

# Constitution of France



## D É C R E T DE L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE.

Du trois Septembre 1791.

La Constitution  
française.

Declaration des  
droits de l'homme et du Citoyen.

Les Représentans du Peuple Français,  
constitués en Assemblée Nationale, considérant  
que l'ignorance, l'oubli ou le mépris des droits de  
l'homme ont été les seules causes des malheurs publics  
et de la corruption des Gouvernemens, ont résolu  
d'exposer dans une Déclaration solennelle, les droits  
naturels, inaliénables et sacrés de l'homme, afin  
que cette Déclaration, constamment présente à tous les  
Membres du Corps Social, leur rappelle sans  
cesse leurs droits et leur devienne, après que les  
actes du pouvoir législatif et ceux du pouvoir

Renouveau

Deposé aux Archives  
Nationales, le 15 Juin  
1791. N. 1. 101. 101.  
1791.

ARCHIVES  
NATIONALES  
DE ROUEN

# History

France's first constitution was adopted after the great French Revolution on September 3 in 1791

The last constitution was adopted in 1958 by Charles de Gaulle

# Structure of constitution

- French constitution consists of a preamble 16 sections 89 articles
  - Section I. On Sovereignty (Articles 2-4)
  - Section II. President of the Republic (Articles 5 to 19)
  - Section III. Government (Articles 20 to 23)
  - Section IV. Parliament (Articles 24 - 33)
- Section VII. Constitutional Council (Articles 56 - 63)
- Section VIII. On the judiciary (Articles 64 - 66)

# Preamble of France

- The French people solemnly proclaim their commitment to human rights and the principles of national sovereignty, as defined by the 1789 Declaration, reaffirmed and supplemented in the preamble to the 1946 Constitution.
  - Based on these principles, as well as on the principle of free self-determination of peoples, the Republic offers the peoples of the overseas territories that express a desire to join it new institutions based on the joint ideal of freedom, equality and fraternity and aimed at their democratic development.

# Constitution establishment

Human rights and freedoms, new institutions based on the ideal of: freedom of equality and fraternity.



# Law

Equality before the law.



# President



- president guarantor constitution.
- guarantor national independence.
- territorial integrity.
- compliance with international treaties.

# Government

- Defines and implements a nation's policy. At his disposal are the administration and the armed forces.





# Interesting facts

- В Конституции США не упомянуто слово «демократия». Кроме того, американская Конституция рекордно короткая — она состоит из 4,4 тысяч слов.
- Эквадор стал первой в мире страной, закрепивший права природы на уровне Конституции.
- Конституция Мальты провозглашает свою страну нейтральной, стремящейся к миру.