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 **¾ 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 effect.

- Supreme law of the land means
- Ratify means
- How many states had to ratify the Constitution?