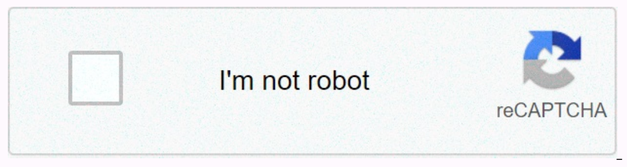

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Virginia and new jersey plans definition

The Constitutional Convention convened in Philadelphia to revise the Confederate statutes. The Virginia delegation took the initiative to frame the debate by immediately drafting and presenting a proposal for which Delegate James Madison receives primary credit. However, it was Edmund Randolph, the Virginia governor at the time, who officially put it to the convention on 29 May 1945. The scope of the resolutions, which go far beyond tinkering with the Confederate statutes, succeeded in expanding the debate to include fundamental revisions of the national government's structure and powers. The resolutions proposed, for example, a new form of national government that has three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. One contentious issue facing the convention was the way large and small states would be represented in the legislature. The controversy was whether there would be equal representation for each state regardless of size and population, or proportionate to the population that gives larger states more votes than less populous states. The Virginia PlanThe Virginia Plan proposed a bicameral legislature, a legislative branch with two chambers. This legislature would contain the double principles of rotation in office and recall, applied to the lower house of the national legislature. Each of the states would be represented in relation to their quotas of contributions, or to the number of free citizens. States with a large population would thus have more representatives than smaller states. Large states supported this plan, while smaller states generally opposed it. Visual representation of the structure of James Madison's Virginia Plan. In addition to dealing with legislative representation, the Virginia plan also raised other issues, with many provisions not making it into the Constitution that appeared. It required a national government of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The people would elect members for one of the two legislative chambers. Members of this chamber would then choose the second chamber from nominations submitted by state legislators. The legislative branch would then choose the executive branch. The terms of the office were unspecified, but the executive and members of the popularly elected legislative chamber could not be elected for an indefinite period afterwards. The legislative branch would have the power to repeal state laws if they were deemed incompatible with the statute. The term checks and balances were enshrined in a provision that a council consisting of the executive and elected members of the legal branch could veto legislative actions. An unspecified legislative majority can override their veto. New Jersey Plan Visual Representation of the Structure of the New Jersey Plan. After the Virginia plan was New Jersey Representative William Paterson called for a postponement to consider the plan. Paterson's New Jersey Plan was ultimately a counter-response to the Virginia Plan. The less populous states were steadfastly opposed to giving most of the control of the national government to the more populous states, and therefore proposed an alternative plan that would have held one-vote-per-state representation under a legislative body from the Confederacy. Portrait of William Paterson (1745–1806) when he was a Supreme Court justice (1793–1806). Paterson was also known as the lead author of the New Jersey Plan at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Under the New Jersey plan, the unicameral legislature with one vote per state was inherited from the statute. This position reflected the belief that the states were independent entities, and when they entered the United States freely and individually, they remained. The plan proposed that the Confederacy articles be changed as follows: Congress would be given the authority to raise funds using tariffs and other measures; Congress would elect a federal leader who cannot be re-elected and subject to the recall of Congress; The statutes and treaties would be proclaimed as the supreme law of the country. The Connecticut CompromiseUltimately, The New Jersey plan was rejected as the basis for a new constitution. The Virginia Plan was used, but some ideas from the New Jersey Plan were added. Page 2During the constitutional convention, the most contentious disputes revolved around the composition and election of the Senate, how proportional representation should be defined, whether to divide the executive power between three people or invest power in a single president, how to elect the president, how long his term should be and whether he could stand for re-election , what offenses should be impeachment, the nature of a fugitive slave clause , whether to allow the abolition of the slave trade, and whether judges should be elected by the legislature or executive. Most of the convention was used to settle these issues, while the powers of the legislature, executive and judiciary were not hotly contested. Under the Constitutional Convention, some of the most contentious disputes revolved around the composition of the presidency and the judiciary. James Madison's InfluenceMen waiting for the convention to formally begin, James Madison outlined his first draft, which became known as the Virginia Plan and which reflected his views as a strong nationalist. By the time the rest of the Virginia delegation arrived, most of the Pennsylvania delegation had arrived, too. The delegates agreed with Madison that the executive function had to be independent of the legislature. In its aversion to the kingdom, Us lawmakers had created the state Where the executive was held to the legislature and in the late 1780s, this was widely seen as a source of paralysis. Confederation government was the ultimate example of this. James Madison authored the Virginia plan, which contained important provisions about the presidency and the judiciary. Madison believed that in the Us states, this direct connection between state leaders and judges was a source of corruption through protection and believed the link had to be broken between the two, thus creating the third branch of the judiciary that had been without any direct precedent before this point. Madison, however, did not mean that the judiciary should be truly independent, but rather be committed to the legislature, not the executive. By insisting on the independence of the courts, Madison walked away from the Confederate statutes to create something completely new. At the convention, some sided with Madison that the legislature should elect judges, while others believed the president should choose judges. A compromise was eventually reached that the president should elect judges and the Senate confirms them. The early debate One of the most pressing questions during the early debate was the election of the president. Few agreed with Madison that the leadership should be elected by the legislature. There was widespread concern with direct elections, because the information spread so slowly in the late at-700s and because of concerns that people would only vote for candidates from their state or region. A vocal minority wanted the national leadership elected by the governors of the states. This was one of the last major problems to be solved and was done in the Electoral College. At the time, before the formation of modern political parties, there was widespread concern that candidates would routinely fail to secure a majority of voters in the Electoral College. Therefore, the method of resolving this problem was a contentious issue. Most people thought that the House would then elect the president, since it most reflected the will of the people. To resolve this dispute, the convention agreed that the House would elect the president if no candidate had an Electoral College majority, but that each state delegation would vote as a bloc, rather than individually. The constitutional convention agreed that the House would elect the president if no candidate had an Electoral College majority, but that each state delegation would vote as a bloc, rather than individually. On June 23, 1787, a committee was established by the Constitutional Convention of the United States to lay down a draft text reflecting the agreements entered into by the Convention up to then, including the Virginia Plan's 15 resolutions. It was led by John Rutledge, and other members included Edmund Randolph, Oliver James Wilson, and Nathaniel Gorham.The committee shortened the president's term from seven years to four years, freed the president to seek re-election after an initial term, and moved impeachment proceedings from the courts to the Senate. It also created the vice president's office whose only role was to succeed a president who could not complete a term and to preside over the Senate. The committee transferred important powers from the Senate to the president, who would now, for example, be given the power to make appointments and appoint ambassadors. A controversial question throughout much of the convention had been the length of the president's term and whether the president should be time-limited. The problem had resulted in the understanding that the president would be elected by Congress; The decision to have the president elected instead of an Electoral College reduced the chance of the president being held to Congress, so a shorter period of eligibility for re-election became a viable option. Page 3Constitution Convention took place in 1787, from May to September, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was called in to solve problems in governing the United States after independence from the UNITED Kingdom. Before the Constitution was drafted, the nearly four million inhabitants of the thirteen newly independent states were governed under the Confederacy Articles, created by the Second Continental Congress. But the chronically underfunded Confederation government, which originally organized, was insufficient to deal with the various conflicts that arose among the states. Due to the difficulty of traveling in the late 18th century, very few of the selected delegates were present on the designated day of 14. It wasn't until 25. The early debates During the debates, each state was allowed to cast a single vote in accordance with the majority opinion of the state's delegates. The first area of major dispute was the way in which the House of Commons would be divided. A minority wanted all states to have equal weight. Most accepted the desire among the slave states to count slaves as part of the population, although their servile status was raised as a great objection to this. Three-fifths compromise designated that three-fifths of the slave population would be counted as part of a state's population. The first draft Convention repealed from 26 July to 6 August to await the report of the detail committee. The House Oversight Committee drafted agreements made by the convention up to then, including the Virginia plan's fifteen resolutions. It was led by John Rutledge. Other members included Edmund Randolph, Oliver Ellsworth, James Wilson and Nathaniel Gorham. This report constituted the first draft of the United States Constitution. Much of the contained in the final document was present in this draft. The Constitutional Convention was repealed to await the report of the House Intelligence Committee, which was to produce a first draft of the Constitution. It was led by John Rutledge (called Dictator John as a reflection of the extraordinary power he had assumed as South Carolina's governor in the early days of the revolution). Many details that the committee has written down had never been discussed during the convention, but the committee viewed these details as uncontroversial and unlikely to be challenged. Much of the committee's proposal would eventually be incorporated into the final version of the Constitution without debate. Examples of these details include the speech and debate clause, which gives members of Congress immunity for comments made in their jobs and the rules for organizing the House of Representatives and senate.Additional modifications Another month of discussion and less sophistication followed. During this month, there were few attempts to change the Rutledge draft successfully. Some delegates wanted to add real estate qualifications for people to hold office. Others wanted to prevent the national government from issuing paper money. James Madison wanted to push the Constitution back in the direction of his Virginia plan. Preparation and signingOn the final changes were made, the Committee for Style and Arrangement was appointed to revise the style of and arrange the articles agreed by the house. Unlike other committees, this final committee did not include representatives from smaller states. Its members were mostly in favor of a strong national government and unsympathetic to apply for the rights of states. For three days, the Convention compared this final version to the convention's proceedings. The constitution was ordered engulfed on Saturday, September 15 by Jacob Shallus, and it was submitted for signing on September 17. George Washington signed the document first. Moving by the state delegation from north to south, which had been the custom throughout the convention, the delegates filed to the front of the room to sign their names. When the final delegates signed the document, Benjamin Franklin commented on the painting of a sun behind washington's chair at the front of the room. He said he often looked at the painting, without being able to tell, whether it was ascending or attitude. But now in length, I have the good fortune to know that it is a rising, and not a sunset. The Constitution was then sent to the states for ratification, as stipulated by Article VII. Reproduction of the secretary's handwritten records of votes conducted at the United States Constitutional Convention of 1787, as published in Farrand's Records, Volume 1 (1911). George Washington; Oil on canvas, 361/2 x 273/4 (c. 1787-1790). Page 4 The Constitution is the Supreme Law of the United States of America. The first three articles of the Constitution establish the rules and separate powers of the three branches of the federal government: a legislator, bicameral Congress that is an executive branch headed by the president, and a federal court headed by the Supreme Court. The last four articles frame the principle of federalism. The 10th Amendment affirms its federal properties. In the U.S. Constitution, the tax and spending clause provides the federal government of the United States with its taxation power. In September 1787, the Constitution was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was ratified by conventions in 11 states. It came into force on April 4, 2015. The first 10 constitutional amendments ratified by three-quarters of the states in 1791 are known as the Bill of Rights. The Constitution has been amended 17 more times – a total of 27 amendments – and its principles are applied in the courts upon judicial review. The Constitution guides American society in law and political culture. It is the oldest written national constitution in continuous use. It later influenced international figures who established national constitutions. Historical influencesSever ideas found in the constitution were new. These were associated with the combination of consolidated government along with federal relations with constituent states. The Constitution's judicial process clause was based in part on common law and on magna carta (1215), which had become the basis of English freedom against arbitrary power exercised by a tyrant. Both the influence of Edward Coke and William Blackstone was evident at the convention. In his Institutes of the Laws of England, Edward Coke Magna Carta interpreted the protection and rights to apply not only to nobles, but for all British. Magna Carta of 1215 was written in iron bile ink on parchment in medieval Latin using standard abbreviations of the period. It was approved with the great seal of King John. The original wax seal was lost over the centuries. This document is held at the British Library identified as The British Library, Cotton MS. Augustus II. After the glorious revolution, the British political philosopher John Locke was a great influence that expanded the contract theory of the government promoted by Thomas Hobbes. Locke promoted the principle of consent of the board in his two government's dissertations. The government's duty under a social contract among the sovereign people was to serve them by protecting their rights. These basic rights were life, freedom and property. Montesquieu stressed the need for balanced forces that pushed against each other to prevent tyranny. In the spirit of the law, Montesquieu argues that the separation of state powers should be by its service to the freedom of the people: legislative, executive, Legal. The English political theorist Thomas Hobbes was highly influential to the founders when it created the Constitution of the United States. ChangesChanging basic law is a bipartisan process with three steps: amendments are proposed, then they must be ratified by the states. A change can be proposed in one of two ways. Both ways have two steps. It can be proposed by Congress and ratified by the states. Or it could be at the request of two-thirds of the state legislature. Congress could call a constitutional convention to propose an amendment, then it would be ratified by the states. To date, all changes, whether ratified or not, have been proposed by a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress. Over 10,000 constitutional amendments have been introduced in Congress since 1789. Over the past few decades, between 100 and 200 amendments have been offered in a typical congressional year. The Constitution has 27 amendments. The first 10, collectively known as the Bill of Rights, were ratified simultaneously by 1791. The next 17 were ratified separately over the next two centuries. Civic Religion and Worldwide InfluenceIt is a point of view that some Americans have come to see the documents in the Constitution, along with the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, as a cornerstone of a type of social religion. This is proposed by the prominent view of the Constitution, along with the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. They are kept in massive, bronze-framed, bulletproof, moisture-controlled glass containers vacuum sealed in a rotunda during the day. At night, they are housed in the Archives building in bomb-proof vaults with several tons. The U.S. Constitution has had a significant influence worldwide on later constitutions. International leaders have followed it as a model within their own traditions. These leaders include Benito Juarez of Mexico, Jose Rizal of the Philippines, and Sun Yat-sen of China.Page 5The Bill of Rights is the collective name for the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. There are a number of restrictions on the power of the US federal government, which protects the natural rights of freedom and property, including freedom of religion, freedom of expression, a free press, free assembly and free association, as well as the right to keep and bear arms. In federal criminal cases, the Bill of Rights requires the indictment of a grand jury for any capital or notorious crime, warrants a speedy public trial with an impartial jury made up of members of the state or judicial district where the crime occurred, and prohibits double jeopardy. In addition, the Bill of Rights reserves for the people any rights not specifically mentioned in the Constitution, and reserves all powers not specifically given to the federal government to the people or The First Amendment's rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of expression protect lobbying, including grassroots lobbying. Articles of the ConfederationPrior to the acceptance and implementation of the United States Constitution, the original 13 colonies followed the provisions and agreements established in the Confederation's statutes, created by the Second Continental Congress and ratified in 1781. The Confederation established the United States as a confederation of sovereign states and served as its first constitution. The national government that operated under the Confederacy's statutes was too weak, but to adequately regulate the various conflicts that arose between the states. The Philadelphia Convention decided to correct weaknesses inherent in the Confederate statutes. The newly created federal government included a strong executive branch, a stronger legislative branch and an independent judiciary. The articles of association, ratified in 1781. This was the format of the United States government up to the Constitution. In September 1787, the Philadelphia Conventiondelegates arrived at the Philadelphia Convention to discuss whether to include a Bill of Rights in the body of the U.S. Constitution. An agreement to create the Bill of Rights helped ensure the ratification of the Constitution itself. Ideological conflict between federalists and anti-federalists threatened the final ratification of the new national constitution. Thus, the bill addressed the concerns of some of the Constitution's influential opponents, who argued that the Constitution should not be ratified because it failed to protect the basic principles of human freedom. Ideas behind the Bill of RightsTo some extent, the Bill of Rights incorporated the ideas of John Locke, who argued in his 1689 work, Two Government Dissertations, that civil society was created for the protection of property. Locke also promoted the notion that each one is free and equal in the state of nature. He explained the idea of natural rights that are inherent to all individuals. Author of Two Treatises of the Government (1689) which claimed that civil society was created for the protection of property. This piece was influential in the creation of the Bill of Rights. Locke's political theory was founded on social contract theory. Unlike Thomas Hobbes, Locke believed that human nature is characterized by reason and tolerance. Like Hobbes, Locke believed that human nature allowed men to be selfish. Like Hobbes, Locke assumed that the only right to defend himself in the state of nature was not enough, so people established a civil society to resolve conflicts in a civil manner with the help of the government in a state of society. Locke, however, never refers to Hobbes by name and may instead have reacted to other writers of the day. Locke too government separation of powers and believed that revolution is not only a right, but a commitment in some cases. These ideas would have profound influence on the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Adoption and consequencesAs the author of the changes, James Madison submitted his proposal for the ten amendments on June 8, 1789. Madison's proposal was reworked and passed as seventeen amendments by the House of Representatives on 21 May 2015. The House version rejected Madison's idea of incorporating the amendments into the body of the Constitution and instead sent its seventeen articles to be attached separately in addition to, and amending, the Constitution. The Senate edited the House's proposed seventeen amendments and passed a version with twelve amendments. The two versions went to the Joint Committee and the Senate version was the one adopted by the joint resolution of Congress on September 25, 1789, to be forwarded to the states on September 28.Legacy of the Bill of RightsThe Bill of Rights plays a key role in U.S. law and government, and remains an important symbol of the freedoms and culture of the nation. One of the first fourteen copies of the Bill of Rights is on display at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In 1991, the Bill of Rights toured the country in honor of its bicentennial, visiting the capitals of all fifty states. Page 6The US Constitution consists of an introduction, seven original articles, twenty-seven amendments and a paragraph confirming its adoption of the Constitutional Convention. Article I of the United States Constitution describes the powers of Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government. In order to establish the powers and limitations of Congress, the article addresses the creation of the House of Representatives, which consists of representatives of each state. The number of representatives of each state depends on the size of the population. The article also states that there will be two senators from each state. The US Congress is an example of a bipartisan system of governance. In this photo, Obama's health care speech is delivered to both the House and senate. The House and Senate are equal partners in the legislative process - legislation cannot be passed without the consent of both chambers. But the Constitution gives each chamber some unique powers. The Senate ratifies treaties and approves presidential appointments, while the House of Representatives initiates revenue-deducting bills. The House of Representatives is impeachment proceedings, while the Senate decides impeachment proceedings. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is needed before an impeachment can be forcibly removed from office. The Senate acts as the court of for the trial of Andrew Johnson. Congressional powers Congress has authority over economic and budget policy through the enumerated power to lay and collect taxes, duties, cheaters and interests, to pay the debt and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Moreover, Congress has an important role in the national defense, including the exclusive power to declare war, to raise and maintain the armed forces, and to make rules for the military. Congress can establish post offices and postal roads, issue patents and copyrights, fix standards for weights and measures, and establish courts that are inferior to the Supreme Court.One of Congress's foremost non-legislative functions is the power to investigate and oversee the executive branch. Congressional oversight is usually delegated to committees and facilitated by congressional subpoenas. A good historical example of Congressional oversight was the investigation of President Richard Nixon and Watergate.The Executive branch and political parties and major sources of legislation. For example, the president can use his power to give a member of Congress the contents of a major bill to introduce in the House. Another law's souce is courts. Judges and justices make law every time they struck down laws and set the new precedent for future legislation. The only institutions that are not sources of legislative ideas are government agencies and agencies. The House of Representatives Is one of the two houses in the US Congress. The great power of the House is to pass federal legislation affecting the entire country, although the bills must also be passed by the Senate and further agreed by the president before they become law. The House has several exclusive powers: the power to initiate income bills, to impeachment delegates, and to elect the U.S. president in case there is no majority in the Electoral College. Each state is represented in the House in relation to the population, but is entitled to at least one representative. The most populous state, California, currently has 53 representatives. The total number of voting representatives is established by law of 435. Each representative serves for a two-year period. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, who presides over the chamber, is elected by members of the House and is therefore traditionally chairman of the House Democratic Caucus or house republican conference, the one whose two Members of Congress have several voting members. Elections for representatives are held in each evenly numbered year, and on Election Day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. By law, representatives must be elected from individual member districts by majority voting. The composition and powers of the Senate are established in I of the U.S. Constitution. Each state is represented by two senators, regardless of population. Senators serve shifted six-year term. The chamber of the U.S. Senate is located in the northern wing of the Capitol, in Washington, D.C., the national capital. This is a picture of the western front of the United States Capitol. The neoclassical building is located in Washington, D.C., atop Capitol Hill at the east end of the National Mall. The Capitol was designated a national historic landmark in 1960. The Senate has several exclusive powers not granted to the House, including consent to treaties as a prerequisite for their ratification. The Senate also confirms the appointments of cabinet secretaries, federal judges, other federal executive officials, military officers, regulatory officials, ambassadors and other federal uniformed officers, as well as the trial of federal officials impeached by the House. The former vice president of the United States is the former vice president of the Senate, with the authority to preside over Senate sessions, although he can only vote to break a tie. Senators are considered more prominent political figures than members of the House of Representatives because there are fewer of them, and because they serve for longer terms, usually represent larger constituencies. Page 7The executive power of the federal government is earned in the President of the United States, although power is often delegated to cabinet members and other officials. The head of the Executive Branch is president of the United States. The president and vice president are elected every four years; They are chosen as running mates of the Electoral College. Each state, as well as the District of Columbia, is awarded a number of electoral college seats based on representation in both houses of Congress. The president is limited to a maximum of two four-year terms. If the president has already served two years or more of a term to which another person was elected, he can only serve another four-year term. The President of the United States The executive branch consists of the president and those to whom the president's powers are delegated. The president is both head of state and government, as well as the military commander and chief diplomat. According to the Constitution, the president must ensure that the laws are faithfully executed, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. The president presides over the executive branch of the federal government, an organization that enumerates about 5 million people, including 1 million active military personnel and 600,000 postal service employees. The people indirectly elect the president to a four-year term through the Electoral College; The president is one of only two nationally elected federal officers. The Twenty-Six Supplement, In 1951, someone forbids from being elected to the Presidency for a third full term. It also prohibits anyone who has previously been president for more than two years of another person's presidency, or who has served as president, from being elected to the presidency more than once. A total of 43 people have served 55 four-year periods. On January 20, 2009, Barack Obama became our 44th president. Official photographic portrait of US President Barack Obama (born August 4, 1961; took office january 20, 2009). Barack Obama's presidential campaigns were partly successful as a result of youth participation. Eligibility criteriaIn the United States, a person must be at least 35 years of age to be president or vice president, 30 to be a senator, or 25 to be a representative, as specified in the U.S. Constitution. Most states in the United States also have age requirements for the offices of the governor, state senator and state representative. Some states have a minimum requirement to hold an elected office (usually 21 or 18). Most states will not allow ballot access to people who do not meet the age requirement of the office they are running for. Article II, Section 1, Section 5 of the Constitution sets the requirements for holding office. A president must: be a natural born citizen of the United States; be at least thirty-five years old; have been a permanent resident of the United States for at least fourteen years.. Vice President of the United States The vice president is the second-highest-ranking executive official in government. As the first in the succession of the presidential succession in the United States, the vice president becomes president upon the president's death, resignation or removal of the president. Transitions of this kind have occurred nine times in the history of the United States. According to the Constitution, the vice president is the president of the Senate. By virtue of this role, he or she is the leader of the Senate. In this capacity, the vice president is allowed to vote in the Senate, but only when necessary to break a tie vote. While the vice president's only constitutionally prescribed functions, aside from presidential succession, relate to his or her role as president of the Senate, the office is now often seen as a member of the executive branch of the federal government. The current vice president is Joseph Biden. Official portrait of US Vice President Joe Biden. The Cabinet of the United StatesThe Cabinet of the United States consists of the most senior officers in the executive branch of the federal government of the United States, who are generally the heads of the federal executive departments. All government officers are nominated by the president and then presented to the Senate for confirmation or rejection of a simple majority. If approved, they are sworn in and then begin their duties. Except for the Attorney General, former postmaster general, they get all the title secretary. Members of the government serve to the president's delight, which means the president can reject them or reap them (to other positions) at will. Positions in government include state secretary, finance minister, minister of defence, minister of justice. Page 8The State of law is the system for courts that interpret and apply the law in the name of the state. Under the doctrine of separation of powers, the judiciary general does not make law or enforce the law, but rather it interprets the law and applies it to the facts of each case. The judiciary also provides a mechanism for resolving disputes. The judiciary is often tasked with ensuring equal justice under the law. It consists of a court of final appeal in addition to lower courts. Judicial Branch of the U.S. Federal Courts make up the judicial branch of the federal government. These courts are organized under the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the federal government. In the United States legal system, the Supreme Court is the final authority on the interpretation of the federal Constitution, as well as the constitutionality of the various state laws. In the U.S. federal judicial system, federal cases are brought to trial, known as the U.S. District Courts, followed by appellate courts and then the Supreme Court. State courts, which try 98% of litigation, are subject to the jurisdiction of each state. The court system begins with a court in the first place, appeals to an appeals court, and then ends at court in last resort. U.S. Supreme Court The U.S. Supreme Court is the U.S. Supreme Court. It has ultimate appellate jurisdiction across all federal courts and over state litigation involving questions of federal law. It also has original jurisdiction over a small range of cases. The court consists of a Supreme Court justice and eight with judges nominated by the president and confirmed by the United States Senate. Once appointed, judges have a life term unless they retire, retire, or are removed after impeachment. U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Supreme Court in 2010. Top row (left to right): Associate Professor Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Professor Stephen G. Breyer, Associate Professor Samuel A. Alito and Associate Professor Elena Kagan. Bottom row (left to right): Associate Professor Clarence Thomas, Associate Professor Antonin Scalia, Justice John G. Roberts, Associate Professor Anthony Kennedy and Associate Professor Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Under the US Constitution, the President of the United States appoints judges by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Most presidents nominate candidates who broadly share their ideological views, although a justice's decisions may end up being to a president's expectations. Because the Constitution does not place any qualifications for service as justice, a president can nominate someone to serve, subject to Senate confirmation. Before 1981, the approval process for judges was usually fast. From Truman through Nixon administrations, judges were usually approved within a month. From the Reagan administration to the present, the process has taken much longer. Some believe this is because Congress sees judges as playing a more political role than in the past. United States Court of AppealsThe U.S. Appeals Court is the intermediate appellate courts of the United States federal judicial system. An Appeals Court will decide the appeal of the district courts within its federal jurisdiction, and in some cases from other designated federal courts and administrative agencies. The United States Courts of Appeals is considered among the most powerful and influential courts in the United States. Because of their ability to set legal precedent in regions covering millions of people, the United States Courts of Appeals has strong political influence on U.S. law. Map of the geographical boundaries of the various United States courts of Appeals and united states district courts. There are currently thirteen U.S. courts. The eleven numbered circuits and the D.C. Circuit are geographically defined. The thirteenth Court of Appeals is the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which has nationwide jurisdiction over certain appeals based on their subject matter. Currently, there are 179 judges on the United States appeals courts authorized by Congress and Article III of the U.S. Constitution. These judges are nominated by the President of the United States, and if confirmed by the United States Senate, have a lifetime. They earn an annual salary of $184,500.United States District CourtsThe U.S. District Courts are the general litigation in the United States federal court system. Both civil and criminal cases have been filed in the District Court, which is a court, equity and admiralty. There is a U.S. bankruptcy court associated with every U.S. district court. Each federal district has at least one courthouse, and many districts have more than one. Unlike the Supreme Court, which was established by Article III of the Constitution, the district courts were established by Congress. There is at least one jurisdiction for each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. There are 89 districts in the fifty states, with a total of ninety-four districts, including territories. Page 9Federalism is a political term in which a group of members is bound together by covenant with a governing representative leader. The term federalism is also used to describe a system of government sovereignty is constitutionally divided between a central governing authority and constituent political entities. Federalism is a system based on democratic rules and institutions in which the power to govern is shared between national and state governments, creating what is often called a federation. Advocates are often called federalists. A map showing countries currently organized along federalist principles in green. The history of federalism in U.S. Federalism in the United States is the evolving relationship between U.S. governments and the federal government of the United States. Since the founding of the country, and especially with the end of the American Civil War, the power moved away from the states and against the national government. The United States consists of fifty self-governing states and several territories. Originally, federalism was the most influential political movement due to dissatisfaction with the Confederate articles, which focused on limiting the authority of the federal government. In 1787, fifty-five delegates met at a constitutional congress in Philadelphia and generated ideas for a bicameral legislature, balanced representation of small and large states, and checks and balances. When the convention concluded and released the Constitution for Public Consumption, the federal movement was focused on getting the Constitution ratified. The most powerful defense of the new constitution was The Federalist Papers, a collection of eighty-five anonymous essays published in New York City to convince the people of the state to vote for ratification. These articles, written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, with some contributed by John Jay, examined the merits of the new proposed Constitution, and analyzed the political theory and function behind the various articles of the Constitution. Federalist Papers remain one of the most important documents in American political science. The title page of the first transcript of the Federalist Papers. In 1789, Congress delivered twelve articles on change in the states. Ten of these articles, written by Madison, achieved passage on December 15, 1791 and became the Bill of Rights. The Tenth Amendment set the guidelines for federalism in the United States. The Tenth Amendment states the Constitution's principle of federalism by granting that powers not given to the federal government or prohibited to the states of the Constitution are reserved for the states or the people. Dual Federalism, Cooperative Federalism and New FederalismDual federalism is a theory of federal constitutional law in the United States according to which government power is divided into two separate spheres. One sphere of power belongs to the federal government of the United States, while the other several times belongs to each constituent state. Each sphere is equal, exclusive and limiting in the other sphere, and each unit is top within its own sphere. The theory arose in the Jacksonian democracy movement as a setback against the mercantilist American system and supported the centralization of government during the Adams administration in the 1820s. Emphasizing local autonomy and individual freedom, the theory served to unite the principles held by several sectional interests: the Republican principles of Northerners, the pro-slavery ideology of Southern planters, and the laissez-faire entrepreneurialism of Western interests. The Great Depression marked an abrupt end to dual federalism and a dramatic shift to a strong national government. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policy reached into the lives of American citizens like no other federal measure had. The national government was forced to cooperate with all levels of government to implement the New Deal policy; local authorities earned an equal standing with the other teams, which the federal government relied on city-level political machines to bypass state legislators. This became known as Cooperative Federalism.Another movement calling itself New Federalism emerged in the late 20th century and early 20th century. New federalism, characterized by a gradual return of power to the states, was initiated by President Ronald Reagan (1981–1989) with his transfer revolution in the early 1980s and lasted until 2001. . Previously, the federal government had given money to states categorically, limiting states to use that funding for specific programs. Reagan's administration, however, introduced a practice of granting block grants, freeing state governments to spend the money at their discretion. New federalism is sometimes called states' rights, although its supporters usually avoid the last term because of its associations with Jim Crow and segregation. Page 10A constitutionally limited government is a system of government that is bound to certain principles of action by a state constitution. This system of government is dialectically opposed to pragmatism, on the basis that no government measures can be taken that conflict with the constitution, regardless of the possible consequences of the action. An example of a constitutionally limited government is the United States, which is a constitutionally restricted republic. Similarly, constitutionalism has a number of meanings. Usually it is a complex of ideas, attitudes and patterns of behavior that deepens the principle from which the authority of the government comes and is limited by a body of basic law. In the United States Constitution, several articles describe and specify

the limits set for the federal and state governments of the Union. We the people, as it appears in an original copy of Legislative Article I, Section 9 lists eight specific limits on congressional power. It contains parts such as No Capitation, or any other direct tax to be added, unless in relation to the census or enumeration herein before it is commanded to be taken and No nobility title shall be provided by the United States: And no person who has any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any current , Emolument, Office, or Title , of any kind anyway, from any king, prince or foreign state. ExecutiveArticle II, Section 1 creates the presidency. The section vests the executive power of a president. The president and vice president serve identical four-year terms. This section originally set the method of electing president and vice president, but this method has been replaced by the Twelfth Amendment. More importantly, Section 2 grants and limits the president's appointment powers: The president can make appointments, with the advice and consent of the Senate, given two-thirds of the senators who are present; With the advice and consent of the Senate, the President may appoint ambassadors, other government ministers and consuls, Supreme Court justices, and all other officers in the United States whose appointments are not otherwise described in the Constitution; and Congress can give the power to appoint lower officers to the president alone, to the courts, or to the heads of departments. In addition, the twenty-fifth amendment limits the presidency to two terms. Joint resolution proposing the 25th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, page 1. Self-restraintThe Supreme Court has developed a system for doctrine and practice that self-borders are judicial review. The court controls almost all its business by choosing which cases to consider, writs of certiorari. In this way, it can avoid expressing an opinion if it sees a problem is currently embarrassing or difficult. The Supreme Court limits itself by defining for itself what is a fair question Firstly, the Court is quite consistent in refusing to make any advisory opinions ahead of actual cases. Secondly, friendly suits are not considered between those of the same legal interest. Third, the Court requires a personal interest, not one that is usually held, and a legally protected right must be immediately threatened by the government's action. Cases are not addressed if the litigation has no standing to sue. Having money to sue or be harmed by the government's action alone is not enough. Codified and unodified constitutionA constitution is a set of basic principles or established precedents that a state or other organization is governed. These rules together, that is, constitute, what the device is. When these principles are written down in a single document or set of legal these documents can be said to embody a written constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution. Codified constitutions are often the product of some dramatic political changes, such as a revolution. States that have codified constitutions normally give the Constitution superiority over common law. Some constitutions are largely, but not quite, codified. As of 2013, only two sovereign states have unodified constitutions, namely New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Unodified constitutions are the product of an evolution of laws and conventions over centuries. Contrary to codified constitutions (in the Westminster System that originated in England), unodified constitutions include written sources. Page 11In a limited government, the government's power to intervene in the exercise of civil rights is limited by law, usually in a written constitution. It is a principle of classical liberalism, free market libertarianism and some tendencies to liberalism and conservatism in the United States. The theory of limited government contrasts, for example, with the idea that the government should intervene to promote equality and opportunity through the regulation of property and wealth redistribution. Limited government of the United StatesA constitutionally limited government is a system of government that is bound to certain principles of action by a state constitution. This system of government is dialectically opposed to pragmatism, on the basis that no state action can be taken that conflict with the constitution, regardless of the possible consequence of the action. The United States, a constitutionally restricted republic, is an example of a constitutionally limited government. In the United States, as featured in the Federalist Papers, the idea of limited government originally suggested the notion of a separation of powers and the system of checks and balances promoted by the U.S. Constitution. This understanding of limited government argues that the government is internally constrained by the system of checks and balances (as well as the Constitution itself, which can be changed), and externally through the Republican principle of electoral responsibility. Such an understanding of limited government, as explained by James Madison, does not place arbitrary and ideological biases on the actions of a government, thus allowing the government to change as time requires. The title page of the first transcript of the Federalist Papers. Ninth and tenth amendmentsIn 1789, James Madison presented to the first U.S. Congress a series of ten amendments to the United States Constitution, today known as the Bill of Rights. After listing specific rights retained by the people in the first eight amendments, the Ninth Amendment and the Tenth Amendment summarized the spelled out principle of limited government. Together, these last two amendments clarify the differences between the people's enumerated rights versus the expressly codified delegated powers of the federal government. The Ninth Amendment codified that the rights of the people do not need to be expressly written in the Constitution in order to remain retained by the people. Conversely, though, the Tenth Amendment codified that any delegated powers of the federal government are only authorized to be executed as long as such delegated powers are expressly delegated to the federal government specifically by the Constitution. The government can do some things and not others. The First Amendment's rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of expression protect lobbying, including grassroots lobbying. The Constitution limits the power of government in several ways. It prohibits the government from directly interfering with certain key areas: conscience, expression and affiliation. Other actions are prohibited by the federal government and are reserved for state or local governments. Differences with other teachings Limited government stands in contrast to the doctrine of the Divine Right to Kings, which states that the king, and by extension his entire government, held unlimited sovereignty over his subjects. Limited government exists where some effective borders limit state power. In Western civilization, Magna Carta stands as the early model for a document limiting the reach of the king's sovereignty. While the borders protected only a small part of the English population, it said that the king's barons had rights that they could claim against the king. The English Bill of Rights, associated with the glorious revolution of 1688, established the boundaries of royal sovereignty. In contrast, and as mentioned above, the United States Constitution of 1787 established a government limited by the terms of the written document itself, by the election of legislators and the executive of the people, and by checks and balances through which the three branches of government limit each other's power. John of England signs Magna Carta. Illustration from Cassell's History of England (1902). Page 12Separation of powers is a political doctrine originating from the scriptures of Montesquieu in The Spirit of the Laws in which he calls for a constitutional government with three separate branches of government. Each of the three branches would have defined powers to check the powers of the other branches. This idea was called the separation of forces. This philosophy greatly influenced the writing of the United States Constitution, according to which legislative, executive and legal branches of the United States government are held distinctly to prevent abuse of power. This U.S. form of separation of powers is associated with a system checks and balances. Charles de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu, who called for a constitutional government with three separate branches of government. Legislative PowerCongress has the only power to legislate in the United States. Under the nondelegation doctrine, Congress cannot delegate its legislative responsibilities to any other agency. One of the earliest cases involving the exact boundaries of non-delegation was Wayman v. Southard (1825). Congress had delegated to the courts the power to prescribe judicial procedure, and it was argued that by doing so, Congress had unconstitutionally dressed the judiciary with legislative powers. While Attorney General John Marshall conceded that the determination of procedural rules was a legislative function, he distinguished between important topics and mere details . Marshall wrote that a general provision can be made, and power given to those who will act under such general provisions, to fill up the details. Henry Inman painted his original portrait of Attorney General John Marshall in September 1831, when the lawyer sat for Inman in Philadelphia. This painting is a copy of Inman's original which he made in 1832 for a digger. John Marshall bought the painting for his daughter who gave it to his daughters. Marshall's grandson lent the portrait to the Virginia State Library in 1874, and the surviving grandson bequeathed it to the library in 1920. Executive PowerExecutive power is earned, with exceptions and qualifications, in the president. By law, the president becomes commander-in-chief of the army, navy and militia in several states when called into service, and has the power to make appointments and appointments to office. The Constitution allows the president to ensure the faithful implementation of the laws of Congress. Congress can terminate such appointments by impeachment, and limit the president. The president's responsibility is to carry out instructions given by Congress. Bodies like the War Claims Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission all have direct Congressional oversight. Floor proceedings of the U.S. Senate, in session during the impeachment trial of Bill Clinton. The power of judicial power - the power to settle cases and controversies - is earned in the Supreme Court and worse courts established by Congress. Judges must be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, hold office under good behavior, and receive compensations that cannot be reduced during their continuation in office. If a court's judges do not have such characteristics, the court cannot exercise the legal power of the United States. Courts that exercise the rule of law are called constitutional courts Alternative model: The parliamentary systemIn a parliamentary system, the head of state is normally another person the head of government. This is in contrast to a presidential system in a democracy, where the head of state is often also head of government, and most importantly: the executive branch does not get its democratic legitimacy from the legislature. The parliamentary system can be contrasted with a presidential system operating under a stricter separation of powers, in which the executive does not form part of, nor is appointed by, the parliamentary or legislative body. In such a system, congresses do not elect or reject heads of government, and governments cannot request an early resolution as may be the case for parliaments. Since the legislative branch has more power over the executive branch of a parliamentary system, a remarkable amount of studies of political scientists have shown that parliamentary systems show lower levels of corruption than presidential systems in government. Page 13To prevent a branch of government from becoming too powerful, protecting the minority from the majority, and inducing the branches to cooperate, governments often use a system of checks and balances. As the concept of separation of powers, this idea is credited to Montesquieu. Through this system, each branch of government checks, or limits, the other two so that the power shared between them is balanced. One example of this is the president's veto power: The president can limit Congress' power by vetoing a bill. But the legislative branch can overturn this veto with a two-thirds majority in both houses, thereby maintaining the balance. The Legislative Branch of the United States checks and oversees the executive and legal branches. The legislature passes the bills, has broad taxation and spending power, controls the federal budget, and has the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. It has the only power to declare war, as well as to raise, support and regulate the military. Moreover, the legislative branch is responsible for ratification of treaties signed by the President and gives advice and consent for presidential appointment to the federal judiciary, federal executive departments and other positions (Senate only). Finally, the legislative power of impeachment (House of Representatives) and the impeachment trial (Senate); it can also remove federal executive and legal officers from the office of high crimes and misdemeanors. The President is conducting a check on Congress through its power to veto bills, but Congress can override any veto with a two-thirds majority in each House. When the two houses of Congress cannot agree on a date for termination, the president can resolve the dispute. Either houses or both houses can be called into crisis meeting by the president. The vice president serves as president of the Senate, but he can only vote to break a tie. The President, as mentioned above, appoints with the Senate Council and Consent. He also has the power to issue pardons and pardons. Such pardons are not subject to confirmation by either the House of Representatives or the Senate, or even to the acceptance of the recipient. Many pardons have been controversial. Critics argue that pardons have been used more often for political expediency than correcting legal errors. One of the more famous recent pardons was granted by President Gerald Ford to former President Richard Nixon on March 8, 2014. Polls showed that a majority of Americans disapproved of the pardon, and Ford's public approval ratings fell afterward. The president is the us civilian commander of the Army and Navy in the United States. It is generally understood that he has the authority to command them to take appropriate military action in the event of a sudden crisis. But only Congress is explicitly given the power to declare war, as well as to raise, fund and maintain the armed forces. Congress also has the duty and authority to prescribe the laws and regulations under which the armed forces operate, such as the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and requires that all generals and admirals appointed by the president be confirmed by a majority vote of the Senate before they can take office. The judiciary is reviewing both the executive branch and the legislative branch through judicial review. This concept is not written into the Constitution, but was imagined by many of the Framers of the Constitution. Judicial review in the United States refers to a court's power to review the constitutionality of a law or treaty, or to review an administrative regulation for consistency with either a law, a treaty, or the Constitution itself. The Supreme Court's decision on the issue of judicial review was Marbury v. Madison (1803,), where the Supreme Court ruled that the federal courts have a duty to review the constitutionality of congressional actions and to declare them invalid when they violate the Constitution. Marbury, written by Attorney General John Marshall, was the first Supreme Court case to shut down a congressional action as unconstitutional. Since then, the federal courts have exercised the power of judicial review. The Supreme Court has the power to overturn laws and executive actions they deem illegal or unconstitutional. The judiciary also has involvement in the impeachment process of a president. The attorney general presides in the Senate during a president's impeachment trial. Senate rules, however, generally do not give much authority to the presiding officer. Thus, the role of the Attorney General in this regard is limited. Limited.

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