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Six big ideas in the constitution

Picture: DNY59/E+/Getty Images The U.S. Constitution, signed in September 1787, was controversial before the ink was dry. Not everyone has signed their signatures since the committee he put it together. His creation was only the beginning of a controversy that would circle the life of the document. The changes came very quickly and quickly, which quickly created a network of intellectual trusts and inconsistencies that they had to resolve in the courts, in the civil war and in some cases with additional changes. Two-thirds is a magic number for changes to the Constitution. If two-thirds of states vote for a constitutional convention, they can use it as a mechanism to propose new amendments to the U.S. Constitution. If federal lawmakers in the U.S. Congress decide to amend the Constitution, they must first introduce an amendment that will be passed by two-thirds of the vote, both in the House of Representatives and in the U.S. Senate. Unlike most legislation, constitutional amendments do not go to the president for ratification, so no president can veto the legislation. As of now, the state legislature has not proposed them. Potential citizens are tested on their knowledge of changes to the U.S. Constitution as part of the process of becoming U.S. citizens. How well do you know your rights? The 17th Amendment, ratified in 1913, changed how federal lawmakers were elected. Previously, U.S. senators were chosen by their lawmakers. With this amendment, senators would be chosen by popular voting from eligible voters of their states. The old idea was that senators who are separated from the populist will would be free to sing the tension of the House of Representatives. With this amendment, it seemed that both bodies would finally serve the same master. Under the 13th Amendment, the 14th Amendment would have the right to vote. The Declaration of Independence used the phrase life, freedom and pursuit of happiness instead. One theories are that if the right to property were on a mission of the state, the end of slavery would be impossible, since enslaved African-Americans were considered property at the time. The original version of the nasal gun right made it clear that although all Americans can keep and carry weapons, because they have to serve in their state militias during the war, those Americans with religious prohibitions on having weapons or serving the government would not have to do so. The wording of the religious bans was removed because at the time it felt that it should be covered by specific legislation, outside the Bill of Rights. TRIVIA EASY Are you an expert on U.S. war history? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA You can fill the void This quiz about the U.S. Constitution? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you give us the last name of these PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Tell Us the Names of These Presidents of the United States? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you identify these US presidents by giving them a fake moustache? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you name these Australian premieres? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA How well do you know the U.S. Constitution? 6 Minute quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Is this the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA How much do you know about the history of the U.S. flag? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Thirty-Year War Quiz 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is the octane rating? And how is the real iminova used? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. 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TRIVIA How well do you know the changes to the U.S. Constitution? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can You Fill the Void for This US Constitution Quiz? 7 Minute quiz 7 Min TRIVIA HARD Can you take this general knowledge quiz from 1953? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you name the US state from 3 random facts? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you get 11 right on this U.S. citizenship test practice? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA MEDIUM Match the Fact to the U.S. State 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min PERSONALITY Which US city matches your personality? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA Can you download this Canadian trivia quiz? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Do you know when these US ships sank? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Is this the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is the octane rating? And how is the real iminova used? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. 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That's right, only 39 men (and all were white and property owners on this one) had actually signed the most famous legal document in the world. Most people believe there have been several signatories, and most Americans probably believe these 10 myths about the Constitution, too. Why did only 39 people sign the Constitution? Seventy men, many of whom fought in the American Revolution, and about three-quarters of whom served in Congress chosen by their states, attended a constitutional convention in Philadelphia. The original purpose of the convention was to amend the articles of the Confederacy, ConstitutionFacts.com. Rhode Island has decided not to send any delegates. Oddly enough, despite a total of 70 participants, only 55 delegates attended most of the Constitutional Convention meetings, but there were never more than 46. The convention culminated with the signing of a document on September 17, 1787. Only two presidents signed the Constitution the Constitution established the office of the President of the United States, but of the 39 signatories, only two were or would eventually serve as president. George Washington, first, was president at the time of his signature, while James Madison would go on to become the fourth president of the United States. President Madison, who was considered the father of the U.S. Constitution, was the only delegate to attend each meeting. ConstitutionFacts.com notes that the diary [Madison] kept during the Constitutional Convention was kept secret to death. It was (along with other papers) purchased by the government in 1837 at a cost of \$30,000 (that would be today at \$695,000). Madison's congressional diary was finally published in 1840. This state had the most signatories to the Constitution. Interestingly, the small state of Delaware may seem quite For some today, Delaware had the second most delegates (five) to sign the U.S. Constitution and became the first state when all 30 delegates of the Delaware Constitutional Convention unanimously ratified the U.S. Constitution on December 7, 1787. Delaware is rightly called The First State, but do you know the nicknames for all 50 states? Pennsylvania has always been hard to spell,' the fight was real in the age before it spelled out, as not even eight delegates from Pennsylvania had added their state's name to their signatures. Per ConstituionFacts.com: From the spelling mistakes in the Constitution, it's probably the most dazzling Pennsylvania over the names of the signatories. He did! In fact, he was the only delegate from New York who put his name on the U.S. Constitution. Hamilton also lobbied hard for a constitution he saw as propaganda advocating a stronger federal government. The reasons why the U.S. capital is in Washington D.C. and why the district is not a state were also part of the constitutional convention. Famous Americans who did not sign the Constitution, one of the most famous fathers of the founder's signature is missing from the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson did not sign the Constitution. That's because he was the future third president in France to be a U.S. minister. Jefferson, however, was not the only famous name that was not resmued from the Constitutional Convention of 1787, as John Adams, our future second president was in Britain, was in 1787. Has anyone signed both the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence? Only six men signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in 1776 11 years later: George Clymer, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, George Read, Roger Sherman and James Wilson. That's why hate speech is protected under the U.S. Constitution. Diversity of age, if not gender or color While there was no diversity of color or gender, as only white delegates were at the constitutional convention in 1787, there was a broad induration at the time of the participants. Benjamin Franklin was 81 at the time the Constitution was signed, needing help, and the youngest delegate to put his John Hancock on the U.S. Constitution was Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, 26. The average age was 42 years. Read on to test your knowledge of the U.S. Constitution. Myths About the U.S. ConstitutionThio presidents can't do while in OfficeMH Anderson Photo/ShutterstockQuiz: Constitutional Amendment 101 101