

# United States Constitution

## Article IV

### The States

# Article IV (Cont.)

- Sec. 1 States must honor the laws, records, and court decisions of other states.
- Sec. 2 A person cannot escape a legal obligation by moving (or escaping) from one state to another.

# Article IV (cont.)

- Sec. 3 New states may be admitted by Congress, but no new state may be formed within any existing state. And no new state may be formed by union of 2 or more states without the OK of both state legislatures and Congress.

# Article IV (cont.)

- Sec. 4 Every state in the Union shall have a republican form of government.
- United States will protect each state from invasion, and from domestic violence.

# Article V

## Amendments

- Amendments (formal changes) may be made to the US Constitution.
- Amendments may be proposed by:
  - 1) 2/3 of both Houses of Congress (or)
  - 2) 2/3 of State Legislatures shall request Congress to call a National Convention

# Article V (cont.)

- Proposal goes into effect when ratified by:
  - 1) 3/4 of State Legislatures (or)
  - 2) 3/4 of state Conventions
  
- FRAMERS DID NOT WANT TO MAKE IT EASY TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION.

# Article VI

## National Supremacy

- All debts contracted & all engagements entered into by the country before the Constitution are still valid against the USA.
- National Supremacy: When a federal law and a state law disagree, the federal law overrides the state law.

# Article VI (cont.)

- Supremacy Clause: The Constitution and other federal laws are the “supreme Law of the Land.”
- All Senators, Representatives, members of State Legislatures, executive and judicial officers (of the USA and States) shall take an oath to support the Constitution

# Article VII

## Ratification

- The Constitution required that 9 out of the 13 states would be needed to ratify the Constitution (put it into effect)
- First to ratify was Delaware 12/7/1787
- 13th to ratify was Rhode Island  
5/29/1790