

## ANSWERS TO 2016 CONSTITUTION DAY QUESTIONS:

1. The United States Constitution
2. Philadelphia
3. George Washington
4. Benjamin Franklin – 81 years of age
5. 1787
6. James Madison
7. Nine states
8. Delaware
9. “We the people”
10. Three:
11. Executive branch
12. Legislative branch
13. Judicial branch
14. Two years
15. Six years
16. Veto power
17. No -- the candidate elected as President must receive the greatest number of votes from the Electoral College
18. Congress
19. By an amendment adopted by either of the following procedures: (i) proposed by a vote of two-thirds of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, or (ii) proposed by a Convention called by a vote of two-thirds of all States, *and*, as to both procedures, followed by ratification by three-fourths of all States through respective legislatures or State conventions.
20. The Bill Of Rights
21. First Amendment
22. Fifth Amendment
23. Eighth Amendment
24. Second Amendment
25. Sixth Amendment
26. Fourth Amendment
27. Thirteenth Amendment
28. Nineteenth Amendment, adopted in 1920
29. Sixteenth Amendment, adopted in 1916
30. George Washington
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was elected four times, and died early in his fourth term
32. The Speaker Of The House
33. The Vice-President
34. 100 as there are two for each State and there are 50 States
35. 435
36. New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

37. 538, as the number is the total of the number of U.S. Senators (100) members of the House of Representatives (435), and the District of Columbia (3)
38. Richard Nixon
39. Andrew Johnson and William J. Clinton
40. Nine
41. Thurgood Marshall in 1967
42. Roger B. Taney in 1836
43. Louis Brandeis in 1916
44. Sandra Day O'Connor in 1981
45. Sonia Sotomayor in 2009
46. Clarence Thomas
47. Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Sonia Sotomayor, and Elena Kagen
48. John Roberts
49. Byron "Whizzer" White
50. Yes, as the Constitution sets no qualifications for that position
51. The appointment is for the life of the appointee.
52. Good behavior.
53. The power of judicial review to determine whether Congressional Acts are consistent with the Constitution.
54. That schools segregated on the basis of race are unconstitutional, thereby rejecting an earlier decision that had accepted as constitutional the "separate but equal" doctrine.
55. The right to be advised of basic rights of any person taken in to custody in connection with a criminal charge, including the right to remain silent, have the advice of counsel.
56. No; the Supreme Court held in *Texas v. Johnson* (1989) that burning the flag is a means of communicating one's opinion, and therefore is constitutionally-protected speech under the First Amendment.
57. The right to have the assistance of counsel.
58. All total prohibitions of abortions.
59. It struck down the statute on the ground that the First Amendment protected that speech.
60. Yes, by a 5-4 vote, in *Kelo v. City of New London* (2005), the Court allowed the use of the doctrine of eminent domain, despite the fact that new owner of the property was not the city itself.