

Headnotes	Present Constitution	Constitution of 1867	Constitution of 1864
<p>Accountability of Legislative and Executive Officers; right to establish new government.</p>	<p>Art. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are the Trustees of the Public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.</p>	<p>Art. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are the Trustees of the Public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new Government: the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.</p>	<p>Art. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; <i>wherefore</i>, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.</p>
<p>Right to participate in Legislature; Suffrage, elections.</p>	<p>Art. 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent; and every white male<sup>1</sup> citizen, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.</p>	<p>Art. 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent; and every white male citizen, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.</p>	<p>Art. 7. That the right of the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every free white male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.</p>
	<p><sup>1</sup>The words "white" and "male" are now ineffective, under the 15th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.</p>		

Constitution of 1851	Constitution of 1776	Amendments to 1776 Constitution
<p>Art. 4. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.</p>	<p>4. That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.</p>	
<p>Art. 5. That the right of the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every free white male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.</p>	<p>5. That the right in the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in, a common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have a right of suffrage.</p>	<p>Proposed by Act of 1801, chapter 90. Ratified 1802.</p>
		<p>Every free white male Citizen of this State, and no other, above twenty one years of age, having resided twelve months in the County next preceding the election at which he offers to vote; and every free white male Citizen of this State above twenty one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the City of Baltimore or the City of Annapolis and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage and shall vote by Ballot in the election of such County or City or either of them for Delegates to the general Assembly, Electors of the Senate and Sheriffs.</p>
		<p>Proposed by Act of 1809, chapter 83. Ratified 1810.</p>
		<p>Every free white male Citizen of this State above twenty one years of age, and no other having resided</p>