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Early us government worksheet answers

Q. How have the Constitutional Convention deputies been chosen? A. They were appointed by legislators from different states. Q. Were there any restrictions on the number of deputies that the State can send? A. No. Q. Which State did not send the Deputies to the Constitutional Convention? A. Rhodes Island and Providence Plantations. Q. Were the other 12 states represented throughout the Constitutional Convention? Two deputies left New York on July 10, 1787, and then Hamilton, the third deputy when he attended, did not attempt to cast his state votes. New Hampshire deputies did not arrive until July 23, 1787; that more than eleven states would never vote. Q. Where and when did the Constitutional Convention deputies come together? A. In Philadelphia, the State House, where the Declaration of Independence was signed. The meeting was called on May 14, 1787, but there was no quorum until 25 May Q. About the size of the philadelphia population? A. The 1790 census gave it 28 000; including suburbs, about 42 000. Q. What was the average age of the Deputies of the Constitutional Convention? A. About 44. Q. Who were the oldest and youngest members of the Constitutional Convention? A. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, then 81; and Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, 26. Q. How many lawyers were members of the Constitutional Convention? A. There were probably 34 out of 55 who at least conducted a law study. Q. From which classes of society were drawn members of the Constitutional Convention? A. In addition to lawyers, there were soldiers, planters, educators, ministers, doctors, financiers and traders. Q. How many members of the Constitutional Convention were members of the Continental Congress? A. Forty, and the other two were later members. Q. Were there members of the constitutional convention who never attended any of its sittings? A. There were nineteen who were never present. Some of them fell, others simply ignored the duty. Q. Have the members of the Constitutional Convention been called delegates or deputies, and is there any difference between the deadlines? A. Some states have named their representatives as delegates; some, deputies; and some Commissioners often have different terms. In the Convention itself, they were always called deputies. Washington, for example, signed his name as deputy from Virginia. The point is that, whatever they called themselves, they were representatives of their own states. The general practice of historians is to describe them as delegates. Q. What was called the Constitutional Convention Sage? A. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania. Q. What was called the Father of the Constitution? A. James Madison, Virginia, because of the point of erudition and actual contributions to constitution he was preeminent. Q. Was Thomas Jefferson a member of the Constitutional Convention? At the time of the Constitutional Convention, Jefferson was the Minister of America in France. Q. What did Thomas Jefferson have in common with the constitution? A. Although Jefferson did not participate in the Constitutional Convention and during the ratification period, he did not give the constitutional reason of the government, because in part because of his insisting requirement, a Bill of Rights, which consists of the first ten amendments, was adopted. Q. Who presided over the Constitutional Convention? A. George Washington, chosen unanimously. Q. How long did it take to frame the Constitution? A. It was prepared in less than a hundred working days. Q. How much was paid for a magazine stored in Madison during the Constitutional Convention? A. President Jackson secured a congressional 1837 appropriation of \$30.000 with which to buy Madison magazine and other documents left to him. Q. Was there harmony in the Convention? A. From the outset, there have been serious conflicts, especially between those who represent small and large states. Q. Who presented the Virginia plan? A. Edmund Randolph. Q. What was the Connecticut compromise? A. This was the first major compromise of the Constitutional Convention, according to which it was agreed that in the Senate each state should have two members and that the number of Representatives in the House should be based on the population. Thus, the rights of small states were protected, and the majority of the population had to be fairly represented. Q. Who actually wrote the Constitution? A. None of the relatively scarce records of the Constitutional Convention is the literary authorship of any part of the Constitution which is undoubtedly established. The Deputies discussed the proposed plans until the south Carolina Committee of Detail, composed of John Rutledge, was appointed after a substantive agreement was reached on 24 July 1787; Edmund Randolph, Virginia; Nathaniel Gorham, from Massachusetts; Oliver Ellsworth, from Connecticut; and James Wilson, from Pennsylvania, who on August 6 announced a project that includes a preamble and twenty-three articles, embodies fifty-seven chapters. The debate continued until 8 September, when a new Style Committee was named to review the project. William Samuel Johnson from Connecticut was present on this committee; Alexander Hamilton from New York; Gouverneur Morris, from Pennsylvania; James Madison, Virginia; and Rufus King, Massachusetts, and they announced the project around its final form on September 12. The actual literary form is believed to be mostly that of Morris, and the main testimony behind it are the letters and documents Madison, and Morris claim. However, the document was actually built slowly and hard, not a piece of material until it and approved. The preamble was written by the Style Committee. Q. Who was Penman, who, after agreeing on the text of the Constitution, turned it on before signing it? A. Jacob Shallus, who was assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania State Assembly at the time and whose office was in the same buildings where the Convention was held. Q. Is his name in the document or in any documents relating to his preparation? A. No. Financial Memos contain a record of \$30 for employees employed to rewrite & engross. Q. When and how was the engrosser identified? A. 1937 The 150th anniversary of the Constitution. His identity was established after a long and thorough search of security public documents and is being disclosed here for the first time. Q. Where did Shallus do engrossing? A. There are no records of this, but probably in Independence Hall. Q. Did he understand the importance of his work? A. Probably not; When he died, in 1796, the Constitution had not yet been firmly established by the set of government principles that have since become. Q. Have some Of the Constitutional Convention Members refused to sign the Constitution? A. Only thirty-nine signed. Fourteen deputies went to their homes, and three-Randolph and Mason, Virginia, and Gerry, of Massachusetts--refused to sign. One of the signatures is that there is no deputy, John Dickinson of Delaware, added at his request to George Read, who was also from Delaware. Q. How can it be said that the signing of the Constitution was unanimous when only 12-member deputies signed and some delegates refused to sign? A. Signatures confirm the unanimous approval of the participating States. The states voted, and each state voted in favour of a majority of its deputies. Hamilton signed this approval in New York, though because he was the only deputy state he could not cast his state's vote for consent, only eleven states voted on the final issue. There is an even greater discrepancy between the signatories of the Declaration of Independence. Some seven or eight members present on 4 July have never signed; seven signatories, including Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, who proposed an independence resolution, did not submit the day; and eight other Signers were not members of Congress until after July 4. Q. Has George Washington signed the Declaration of Independence? He was appointed chief commander of the Continental Army more than a year ago and was with the Army in New York at the time. Q. What are the exact measurements of the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America? A. Declaration of Independence: 29 7/8 in. Constitution: four pages, approximately 28 23 5/8. in each of them. Q. How many words are in the texts of the current volume and how long will it take to read them? A. The Constitution contains 4 543 words, including signatures, but not a certificate on interlinions; and it takes about half an hour to read. The Declaration of Independence contains 1,458 words with signatures, but is slower to read because it takes about ten minutes. The farewell address has 7,641 words and it takes forty-five minutes to read. Q. What party names have been given to those who favour ratification and to those who opposed it? A. Those who supported ratification were called federalists; those who opposed, anti-federalists. Q. Did the people vote directly when ratifying the Constitution? A. No Ratification took place through special state conventions (Article VII). Q. Vote on how many states needed to ratify the Constitution? A. Nine (Art. VII). Q. In what order have states ratified the Constitution? A. The following order: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia and New York. After washington's inauguration, North Carolina and Rhode Island ratified. Q. After ratification of the Constitutional Treaty, where did the largest competitions take place? A. Massachusetts, Virginia and New York. Q. In each case, what was the vote? A. New York ratified the Constitution by a three-vote majority of 30 to 27; Massachusetts up 187 to 168; and Virginia from 89 to 79. Q. How many amendments have been proposed in the State Conventions at the time of ratification? A. Seventy-eight; only Rhode Island twenty-one, and those demanded at the first convention in North Carolina. Many others were proposed who were considered necessary elements of the Bill of Rights. Professor Ames gives 124 as a full number, including Rhode Island and North Carolina and entitlement bills. Various of them covered the same themes. Q. When did the United States Government act under the Constitution? A. The Constitution became binding on nine states after the ratification of the ninth state, New Hampshire, on June 21, 1788. The notification of this ratification was received by Congress on 2 July 1788. Congress passed a resolution stating that voters should be appointed in the ratifying states on the first Wednesday of January 1789; that voters would vote for the President on the first Wednesday of February 1789; and that the first Wednesday of March next [March 4, 1789] will be the place of time and current headquarters of Congress to begin the process under this constitution. The Convention also proposed the appointment of voters after such publication and the election of senators and representatives. The Constitution leaves states with control over the elections of congressmen and did not say anything about it in its resolution; however, states have also begun to provide for it for the appointment of voters. On March 3, 1789, the old Confederacy came out of existence and on March 4, the new Government of the United States began to act lawfully in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of America (wings against speed, 5 wheat. 420); however, it did not have a practical existence until 6 April, when the presence of a quorum in both chambers first allowed congress to be formed. On April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as President of the United States, and that day the government's executive power under the Constitution began to function. But it was only on 2 February 1790 that the Supreme Court, as head of the government's third division, organised and held its first session; so this is the date on which our government has begun to act fully under the Constitution. Q. Did Washington get a unanimous vote in the first presidential election? A. Yes, of all those who voted. Four, two in Virginia and two in Maryland, did not vote, and the eight votes to which New York was entitled were not cast because the legislature could not agree on how the electorate should be appointed. There should have been 81 votes; he got 69. Q. How was the first inauguration? A. The Senate Journal says as follows: The House of Representatives, against which their Chairman was before, came to the Senate Chamber and occupied the seats assigned to them; the Joint Committee, against which their chairman is before, agrees with the order, presented the President of the United States to the Senate Chamber, where he was taken by the Vice-President who led him to the President; when the Vice President informed him that the Senate and the House of Representatives were ready to attend to him under oath, as required by the Constitution, and that it would be administered by the New York State Chancellor--to which the President replied, he was ready to proceed--and attend the gallery in front of the Senate Chamber. The oath of the vice president and senators, speaker and representatives and other public figures was administered.--After that, the Chancellor announced: Long live George Washington, President of the United States. The President returned to his seat, after a brief pause, emerged and addressed the Senate and the House of Representatives . . . The President, vice president, Senate and House of Representatives then opened st. Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed by a congressional chaplain, after which the president was taken to his house by a committee appointed for that purpose. Q. Was Adams sworn in as vice president before Washington took the presidential oath? A. No Vice-President or oath by June 3. The first act of Congress, on June 1, provides for an oath. In Parliament, the speaker and members present on 8 April took the oath, as provided for in the decision of 6 April of this Parliament, and the act of 1 June recognised this oath as sufficient for those who adopted it. Q. What cities were the capitals of the United States government? A. The Continental Congress sat in Philadelphia, 1774-76, 1777, 1778-83; Baltimore, 1776-1777; Lancaster, 1777; York, 1777-1778; Princeton, 1783; Annapolis, 1783-1784; Trenton, 1784; and New York, 1785-89. The first capital under the Constitution of the United States was In New York, but in 1790 it was moved to Philadelphia. Here it continued until 1800, when the permanent capital of Washington was occupied in the new District of Columbia. Q. How has the decision been made on the way the President of the United States is addressed? A. Both Chambers of Congress appointed committees to consider giving the right name to the president, but they could not agree. The Senate wished it to be the President of the United States of America and a defender of their freedoms.

The House considered this too monarchic, and on 5 May it addressed its response to the inaugural speech only to the President of the United States. The Senate agreed on 14 May with this simple form. Q. What does the term constitution mean? A. The Constitution enshrines the basic principles of the government. Our constitution, adopted by sovereign power, can only be replaced by that power. In the constitution, all laws, executive actions, and court decisions must comply, as it is the creator of the powers exercised by government departments. Q. Why has our Constitution been classified as rigid? A. The term stiff is used in opposition to flexible ones, because the provisions are contained in a written document, which cannot be legally amended as easily and in the same way as under simple laws. On the other hand, the unwritten British Constitution can be replaced overnight by an act of Parliament. Q. What was Mr Gladstone's famous remark about the Constitution? A. It was this: 'Since the British Constitution is the most delicate organism that has begun with the womb and long pregnancy of advanced history, so the American Constitution, as far as I can see, is the most remarkable work ever struck for some time by the brain and purpose of man. Q. What is the source of philosophy found in the constitution? A. Montesquieu's spirit of law, first appeared in 1748, was the greatest influence on the members of the Constitutional Convention. However, the great French philosopher, for his part, borrowed most of his doctrine from the Englishman John Locke, whose writings also included familiar members of the Convention. Q. Are there original ideas for government Constitution? A. Yes; but its main origins lies in centuries of experience in government, whose lessons were brought from England and further developed through more than a century and a half of practice in colonies and in the early struggles of state governments, and the continental congress. Its roots are deep in the past; and his stamina and obedience and respect, which she won, are largely the result of the slow growth of her principles before the days of Magna Carta. Q. What language was written by Magna Carta and what was it meant for? A. It was written in Latin and was intended for archbishops, bishops, abbates, ears, barons, judges, foresters, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and all bailiffs and faithful things. Q. What part of the world was america called for the first time? A. The name America was first applied to Central Brazil in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, who claimed it was a discovery. It was first applied to the entire known Western world in 1538 by the geographer Mercator. Q. When did the phrase United States of America come about? A. The first known use of the official term of the United States was in the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Paine, february, 1776, was written in the Free and Independent States of America. Terms United Colonies, United States Colonies, United Colonies of North America and The United States were used in 1775 and 1776. Q. What state documents should be taken into account when merging the United States Constitution with Magna Carta? A. The Grand Charter was repeatedly endorsed by the later medieval monarchs, and there were various statutes, such as Westminster, which also helped develop the microbes of popular government. 1628 Petition for rights against abuse of royal prerogative, Habeas Corpus Act 1679 and 1689 The Bill of Rights to identify the claims of the petition is the great English papers of modern times on freedom of the people. Meanwhile, the colonial charter became the basis of American claims to English rights and were the predecessors of state constitutions that owed their origins to the American Revolution. The Declaration of Independence laid down the principles that the Constitution has made practical. The plans of the colonial union have been proposed for generations, the most important of which is in 1754. Albanian plan, authored by Benjamin Franklin. United's efforts to consolidate independence spawned articles of the Confederation which, although inadequate, were a real step towards a more perfect Constitution of the Union. Q. In what respect has the Confederation failed? A. She had three major weaknesses. It did not have income instruments independent of the revenue sought through its applications to states, which were only requests that the States could and did and does not control foreign or cross-border trade. Behind these shortcomings lies its inability to force states to respect national obligations. She could have done the contracts, but did not have any means to force them to obedience; or to provide for the payment of a foreign debt. She had responsibility but had no power as a national government; no means to oblige states to obey even a grossly inappropriate grant awarded to the League of Friendship by articles of the Confederation. But her greatest weakness was that she had no direct origin or action on the people themselves; however, unlike the Declaration of Independence and the subsequent Constitution, only states knew and were known only to them, calling them sovereign. Q. How widely has the Constitution been copied? A. All subsequent Constitutions show their influence; it has been widely copied around the world. Q. The United States government is often described as one of the limited powers. Is that true? A. Yes. The Government of the United States has only the powers conferred on it specifically by the Constitution. Q. Then how happens that the government continually exercises the powers not mentioned in the Constitution? A. These powers will simply be translated from the general provisions. For example, the Constitution gives the United States the right to cash in coins. It could therefore, of course, be concluded that the government has the right to design coinage. This is what the Supreme Court calls the fundamental design of the Constitution (Art. I, 8, 18 ps.). Q. Where does the Constitution refer to education? A. None; education is a matter for states. Q. What was called Expounder of the Constitution? A. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, because of his strong and eloquent orations interpret the document. Q. Should a member of the House of Representatives be a resident of the district he represents? A. The Constitution provides only that no person may be a representative who, elected, may not be a resident of the state in which he is chosen; however, no residence is required in the area (Article I, Sec. 2, cl. 2). Q. Is it possible to impease a Supreme Court judge? A. May be impeetrated by a Supreme Court judge or any other official. The Constitution provides for the impeachment of chambers and court indictments of the Senate hearing as a court for all civilian officials, which includes judges (Article I, sec. 2, cl. 5; sec. 3, cl. 6, 7; (Article II(4)). Q. There are senators, representatives and judges of the Supreme Court of civil officials in the United Kingdom. member states? A. The judges are, but others probably aren't. The Constitution appears to clearly distinguish between legislators and officials in several places, although this has been challenged. Members Congress is not the subject of impeachment, but can be cast for voting in the House of Which they are members (Article I, sec. 5, cl. 2). Q. What would be the process in the event of the impeachment of a cabinet official? A. Impeachment proceedings may be initiated in the House of Representatives by an impeachment declaration concerning the liability of a member or territorial delegate; fees favoured by the memorial, which is normally referred to the committee for examination; charges handed over by the state legislature or grand jury; parliamentary committee of inquiry. After the House votes for impeachment, the case will be heard by the Senate as a court. When the President of the United States is impequided and tried, the process is the same, except that the Senate is currently headed by the Chief Justice of the United States (Article I, sec. 2, cl. 5; sec. 3, cl. 6, 7; (Article II(4)). Q. What does it mean when it is said that senators are paired? A. Sometimes a senator from one party agrees with a senator from another party that neither one will vote, the theory is that they would always vote on the opposite sides of the issue. It's called a couple. Sometimes couples are secured only by a certain vote. For example, if a senator is in favour of some kind of legislation and is badly or inevitably detained, his friends make sure that some of the opposing parties do not vote. This insures every entry on your opinion. While many object to common couples, as called the first, everyone is happy to host a pair of specific measures if the senator is inevitably unable to attend (Article I, Sec. 5, cl. 2). Q. What is the House of Representatives match and for what purpose does it serve? A. Mace consists of thirteen ebony bars, about three feet long, representing thirteen original states. It is associated with silver imitating thongs, which bind to the fasces of ancient Rome. The shaft is overcome by solid silver about five inches in diameter globe, on which there is a huge silver eagle. Mace is a symbol of parliament's most important authority in his sphere. In times of riot or mess, the speaker on the floor may instruct the Chief Executive Officer of the House to raise the sergeant-weapons and lower the passage as a reminder that the dignity and decor of the palace must not be overthrown. Disrespecting such a warning is the greatest disrespect for Parliament and can lead to expulsion. When the Palace sits like a body, the mace is vertically placed on the pedestal speaker daisy on the right; when Parliament sits on the committee as a whole, mace stands on the floor at the foot of his pedestal. So when Parliament wants to get out of the European Parliament and resume business as a legislative body, lifting mace to its pedestal automatically affects the transition. The origin of Mace's idea is based on a similar emblem in the British House of Commons (Article I, Sec. 5, p. 2). Q. Who administers the oath to the President of the House of Representatives? A. It is normally administered by the oldest member of the service point (Article I, Sec. 5, point 2). Q. What does the Father of the House of Representatives mean? A. This is a spoken language title unofficially given to the oldest member of the service point (Article I, Sec. 5, point 2). He was borrowed from the House of Commons. Q. Why is a member of the House of Representatives called a gentleman from New York on the floor, for example, instead of a name? A. In all large deliberations, it is custom to avoid using a person's name in discussions or procedures. The primary objective was to avoid any possible violation of the décor and to distinguish political activities from the personal character of each member (Article I, Sec. 6, paragraph 1). Q. Do members of Congress receive additional compensation for their work on committees? A. No (Art. 1, 6. Q. Could members of the President's cabinet be allowed to sit in Congress without amending the Constitution? A. No. National Bureau owner may not be a member of any Chamber of Congress at the same time (Article 1, sec. 6, cl. 2). Q. Should all revenue and appropriations accounts come from the House of Representatives? A. The Constitution provides that all income-raising bills must be drawn up in the House of Representatives. It is customary that there are also appropriations accounts (Article I, Sec. 7, cl. 1). Q. What does the word veto mean in presidential power? A. The word is from Latin and means I have banned it. The President is authorized by the Constitution to withdraw his approval of the bill tabled by Congress if, for any reason, he does not agree. Congress can, however, pass the act through its veto, but it must have a two-thirds majority in both houses. If Congress postpones by the end of 10 days, the president can prevent the bill simply without signing it. This is called a pocket veto. (Article I, Sec. 7, point 2). Q. If, after the bill passed both houses of Congress and went to the president, Congress wants it to remember, can it be done? A. A bill that has reached the President of Parliament can only be revoked by a resolution adopted at the same time. The following form is used: The House of Representatives (Senate agrees) resolved that the President is asked to return the bill to the House of Representatives . . . (name). The resolution adopted simultaneously adopts both houses and is formally handed over to the President. However, the latter could have already signed it, in which case it would have become law and should have been repealed. regular fashion (Art. I, sec. 7, 2 ps. Q. What is the difference between a general and simultaneous resolution of Congress? A. A joint resolution shall have the same powers as an act, shall be signed by the President or transferred to his veto. At the same time, a resolution is not a law, but merely a measure for which the two Chambers are united on the purpose of their organisation and procedure, or the expression of facts, principles, opinions and objectives, on matters which are particularly purely applicable in the province of Congress and not in the case of legislative provisions (Article 1, Sec. 7, cl. 3). Q. Which is the longest term in government, apart from judges? A. The United States Controller General and Assistant Controller have the longest term. They have been in office for 15 years (Art. I, 8 sec, 18 gl.; sec. 9, 7 psv.; Art. 2, 2 gl.). Q. What is the term of office of the Treasurer of the United States of America? A. The Treasurer shall be appointed by the President of the United States and no term of office (Article I, Sec. 8, paragraph 18; sec. 9, cl. 7; Art. 2, 2 gl.). Q. Does the Constitution provide for the formation of cabinet ministers? A. No. Constitution gives the president to the executive power. The executive departments were created by successive acts of Congress, which were granted by the Constitution on Article I(8), p. 18. The state, treasury and military departments were created at the first session of the First Congress. Their secretaries, together with the Attorney General, formed the president's first office. The Cabinet, it should be clearly understood, is only an advisory body whose members hold office only during the pleasure of the President. It does not have constitutional functions as a cabinet, and the word is not displayed in the Congressional Act until February 26, 1907 (Article I, sec. 8, cl. 18; Article II, sec. 1, cl. 1, sec. 2, cl. 1). Q. How many ways have the Constitutional Convention been discussed by the US Presidential Election? A. Five. It was Congress; people; state legislators; heads of state; and voters. Various ways of appointing voters were proposed: voting from the public, by lottery from members of Congress, state legislators and heads of state; and finally the question was compromised by leaving a method to each state legislature. A meeting of voters in one body was also proposed; and initially the final choice, if the election voters failed, was given to the Senate, but later, after the choice of Congress was defeated, it was moved to the House by voting states. Q. Who appoints a chief justice in the United States and for how long? A. The Supreme Judge and Associate Judges of the United States of America are appointed to life (in good conduct) by the President of the United States, senate advice and consent (Article II, Sec. 2, cl. 2; (Article III(1)). Q. What authority can the President of the United States call an additional session of Congress? A. This is provided for by the Constitution. Art. 3, reads as follows: . . . on special occasions, he may convene both chambers or one of them. . . . Q. Can the Secretary of State take action on government recognition without congressional consent? A. The Secretary of State may, on behalf of the President, acknowledge without recourse to Congress (Article II(3)). Q. Under the new government, how was the national judicial system organised? A. The first Congress passed many notable acts that have survived for many years as laws. One of the most worthy of them was the fact that organized the national judicial system, September 24, 1789. The bill was drafted by Senator Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, who was deputy to the Constitutional Convention and was to become the United States Chief Justice. The Constitution is the Supreme Court, but its makeup and provision for other courts remained in Congress. The Supreme Court was organized with the Chief Justice and five partners; a district court was provided for each State; and Supreme Court judges sat with district judges in district courts. Three judges had jurisdiction, and officials - officials, marshals and district attorneys - were authorized. The Attorney General, also provided for in the act, has been little more than a legal adviser to the president for many years. Under this law, President Washington appointed John Jay, The Chief Justice of New York, and the judiciary was organized on February 2, 1790. Q. What is the correct style and names of the United States Supreme Court and its members? A. The correct name of the Supreme Court is the Supreme Court of the United States; members are referred to the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America or an associate judge, but always the head of the court as chief judge of the United States of America (Art. III, p. I). Q. What was the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States? A. The Chief Justice is mentioned in the Constitution, but the number of judges is not specified. The Act of 24 September 1789 provided for the Chief Justice and five associate partners; On 24 February 1807, the associates made six; 3 March 1837 eight; and nine on 3 March 1863. However, the Law of 23 July 1866 stated that associated judges would not be appointed until their number was limited to six. The aim was to prevent President Johnson from being targeted; however, the Act of 10 April 1869 restored the number to eight. At the time President Grant made his first restorative appointments, there were only six. Q. It is often claimed that The Court repeals the Act of Congress. Is that right? A. No, the Court has repeatedly declared that it will not be able to become so valid. All he does is do all he can do to examine the law when a suit is brought against him. If the relevant law is in compliance with the Constitution, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the law is. If the law exceeds the powers conferred by the Constitution, it is not a law, and the Supreme Court only refers to this fact (Sec. 2, 1 of Article III; (See Art. VI, cl. 2). Q. In which judgment has the Supreme Court formally confirmed its authority for the first time, contrary to an act of Congress? A. In the famous Marbury case against Madison (1803). This was not the first case in which the authority of the Congressional Act was questioned in court. In hylton v. United States of America in 1796, the court upheld the constitutionality of the national transport tax as an excise duty which should not have been distributed. In addition, the Judges Circuit Court, as early as 1792, refused to act as a commissioner under the Congress Act, subject to the law unconstitutional. Q. What is treason against the United States? A. Treason against the United States is the gathering of war against them or the clinging of their enemies, providing the latter with help and comfort. No person may be convicted of treason other than the testimony of two witnesses in the same open act or confession in an open court (Article III, Sec. 3, paragraph 1). Q. What right does the territorial delegate in Congress have? A. The territorial delegate sits in the House of Representatives from each organised territory. Delegates may be appointed to committees and have the right to speak on any matter but not to vote (Article IV(3)(2)). Q. Is the President given an amendment to the constitution? A. No. Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution without holding both chambers of Congress by two-thirds of the vote does not go to the President to sign. It shall be sent to states ratified by their legislators or conventions, as determined by Congress (Article V). The Supreme Court declared in 1798 that approval was not necessary (Hollingsworth v. Virginia, 3 Dallas 378). Q. What is the Supreme Law of the Land? A. Annex 2 to Article VI of the Constitution states: This Constitution and the laws of the United States of America which are constituted in accordance with this Constitution; and all Treaties concluded or concluded under the authority of the United States of America are the Supreme Law of the Land; and judges of each state are bound by the Constitution or laws of any state, regardless. Q. Is the term sovereign states the right term for the various States of the Union? A. No. Suveren is the person or state that does not recognize any boss. The States of the Union have a superior Land law. . . . any matter in the Constitution or in the laws of any opposing state (Art. VI(2)). Q. Does the Constitution contain a provision prohibiting members of certain religious denominations from becoming President of the United States? Article 3 of The Constitution, cl. provides that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any public trust service attached to the United States of America. Q. Should amendments be called articles? A. The amendments proposed by the first Congress were sent as articles without the Constitution of the United States and its amendment, and the term article is used independently to apply all amendments from the twelfth, except the seventeenth, which uses the term amendment. This seems to give a formal sanction for the amendments to be called articles, but since it causes some confusion, they are better used only by using a change with the right number. Q. In the first session of Congress, it was considered how many proposed amendments had been considered? A. All amendments proposed by state conventions were considered, but only about 90 individual amendments were formally adopted. Professor Ames lists 312 during the First Congress, which includes 124 proposed members and all the reports and amendments those proposed in Congress. Q. Who proposed linking the first executive departments and the first amendments to the Constitution? Virginia A. James Madison proposed resolutions on the establishment of the first executive departments and a series of twelve amendments to the Constitution, ten of which were eventually ratified by states. Q. What is a Bill of Rights? A. The first ten amendments to the Constitution. Q. It is claimed that there were twelve of them when the first amendments to the Constitution were adopted, ten of which were adopted. What were the other two about? A. Two amendments out of twelve submitted as a bill of rights that were rejected were those that were related to the distribution of representatives in Congress and one imposing compensation for members of Congress. (Note: The rejected second amendment was ratified as amendment 27 on 7 May 1992.) Q. Are the first ten amendments binding on states? A. They limit the powers of the national government. They do not oblige states; however, the Fourteenth Amendment imposed various restrictions on States. Q. Does the Constitution not give us our rights and freedoms? A. No, it's not, it just guarantees them. People had all their rights and freedoms before the Constitution was drafted. The Constitution was formed, among other purposes, to ensure that people's freedoms were safe, not only against foreign attacks, but also against oppression by their own government. They set out specific national government and states and retained all the powers they did not have. The Ninth Amendment states: Certain rights listed in the Constitution cannot be interpreted as denying or derogating other rights maintained by men. Q. What protection does a person accused of a crime in the jurisdiction of the United States afford? A. The Fifth Amendment states that no person other than one serving on land or in the Navy, or a militia in times of war or public danger, may be held liable for a capital or other infamous crime unless a grand jury presents or is charged. No person can be put twice into life or limbs for the same crime. No one in criminal proceedings may be compelled to be a witness against themselves or be deprived of life, liberty or property without due legal process. Private property may not be used for public use without compensation only. The Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive security and fines and cruel and unusual penalties. The original Constitution prohibits ex post facto laws and draft laws, limits the punishment for treason, protects the right to habeas corpus order and ensures the trial of the jury. Q. Is the right to a quick trial guaranteed? A. Yes. The Sixth Amendment makes it clear that in all prosecutions the accused has the right to a quick and public impartial trial of an impartial jury in a crime ward and to be informed of the nature and cause of the charge. He has the right to face witnesses against him, to allow him to be forced to participate in the benefit of witnesses and to have counsel assist in his defence. Q. Is it also guaranteed the right of a jury to be tried in civil matters? A. Yes. The Seventh Amendment retains the right of jury to trial in ordinary law cases involving more than twenty dollars in value. Q. What was the longest period during which no amendments were included in the Constitution? A. Sixty-one years, from 1804 to 1865. This period has elapsed from the twelfth to the thirteenth amendments. Q. How long has it taken for states to ratify the income tax amendment? A. The Sixteenth Amendment was proposed to the States on 12 July 1909, deposited with the Secretary of State on 21 July 1909, ratified by the 36th State on 3 February 1913, and the date of ratification was made on 25 February 1913. Is that it? A. No. Those parts of the Constitution which were specifically devoted to slavery and slave trade (Article I, Sec. 9, 1st; (See Article IV, sec. 2, cl. 3) were both of this kind. In one case, they were outdated because of the term and in another they were in civil war. Q. How many amendments to the Constitution have been repealed? A. Only one -- Eighteenth Q. How is the amendment withdrawn? A. Adding another amendment. Q. If the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, why should the new repeal call the 21th amendment? A. The Eighteenth Amendment will indeed remain in the Constitution, but a message will be attached that it will be repealed for the 21st time. Q. What is the Twentieth Amendment and when was it adopted? A. This is the so-called Lame Duck Amendment, which changes the time when the term of office of the president, vice president and members of Congress begins. The term of office of the President and Vice President begins on 20 January and members of Congress on 3 January. After its ratification by the 36th State, on 23 January 1933, it was approved and approved by Q. Why were constitutional amendments needed to change the date of commencement of office of the President, Vice President and Members of Congress? A. The Constitution provides for a four-year term of office as president and vice president, six-year senator and two-year Representative. Any change in the date would affect the conditions of established operators. It was therefore necessary to amend the Constitution in order to make it. Q. If the President-elect dies, who becomes president at the beginning of the term for which he was elected? A. Amendment 20 provides for the Vice-President-elect to become President-elect in this case. Q. Will the 20th Amendment distance itself from the Electoral College? A. No Q. Need, how many states would block the amendment? A. Thirteen, not taking into account the number or importance of the population; however, although the approval is considered definitive, the rejection is not within the time limit, if any. Note: The previous one was taken from the Constitution's history in Sol Bloom, Washington, DC: The National Archives and Records Administration, 1986, c1937. The relevant information is no longer relevant. Spend.

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