Peer Assessments (https://class.coursera.org/conlaw-001/human_grading/) / Essay 1 (Option 1)
Help (https://class.coursera.org/conlaw-001/help/peergrading?url=https%3A%2F%2Fclass.coursera.org%2Fconlaw-001%2Fhuman_grading%2Fview%2Fcourses%2F970970%2Fassessments%2F2%2FpeerGradingSets)

Submission Phase

1. Do assignment ☑ (/conlaw-001/human_grading/view/courses/970970/assessments/2/submissions)

due in 14hr 47m

Evaluation Phase

2. Evaluate peers **☑** (/conlaw-001/human_grading/view/courses/970970/assessments/2/peerGradingSets)

Results Phase

- Return to list (/conlaw-001/human_grading/view/courses/970970/assessments/2/peerGradingSets/1600)

Congratulations on finishing this assessment. To see your results, come back after the evaluation deadline has passed.

✓ Submitted

Re-submit evaluation

★ Evaluate another student (optional but useful) (/conlaw-001/human_grading/view/courses /970970/assessments/2/peerGradingSets/1600/next)

Submission from: Student 3

Write a 500-750 word essay response, making sure to address ALL parts of the question.

In 1787, the Constitution was the largest-scale instance of a democratic form of self-government in the history of the planet.

- What specific provisions or features of the Constitution best exemplify or demonstrate the embodiment of the value of democracy?
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- How were these features uniquely democratic compared to other forms of government at the time, such as the monarchy and Parliament of England, or under the Articles of Confederation?

During the history of manhood, different civilizations have established different forms of democracy. Tracing back to the ancient Greece the 3 powers where vested in : Legislative (Ecclesia), executive (Bulea) and the judicial power (Helia). However, the course of history changed when the 13 states decided about the ratification of the most democratic constitution ever established, the U.S Constitution. Firstly in the preamble, the dynamic words colored in a democratic viewpoint, "We the People..", presented to the international arena, the "path" that the New World had built toward the "monarchy of democracy". The legislative, actually mentioned, in the Article 1 of the Constitution which reflexes the revolution slogan "No taxation without representation" would lead in a Congress compounded of 2 Houses: The House of Representatives and the Senate. The question is: How will the democratic values be embodied in this structure. Definitely, with The House representing The People and its members be elected every two years as well as with the check & balance effect . The members of the House of the Representatives should be elected considering the population of each state whereas in the Senate each state will be represented by 2 members. Secondly, the President of the United States will have a four year mandate. A "tradition" which routes go back to George Washington, who stepped back to the third election ,giving a very meaningful message to the future "President Generations". He will not be a monarch, but he will have a 4 year term mandate, rather than a 2 year term mandate like the members of the House of the Representatives, that would make possible for him to govern the United States of America. Furthermore, the age that someone can be elected president ,35, the salary of the President which is "fixed" and cannot be changed and the impeachment procedures express clearly the democratic values. The contrast of these high-scale instance democratic views stand sharp distant to the one's developed in the England Monarchy or Parliament . In England during the Stewarts Dynasty , all the powers are vested under one person, the monarch. The people could be arrested because of his orders and they didn't had a chance to appeal for this decision until the Habeas Corpus . Also he had a lifetime mandate which meant that all the Brits had to be governed by him neither he was a "genius" nor he didn't have the ability to govern them. Things changed in 1250 when the British Parliament was established after the Magna Charta Libertatum. It will be compound of two Houses . The Houses of the Commune and the House of Lords. Contrary to the bicameral structure of the Congress in US, in England the House of Lords will have much power than the House of the Communes who is basically "representing" the people. But due to the Petition of Rights, the House of the Communes will now gain much power and eventually the power of the House of Lords will be diminished . All in all , the US Constitution and its Preamble one of the most democratic deeds history has ever known. The organization of the federal state under the Constitution which is compounded only by 7 articles gives an image of a perfectly structured government. England on the other hand, has not a written Constitution in the sense of a formal document but Oliver Cromwell attempted to create a formal constitution "The Instrument of Administration "which didn't last long. These two states have a bicameral legislative, but the main distinctive characteristic of England is the existence of the Queen who sometimes has to decide on various cases brought up to Her.

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Evaluation/feedback on the above work

On-Topic?

Congratulations on finishing this assessment. To see your results, come back after the evaluation deadline has passed.

✓ Submitted Re-submit evaluation

★ Evaluate another student (optional but useful) (/conlaw-001/human grading/view/courses /970970/assessments/2/peerGradingSets/1600/next)

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