The Constitution of the Republic of Massachusetts.

Ratified June 5, 2026, 11:38 AM ET.



Preamble:

Since the dawn of Massachusetts, the idea of free speech, democracy, and liberty has always crossed minds and hearts. Upon passage of this Document, we, the people of Massachusetts, pledge our full allegiance to justice, equality, and the rule of law. Through this constitution, we establish a government that serves the people in the interest of protecting their rights and liberties, and securing the future of the Republic of Massachusetts.

Article I: Citizenry Rights & Freedoms:

Section I: Citizenship

- 1) Those residing in a town or nation under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts are granted citizenship of Massachusetts.

Section II: Right to Bear Arms & Participation in local militias

- 1) A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

- 2) A local militia shall retain the right to structure itself; however, this decision may be overridden by the federal government, and so can the decisions made.

Section III: Freedom of Speech, Religion & Expression

- 1) The Government of Massachusetts shall not prohibit or infringe the right to freedom of speech, religion, freedom of the press, or to peacefully assemble and protest government decisions.

Section IV: Right to a Free and Fair Trial

- 1) The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty and must be given notice of all accusations against them at least twelve hours prior to the court session.

- 2) Citizens are entitled to a free and impartial trial.

- 3) Citizens retain the right to defend themselves and present favorable evidence.

- 4) Citizens are not compelled to prosecute or present evidence that incriminates them.

- 5) All trials must be conducted fairly and without bias.

Section V: Property Rights

- 1). Citizens are entitled to their person and property, if unlawfully taken, the responsible is to provide restitution.

- 2). Citizens of Massachusetts shall not be deprived of the right to self and property without due process of the law.

Section VII: Equality before the law

- 1) All citizens are equal before the law and shall receive equal, fair treatment and protection under the rights granted to them, regardless of status, wealth, office, or affiliation.

Section VIII: Right to run for public office and vote

- 1) Citizens retain the right to run for public office in the federal, judicial, and local branches of government.

- 2) Citizens retain the right to vote and participate in proportionate and fair elections.

Section IX: Honorary Citizenship

- 1) Honorary Citizens are Citizens who do not reside in the in-game Nation, and are granted Honorary Citizenship by the federal government. These individuals do not retain the right to hold or run for public office or the right to participate in elections.

- 2) Honorary citizens shall be entitled to all other rights granted by this Constitution and rights granted by law.

Article II: The Executive

Section I: Executive Authority of the President

- 1) The President is the commander in chief of the armed forces and has the power to direct those forces in time of war; and represents the Nation as the Head of State both domestically and internationally.

- 2) The President retains the power to issue executive orders to enforce or propose a law to the legislative branch, or issue an emergency response to a National Existential crisis.

- 3) The President may sign or veto laws presented to them by the House of Representatives, however cannot pocket a bill or resolution and if not signed or vetoed, it will automatically be passed as a law.

- 4) The President is responsible for organizing an Executive Council, with the consent of the House of Representatives.

- 5) The President represents the Nation internationally, however each treaty or agreement requires House of Representatives approval.

Section II: Entry into Office

- 1) The President is elected by a direct vote of the people.

- 2) The President is to relinquish all other positions once inaugurated; however, this does not apply to offices & occupations outside of the national government.

- 3) The President must be a Citizen in-game for at least one month, before running for office; however those residing in the Nation before ratification of this Constitution shall be exempt.

Section III: Presidential Limitations

- 1) Bills or Resolutions vetoed by the President may not be vetoed a second time if put to another vote in the House of Representatives.

- 2) The President shall be impeached by the judiciary and the House of Representatives if convicted of a misdemeanour or a crime.

- 3) The President shall not declare war or invade a foreign country without the approval of the House of Representatives.

Section V: Vacancy

- 1) If the President of Massachusetts is unable nor fit to complete his term, the Executive power will be resumed by the Vice President however will require approval from the House of Representatives in order to assume the duties of President, however will only serve the remainder of the former President's term.

- 2) If the Vice President is unable to assume the role of President or is unable to complete his term, the Speaker of the House may assume the position.

- 3) If any elected government position becomes vacant, not including the Presidency, a replacement shall be issued in accordance with law.

Section VI: Presidential Electoral System

- 1) The President shall be elected via an RCV (rank-choice vote).

- 2) The presidential elections are to take place on the ~~third~~ first Saturday of each month and are to be given a ten-day notice to the citizenry to ensure candidates can campaign, however does not apply to the first Election.

Section VII: The Vice President

- 1) The Vice President is nominated by the President and is approved by the House of Representatives.

- 2) The Vice President is required to fulfil all duties assigned to them by the President, or by the House of Representatives.

Article III: The Legislative

Section I: Conduct

- 1) All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a unicameral House of Representatives.

Section II: Membership, Candidacy & Vacancy.

- 1) The House of Representatives shall comprise Representatives chosen by the citizenry on the ~~third~~ first Saturday of each month.

- 2) The House of Representatives shall comprise members who reside in the nation and the electoral district they represent for at least one week.

- 3) If a Citizen is unfit to serve as Representative, the Vacancy shall be determined by law.

Section III: Clarificitation & Requirements

- 1). Bills are considered unpassed laws that require legislative & executive approval, unless executive disapproval is overridden.

- 2). Simple Resolutions are resolutions that deal with internal issues, rules, and procedures that require a simple majority of the Legislature, however does not require external approval from the executive or the judiciary.

- 3) Joint Resolutions, unlike Simple Resolutions, require both the Executive branch and the Legislative branch to approve a temporary law or budget allocation

- 4) All Representatives are required by law to Yay, Nay, or Abstain on a proposed bill or resolution; unless absent from the House session.

Section IV: Legislative process, electoral system and presidential vetoes

- 1) House sessions shall last half an hour, leaving room for debate and discussion, however after the conclusion of the session, votes issued will be documented on a spreadsheet by the

Speaker, in order to prevent fraudulent votes.

- 2) Fraudulent votes are considered as votes that were made before or after the House session commenced.

- 3) ~~In order for a House session to commence, a simple majority of Representatives is required to react to a roll call message. In order to schedule a House session, the speaker must ask the Representatives and determine a time to schedule.~~ Sessions may last up to 24 hours, and may be created and closed by the House Speaker, a roll call may be called, with the consent of the Speaker or a simple majority vote in the House of Representatives.

- 4) Representatives introduce bills to the House of Representatives; once introduced, the Representatives may debate and discuss the bill, and then the Speaker of the House puts it up to a vote at the next House Session. Once a bill passes by a simple majority vote, it is then sent to the President's desk for consideration.
- 5) The House of Representatives is elected via single transferable vote, where candidates who reach a specific quota win the election, and the quota surplus is redistributed to a constituent's preferred candidates of choice.

- 6) In the event a President vetoes a bill, it will be sent back to the House of Representatives. If changes are made, it will require the President's approval, however in an event it remains the same, it may be passed if the House of Representatives chooses to override the President's veto.

- 7) If the President neither signs a bill nor vetoes it within seventy-two hours of it being proposed, it shall automatically become law.

- 8) Although the President retains the power to veto bills, this does not apply to Constitutional Amendments.

Section V: The Speaker

- 1) The Speaker of the House administers and oversees all votes in the House of Representatives.

- 2) The Speaker is a Citizen who is nominated by the House of Representatives, however does not directly serve as a Representative in the legislature, if so must abdicate his position as Speaker or Representative.

- 3) If the office of the Speaker of the House is vacant, the House of Representatives are to elect a new speaker within forty-eight hours.

- 4) The Speaker of the House may declare a Representative inactive, however this may be overruled by the judiciary.

Article IV: The Judiciary

Section I: Vesting of Judicial Power and Authority

- 1) The judicial power of Massachusetts is vested in the Supreme Court.

- 2) The judiciary will interpret this constitution, resolve disputes between towns and citizens, and ensure that all public officials and government actions are accounted for and follow this constitution.

Section III: Supreme Court structures and powers

- 1) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority of Massachusetts.

- 2) A Judge shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by a Joint Resolution in the House of Representatives.

- 3) The Supreme Court shall consist of an odd number of Judges, not fewer than one and not more than five, as determined by law.

- 4) The Supreme Court will have the power to interpret the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts and resolve disputes between towns, government branches, and rule on whether laws are constitutional, conduct, and oversee impeachment trials of government officials.

Section IV: Judicial removal and vacancy

- 1) A Judge may be removed by a simple majority vote in the House of Representatives for reasons such as:
  misconduct, abuse of power, and inactivity.

- 2) If a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court, the President shall appoint a new Judge with the approval of the House of Representatives.

Section V: Judicial Oath & Accountability

- 1) A Judge must swear the following oath: I, [name], do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the Massachusetts against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

- 2) Any Judge who violates their oath, abuses their authority, or violates the constitution shall be considered guilty of misconduct and may be subject to removal.

Article V: Election Administration

- 1) All elections shall be administered in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts.

- 2) The Judiciary shall have the authority to resolve election disputes, investigate allegations of fraud, and determine the legality of election procedures.

- 3) Election results shall become official if certified by law.

Article VI: Impeachment & Removal

Section I: Impeachment

- Officials subject to impeachment include:
- i) The President,
- ii) The Vice President,
- iii) The Speaker of the House,
- iv) Members of the House of Representatives,
- v) Judges of the Judiciary,
- vi) Any other elected or appointed official of Massachusetts.

- Grounds for impeachment may include:
- i) Violation of this constitution,
- ii) Abuse of power,
- iii) Corruption or bribery,
- iv) Misconduct in office,
- v) Neglect of duties.
- vi) Treason

Section II: Impeachment process

- 1) An impeachment process shall be initiated by the House of Representatives.

- 2) A ⅔ majority of the House of Representatives is required to approve articles of impeachment.

- 3) Once an official is impeached, they shall be brought to trial before the Supreme Court.

- 4) The judiciary shall conduct a fair and impartial trial based on evidence and testimony.

Section III: Consequences of Impeachment

- If convicted, the official shall be:
- i) Removed from office,
- ii) Disqualified from holding any future public office for up to 4 months,
- iii) Still subject to any legal consequences.

Section IV: Temporary suspension

- Once an impeachment is confirmed by the House of Representatives, the official impeached shall be suspended until proven innocent by the judiciary.

- During suspension, duties shall be transferred according to the line of succession established by the constitution.

Section V: Limitations

- Impeachment shall not prevent criminal investigation or prosecution under the law.

- A person shall not be impeached more than once for the same offense.

Article VII: Constitutional Amendments

Section I: Proposal of Amendments

- Amendments may be proposed by:
- i) The President of Massachusetts,
- ii) A two-thirds majority of the House of Representatives,
- iii) Any amendment proposed by a citizen shall be reviewed by the House of Representatives.

Section II: Legislative review

- An amendment may proceed to a referendum only after approval by a two-third majority vote of the House of Representatives.

Section III: Ratification

- 1) An amendment shall be ratified only if it receives a simple-majority vote by the citizens of Massachusetts.

- 2) If the referendum fails, the amendment shall be voided.

- 3) No amendment shall take effect unless ratified under this article.

Section IV: Limitations

- No amendment shall remove the following:
- i) The right to vote,
- ii) The right of freedom of speech or religion,
- iii) The elimination of Due Process rights,
- iv) Abolish the structure of the government established by this constitution.
- v) Abolish the rights granted under Article I.

Article VIII: Wartime Powers

Section I: Declaration of war

- 1) A declaration of war against another nation requires a two-thirds majority of the House of Representatives.

- 2) No declaration of war shall be declared without the approval of the House.

Section II: Presidential defensive authority

- 1) The President may respond immediately to acts of aggression without the approval of the House. Although he cannot send any troops to attack the said nation without the approval of

the house.

- 2) The President shall remain the Commander in Chief of the Massachusetts Military and shall be responsible for the defense of Massachusetts.

Section III: Militias

- 1) As mentioned in Article I, Citizens retain the right to form militias for defense subject to coordination with the national military during wartime.

Section IV: Military treaties and alliances

- 1) Military alliances and war-related treaties must be approved by a ⅔ majority vote of the House of Representatives.

- 2) Any treaty or alliance that conflicts with this Constitution shall be considered void.

Section V: Termination of war

- 1) The end of any war or military conflict must be approved by the President and confirmed by a majority vote of the House of Representatives.

- 2) No peace treaty shall violate this constitution or unlawfully surrender the sovereignty of Massachusetts.

Section VI: Restrictions on military use

- 1) The military shall not be used against citizens of Massachusetts except in cases of treason, rebellion, unlawfulness, or constitutional emergency authorized by law.

- 2) The judiciary shall retain the authority to review the legality of emergency situations and determine whether such actions violate the Constitution.

Article IX: Treasury

Section I: National Treasury

- 1) The Treasurer of Massachusetts shall be responsible for the management, collection, storage, and distribution of national funds.

- 2) All public funds shall be used for lawful government purchases established by the constitution.

Section II: Secretary of Treasury

- 1) The President may appoint a Treasurer at the start of their term with the approval of the House of Representatives.

- The Secretary of Treasury shall:
- i) Manage the national treasury,
- ii) Maintain financial records,
- iii) Present financial reports to the House of Representatives.

- iv) oversee all budgeting, taxation, and national expenditure.

Section III: Budget and Expenditure

- 1) No public funds shall be spent without lawful authorization.
- 2) No tax shall be levied on a citizen, organization, or company of Massachusetts, all taxation is limited to the Nation Shop.
- 3) The House of Representatives shall retain the authority to approve national budgets, taxes, and major expenditures.
- 4) Emergency funding may be authorized by the President during times of crisis, subject to later review by the House of Representatives, however cannot withdraw more than 250 gold.

Section IV: Financial transparency

- 1) All financial records of the government shall be maintained accurately and transparently.
- 2) The House of Representatives may investigate misuse of public funds within the Treasury.
- 3) Any official found guilty of embezzlement, fraud, or misuse of public funds may be subject to impeachment or criminal prosecution under the law.

Article X: Local Governance & Electoral Districts

Section I: Recognition of Municipal Authority

- 1) All local governments and municipalities are subject to the federal government and are required to propose a charter or constitution to the Supreme Court for approval.
- 2) Any municipality, electoral district, or other local governmental subdivision of the Republic of Massachusetts shall be deemed a municipal corporation.
- 3) Such entities may exercise powers of local government as granted by law, provided that such powers do not conflict with the constitution or national law.

Section II: Definition of Electoral Districts

- 1) Electoral districts: territorial divisions for elections and representation of the republic.
- 2) Electoral districts shall be used for elections of members to the House of Representatives and for ensuring fair representation.

Section III: Representation of the Electoral District

- 1) All electoral districts shall be entitled to representation in the House of Representatives.

Section IV: Regulations

- 1) The Electoral Districts shall not have their own sovereignty and shall not function as a separate governing body.
- 2) Their authority shall be limited to electoral and administrative purposes as defined by law.
- 3) No town shall be excluded from an electoral district or reside in more than one.
- 4) The creation, modification, or dissolution of a district shall be determined by law.

Section VI: Supremacy

- 1) Any municipality or district shall remain subordinate to this constitution and the laws of Massachusetts.
- 2) In any conflict between electoral districts and national law, the laws of Massachusetts shall prevail.

Article XI: Ratification and Constitutional Authority

Section I: Ratification

- 1) This Constitution shall be the supreme law of Massachusetts upon ratification by the people of Massachusetts.

Section II: Constitutional supremacy

- 1) This Constitution shall be the supreme law of Massachusetts.
- 2) All laws, treaties, government decisions, and public officials shall be bound to this document.
- 3) Any law or decision inconsistent with this Constitution shall be null and void.
- 4) No authority shall exist over this Constitution.

Section III: Interpretation

- 1) The judiciary shall have the authority to interpret this Constitution and determine its meaning in all legal disputes.
- 2) All interpretations shall be consistent with the material in this Constitution.

Section IV: Constitutional binding

- 1) All government branches, including the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary, shall be bound by this Constitution.

Section V: Constitutional Enforcement

- 1) It shall be the duty of all government branches to uphold and enforce this Constitution. Failure to do so shall constitute a violation of constitutional duties and may result in removal or other legal consequences.

Section VI: Ratification clause

- 1) This Constitution shall take effect immediately after approval upon a majority vote of the people via a public referendum; upon ratification, all previous governing documents, including the charter of Massachusetts, shall be null and void.

Section VII: Severability

- 1) If any provision of the Constitution is held invalid, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

Ratifying signatures:

Government of Massachusetts:

- **Organizer & Co-Author:** Jacquemon
- **Vice Organizer & Spellchecker:** Bear4919
- **Secretary of Treasury & Co-Author:** Khaledmkma

The People of Massachusetts

Responses	Results	Percentage
Yes	11	84.62%
No	0	0
Abstain	2	15.38%
Eligible:	29	
Total:	13	
Turnout:	44.83%	

Amendments

Section 1: Procedural Amendments

Amendment 1: Election Date

Proposed on June 6, 2026 by President Jacquemon and passed in a referendum.

> An error in the Constitution has taken place, which has only given 2 weeks to the administration which is about to be voted in. Due to this, the Organizer has proposed replacing "every third Saturday" with the "first Saturday of each month", to coincide with this election, as this is the first Saturday of this month.

Amendment 2: Election Date

Proposed on June 8, 2026 11:05PM by President Jacquemon and passed 11:05PM ET in the House of Representatives and passed June 9, 2026, 11:05PM ET in a Nationwide Citizen referendum.

Section 1. House Session

House sessions shall last up to 24 hours, however may be extended if 1. There aren't enough yay, nay or abstain votes. House sessions may also conclude if the House of Representatives come to a unanimous or majority decision early on.

Section 2. Roll call

Roll calls are optional and may be created by the Speaker of the House or a simple majority of the House of Representatives.

Link to the official document presented to the House of Representatives.

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nrIQAbnpi2oBWalWhWj18eFtmn-0hhwBGrM23WseBJA/edit?usp=sharing