

# CONSTITUTION QUESTION AND ANSWERS

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**What are good questions to ask about the Constitution?**

**What was the biggest question to be answered at the Constitutional Convention?** Federal Powers. A central issue at the Convention was whether the federal government or the states would have more power. Many delegates believed that the federal government should be able to overrule state laws, but others feared that a strong federal government would oppress their citizens.

**What are the 7 of these the Constitution is broken down into?** Articles. The seven articles make up the structural constitution, signed on September 17, 1787, and ratified on June 21, 1788.

**Which is the hardest Constitution?** [15] At the other end of the scale, Lutz ranked the United States Constitution as the hardest to amend, harder even than the Japanese Constitution which has not once been amended since its coming into force in 1947.

**What are the 3 main things in the Constitution?** First it creates a national government consisting of a legislative, an executive, and a judicial branch, with a system of checks and balances among the three branches. Second, it divides power between the federal government and the states. And third, it protects various individual liberties of American citizens.

**What are the 5 main ideas of the Constitution?**

**Who actually hand wrote the US Constitution?** Jacob Shallus or Shalus (1750–April 18, 1796) was the engrosser or penman of the original copy of the United States Constitution. The handwritten document that Shallus engrossed is on display in the Rotunda of the Charters of Freedom at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

**Who wrote the US Constitution?** The main authors of the Constitution were James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay. These three men were all delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and they played a leading role in drafting the document.

**Which three very difficult issues confronted the Constitutional Convention?** In May, 55 delegates came to Philadelphia, and the Constitutional Convention began. Debates erupted over representation in Congress, over slavery, and over the new executive branch.

**Is America a democracy or a republic?** While often categorized as a democracy, the United States is more accurately defined as a constitutional federal republic. What does this mean? “Constitutional” refers to the fact that government in the United States is based on a Constitution which is the supreme law of the United States.

**What are the first three words of the Constitution?** Written in 1787, ratified in 1788, and in operation since 1789, the United States Constitution is the world's longest surviving written charter of government. Its first three words – “We The People” – affirm that the government of the United States exists to serve its citizens.

**Can the Constitution be changed?** An amendment may be proposed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, or, if two-thirds of the States request one, by a convention called for that purpose. The amendment must then be ratified by three-fourths of the State legislatures, or three-fourths of conventions called in each State for ratification.

**Which word is never used in the US Constitution?** No words indicating race or color, black or white, occur in the text of the Constitution, and neither do the words “slave” or “slavery.” Circumlocutions are used in the text to avoid the use of any form

of the word “slave”; for example, “person held to service or labor,” and “such persons as any of the States now ...

**What in the Constitution cannot be amended?** It would be a rare person indeed who would accurately respond that the guarantee to each state of equal suffrage in the Senate is the only constitutional provision that is now expressly unamendable under the Constitution's own terms.

**What was the biggest flaw in the Constitution?** The Constitution's biggest flaw was in protecting the institution of slavery. Many constitutional provisions did this. Article 1, Section 9, prohibits Congress from banning the importation of slaves until 1808, and Article 5 prohibited this from being amended.

**What are the 5 important facts about the Constitution?**

**What are some arguments for the Constitution?** Federalists defended the Constitution's strengthened national government, with its greater congressional powers, more powerful executive, and independent judiciary. They argued that the new government supported the principles of separation of powers, checks and balances, and federalism.

**What were some concerns about the Constitution?** The Anti-Federalists fought hard against the Constitution because it created a powerful central government that reminded them of the one they had just overthrown, and it lacked a bill of rights. The ratification campaign was a nail-biter.

**What is an example of a constitutional question?** Another example of a constitutional question might be whether a particular government action violates the rights guaranteed by the constitution. Again, the courts would need to interpret the constitution to determine whether the action is constitutional or not.

**Strategic Review for Southern Africa: Vol. 36, No. 2 – Questions and Answers with Sabelo**

**Question 1: What are the key findings of the Strategic Review for Southern Africa, Vol. 36, No. 2?**

**Sabelo:** The review identifies several key trends and issues facing the region, including:

- The impact of COVID-19 on economies and societies
- The rise of climate change and its implications for agriculture and water security
- The changing geopolitical landscape, particularly the growing influence of China
- The ongoing challenges of conflict and instability

**Question 2: How is the COVID-19 pandemic affecting Southern Africa?**

**Sabelo:** COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on the region, leading to widespread job losses, economic contraction, and increased poverty. The pandemic has also exposed weaknesses in healthcare systems and social protection mechanisms.

**Question 3: What are the potential effects of climate change on Southern Africa?**

**Sabelo:** Climate change is projected to have significant consequences for the region, including:

- Increased temperatures and droughts, which will reduce agricultural productivity
- Rising sea levels, which will threaten coastal communities
- Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones

**Question 4: How is the geopolitical landscape changing in Southern Africa?**

**Sabelo:** The geopolitical landscape is becoming increasingly complex, with the growing influence of China a major factor. China has invested heavily in infrastructure, trade, and energy projects in the region, and its presence is likely to continue to grow.

### **Question 5: What are the challenges and opportunities facing Southern Africa in the coming years?**

**Sabelo:** The region faces numerous challenges, including:

- Economic recovery from COVID-19
- Addressing the impacts of climate change
- Promoting peace and stability
- Improving governance and reducing corruption

However, there are also significant opportunities for Southern Africa, including:

- Leveraging its natural resources and agricultural potential
- Developing renewable energy sources
- Expanding trade and investment
- Building resilient and inclusive societies

### **Soft Power: The Means of Success in World Politics**

In international relations, "soft power" refers to the ability of a nation to influence others through its culture, values, and diplomacy. As argued by renowned political scientist Joseph Nye, soft power is increasingly crucial for achieving political success in the modern world.

#### **Question: What is the essence of soft power?**

**Answer:** Soft power is the ability to influence others through persuasion and attraction rather than coercion or force. It involves promoting a positive image of one's nation through its culture, values, education, and foreign policy.

#### **Question: Why is soft power important in world politics?**

**Answer:** In today's interconnected world, military and economic might alone are not sufficient for ensuring influence and legitimacy. Nations that possess soft power are more likely to build strong alliances, promote their interests effectively, and shape the global agenda.

**Question: How can nations develop soft power?**

**Answer:** Developing soft power requires a long-term commitment to investing in education, culture, and foreign aid. It also involves fostering a sense of national purpose and unity, as well as cultivating a positive international reputation through promoting democracy, human rights, and responsible leadership.

**Question: What are some examples of soft power in practice?**

**Answer:** The United States' Hollywood films, music, and universities have played a significant role in shaping global culture. South Korea's K-pop industry has boosted its soft power and contributed to its economic growth. Canada's reputation for multiculturalism and peacekeeping operations has earned it respect and goodwill around the world.

**Question: How does soft power differ from hard power?**

**Answer:** While soft power relies on persuasion and attraction, hard power is based on military and economic capabilities. Both are essential elements of a nation's overall power, but soft power is becoming increasingly important in an era where global issues require cooperation and consensus.

**What are the 4 cardinal questions of OB-GYN?** Ask the four cardinal questions of every pregnant woman: 1) Do you feel fetal movement? (expect this only after ~20 wks) 2) Are you having vaginal bleeding? 3) Do you have any leaking fluid? 4) Are you having contractions?

**Is obstetrics and gynecology hard?** The most challenging and rewarding aspects of obstetrics and gynecology: The most challenging part of obstetrics is the dichotomy of emotion you see in any given day. You have a lot of happy medicine, but you also have a lot of very tragic medicine and that may occur in back-to-back patients.

**What questions does an OB-GYN ask?**

**Is OB-GYN hard to study?** Obstetrics is said to be one of the most challenging specialties. Requirements to become an obstetrician include completing four to six

years of residency, which is longer than many other specialties.

**What are the 4 P's of obstetrics?** The ability of the fetus to successfully negotiate the pelvis during labor and delivery depends on the complex interactions of four variables: uterine activity, the fetus, the maternal pelvis and maternal well-being. This is also known as the four Ps: power, passage, passenger and psyche.

**What are the 10 investigations done in gynaecology?**

**What is the GPA in ObGyn system?** The gravida/para/abortus (GPA) system, or sometimes just gravida/para (GP), is one such shorthand. For example, the obstetric history of a female who has had two pregnancies (both of which resulted in live births) would be noted as G2P2.

**What is highest degree in gynecology?** The highest degree in gynecology in India is typically a Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Master of Surgery (MS) in obstetrics and gynecology. Who is eligible for PhD in gynecology? Eligibility for PhD in gynecology generally requires a postgraduate degree (MD/MS) in ObGyn.

**What does AMA stand for in OB?** Pregnancy at advanced maternal age (AMA), defined as age 35 years or older, is associated with several adverse pregnancy outcomes including preterm birth, low birth weight, still birth, chromosomal defects, labor complications, and cesarean section [3-7]; therefore, it is considered to be a “high risk” pregnancy.

**Do gyns care if you shave?** Whether you choose to groom your pubic area or not, or if you forgot to shave your legs and your armpits before the appointment, your gynecologist couldn't care less. Their focus is purely on your health and well-being. They won't even notice. 3.

**What to wear to a gynecologist?** 5. Wear Loose, Comfortable Clothing. During an appointment with a gynecologist, you may need to disrobe and put on a hospital gown for them to conduct an examination. Make sure you wear clothes that are easy to remove and put back on without too much effort.

**When should a girl have her first pelvic exam?** Most girls won't get an internal pelvic exam. These are recommended starting at age 21 for healthy women. But a girl who has problems like heavy bleeding, painful periods, or unusual vaginal

discharge might need a pelvic exam sooner.

**What degree is best for an OB-GYN?** While any major is acceptable, the most common majors are biology and chemistry. However other courses such as microbiology, physiology, and anatomy courses are beneficial as they provide valuable scientific knowledge for aspiring OB GYN physicians. It will take four years to complete these prerequisite courses.

**What is the hardest part about being an OB/GYN?** Stress levels Most jobs in the medical field are stressful and may be exhausting emotionally. Being an OB-GYN may involve sharing difficult news with patients about their health.

**How stressful is OB-GYN?** Studies have shown that the obstetrics and gynecology residents face severe burnout and a large number of stressors, and excessive stress could adversely affect performance and quality of patient care.

**What are the 4 T's of obstetrics?** There are four main causes of postpartum hemorrhage that account for the majority of cases. Also known as the "Four T's", these are Tone (uterine atony), Tissue (retained placenta), Trauma (laceration), and Thrombin (coagulopathy).

**What does G3P1011 mean in pregnancy?** ® G3P1011-a woman who is currently pregnant, had one full term delivery and one abortion or. miscarriage and one living child.

**What is GPAL in pregnancy?** GTPAL stands for Gravidity (number of pregnancies including current), Term (number of pregnancies carried to 37+ weeks), Preterm (number of pregnancies carried between 20 and 36.6 weeks), Abortion (number of losses prior to 20 weeks), and Living (number of living children).

**How to hold a speculum?**

**What do gynecologists test urine for?** Urine tests can indicate potential problems such as a bladder or kidney infection, gestational diabetes, dehydration and preeclampsia.

**How to describe cervix on exam?**



**What are the 4 pre birth questions to ask the obstetric provider before every birth?**

**What are the cardinal movements of the OB?** The fetus negotiates the birth canal and rotational movements are necessary for descent. Anglo-American literature lists 7 cardinal movements, namely engagement, descent, flexion, internal rotation, extension, external rotation, and expulsion.

**What are 4 critical components of prenatal care?**

**What questions are asked in obstetrics triage?**

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