

I. The U.S. Constitution:

- Constitution = The document that describes the system of beliefs and laws by which a country, state, or organization are governed.
- The U.S. Constitution was divided into 3 parts; Preamble, Articles, & Amendments.

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall not have been 7 Years a Citizen of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications which may be required within that State, provided they report a Number, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such Enumeration, and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations six, Connecticut five, New York six, Virginia three, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania five, Delaware three, North Carolina five, South Carolina three, and Georgia three.

There shall be no Apportionment of the whole Number of Representatives among the States, until such Enumeration, and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations six, Connecticut five, New York six, Virginia three, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania five, Delaware three, North Carolina five, South Carolina three, and Georgia three.

Section 3. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications which may be required within that State, provided they report a Number, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct.

Whenever there shall be any Alteration in the Territory of the United States, it shall be ascertained as nearly as may be, that three fifths of the whole Number of the free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, shall be added to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, and the Number of Representatives shall be adjusted to that Number, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall not have been 7 Years a Citizen of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The actual Enumeration of the United States shall be made by the President, who shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided. He shall have the same other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the President, or when he shall be unable to discharge the Duties of that Office, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the President, or when he shall be unable to discharge the Duties of that Office.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Times of holding Elections.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be in the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may by aye or nay compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may prescribe.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and they shall send a Copy of such Journal to the President of the United States.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives, when they shall assemble, shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and while enquiring into any Delinquency, or while they shall be giving Evidence.

Section 7. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emolument whereof shall have been increased during such Term, nor shall he accept any such Office.

Section 8. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to the Amount of the Tax, and shall have the final Voice thereon.

Section 9. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to the Amount of the Tax, and shall have the final Voice thereon.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation, or grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, or coin Money, or emit Bills of Credit, or make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts, or pass any Bill of Exemption or Privilege in Favour of any State, or Person, or hold any Office of Profit or Emolument, which shall have been previously created, or the Emolument whereof shall have been increased during such Term, nor shall he accept any such Office.

Section 11. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President, and before he shall sign it, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, provided that no Bill shall be so re-passed in the same Session, or in a Session of less than one Year.

Section 12. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Section 13. The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To establish the Postage and Post Office, and to regulate the same; to define and punish the Offences against the Post Office, and to regulate the same.

Section 14. The Congress shall have Power To declare War, to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to make Rules concerning the Capture of Land and Water Brought into the United States;

To regulate the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and to regulate the same.

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Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, he shall be elected as follows.

Each State shall appoint in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, plus or minus three, who shall have the Qualifications for Electors in that State.

The Electors shall meet in one State, and one of them shall be President, and one of them shall be Vice President, and one of them shall be President pro tempore.

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A. 7 Basic Principles of the Constitution:

1. Popular Sovereignty = People have the right to alter or abolish their government.
2. Limited Government = Government only has the powers that the Constitution gives it.
3. Separation of Powers = Government is divided into 3 branches of government.
4. Checks and Balances = Each branch of government has the power to check, or limit the power of the other two.



CONSTITUTION



LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

JUDICIAL

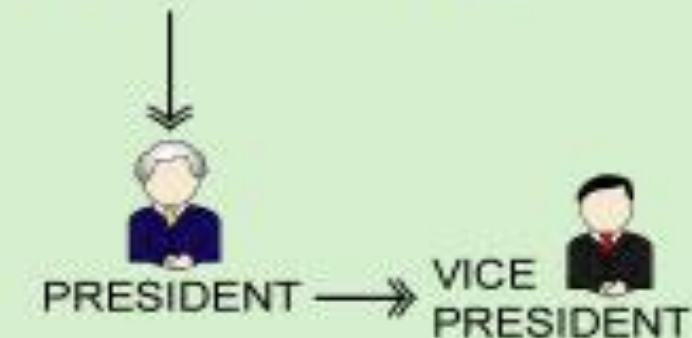
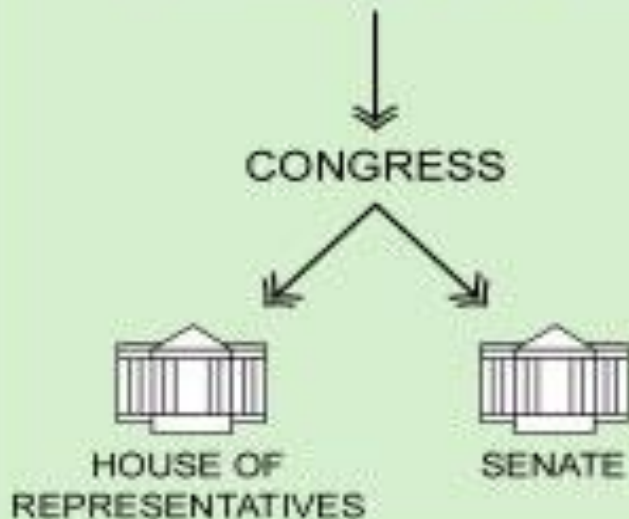
CONGRESS

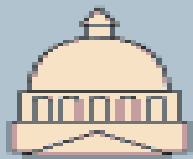
PRESIDENT → VICE PRESIDENT

SUPREME COURT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SENATE





LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Congress
House of Representatives;
Senate.
House and Senate can veto each other's bills.

Congress approves presidential nominations and controls the budget. It can pass laws over the president's veto and can impeach the president and remove him or her from office.



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

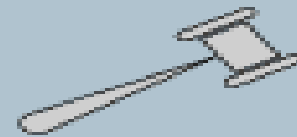
The President
Executive office of the president; executive and cabinet departments; independent government agencies.

The president can veto congressional legislation.

The Court can declare laws unconstitutional.
The Senate confirms the president's nominations. Congress can impeach judges and remove them from office.

The president nominates judges.

The Court can declare presidential acts unconstitutional.

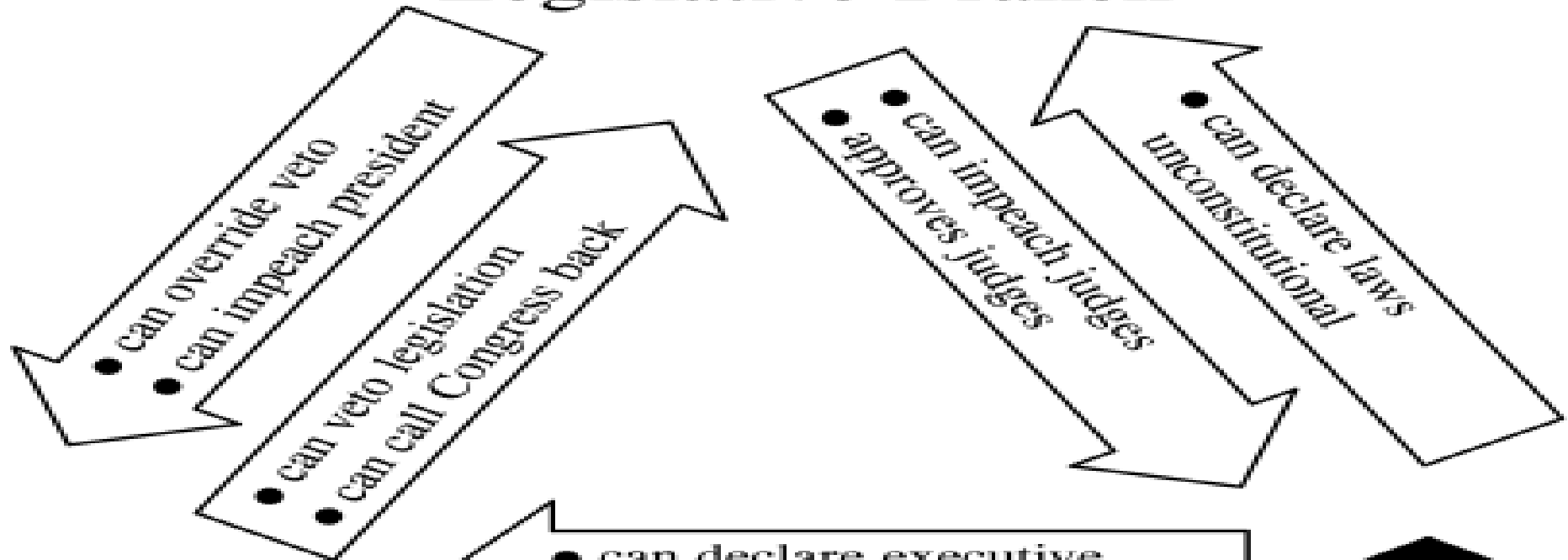


JUDICIAL BRANCH

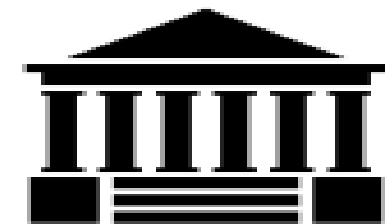
The Courts
Supreme Court;
Courts of Appeal;
District courts.



Legislative Branch



Executive Branch

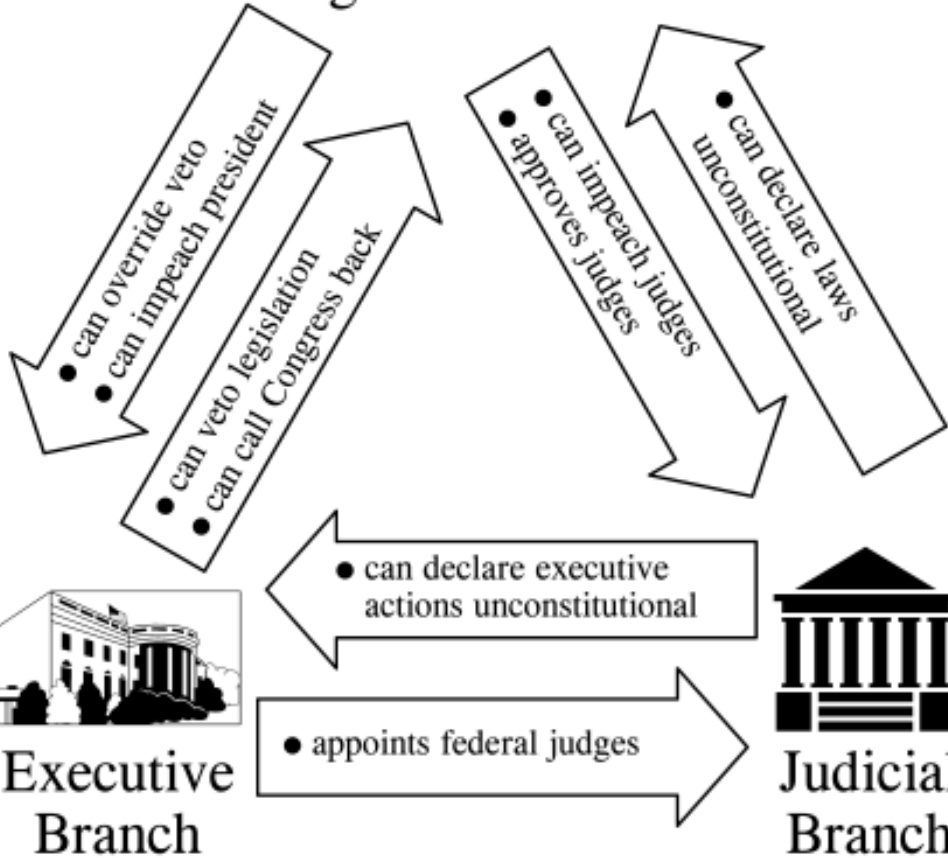


Judicial Branch

The power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of government officials unconstitutional is called the power of judicial review. This power is not in the Constitution itself, but was established in a famous legal case in 1803 called *Marbury v. Madison*.



Legislative Branch






Executive Branch




Judicial Branch

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CHECKS AND BALANCES

<p>Executive Branch (President carries out laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can propose laws Can veto laws Can call special sessions of Congress Makes appointments Negotiates foreign treaties 	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoints federal judges Can grant pardons to federal offenders
<p>Legislative Branch (Congress makes laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can override President's veto Confirms executive appointments Ratifies treaties Can declare war Appropriates money Can impeach and remove President 	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates lower federal courts Can impeach and remove judges Can propose amendments to overrule judicial decisions Approves appointments of federal judges
<p>Judicial Branch (Supreme Court interprets laws)</p> 	<p>Check on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can declare executive actions unconstitutional 	<p>Check on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional

- 
5. Federalism = Divided the powers between the federal and state governments.
 6. Republicanism = Republican form of government (citizens elect representatives to carry out their will).
 7. Individual Rights = The Constitution protects individual rights (Bill of Rights)

Federalism

National

- Declare war
- Maintain armed forces
- Regulate interstate and foreign trade
- Admit new states
- Establish post offices
- Set standard weights and measures
- Coin money
- Establish foreign policy
- Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers

Shared

- Maintain law and order
- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Charter banks
- Establish courts
- Provide for public welfare

State

- Establish and maintain schools
- Establish local governments
- Regulate business within the state
- Make marriage laws
- Provide for public safety
- Assume other powers not delegated to the national government or prohibited to the states

1. The Preamble:

- Preamble = The opening statement or introduction that outlines the Founding Fathers' intentions & goals.

Results:

- “We the People” = Shows that government gets their authority from the people.




We the People of the United States

 Everyone in the United States of America




in order to form a more perfect Union

 We should work
together to be a
unified Nation



establish justice


 **Laws should be applied fairly to every American**



The Supreme Court Building

insure domestic tranquility



 We should have
peace and order in the
United States




provide for the
common defense

 Every country has the right to protect its citizens against foreign attack

promote the general welfare



 The country has the responsibility to promote the well-being of the citizens

and secure the blessings
of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

 The people of the
United states will
remain free



do ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States of America

 We publish the
Constitution of the
United States of America
for everyone



➤ The Preamble defined 6 goals;

1. To Form a More Perfect Union = Unify the states.
2. To Establish Justice = Create a uniform system to settle legal disputes.
3. To Insure Domestic Tranquility = Insure peace and order at home.
4. To Provide for the Common Defense = Protect citizens against a foreign attack.
5. To Promote the General Welfare = Promote the well-being of all citizens.
6. To Secure the Blessings of Liberty = Make sure citizens have freedom.

PREAMBLE

We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

2. The Articles:

- The seven sections of the Constitution that establish the framework of the government.

I. Article I (1): Legislative Branch (Congress)

- Congress makes the nation's laws.
- Congress is made up of two houses called a bicameral legislature. House of Representatives & Senate

CONSTITUTION



The U.S. Capitol



The White House



The Supreme Court

LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

JUDICIAL

CONGRESS



PRESIDENT



VICE PRESIDENT



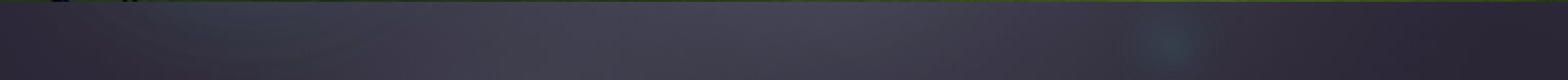
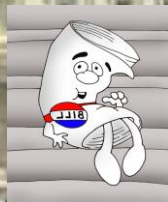
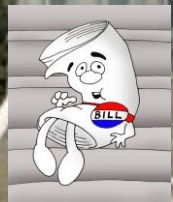
SUPREME COURT



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



SENATE



a. Facts about the House & Senate:

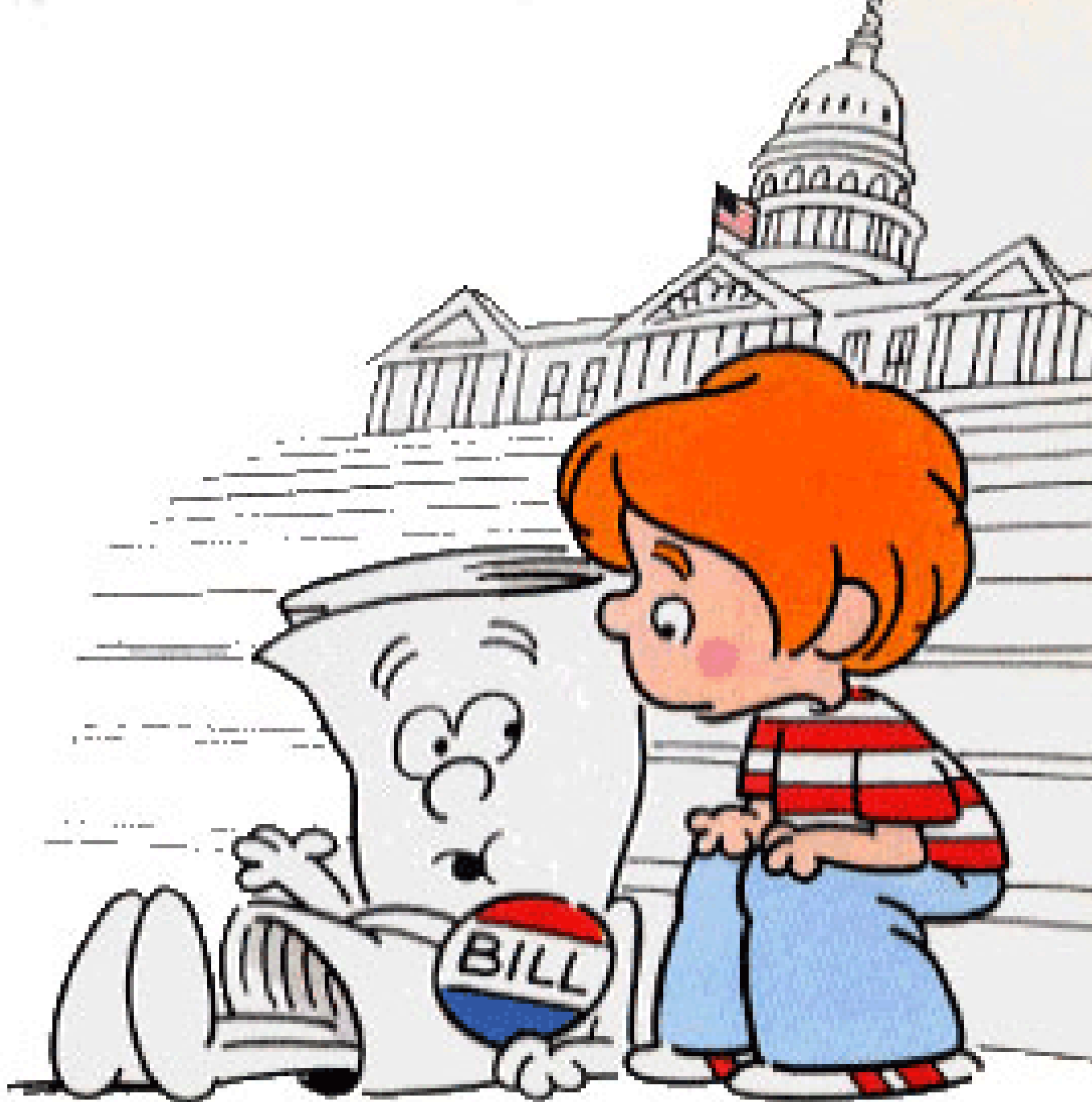
Office	Number	Term	Selection	Requirements
Representative 435 total	At least 1 per state based on population	2 years	Elected by voters (commoners) of congressional district	Age 25 or over Citizen for 7 years Resident of state in which elected
Senator 100 total	2 per state	6 years	Original Constitution – elected by state legislature Amendment 17 – elected by voters (commoners)	Age 30 or over Citizen for 9 years Resident of state in which elected

b. Powers of the House & Senate:

1. Make the Nation's Laws:

Bill = A proposed law.

- A bill is proposed by Congress or the President.
- A bill must be passed by a majority vote (one more than half) in both the House and Senate.
- If a bill passes through Congress, it must be signed by the President to become a law.



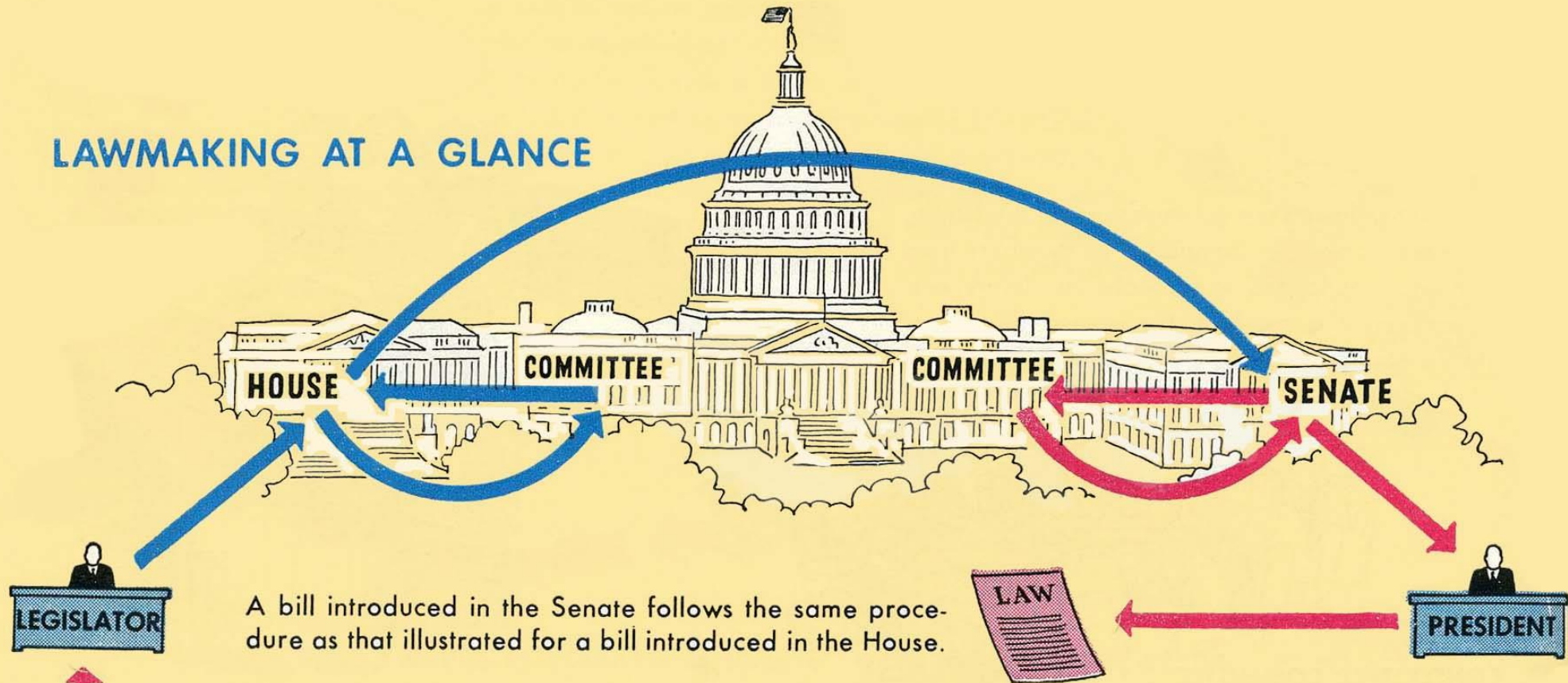
▶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=7&v=FFroMQIKiaq

Results:

- Today, more than 10,000 new bills are introduced each year.
- Committees were formed to examine & study bills to provide summaries, presentations, and insight.

Why? It is impossible for every Senator, Congressman, or Congresswoman to read every part of every bill.

LAWMAKING AT A GLANCE



A bill introduced in the Senate follows the same procedure as that illustrated for a bill introduced in the House.

H.R. 808

To establish a Department of
Peace

- 1. Bill is Drafted:** Members of Congress, the Executive Branch, and even outside groups can draft (write or draw up) bills.
- 2. Introduced in House:** Representative introduces the bill in the House. Only members can introduce bills.
- 3. Sent to Committee:** The Speaker of the House sends the bill to a committee.
- 4. Committee Action:** Most bills die here. The committee may pigeonhole, table, amend, or vote on the bill. If bill passes, it goes to Rules Committee.
- 5. Rules Committee:** It decides the rules for debate, and when the bill will come up for debate.
- 6. Floor Action:** House debates the bill, and may add amendments. If a majority votes in favor of the bill, it goes to the Senate.
- 7. Introduced in Senate:** A Senator introduces the bill, which is sent to a committee.

8. Committee Action: Same procedure as in the House. If the committee majority votes for the bill, it goes to the whole Senate.

9. Bill Called Up: Majority floor leader decides when the whole Senate will consider the bill.

10. Floor Action: The Bill is debated, and amendments may be added. If a majority votes in favor of the bill, it is returned to the House.

11. Conference Committee: If the House rejects any of the changes, the bill goes to a conference committee of members from both houses. It works out a compromise.

12. Vote on Compromise: Both houses must approve changes made by the conference committee. If approved, the bill goes to the president.

13. Presidential Action: The president may sign (approve) the bill or veto (reject) it. If approved, it becomes law.

14. Vote to Override: If the president vetoes the bill, it can still become law if two thirds of both houses vote to override the veto.

2. The Elastic Clause:

- Congress can make all laws “necessary and proper” to carry out the duties of the federal government.
- Interpreted as “stretching” the power of the national government beyond what is written in the Constitution.



WANTED

INFORMATION AS TO THE
WHEREABOUTS OF



CHAS. A. LINDBERGH, JR.

OF HOPEWELL, N. J.

SON OF COL. CHAS. A. LINDBERGH

World-Famous Aviator

This child was kidnaped from his home
in Hopewell, N. J., between 8 and 10 p. m.
on Tuesday, March 1, 1932.

DESCRIPTION:

Age, 20 months Hair, blond, curly
Weight, 27 to 30 lbs. Eyes, dark blue
Height, 29 inches Complexion, light
Deep dimple in center of chin
Dressed in one-piece coverall night suit

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

COL. H. N. SCHWARZKOPF, TRENTON, N. J., or
COL. CHAS. A. LINDBERGH, HOPEWELL, N. J.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE

COL. H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF

Supt. New Jersey State Police, Trenton, N. J.

March 11, 1932

BABY LINDBERGH OUTRAGE SPURS U. S. KIDNAPING LAW

*But Question of National Police Force Immediately
Rises With Transfer of Crime Cases from Juris-
diction of States.*

3. Other Powers of Congress:

- Levy & collect taxes, borrow money, coin money, establish post offices, fix standard weights & measures, and to declare war.

Example:

Alexander Hamilton

- Congress set up a national bank to combat the U.S. debt.

II. Article II (2): Executive Branch (President)

- Enforces (carries out) the laws passed by Congress and runs the national government.

Results:

- President & Vice President are the nations highest elected officials.
- President & Vice President is the only elected position that represents the entire U.S.

CONSTITUTION



The U.S. Capitol



The White House



The Supreme Court

LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

JUDICIAL

CONGRESS



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



SENATE



PRESIDENT



VICE PRESIDENT



SUPREME COURT



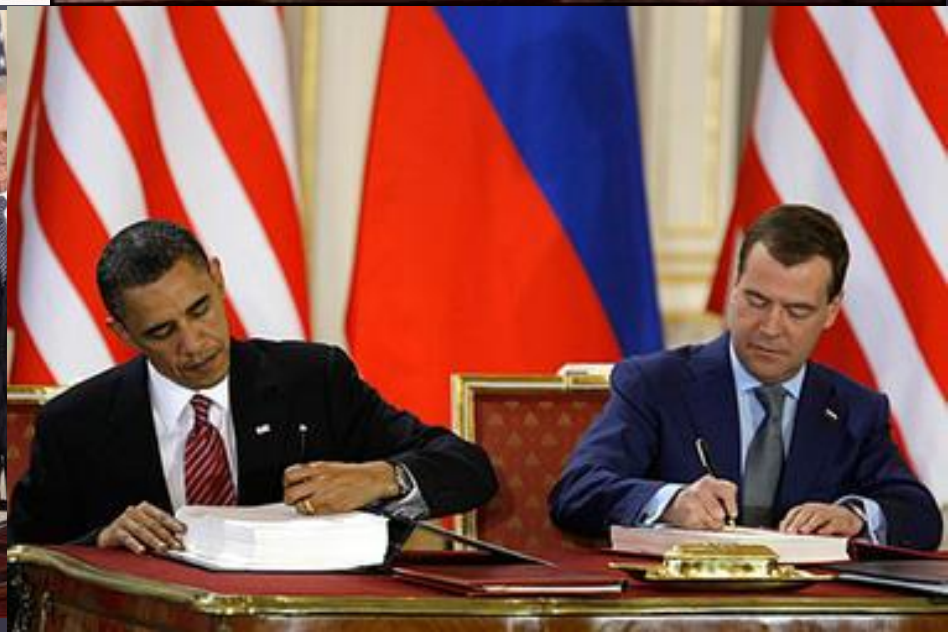
a. Facts about the President & Vice President:

Office	Number	Term	Selection	Requirements
President and Vice President	1	4 years	Elected by electoral college	Age 35 or over Natural-born citizen Resident of United States for over 14 years

b. Powers of the President:

1. Direct America's Foreign Policy:
 - Can make treaties with foreign nations.
2. Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces:
 - Can guide or deploy troops (army), warships (navy), & planes (air force).
 - Only Congress can declare war.
3. Chief Legislature:
 - Can propose laws to Congress.
 - Can veto laws passed by Congress.

Signing Foreign Treaties







c. Electing the President:

1. Electoral College:

- Every state is assigned a number of electoral votes (electors).
- Elector = people appointed by state legislatures to vote for the President.
- A states' number of electors is based on the number of Senators and Representatives it elects to Congress.

Example:

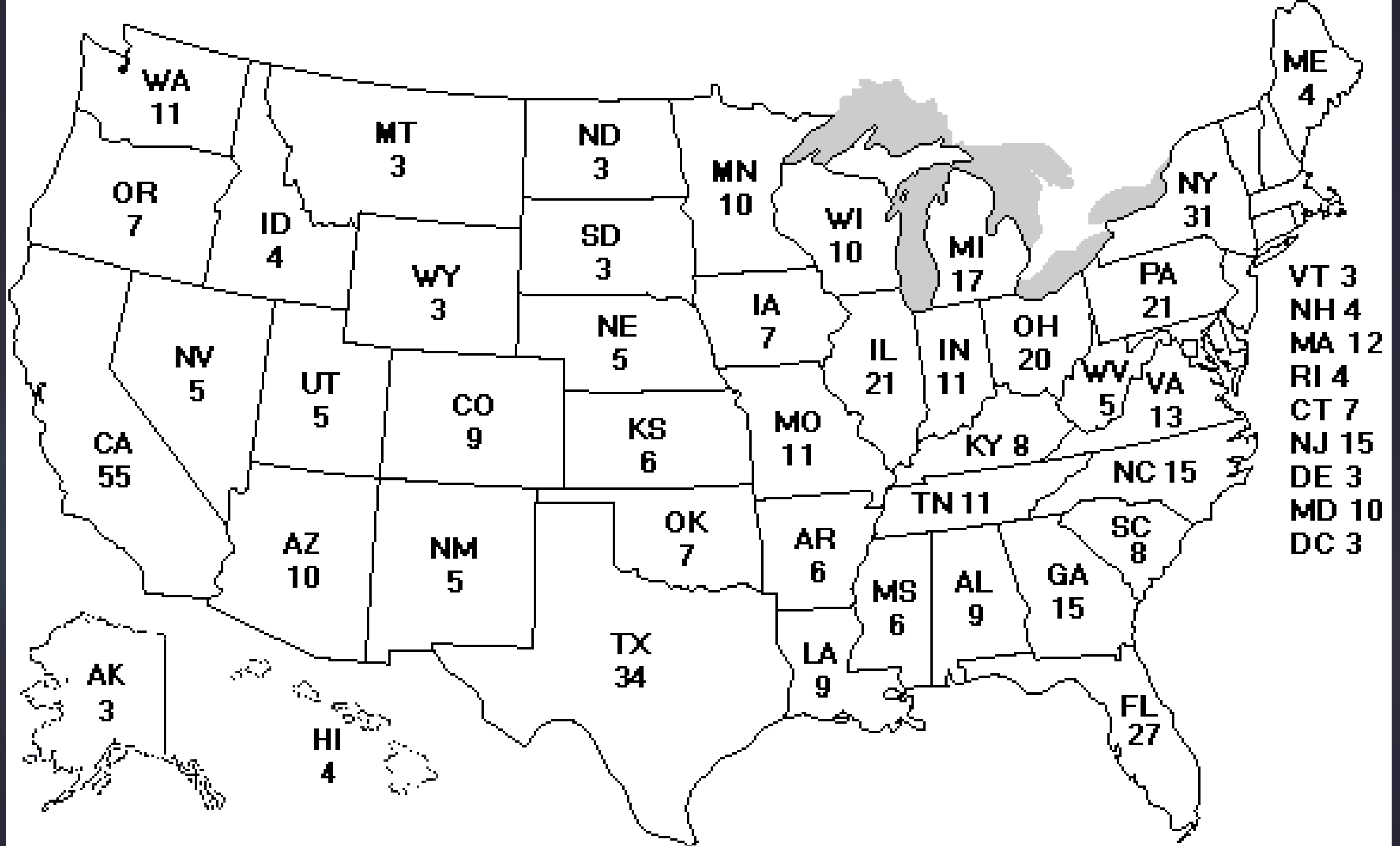
- California has the greatest number of electoral votes:
- 53 Representatives + 2 Senators = 55 electoral votes (electors)

*Electors meet a few weeks after the election and cast their electoral vote.

2. Counting Votes:

- In all but two states, a presidential candidate wins a state's electoral votes by winning the majority (more than half) of the state's popular (people's) vote.

*Maine & Nebraska's electors are not bound to cast their vote for President based on their state's election outcome.



3. To Win the Presidency:

- When a candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes of the states he/she is elected President.

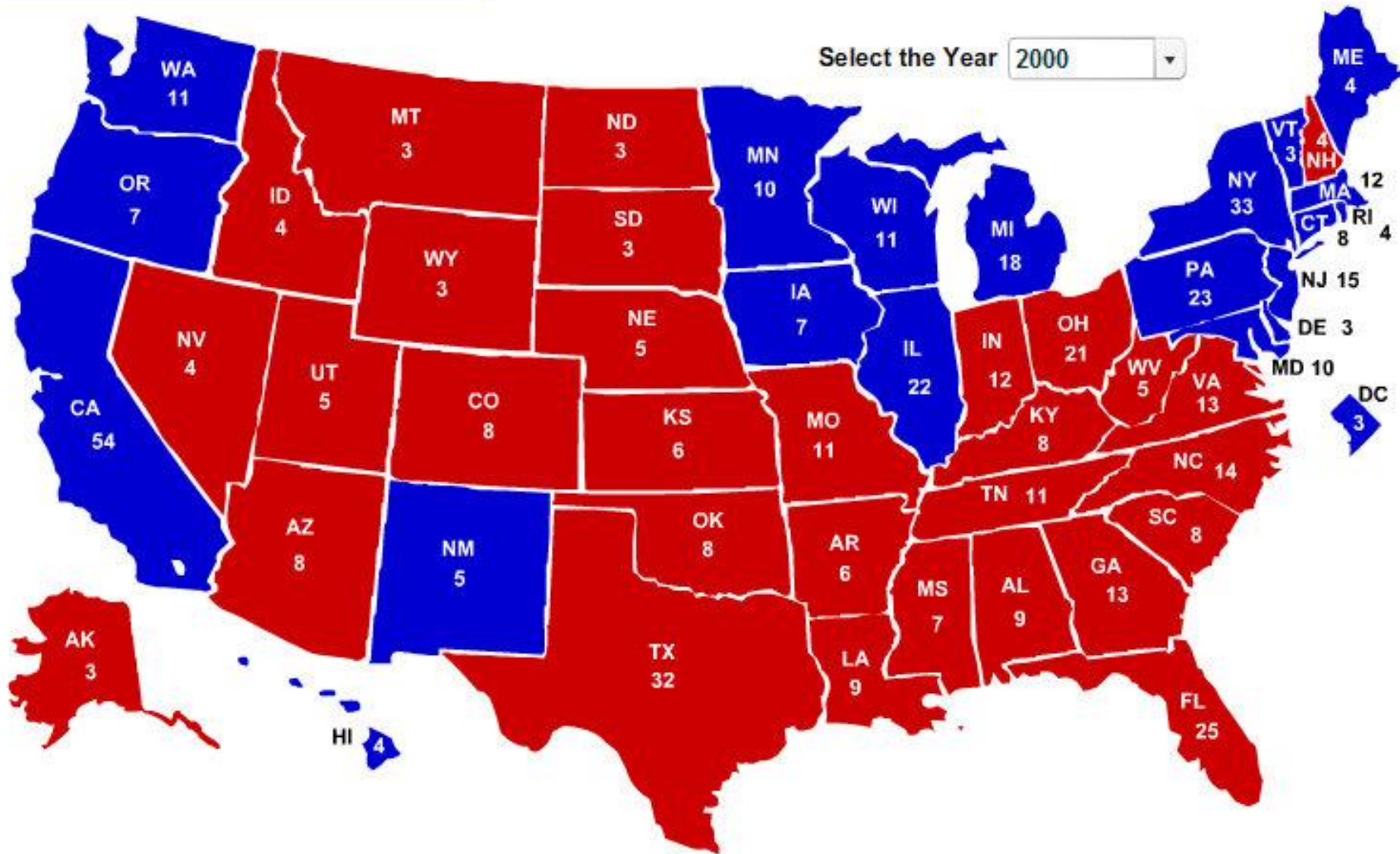
Example:

- 100 Senators + 435 Representatives = 535 electoral votes
- Half of 535 electoral votes = 267.5
- This makes 268 a majority (more than half)

Result:

= When a candidate wins 268 electoral votes on election night he/she wins the Presidency.

*4 times the candidate with the most popular votes lost the electoral vote (1824, 1876, 1888, & 2000)



2000

- George W. Bush (R) ✓
 - Electoral 271
 - Popular 50,456,062
- Albert Gore, Jr. (D)
 - Electoral 266
 - Popular 50,996,582

(R) = Republican
(D) = Democratic



Electoral College Quiz

Compare and Choose a **REWARDS** Credit Card...

[Cash Back](#)

d. Impeaching a President:

- Impeach = To bring accusation against.
- Congress has the power to impeach a President. (checks & balances)
- Impeachment is the trial of the President. Both the legislative & judicial branches play a role.

1. House of Representatives

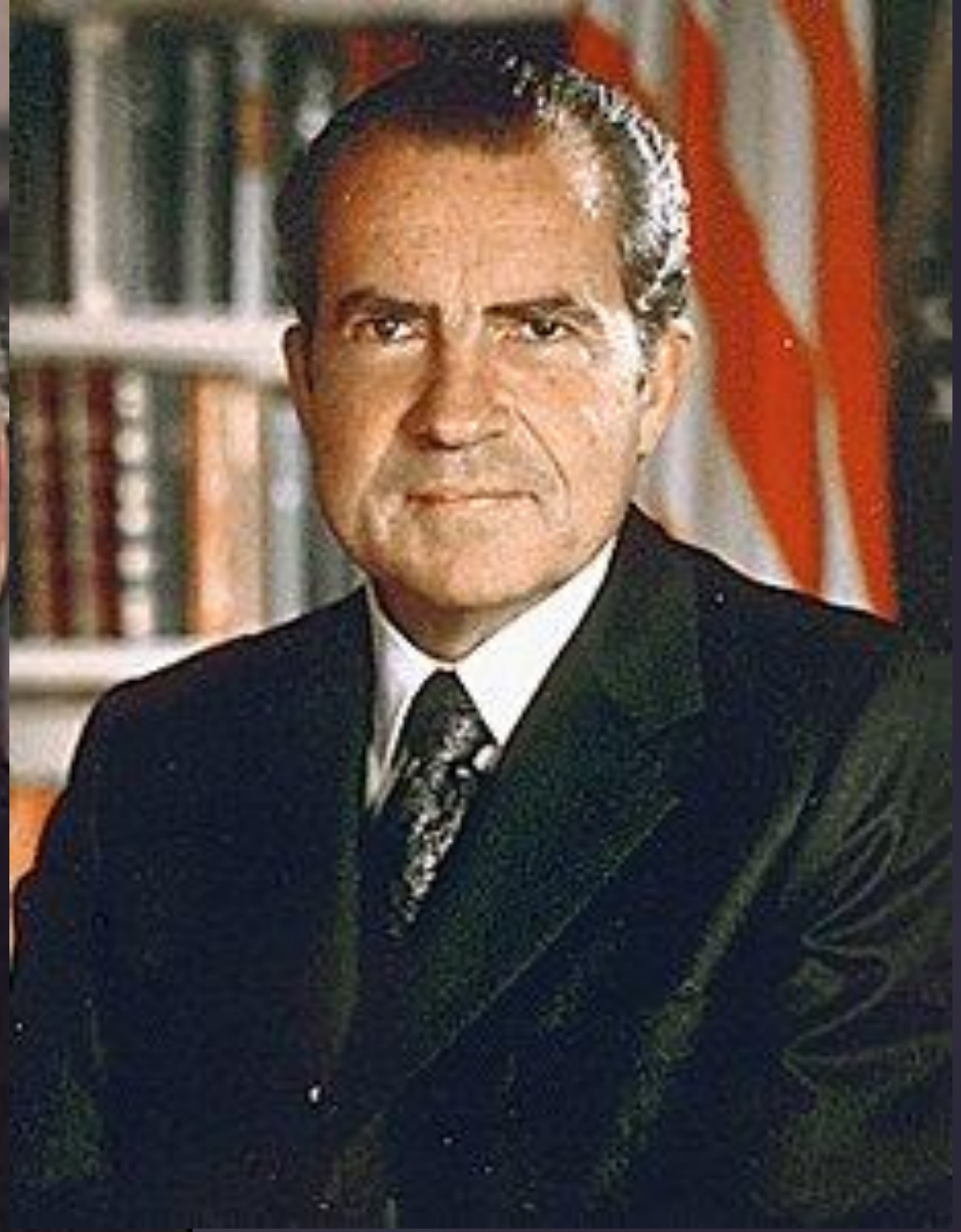
- Impeaches or charges President with a crime.
- Done by a majority vote.

2. Senate

- There is a trial in the Senate and the Senate acts as the jury.
- The chief justice of the Supreme Court is the judge.
- If 2/3 of the Senators vote guilty, the President is removed from office.

Results:

- Only 2 Presidents have been impeached; Andrew Johnson (1868) & Bill Clinton (1998).
- Neither were found guilty by the Senate.



III. Article III (3): Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)

- Includes the Supreme Court and other Federal Courts.
- Interprets (explains laws) passed by Congress, signed by the President and makes sure the law(s) agree with the U.S. Constitution.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sualy8OiKk>

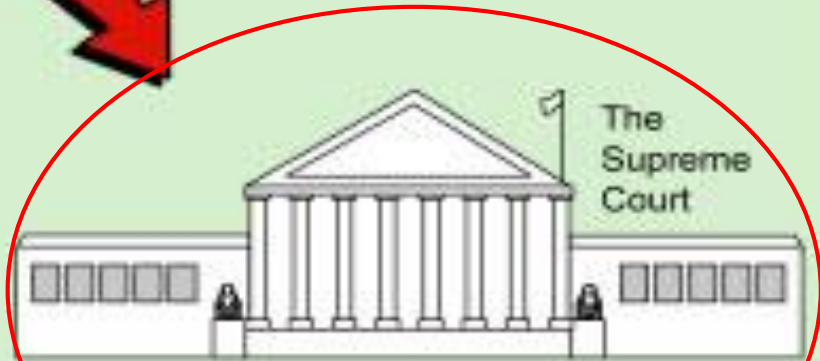
CONSTITUTION



The U.S. Capitol



The White House



The Supreme Court

LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

JUDICIAL

CONGRESS



PRESIDENT



VICE PRESIDENT



SUPREME COURT



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



SENATE



a. Facts about Supreme Court Justices:

Office	Number	Term	Selection	Requirements
Supreme Court Justice	9	Life	Appointed by President Approved by Senate	No requirements in Constitution



**The
Supreme
Court
Justices**



Roberts



Ginsburg



Breyer



Scalia



Thomas



Alito



Kennedy



Sotomayor



Kagan

b. Powers of the Supreme Court:

- Judicial Review
- Gives courts the power to determine whether the laws and actions of the legislative and executive branches agree with the Constitution.

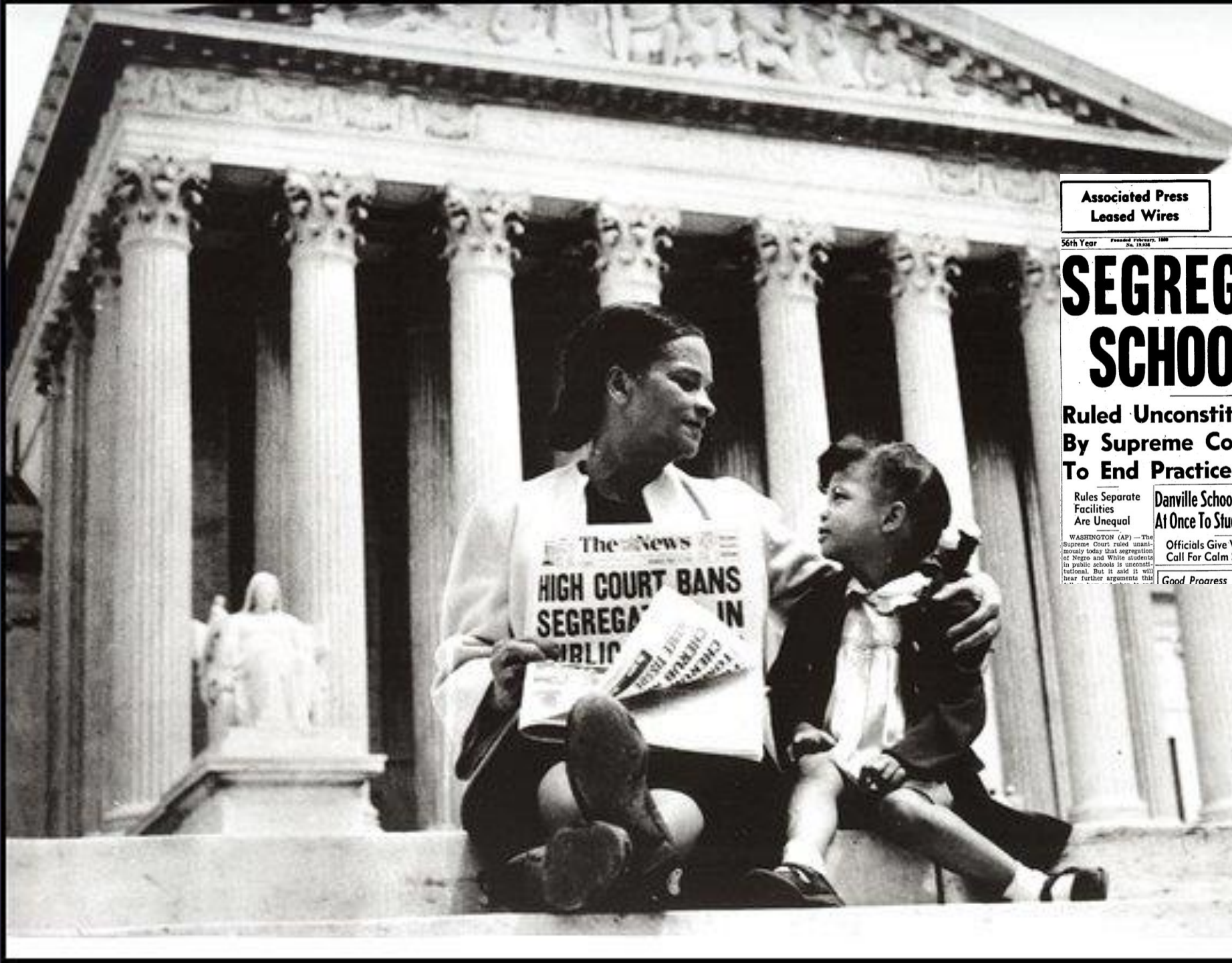
Agree = Constitutional

Don't agree = Unconstitutional

Result:

- If the Supreme Court feels a law is against the Constitution it can declare the law Unconstitutional and stop the law – majority vote (5 to 4)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mWYFwl93uCM>



Associated Press
Leased Wires

The **Bee**

FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS CALL
4500

56th Year Founded February, 1886
No. 13,438

Danville, Va., Monday Afternoon, May 17, 1954

Price: FIVE CENTS

SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENDED BY COURT

Ruled Unconstitutional By Supreme Court; Date To End Practice Not Set.

Rules Separate Facilities Are Unequal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that segregation of Negro and White students in public schools is unconstitutional. But it said it will hear further arguments this

Danville School Board Will Meet At Once To Study Court Decision

Officials Give Views On Matter; Call For Calm Study On All Sides

Robert P. McConnell, chairman of the School Board, on being in-

Good Progress

Firm Entered, Haul Is Made; Boy Wounded

Man Accidentally Shot In The Hand

A breaking and entering and an accidental shooting topped occurrences claiming police attention over the week-end.

Charles E. Place on Riverside Drive was broken into by way of a rear window and a sizeable quantity of cigarettes, cigars, candy and chewing gum taken. The discovery was made during a routine check by Lt. Curtis Fields shortly after last midnight. Parolism J. B. Walton and J. B. Gardner conducted the initial investigation this morning turned the case to the detestive division.

Paroled Slayer Captured After Bizarre Deaths

Held For Four Brutal Killings

MULLEN, Ga. (AP)—Capture of a paroled Georgia convict wanted in connection with four brutal slayings ended three days of terror today and brought signs of relief to this South Georgia community.

Tom Williams, a 45-year-old paroled murderer, was taken on the edge of a swamp east of the city last night. Lt. W. E. McQuinn of the Georgia Bureau of Identification made the capture. He hustled Williams off to his wife's

McCarthy-Army Hearings' Future Thrown In Doubt

Presidential Order Shutting Off Inquiry Denounced By Sen. McCarthy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The future of the McCarthy-Army hearings was thrown in doubt today by a presidential order—denounced by Sen. McCarthy as an "iron curtain"—shutting off inquiry into whether "higher-ups" directed the charges against the senator.



The Senate investigations subcommittee recessed its public hearings at 11:55 a. m. (EDT) to consider in closed session what stand it might take on Eisenhower's order. McCarthy, claiming that "this cover up" made it impossible to get at the truth, declined to say, when asked by

IV. Article IV (4): Relations Among States

- Outlines the relations between the states.

Results:

- States must honor one another's laws and legal decisions.
- Provides the system for admitting new states.

 **\$2,500** 
REWARD!

RANAWAY, from the Subscriber, residing in Mississippi county, Mo., on Monday the 5th inst., my

Negro Man named GEORGE.

Said negro is five feet ten inches high, of dark complexion, he plays well on the Violin and several other instruments. He is a shrewd, smart fellow and of a very affable countenance, and is twenty-five years of age. If said negro is taken and confined in St. Louis Jail, or brought to this county so that I get him, the above reward of \$1,000 will be promptly paid.

JOHN MEANS.

Also, from Radford E. Stanley,

A NEGRO MAN SLAVE, NAMED NOAH,

Full 6 feet high; black complexion; full eyes; free spoken and intelligent; will weigh about 180 pounds; 32 years old; had with him 2 or 3 suits of clothes, white hat, short blue blanket coat, a pair of saddle bags, a pocket compass, and supposed to have \$350 or \$400 with him.

ALSO---A NEGRO MAN NAMED HAMP,

Of dark copper color, big thick lips, about 6 feet high, weighs about 175 pounds, 36 years old, with a scar in the forehead from the kick of a horse; had a lump on one of his wrists and is left-handed. Had with him two suits of clothes, one a casinet or cloth coat and grey pants.

Also, Negro Man Slave named BOB,

Copper color, high cheek bones, 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds; 22 years old, very white teeth and a space between the centre of the upper teeth. Had a blue blanket sack coat with red striped linsey lining. Supposed to have two suits of clothes with him; is a little lame in one ankle.

\$1,000 will be given for George---\$600 for Noah---\$450 for Hamp---\$450 for Bob; if caught in a free State, or a reasonable compensation if caught in a Slave State, if delivered to the Subscribers in Miss. Co., Mo., or confined in Jail in St. Louis, so that we get them Refer to

**JOHN MEANS &
R. E. STANLEY.**

ST. LOUIS, August 23, 1852.

(PLEASE STICK UP.)

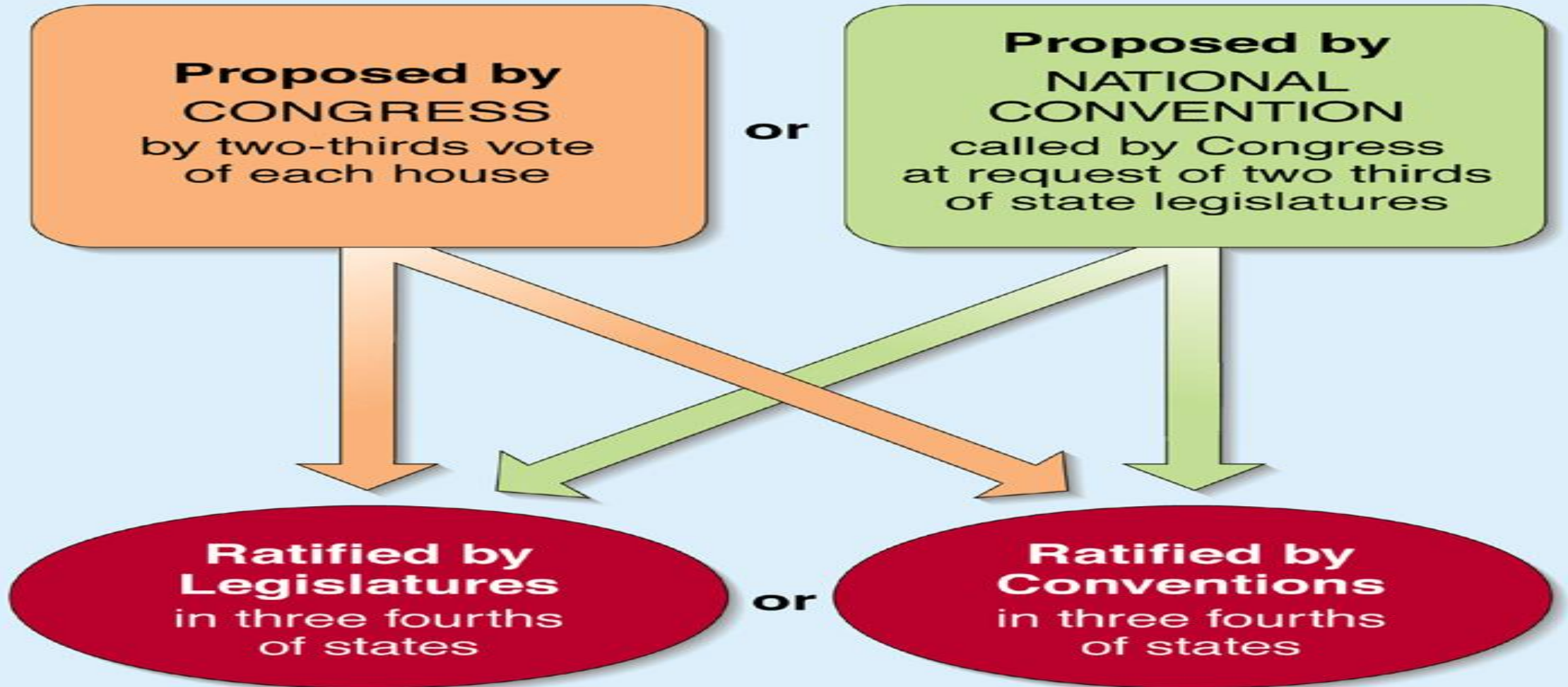
V. . Article V (5): Amending the Constitution

- Provides the process to amend (change) the Constitution.

Results:

- Amending the Constitution is very difficult to do.
- In more than 200 years, only 27 amendments have been added to the Constitution.

The Amendment Process



Amending the Constitution

Proposed

Amendment is proposed by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress.



Ratified

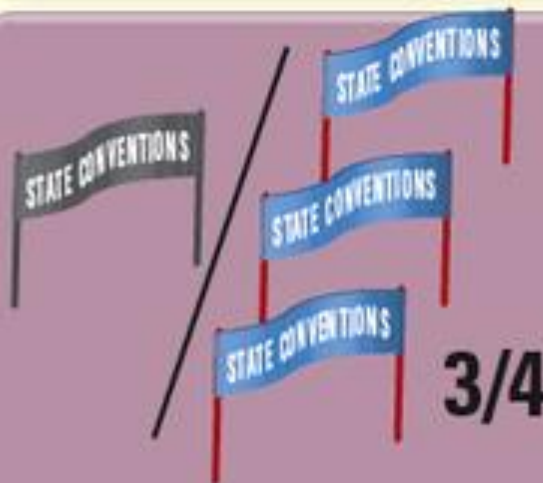
Amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures.



Amendment is proposed by a national convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures.



Amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the state conventions.



VI. Article VI (6): National Supremacy

- The Constitution is the “supreme law of the land.”

Result:

- States may not make laws that violate the Constitution or federal laws.



VII. Article VII (7): Ratification

- 9 of the 13 states had to ratify the Constitution.

*Many delegates believed that the U.S. Constitution needed a Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms. To ensure the Constitution was ratified, it was agreed that a Bill of Rights would be added to the Constitution.

The Ninth *PILLAR* erected !

“The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the States so ratifying the same.” *Art. vi.*

INCIPIENT MAGNI PROCEDERE MENSES.



THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

