

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRE-LESSON 01 SESSION 05

Article I, Sect. 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 Senates 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 re-passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.”

Article I, Sect. 7. Explained

[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, and if both houses pass it by a two-thirds majority, the bill becomes law over the President's veto. This is known as overriding a veto.

Article I, Sect. 8.

Article I, Sect. 8.

“The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties; imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

1. *To borrow money on the credit of the United States;*
2. *To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;*
3. *To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;*
4. *To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;*
5. *To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;*
6. *To establish post-offices and post-roads;*
7. *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;*
8. *To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;*
9. *To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offences against the law of nations;*
10. *To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;*
11. *To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;*
12. *To provide and maintain a navy;*
13. *To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;*
14. *To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;*
15. *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;*

16. *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,*

17. *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.”*

Article I, Sect. 8. Explained

[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.