



# The Constitution of the Kingdom of Jupiter and Greater Territories

As of February 4, 2017

Written by King Max I

January 13, 2017

Based off of the Constitutions written on

July 6, 2016 and September 18, 2016

Both By King Max I

## Preface Quotes:

“Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.” John F. Kennedy

“For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.” Nelson Mandela

“Emancipate yourselves from mental slavery, none but ourselves can free our minds!” Marcus Garvey

“Freedom is from within.” Frank Lloyd Wright

“Free men are the strongest men.” Wendell Willkie

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**Preamble: WE, THE PEOPLE OF JUPITER AND THE TERRITORIES, have resolved to constitute Jupiter and the Territories into a Constitutional Monarchy to secure safety, freedom, and economic prosperity for our people and to seek a better place to become enlightened.**

## **Part 1: Rights and Powers**

### **Article 1: Freedoms**

Section 1: The government cannot create any laws that contradict the rights mentioned in this constitution.

Section 2: All peoples, citizen or not are entitled by this document to practice religion freely, to have freedom of the press, to have freedom of speech and to peacefully congregate.

Section 3: All citizens are entitled by this document to petition the government to remedy grievances.

Section 4: All peoples, citizen or not are entitled by this document to have basic human rights and cannot be discriminated based off race, nationally, sex, age or creed.

Section 5: All people citizen or not are entitled by this document to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and Warrants shall be issued upon probable cause, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 6: All peoples, citizen or not do have other rights not mentioned in this document.

### **Article 2: Monarch's Power**

Section 1: The executive and administrative powers shall be bestowed in a sole monarch, a King or Queen. The monarch can give those powers to other as it is seen fit.

Section 2: The appointment of a new monarch shall happen when the sitting monarch dies or fully abdicates and at the signing of this document.

(a) The new monarch will go up in front of the President and say this oath "I do swear that I will faithfully protect and defend this country, its inhabitants, the constitution and their rights."

(b) The new monarch may then chose a heir apparent. The heir apparent will gain the title of prince for males and princess for females.

Section 3: If a monarch cannot perform their duty, due to injury, partially abdication, or other cause the President temporarily take over the duties of the monarch.

Section 4: If the current monarch dies or fully abdicates with no heir apparent all citizens will get together for a vote on ten people. Then the names of the ten people will be written upon a wheel that is then spun on a wheel with a marker. Whoever has the name the marker lands on will become the new monarch.

Section 5: Any sons the monarch may have, shall be bestowed the title prince. Any daughters the monarch may have shall be bestowed the title of princess. The possible parents grandparents, children, grandchildren, etc. Shall have the style His/Her Royal Highness. The monarch and their spouse shall have the style of His/Her Majesty.

Section 6: The monarch can draft bills and send them to the Senate.

Section 7: The monarch must pass or veto bills drafted by the Senate. If passed it will become law, if vetoed it will be discarded.

Section 8: The monarch shall have the power to make treaties and send ambassadors and consuls. The monarch also has the power to recognize other nations as such and establish formal diplomatic relations.

Section 9: The monarch shall be commander and chief of all military.

Section 10: The monarch has the right to declare martial law in times of war or unrest.

Section 11: All government departments, offices, associations, etc. are under the monarch's authority and shall be known as government agencies.

Section 12: The monarch may bestow honors onto any person the monarch sees fit. The monarch can revoke honors previously bestowed.

Section 13: The monarch's cabinet will be made up of the President, the heads of all the government agencies, and anyone else prescribed by law.

Section 14: The monarch will appoint all cabinet members and people serving on committees.

Section 15: The monarch has the right to issue any Royal Decree as long as there is no conflict with the constitution. Royal Decrees can be rendered null by a three-fifths majority of a vote in the Jovian Senate.

Section 16: The monarch shall have the right to create and organize any committee of persons on a specific subject or to perform a task.

### **Article 3 Citizen's Power**

Section 1: The age at which citizens shall vote in general elections for Senators and any referendum is 13 years.

Section 2: The Senate shall be composed of ten Senators, elected by a General Election. The senators shall elect a new President or reelect the current one from the current senators at the first session after an election. The President shall lead the senate and vote in the Senate with two votes. The Senate can draft bills and send them to the monarch and also The Senate can pass or veto bills drafted by the monarch. If passed it will become law, if vetoed, it will be discarded.

Section 3: General Elections will take place on the first day of the month every three months. Every citizen of voting age shall have the ability to vote for Senators.

Section 5: Any citizen may propose a Proposition as long as they can show a thirty percent support for a Proposition. All Propositions will be in referendum form.

Section 6: The Senate shall have the right to create and organize any committee within itself on a specific subject or to perform a task.

### **Article 4: Courts**

Section 1: No person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Section 2: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 3: No court may invoke the evolving standards of decency or the popular opinion in final judgment.

## **Part 2: Functions**

### **Article 5: War**

Section 1: War will be declared by the monarch but needs a majority vote in the Senate for the use of any extra resources or any soldiers in reserves.

Section 2: No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, or in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### **Article 6: Territory**

Section 1: Provinces have to be separate pieces of physical land.

Section 2: Provinces shall be headed by a Governor. All Governors are decided by the provinces.

Section 3: New territory can only be annexed with the written consent of a delegation of the inhabitants. The annexed territory shall be split into Provinces by the monarch.

Section 4: Provinces do not need to have any set type of government but they do need a government.

### **Article 7: Foreign Relations**

Section 1: If a citizen of this country belongs to a parent country that person shall be a good citizen, pay all taxes required, and have a dual citizenship. They should not declare themselves of a revolution or revolt.

### **Article 8: Citizenship**

Section 1: To become a citizen a person must be born in the country, born to a parent that is a citizen, be given certain honors or be granted citizenship by the monarch.

Section 2: A citizen may be exiled for traitorous acts, homicide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and terrorism or any other reason set forth by law.

Section 3: Certificate of Citizenship will be issued in the Kingdom's name to any citizen at their behest.

## **Part 3: Miscellaneous**

### **Article 9: Taxation**

Section 1: Tax rates shall be declared by the monarch and agreed upon by the Senate.

Section 2: A citizen may go double or nothing on their taxes by rolling a six sided die. If it lands on a one, two, or three the citizen must pay double the amount of taxes. If it lands on a four or a five, the citizen can pay no taxes. If it lands on a six, the citizen pays normal taxes.

### **Article 10: Law hierarchy**

Section 1: The constitution is the utmost defining law. All laws must follow the constitution.

### **Article 11: Grandfathering in of Laws**

Section 1: All laws passed by the Kingdom shall be still in effect as of the signing of this document.

Section 2: This constitution shall supersede all other constitutions of the Kingdom, thus rendering them null.

### **Article 12: Amending**

Section 1: The constitution can be amended by a referendum of all citizens.

### **Article 13: Termination**

Section 1: The constitution can be dissolved by the consent of the President, three other Senators and the monarch.

## **Article 14: Term in effect**

Section 1: The Constitution will go into effect when done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the citizens present in witness as signed below.

Signers:

## **Amendments**

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