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The Great Gatsby
1920s Web Quest

Directions: Below are a list of 1920s topics with questions and websites. Visit each website to find the information that answers each question. Write your answers in the space provided.

- You may work with one partner.
- Each pair will work on one computer.
- Each person will hand in his/her own worksheet.

- Prohibition
 - 18th Amendment
 - http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendments-11-27.html
 - http://www.albany.edu/~wm731882/18th_amendment_final.html
 - Effects of Prohibition
 - http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=441
 - <http://prohibition.osu.edu/>

What exactly did the 18 th Amendment outlaw?
How was prohibition enforced? Explain some of the ways.
How did people still drink during prohibition? Where did they drink, and where did they get their alcohol?

- Popular Entertainment
 - Mass Entertainment (Radio, Sports, Jazz, Film)
 - http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=455
 - Fads

Rights Contained in the 6th Amendment Worksheet

Right	Meaning/Definition	Visual
Speedy Trial		
Public Trial		
Trial by an impartial jury		
Right to confrontation		
Compulsory process		
Right to Counsel		

<p>Third Method</p> <p>An amendment may be proposed by a _____ (called _____) _____ at the request of two-thirds of the _____ (Double 2/3 Voting). It must THEN be _____ by three-fourths of the State legislatures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To this point, Congress has not called such a convention. 	<p>Fourth Method</p> <p>An amendment may be proposed by a _____ and ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the _____.</p> <p>This is how the Constitution itself was adopted.</p>
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- Federalism and Popular Sovereignty**
- The formal amendment is an excellent example of _____ level and _____ in a State by State matter.
 - When the Constitution is amended, that act represents the expression of the _____.
 - States CANNOT require an amendment proposed by Congress _____ by a _____ of the State before it is ratified by the State legislature (Kowale v. Smith in 1920).
 - However, a state legislature can call for an advisory vote by the people before it acts (Kordke v. Schweikman, 1978).

- Proposed Amendments**
- One restriction on the subjects with which a proposed amendment may deal: Article V declares that "no State, without its Consent, shall be _____."
 - _____ amendments have been sent to the States. _____ have been finally ratified.

The First 10 Amendments

Match each Amendment with its description.

Amendment 1	Freedom of Speech and Religion.
Amendment 2	Right to a trial by a jury.
Amendment 3	Freedom from arrest without a warrant.
Amendment 4	Right to possess arms.
Amendment 5	Right to a public and speedy trial.
Amendment 6	Prohibits cruel and unusual punishments.
Amendment 7	Quartering of soldiers prohibited during peacetime.
Amendment 8	Assures recognition of rights that people may have but not listed here.
Amendment 9	Provides that the powers that are not given to the United States are reserved to the states or to the people.
Amendment 10	Prohibits punishments without legal procedures.

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What is the difference between the us amendment process and the florida amendment process. The amendment process worksheet answers. Amendment process worksheet pdf. Amendment process worksheet answer key. The 14th amendment and due process worksheet answers. Constitutional amendment process worksheet. How long does the h1b amendment process take.

In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Since its final ratification in 1788, the U.S. Constitution has been changed countless times by means other than the traditional and lengthy amendment process spelled out in Article V of the Constitution itself. In fact, there are five totally legal "other" ways the Constitution can be changed. Universally acclaimed for how much it accomplishes in so few words, the U.S. Constitution is also often criticized as being too brief—even "skeletal"—in nature. In fact, the Constitution's framers knew the document could not and should not try to address every situation that the future might hold. Clearly, they wanted to ensure that the document allowed for flexibility in both its interpretation and future application. As a result, many changes have been made to the Constitution over the years without changing a word in it. Among the more than 11,000 proposed amendments formally introduced in Congress that have not become part of the Constitution are an amendment to permit students to pray in school; an amendment to guarantee women equal rights; an amendment to prohibit abortion; an amendment to define marriage; and an amendment to make the District of Columbia a state. Since the ratification of the Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to the Constitution—in 1791, Congress has passed an additional twenty-three amendments, of which the states have ratified only seventeen. Such statistics indicate the magnitude of difficulty in amending the U.S. Constitution via the traditional methods. The few amendments that have been adopted through the traditional method have come about because of a widely recognized problem or a sustained campaign for reform. For example, after the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote in 1920, Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the leaders of the woman suffrage movement, reflected that "To get the word 'male' in effect out of the Constitution cost the women of the country fifty-two years of ceaseless campaign." Given the difficulty of amending the Constitution, therefore, it is not surprising that change has more often occurred through ways other than the formal amendment process. The important process of changing the Constitution by means other than the formal amendment process has historically taken place and will continue to take place in five basic ways: The framers clearly intended that Congress—through the legislative process—add meat to the skeletal bones of the Constitution as required by the many unforeseen future events they knew were to come. While Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution grants Congress 27 specific powers under which it is authorized to pass laws, Congress has and will continue to exercise its "implied powers" granted to it by Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution to pass laws it considers "necessary and proper" to best serve the people. Consider, for example, how Congress has fleshed out the entire lower federal court system from the skeletal framework created by the Constitution. In Article III, Section 1, the Constitution provides only for "one Supreme Court and ... such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain or establish." The "from time to time" began less than a year after ratification when Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1789 establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system and creating the position of attorney general. All other federal courts, including courts of appeals and bankruptcy courts, have been created by subsequent acts of Congress. Similarly, the only top-level government offices created by Article II of the Constitution are the offices of the President and Vice President of the United States. All of the rest of the many other departments, agencies, and offices of the now-massive executive branch of government have been created by acts of Congress, rather than by amending the Constitution. Congress itself has expanded the Constitution in the ways it has used the "enumerated" powers granted to it in Article I, Section 8. For example, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 grants Congress the power to regulate commerce between the states—"interstate commerce." But what exactly is interstate commerce and what exactly does this clause give Congress the power to regulate? Over the years, Congress has passed hundreds of seemingly unrelated laws citing its power to regulate interstate commerce. For example, since 1927, Congress has virtually amended the Second Amendment by passing gun control laws based on its power to regulate interstate commerce. Over the years, the actions of various presidents of the United States have essentially modified the Constitution. For example, while the Constitution specifically gives Congress the power to declare war, it also deems the president to be the "Commander in Chief" of all U.S. armed forces. Acting under that title, several presidents have sent American troops into combat without an official declaration of war enacted by Congress. While flexing the commander in chief title in this way is often controversial, presidents have used it to send U.S. troops into combat on hundreds of occasions. In such cases, Congress will sometimes pass declarations of war resolution as a show of support for the president's action and the troops who have already been deployed to battle. Similarly, while Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution gives presidents the power—with a supermajority approval of the Senate—to negotiate and execute treaties with other countries, the treaty-making process is lengthy and the consent of the Senate always in doubt. As a result, presidents often unilaterally negotiate "executive agreements" with foreign governments accomplishing many of the same things accomplished by treaties. Under international law, executive agreements are just as legally binding on all of the nations involved. In deciding many cases that come before them, the federal courts, most notably the Supreme Court, are required to interpret and apply the Constitution. The purest example of this may be in the 1803 Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison*. In this early landmark case, the Supreme Court first established the principle that the federal courts could declare an act of Congress null and void if it finds that law to be inconsistent with the Constitution. In his historic majority opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*, Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, "... it is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." Ever since *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court has stood as the final decider of the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress. In fact, President Woodrow Wilson once called the Supreme Court a "constitutional convention in continuous session." Despite the fact that the Constitution makes no mention of political parties, they have clearly forced constitutional changes over the years. For example, neither the Constitution nor federal law provides for a method of nominating presidential candidates. The entire primary and convention process of nomination has been created and often amended by the leaders of the major political parties. While not required by or even suggested in the Constitution, both chambers of Congress are organized and conduct the legislative process based on party representation and majority power. In addition, presidents often fill high-level appointed government positions based on political party affiliation. The framers of the Constitution intended the electoral college system of actually electing the president and vice president to be little more than a procedural "rubber stamp" for certifying the results of each state's popular vote in presidential elections. However, by creating state-specific rules for selecting their electoral college electors and dictating how they might vote, the political parties have at least modified the electoral college system over the years. History is full of examples of how custom and tradition have expanded the Constitution. For example, the existence, form, and purpose of the vitally important president's cabinet itself is a product of custom rather than the Constitution. On all eight occasions when a president has died in office, the vice president has followed the path of presidential succession to be sworn into the office. The most recent example happened in 1963 when Vice President Lyndon Johnson replaced the recently assassinated President John F. Kennedy. However, until the ratification of the 25th Amendment in 1967—four years later—the Constitution provided that only the duties, rather than the actual title as president, should be transferred to the vice president. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. This handout explains the process for passing amendments, as outlined in the Constitution, as well as the larger forces that push Congress and voters to support or oppose Constitutional change. Download and Save: AmendmentWorksheet.pdf Source | American Social History Project/Center for Media and Learning, 2010.Item Type | Worksheet SAUL LOEB/Getty ImagesFollowing yesterday's siege of the Capitol by a pro-Trump mob, several politicians have called on Vice President Mike Pence to invoke the 25th amendment to remove President Donald Trump from office. "What happened at the U.S. Capitol yesterday was an insurrection against the United States, incited by the president," Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer said in a statement on Thursday. "This president should not hold office one day longer." View full post on Twitter "The quickest and most effective way—it can be done today—to remove this president from office would be for the vice president to immediately invoke the 25th amendment," Schumer continued. "If the vice president and the cabinet refuse to stand up, Congress should reconvene to impeach the president." Since Schumer's statement, a number of other politicians, including Republican Representative Adam Kinzinger, have also called for the 25th amendment to be invoked. View full post on Twitter Here is an additional statement from Senator Sherrod Brown. View full post on Twitter More politicians joined the chorus throughout the afternoon. What is the 25th Amendment? The 25th amendment is a relatively new addition to the constitution. It was approved by Congress on July 6, 1965; ratified by the states on February 10, 1967; and President Lyndon Johnson certified the amendment on February 23, 1967. As the Legal Information Institute at Cornell University summarizes: "The Twenty-fifth Amendment was an effort to resolve some of the continuing issues revolving about the office of the President; that is, what happens upon the death, removal, or resignation of the President and what is the course to follow if for some reason the President becomes disabled to such a degree that he cannot fulfill his responsibilities." The amendment itself has four separate parts, and the text can be read in full here, but today's call for action would focus on the fourth section, which deals with what happens when President is deemed unfit to fulfill his role, but refuses to leave the office voluntarily. The politicians speaking out today feel Trump's role in inciting the mob at the Capitol deems him unfit for office. The section reads: Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office. According to Brian C. Kalt and David Pozen, professors of law at Michigan State University and Columbia Law School, respectively, "Section 4 addresses the dramatic case of a President who may be unable to fulfill his constitutional role but who cannot or will not step aside. It provides both a decision-maker and a procedure. The initial deciding group is the Vice President and a majority of either the Cabinet or some other body that Congress may designate (though Congress has never done so). If this group declares a President 'unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office,' the Vice President immediately becomes Acting President." There is then an opportunity for the President to resume his powers if he "pronounces himself able" and the deciding group agrees. If they do not agree, the decision then goes to Congress. "The voting rule in these contested cases favors the President; the Vice President continues acting as President only if two-thirds majorities of both chambers agree that the President is unable to serve," explain Kalt and Pozen in this interpretation, published by the National Constitution Center. Schumer and the other politicians are calling on Mike Pence to invoke the amendment today because the Vice President plays a key role in the process. The 25th Amendment has been invoked in the past—but not section four. The 25th amendment has been invoked several times in the 20th century, following presidential and vice presidential vacancies. For example, in 1974, when Richard Nixon resigned as president, Gerald Ford succeeded him, a process codified in the first section of the amendment. He then invoked the second section of the 25th amendment to appoint Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President. The third section of the 25th amendment has also been invoked in modern times. As Kalt and Pozen explain, "Section 3 allows the President to transfer authority temporarily, by submitting a written declaration that he is 'unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office.'" It is primarily invoked when presidents undergo planned surgeries. For example, President George W. Bush invoked section three on two separate occasions to temporarily transfer power to Vice President Dick Cheney ahead of planned colonoscopies. Caroline Halleman Digital Director As the digital director for Town & Country, Caroline Halleman covers culture, entertainment, and a range of other subjects

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