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| **Supporting Question** | |  |
| Featured Source | Source A Selections from the Constitution Art. I, Sec. 7–9; Art. II, Sec. 2–3; Art. III Sec. 2) | |

Article. I. - The Legislative Branch

Section 7 - Revenue Bills, Legislative Process, Presidential Veto

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. 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. 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.

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.

Section 8 - Powers of Congress  
The Congress shall have Power

* To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
* To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
* To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the  
  Indian Tribes;
* To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of  
  Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
* To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of  
  Weights and Measures;
* To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the  
  United States;
* To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;
* 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;
* To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
* To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses  
  against the Law of Nations;
* To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning  
  Captures on Land and Water;
* To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a  
  longer Term than two Years;
* To provide and maintain a Navy;
* To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
* To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress  
  Insurrections and repel Invasions;
* 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;
* 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.

Section 9 - Limits on Congress  
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.)* (Section in parentheses clarified by  
the 16th Amendment.)

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

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.