The 21st Century Constitution provides for three branches within the federal government and state governments represented by a democratic governance. The Executive Branch is headed by the Chief Magistrate opposed by the President.

Article I: Parliament

Section 1: Declaration of the People

(1) We, the People, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Section 2: Legislative Powers

(1) Congress shall have power to declare War, raise and support armies, keep a regular Navy, and provide and maintain a strong Militia.

Section 3: The President of the United States

(1) The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices.

Section 4: The Vice President of the United States

(1) The Vice President shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no Vote except in the Case of a Vacancy of the Vice Presidency.

Section 5: Article VI

(1) This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, respectively as well in relation to the United States in their several Capacities, as in relation to any particular State.

Section 6: Article I

(1) All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 7: Article II

(1) The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States.

Section 8: Article III

(1) The Bill of Rights.

Article II: Executive Powers

Section 1: The President

(1) The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

Section 2: Vice President

(1) The President shall lose his Office on impeachment.

Section 3: The Constitution and Laws of the United States

(1) The Constitution of the United States shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, as well in relation to that State, as in relation to the United States in their several Capacities.

Article III: Judicial Power

Section 1: Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

(1) The judicial Power shall be vested in one Supreme Court of the United States, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time order and establish.

Section 2: Jurisdiction of Inferior Courts

(1) The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time order and establish.

Section 3: The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

(1) The judicial Power of the United States shall extend to all Cases, in which the Constitution, and Laws of the United States are applicable.

Article IV: The Constitution and Laws of the United States

Section 1: Declaration of the People

(1) We, the People, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article V: Amendment of the Constitution

Section 1: Article VI

(1) This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, respectively as well in relation to the United States in their several Capacities, as in relation to any particular State.

Section 2: Article I

(1) All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 3: Article II

(1) The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States.

Section 4: Article III

(1) The judicial Power shall be vested in one Supreme Court of the United States, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time order and establish.

Section 5: Article IV

(1) The judicial Power of the United States shall extend to all Cases, in which the Constitution, and Laws of the United States are applicable.

Article VI: Rights and Liberties

Section 1: Rights of the People

(1) All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Section 2: Rights of the States

(1) No State shall enter into any Agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in any War without the Consent of Congress.

Section 3: Rights of the Citizens

(1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Section 4: Rights of the Judges

(1) No Judge shall be impeached or removed from office except by impeachment, according to the rules prescribed by law.

Section 5: Rights of the Courts

(1) The Courts of the United States shall have exclusive Jurisdiction in all Cases arising under this Constitution, in all Cases in which a State is a Party, and in all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Functionaries, and Cases in which any Person held to Service or Labour against his Consent, shall be involved.

Section 6: Rights of the Members

(1) No Senator shall be impaneled in any Case, and no evidence shall be produced against him in any Case, other than upon the Impeachment for Treason, Biksection, or Other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Section 7: Rights of the Citizens

(1) All citizens have the right to vote, and the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 8: Rights of the Judges

(1) The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their Office during good Behaviour, and shall not be subject to Removal, except by impeachment.

Section 9: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 10: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 11: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 12: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 13: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 14: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 15: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 16: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 17: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 18: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 19: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 20: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 21: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 22: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 23: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 24: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 25: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 26: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.

Section 27: Rights of the People

(1) The People have a right to be secure in their Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 28: Rights of the Judges

(1) Judges in the Supreme Court shall not be removed by Congress without the concurrence of the Senate, and shall hold their Office during good Behaviour.