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## Constitution india all amendments pdf

On March 4, 1789, the first group of United States senators reported for service in the new United States Congress. For the next 124 years, while many new senators would go and leave, not a single one of them would have been elected by the American people. From 1789 to 1913, when the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, all U.S. senators were elected by state legislatures. The 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides for the election of senators by voters in the states they must represent, rather than by state legislatures, and establishes the method for filling vacancies in the Senado. La 17th Amendment was proposed in 1912 and ratified on April 8, 1913. Senators were first elected by the people in Maryland in 1913, and nationally in the November 3, 1914 general election. The 17th Amendment states that senators should be elected directly by voters in the states they must represent, rather than by state legislatures. It also provides a method for filling vacancies in the Senate. The amendment was proposed by the 62nd Congress in 1912 and approved in 1913 after being ratified by the legislatures of three-quarters of the then 48 states. Senators were first elected by voters in special elections in Maryland in 1913 and Alabama in 1914, then nationally in the 1914 general election. With people's right to elect some of the most powerful officials in the U.S. federal government, apparently such an integral part of American democracy, why did it take to grant that right? The framers of the Constitution, convinced that senators should not be popularly elected, developed Article I, section 3 of the Constitution to indicate: The United States Senate will be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the Constitution legislature for six years; and every senator will have a vote. The framers considered that allowing state legislatures to elect senators would ensure their loyalty to the federal government, thus increasing the chances of ratification of the Constitution. In addition, the framers felt that senators elected by their state legislatures would be better able to concentrate on the legislative process without having to deal with public pressure. While the first step in amending the Constitution to provide for the election of senators by popular vote was introduced to the House of Representatives in 1826, the idea failed to gain traction until the late 1850s, when several state legislatures began to stall over the election of senators, resulting in long unfilled vacancies in the Senate. As Congress struggled to pass legislation transcendental issues such as slavery, state rights, and threats of state secession, Senate vacancies became a critical issue. However, the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, along with the long period of postwar reconstruction, would further delay action in the popular election of senators. During reconstruction, the of the passage of legislation needed to bring the nation together still ideologically divided was further complicated by Senate vacancies. A law passed by Congress in 1866 regulating how and when senators were elected in each state helped, but stagnation and delays continued in several state legislatures. In an extreme example, Delaware did not send a senator to Congress for four years from 1899 to 1903. Constitutional amendments to elect senators by popular vote were introduced into the House of Representatives during each session from 1893 to 1902. The Senate, however, fearing that change would diminish its political influence, rejected them all. Broad public support for change came in 1892, when the newly formed Populist Party made direct election of senators a key part of its platform. With that, some states took matters into their own hands. In 1907, Oregon became the first state to select its senators by direct election. Nebraska soon followed suit, and in 1911, more than 25 states were selecting their senators through direct popular elections. When the Senate continued to resist growing public demand for the direct election of senators, several states invoked a rarely used constitutional strategy. In accordance with article V of the Constitution, Congress is obliged to convene a constitutional convention in order to amend the Constitution whenever two-thirds of states so require. As the number of States requesting to invoke Article V approached the two-thirds mark, Congress decided to act. In 1911, one of the popular senators, Senator Joseph Bristow of Kansas, offered a resolution proposing the 17th Amendment. Despite significant opposition, the Senate recently passed Senator Bristow's resolution, largely on the votes of senators who had recently been popularly elected. After a long, often hot debate, the House finally approved the amendment and sent it to States for ratification in the spring of 1912. On May 22, 1912, Massachusetts became the first state to ratify the 17th Amendment. Connecticut's approval on April 8, 1913, gave the 17th Amendment the required three-quarter majority. With 36 of the 48 states that have ratified the 17th Amendment, it was certified by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan on May 31, 1913, as part of the Constitution. In total, 41 states finally ratified the 17th Amendment. The state of Utah rejected the amendment, while the states of Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia took no action. Section 1 of the 17th Amendment reaffirms and amends the first paragraph of Article I, section 3 of the Constitution foresee the direct popular election of U.S. senators by replacing the phrase chosen by the Legislature from the U.S. senators by elected by their people. Section 2 altered the way vacant Senate seats should be filled. Pursuant to Article I, section 3, seats of senators who left office before the end of their terms of office had to be replaced state legislatures. The 17th Amendment gives state legislatures the right to allow the state governor to appoint a temporary replacement to serve until a special public election can be held. In practice, when a Senate seat becomes vacant near the national general election, governors often choose not to call a special election. Section 3 of the 17th Amendment simply clarified that the amendment did not apply to senators elected before it became a valid part of the Constitution. Section 1. The United States Senate shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by their people, for six years; and every senator will have a vote. Voters in each state will have the necessary requirements for voters in the largest branch of state legislatures. Section 2. Where vacancies occur in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of each State shall issue the notices of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as indicated by the legislature. Section 3. This amendment shall not be construed in a manner that affects the election or mandate of any Senator elected before it is valid as part of the Constitution. Picture: Referring to hsw The Constitution of the United States is a document with a story, and most of us learn all about it at school – well, maybe not all about it. 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