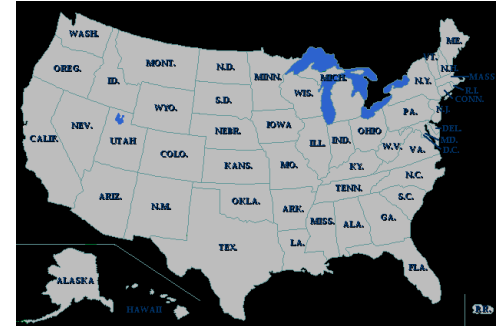


Article IV: States

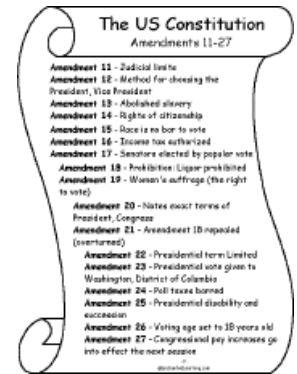
- Article IV explains the relationship **between the states** and the national government, (Federalism), and the **relationship among the states**.
- Full Faith and Credit:
- States must honor the **laws and court decisions** of other states. (Art. IV, Sect.1)
- Privileges and Immunities:
- States cannot **discriminate against people from other states** in favor of its own citizens. (Art. IV, Sect. 2)



- **An example of full faith and credit is**
- **Privileges and Immunities means:**

Article V: Amendments

- Article V explains how to amend the Constitution
- The Constitution has 27 Amendments.
- The first 10 amendments are the Bill of Rights
- The most common way to amend the Constitution is
 - Amendments are proposed by 2/3 of Congress (both Houses).
 - Amendments are approved by 3/4 of the state legislatures.
- The second way to amend the Constitution:
- States apply to Congress for a national convention. Then 3/4 of state legislatures or state conventions must ratify the amendment.



What is the most common way to amend the Constitution?

Article VI: Supremacy Article VII: Ratification



- **Article VI** explains that the Constitution and other national laws are the **“supreme law of the land.”**
- **Article VII** explains the process for the states to **ratify** (approve) **the Constitution.**
 - The Constitution required **that 9 out of the 13 states** had to approve the Constitution for it to take affect.
- Supreme law of the land means
- Ratify means
- How many states had to ratify the Constitution?