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Powers & Functions of The US President

Head of National Administration

The us president is Chief Executive his duty to see that the laws and the treaties are enforced throughout country. The us president is a both head of government and head of state of a United States of America. and Commander-in-Chief of a armed forces.

Appointments

the us president has power to make all the appointments. thats appointments are to be approved by the Senate. a Senate does not interfere in the

appointments of a Secretaries, Ambassadors, and other diplomats. But the appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court must be look over thoroughly by the Senate In the appointments of federal officers in various states of the U.S.A.

Dictator in Foreign Relations

The us President has control to foreign relations, which he conducts with the accommodation of a Secretary of the state. The us President appoints all Ambassadors and other Diplomats. The us President negotiates convention with a foreign powers. But such convention should be ratified by a $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority of a Senate. The us president receives Ambassadors and ministers from the abroad. In fact, he is the Chief Spokesman of the us. in international affairs and is directly responsible for the foreign policy of a all country and its results. He has the sole power to acknowledge or refuse to recognize new state.

Constitutional Powers of the President

the executive power shall be vested in a president of a united state of America he shall hold his office during the term of four years

the president must be a commander in chief of a army , navy of the us.

The president have power t to fill the vacancies that many happen during the recess of the senate,

THE UNITED STATES BILL OF RIGHTS: FIRST 10 AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several

States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Second Amendment

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Third Amendment

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Fourth Amendment

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Fifth Amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Sixth Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Seventh Amendment

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

Eighth Amendment

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Ninth Amendment

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Tenth Amendment

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

After appointing of a committee to write down the Declaration of Independence, the Second Continental Congress one more committee to the write down the Articles of Confederation. The members have work from June 1776 until November 1777. when they sent a draft to the states for approved. On the December 16, 1777, the first state to approve the Articles of Confederation.

More of a agreement or a firm association of friendship a constitution of the Articles of Confederation in no way

contravene upon the independence of the original 13 states. Each state held its sovereignty, independence, and freedom, and every power, right, and jurisdiction, which is not by this confederation particularly delegated to the United States." The Congress, the main organization of the new national government, only had the power to declare war, appoint officers, military sign make alliances, appoint foreign ambassadors, and handle relations with the American Indians.

The Articles of CONSORTIUM presented a try to balance of the sovereignty of the states with an useful national government. Under the Articles, the states not Congress had a power to tax. Congress could move up money only by asked the states for funds, some money borrowing from foreign governments, and selling lands. Congress could not plan military or regulate trade. There was no provision for chief executive or a national courts.

The Articles was not establish a fully partisan government. Power was strong in a single assembly, rather than being divided, as in a state governments into separate houses and branches. Further members of the

Confederation Congress were chosen by state governments not by the people.

ARTICLE 1.

The Style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America".

ART. II.

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ART. III.

The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ART. IV.

If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall, upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. V.

For the more convenient management of the general interests of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year

REFERENCE LINK

<https://www.aclu.org/united-states-bill-rights-first-10-amendments-constitution>

