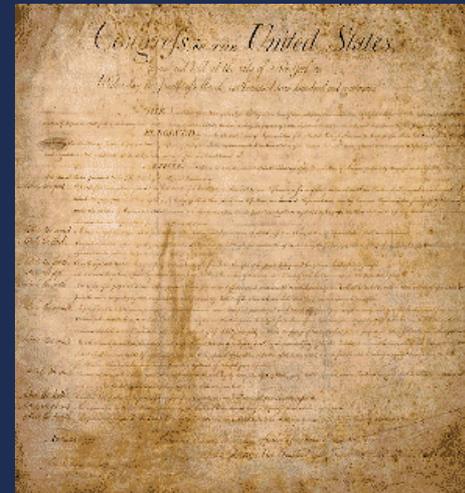
## Bill of Rights



# Constitution

## Amendment 1 (Bill of Rights)

Protects the right of the people to practice religion, to speak freely, to assemble (meet), to address the government and of the press to publish.



# Constitution

## Amendment 2 (Bill of Rights)

---

Protects the right of the people to own and bear arms.

# Constitution

## Amendment 3 (Bill of Rights)

---

**Guarantees that the army cannot force homeowners to give them room and board.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 4 (Bill of Rights)

---

Protects the right of the people from the government improperly taking property, papers, or people, without a valid warrant based on probably cause (good reason).

# Constitution

## Amendment 5 (Bill of Rights)

---

**Protects people from being held for committing a crime unless they are properly indicted, that they may not be tried twice for the same crime, and that you need not be forced to testify against yourself. It also contains due process guarantees.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 6 (Bill of Rights)

---

**Guarantees a speedy trial, an impartial jury, that the accused can confront witnesses against them, and that the accused must be allowed to have a lawyer.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 7 (Bill of Rights)

---

**Guarantees a jury trial in federal civil court cases. This type of case is normally no longer heard in federal court.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 8 (Bill of Rights)

---

**Guarantees that punishments will be fair, and not cruel, and that extraordinarily large fines will not be set.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 9 (Bill of Rights)

---

**Rights aside from those listed may exist, and just because they are not listed doesn't mean they can be violated.**

# Constitution

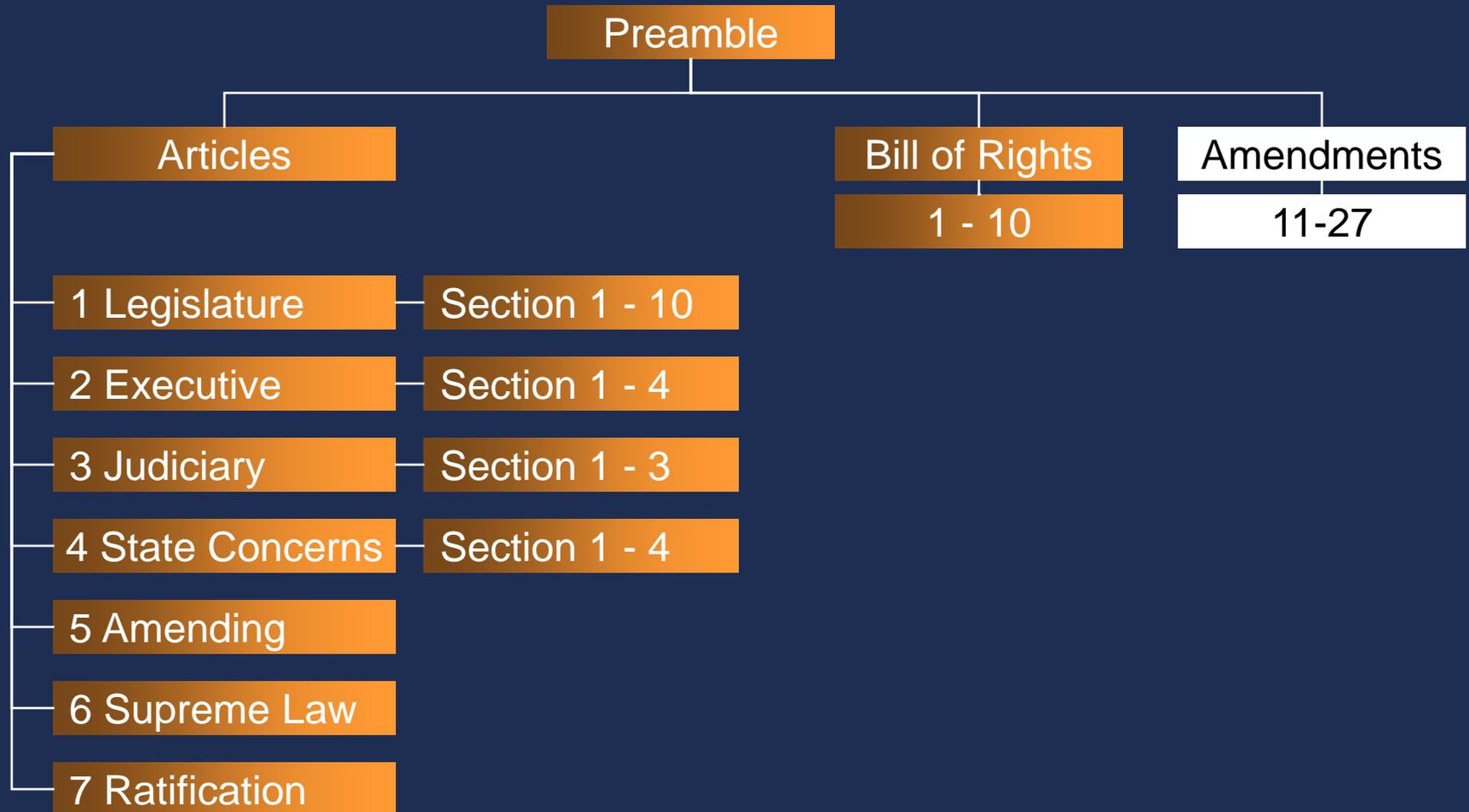
## Amendment 10 (Bill of Rights)

---

**Any power not granted to the federal government belongs to the states. See the Federalism Topic Page for more information.**

# Constitution

## Amendments



# Constitution

## Amendment 11

---

**Defines the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court concerning a suit brought against a state by a citizen of another state.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 12

---

**Redefines how the President and Vice-President are chosen by the Electoral College, making the two positions cooperative, rather than first and second highest vote-getters. It also ensures that anyone who becomes Vice-President must be eligible to become President.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 13

---

**Abolished slavery in the entire United States.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 14

---

**Ensured that all citizens of all states enjoyed not only rights on the federal level, but on the state level, too. It removed the three-fifths counting of slaves in the census. It ensured that the United States would not pay the debts of rebellious states. It also had several measures designed to ensure the loyalty of legislators who participated on the Confederate side of the Civil War.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 15

---

**Ensured that race could not be used as a criteria for voting.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 16

---

**Authorizes the United States to collect income tax without regard to the population of the states.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 17

---

**Shifted the choosing of Senators from the state legislatures to the people of the states.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 18

---

**Abolished the sale or manufacture of alcohol in the United States. This amendment was later repealed (21st Amendment).**

# Constitution

## Amendment 19

---

**Ensures that gender could not be used as a criteria for voting.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 20

---

**Set new start dates for the terms of the Congress and the President, and clarifies how the deaths of Presidents before swearing-in would be handled.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 21

---

**Repealed the 18th Amendment (prohibition)**

# Constitution

## Amendment 22

---

**Set a limit on the number of times a President could be elected - two four-year terms. It has one exception for a Vice-President who assumes the Presidency after the death or removal of the President, establishing the maximum term of any President to 10 years.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 23

---

**Amendment grants the District of Columbia the right to three electors in Presidential elections.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 24

---

**Ensured that no tax could be charged to vote for any federal office (poll tax).**

# Constitution

## Amendment 25

---

**Clarifies even further the line of succession to the Presidency, and establishes rules for a President who becomes unable to perform his duties while in office.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 26

---

**Ensures that any person 18 or over may vote.**

# Constitution

## Amendment 27

---

**Requires that any law that increased the pay of legislators may not take effect until after an election.**

# Constitution

## Amendment Overview

No.	Topic	Proposed	Ratified
1	Freedom of religion, speech, press, & assembly	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
2	Right to bear arms	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
3	Housing of soldiers	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
4	Search and arrest warrants	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
5	Rights in criminal cases	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
6	Right to fair trial	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
7	Rights in civil cases	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
8	Bails, fines, & punishments	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
9	Rights retained by the people	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
10	Powers retained by states	09/25/1789	12/15/1791
11	Lawsuits against states	03/04/1794	02/07/1795
12	Election of president and vice president	12/09/1803	06/15/1804
13	Abolition of slavery	01/31/1865	12/06/1865
14	Civil rights	06/13/1866	07/09/1868

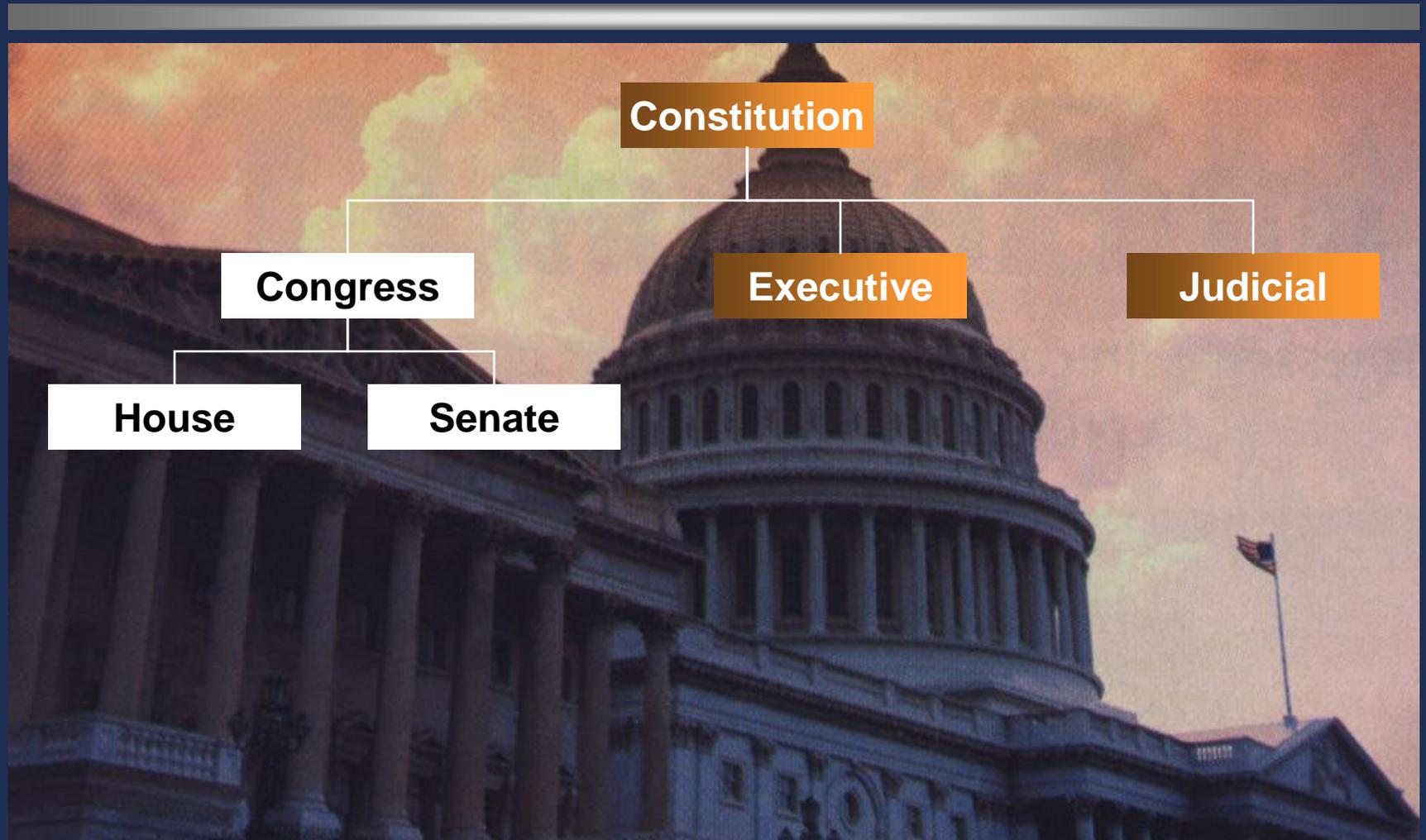
# Constitution

## Amendment Overview

No.	Topic	Proposed	Ratified
15	Race suffrage	02/26/1869	02/03/1870
16	Income tax	07/12/1909	02/03/1913
17	Direct election of senators	05/13/1912	04/08/1913
18	Prohibition	12/18/1917	01/16/1919
19	Gender suffrage	06/04/1919	07/18/1920
20	Terms of president and congress	03/02/1932	01/23/1933
21	Prohibition repeal	02/20/1933	12/05/1933
22	Limitation of president to two terms	03/24/1947	02/27/1951
23	District of Columbia suffrage	06/16/1960	03/29/1961
24	Poll taxes	08/27/1962	01/23/1964
25	Presidential disability	07/06/1965	02/10/1967
26	Eighteen year old suffrage	03/23/1971	07/01/1971
27	Freedom of religion, speech, press, & assembly	09/25/1789	05/07/1992

# Constitution

## The balance of power - congress



# Constitution

## The balance of power - congress

---

- Levy taxes.
- Borrow money on the credit of the United States.
- Spend when authorized by an appropriations bill.
- Pay the federal debts.
- Constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.
- Declare war.
- Raise armies, a navy, and provide for the common defense.
- Introduce constitutional amendments and choose the mode of ratification.
- Call a convention on the application of two-thirds of the states.
- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce.
- Coin money.
- Standardize the value of currency.

# Constitution

## The balance of power - congress

---

- Regulate patents and copyrights.
- Levy taxes.
- Borrow money on the credit of the United States.
- Spend when authorized by an appropriations bill.
- Pay the federal debts.
- Constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.
- Declare war.
- Raise armies, a navy, and provide for the common defense.
- Introduce constitutional amendments and choose the mode of ratification.
- Call a convention on the application of two-thirds of the states.
- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce.
- Coin money.

# Constitution

## The balance of power - congress

---

- **Coin money.**
- **Standardize the value of currency.**
- **Regulate patents and copyrights.**
- **Establish federal courts lower than the Supreme Court.**
- **Limit the appellate jurisdiction of the federal courts, including the Supreme Court.**
- **Standardize weights and measures.**
- **Establish uniform times for elections.**
- **Control the postal system.**
- **Establish laws governing citizenship.**
- **Make its own rules and discipline its own members.**
- **Provide for the punishment of counteifeiting, piracy, treason, and other federal crimes.**
- **Exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.**

# Constitution

## The balance of power - congress

---

- Establish bankruptcy laws.
- Override presidential vetoes.
- Oversee all federal property and possessions.
- Fill a vacancy in the presidency in cases of death or inability.
- Receive electoral votes for the presidency.
- Keep and publish a journal of its proceedings.
- Conduct a census every ten years.
- Approve treaties, cabinet-level appointments, and appointments to the Supreme Court (Senate only).
- Impeach (House only) and try (Senate only) federal officers.
- Initiate all bills for raising revenue (House only).

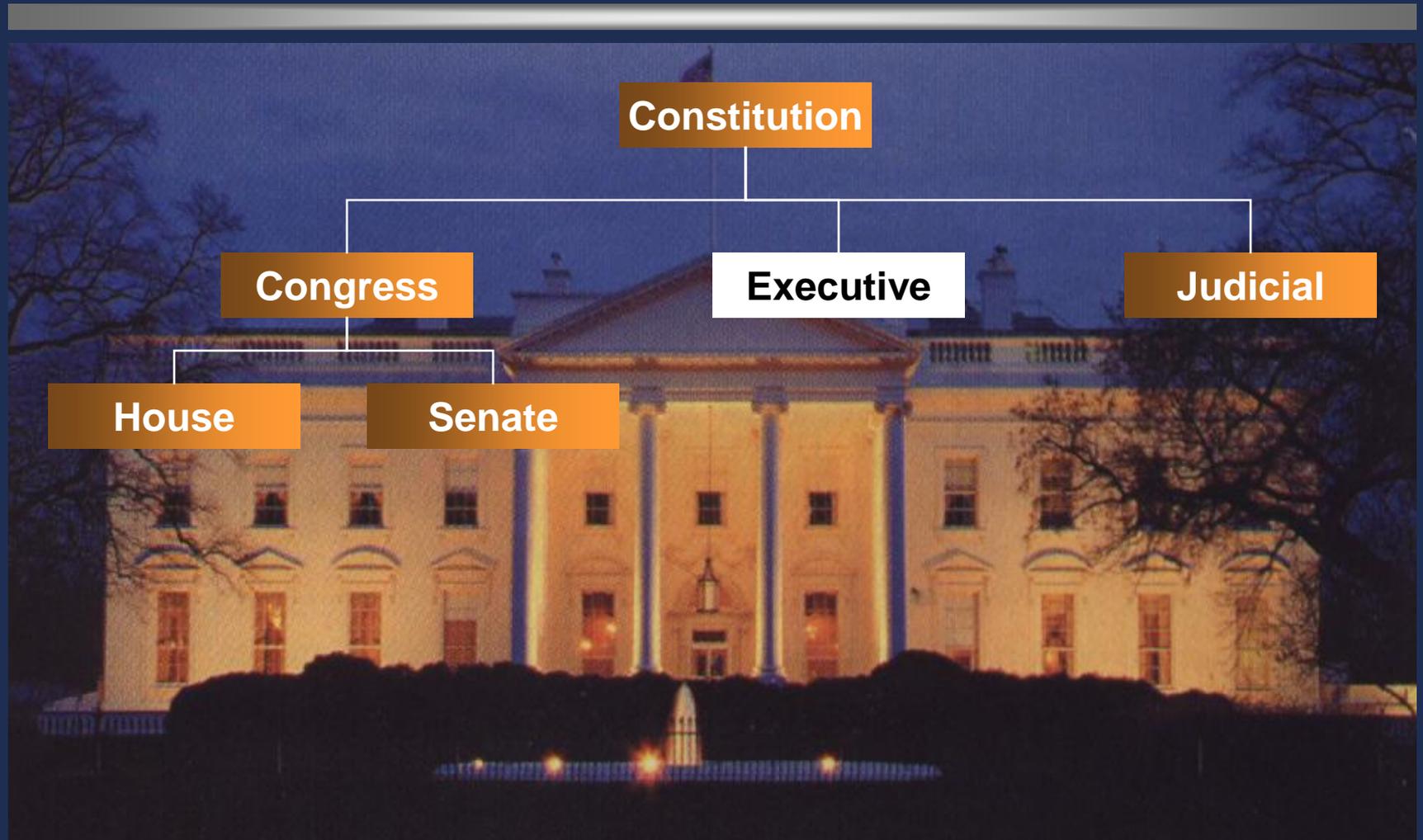
# Constitution

## The balance of power - congress

<b>Powers</b>	<b>Checks on Executive</b>	<b>Checks on Judiciary</b>
Passes federal laws	Controls appropriations	Senate approves appointments of judges
Passes federal budget, levying taxes and funding executive functions	Can override executive vetoes of legislation with a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress	Possesses power to impeach and remove judges
Establishes lower federal courts, judicial positions	Can impeach and remove president	Controls appropriations to federal courts
Approves treaties and federal appointments	Senate can deny confirmation to executive appointees or to treaties with foreign governments	Can curb judicial power by adding new judges and creating new court systems
Declares war	Possesses oversight powers	Writes rules that may limit powers of judicial review in certain legislation

# Constitution

## The balance of power - executive



# Constitution

## The balance of power - executive

---

- **Execute federal laws.**
- **Serve as commander in chief of the armed forces.**
- **Commission U.S. military officers.**
- **Conduct foreign affairs.**
- **Grant reprieves and pardons to federal offenders.**
- **Veto bills.**
- **Convene and/or adjourn sessions of Congress under extraordinary circumstances.**
- **Make treaties (subject to Senate confirmation).**
- **Temporarily fill vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Senate.**
- **Appoint Supreme Court justices and other federal judges (subject to Senate confirmation).**

# Constitution

## The balance of power - executive

---

- **Appoint cabinet-level officers (subject to Senate confirmation).**
- **Report to Congress on the state of the nation.**
- **Recommend measures for Congress to consider.**

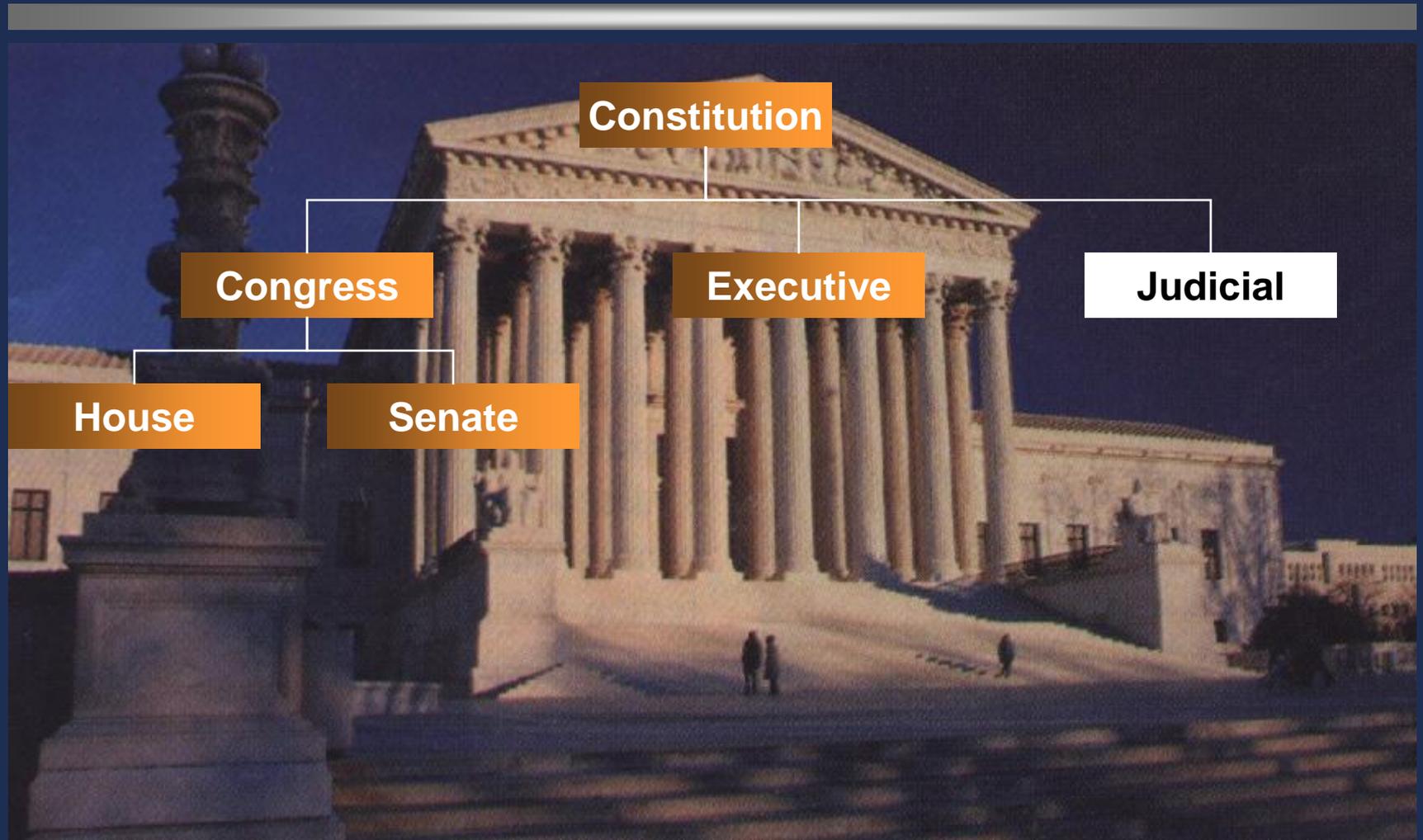
# Constitution

## The balance of power - executive

<b>Powers</b>	<b>Checks on Congress</b>	<b>Checks on Judiciary</b>
Executes laws passed by Congress	Veto over legislation	President appoints judges
Appoints judges and other employees of the federal government	Power to convene special session of Congress	Can pardon individuals convicted in federal courts
Commander-in-chief of armed forces	Power to adjourn Congress	
Negotiates treaties with foreign governments	Vice-president presides over Senate, with tie-breaking vote	

# Constitution

## The balance of power - judicial



# Constitution

## The balance of power - judicial

---

- Judges all cases arising under the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties.
- Judges all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls.
- Judges all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.
- Judges controversies to which the U.S. is a party.
- Judges controversies between two or more states, a state and the citizens of another state, citizens of different states, and citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states.
- The chief justice of the Supreme Court has the exclusive authority to preside at the Senate trial of an impeached president.

# Constitution

## The balance of power - judicial

<b>Powers</b>	<b>Checks on Congress</b>	<b>Checks on Executive</b>
Rules on constitutionality of Congressional legislation and Executive acts	Judicial review of legislation	Judicial review of Executive acts
Chief justice presides over presidential impeachment hearings	Chief justice presides over presidential impeachment hearings	Chief justice presides over presidential impeachment hearings

# Declaration & Constitution Signers

## Delaware

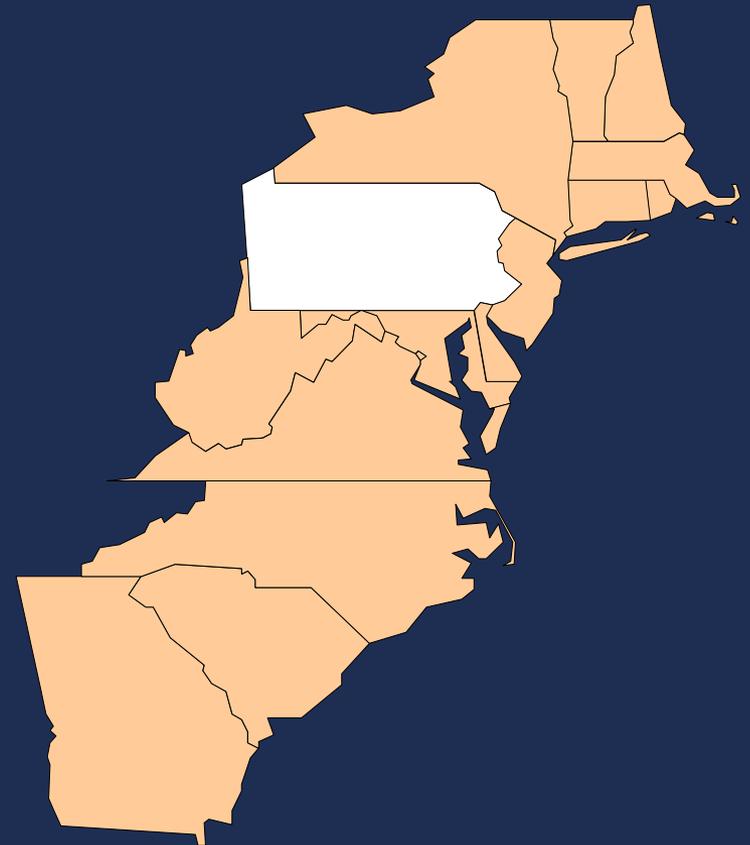
<b>SIGNERS</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
George Reed	●	●
Gunning Bedford		●
John Dickenson		●
Richard Basset		●
Jacob Broom		●
Caesar Rodney	●	
Thomas M'Kean	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers

## Pennsylvania

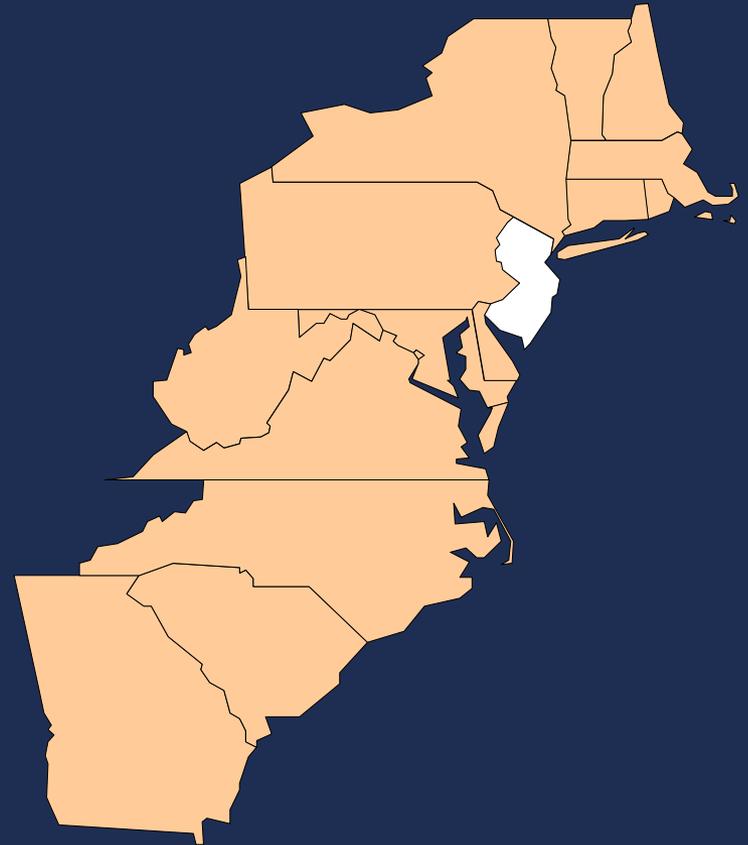
SIGNERS	D	C
Benjamin Franklin	●	●
Thomas Mifflin		●
Robert Morris	●	●
George Clymer	●	●
Theodore FitzSimmons		●
Jared Ingersoll		●
James Wilson	●	●
Gouverneur Morris		●
Benjamin Rush	●	
John Morton	●	
James Smith	●	
George Taylor	●	
George Ross	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers

## New Jersey

SIGNERS	D	C
William Livingston		●
David Brearly		●
William Paterson		●
Jonathan Dayton		●
Richard Stockholm	●	
John Witherspoon	●	
Francis Hopkinson	●	
John Hart	●	
Abraham Clark	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers Georgia

SIGNERS	D	C
William Few		●
Abraham Baldwin		●
Button Gwinnett	●	
Lyman Hall	●	
George Walton	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers Connecticut

SIGNERS	D	C
William Samuel Johnson		●
Roger Sherman	●	●
Samuel Huntington	●	
William Williams	●	
Oliver Wilcott	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers Massachusetts

SIGNERS	D	C
Nathaniel Gorham		●
Rufus King		●
Samual Adams	●	
John Adams	●	
Robert Treat Paine	●	
Elbridge Gerry	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers

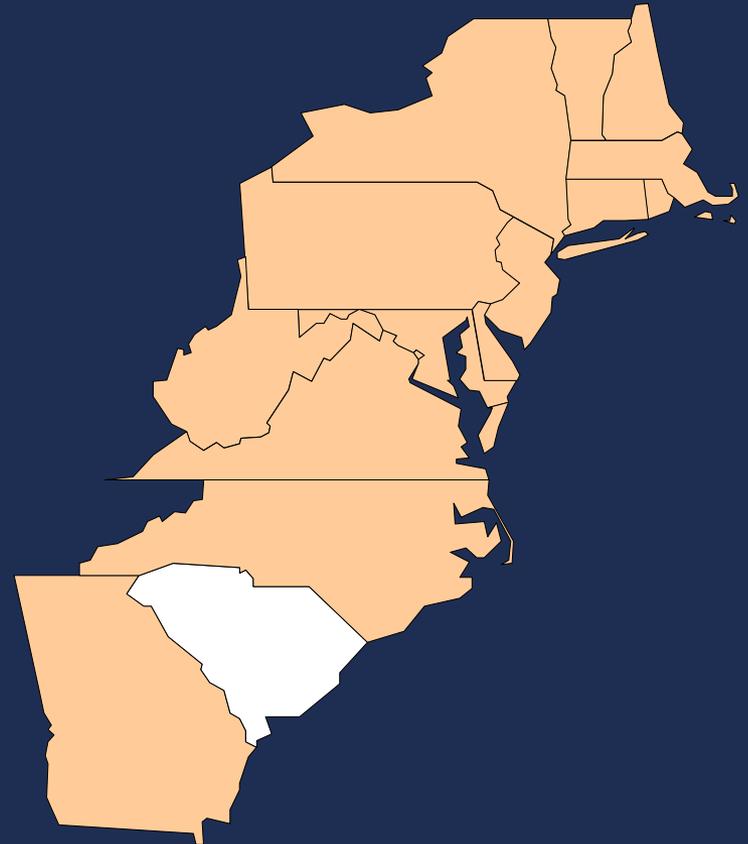
## Maryland

SIGNERS	D	C
James McHenry		●
Daniel Jenifer of St. Thomas		●
Daniel Carroll		●
Samuel Chase	●	
William Paca	●	
Thomas Stone	●	
Charles Carroll	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers South Carolina

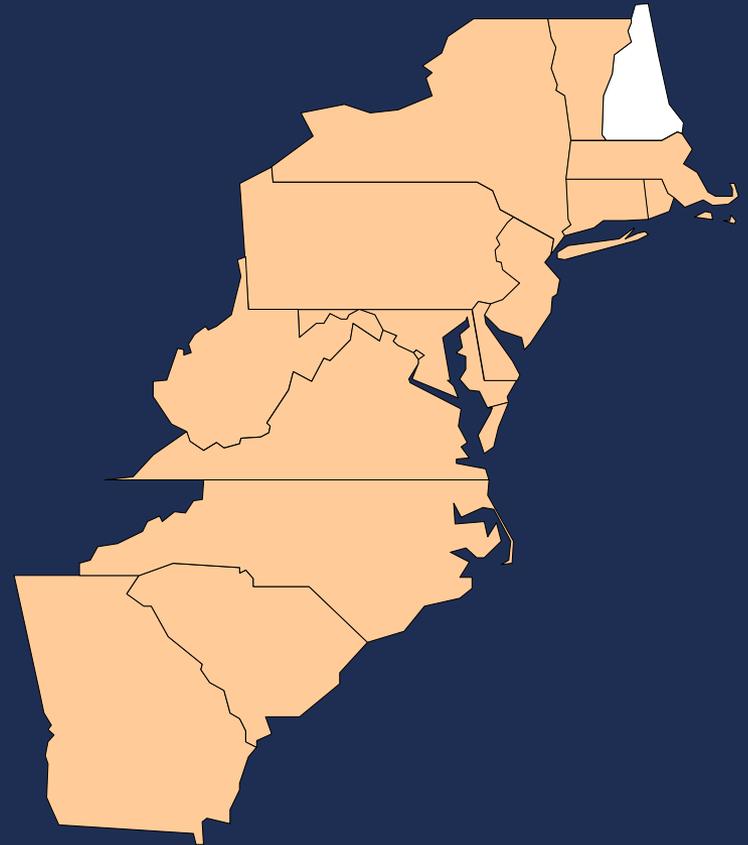
<b>SIGNERS</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
John Rutledge		●
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney		●
Charles Pinckney		●
Pierce Butler		●
Edward Rutledge	●	
Thomas Hayward Jr.	●	
Thomas Lynch Jr.	●	
Author Middleton	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers

## New Hampshire

<b>SIGNERS</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
John Langdon		●
Nicholas Gilman		●
Josia Bartlett	●	
William Bartlett	●	
Matthew Thornton	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers

## Virginia

SIGNERS	D	C
John Blair		●
James Madison		●
George Wythe	●	
Richard Henry Lee	●	
Thomas Jefferson	●	
Benjamin Harrison	●	
Thomas Nelson Jr.	●	
Francis Lightfoot Lee	●	
Carter Braxton	●	

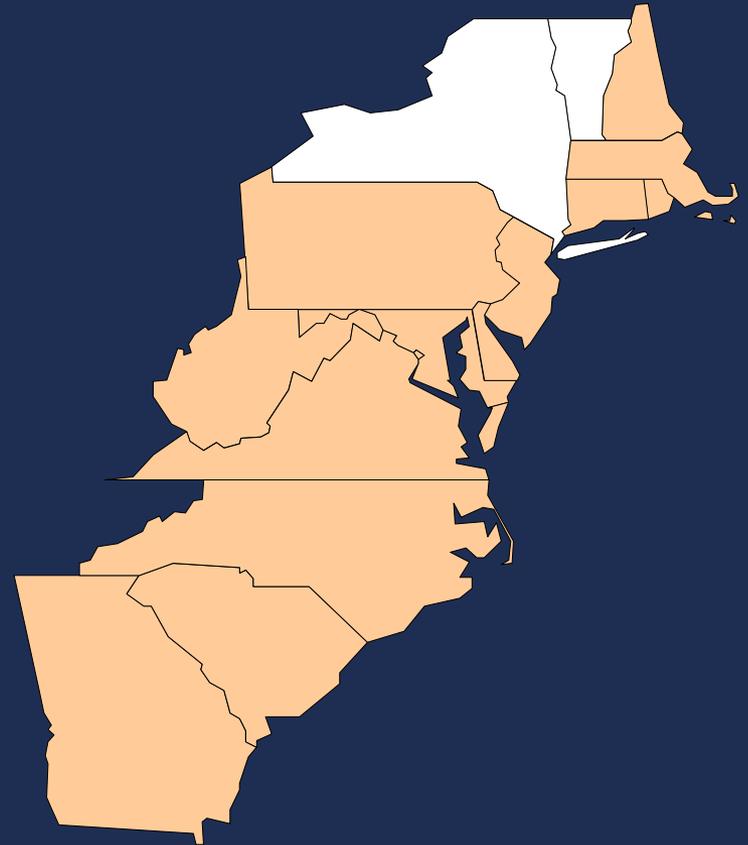


George Washington, delegate from Virginia, presided over the signing of the Constitution

# Declaration & Constitution Signers

## New York

SIGNERS	D	C
Alexander Hamilton		●
William Floyd	●	
Philip Livingston	●	
Francis Lewis	●	
Lewis Morris	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers North Carolina

SIGNERS	D	C
William Blount		●
Richard Dobbs Spaight		●
Hugh Williamson		●
William Hooper	●	
Joseph Hewes	●	
John Penn	●	



# Declaration & Constitution Signers

## Rhode Island

Rhode Island did not sign the Declaration of Independence and was fearful that national regulation would injure its lucrative trade therefore opposed revising the Articles of Confederation and sent no delegates. However, it was the 13th colony to ratify the constitution.



# Constitution Ratification

State	Date	Vote	
		For	Against
Delaware	12/08/1787	30	0
Pennsylvania	12/12/1787	46	23
New Jersey	12/18/1787	38	0
Georgia	01/02/1788	26	0
Connecticut	01/09/1788	128	40
Massachusetts	02/16/1788	187	168
Maryland	04/26/1788	63	11
South Carolina	05/23/1788	149	73
New Hampshire	06/21/1788	57	47
Virginia	06/25/1788	89	79
New York	07/26/1788	30	27
North Carolina	11/21/1789	194	77
Rhode Island	05/29/1790	34	32

New Hampshire 9th state as required by Article 7 for ratification