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US Constitution

It is on 21st February when the constitutional congress resolved that new delegates be chosen to partake in the revision of the article of confederation. Each and every state in the United States of America appointed delegates that totaled to 70 excluding Rhode Island that never participated in the appointment of the delegate (Spicer, 1995). Out of the many that were chosen, 55 members accepted to attend the convention and a number of them did not accept the appointment making only 39 members who signed the constitution.

William Livingston is among the members who were chosen and agreed to attend the convention. He was born in the year 1723, at Albany in the New York. He was raised by his grandmother to the age of 14 years after which a missionary accommodated him for a year and he finally graduated from Yale in the year 1741. He further took his legal studies against his family's will and married Susanna French in the year 1745 before completing his legal studies(Vile, 2005). He was admitted to bar three years later and became known due to his support of popular causes against the conservative faction of the city. By the year 1758, he rose to the leadership of his function and later as at 1761, he sat in the assembly. Growing tired in his legal practices, he decided to move to Elizabeth town where he had purchased some land and settled there as a farmer.

Before his representation in the congress in 1774, he was woken up from his retirement by the revolutionary improvement and soon afterwards became a member of the Essex before joining the congress. In the year 1776, he went commanding the militia as a brigadier general until when he was elected as

the governor of the state. He made several achievements in his administration including the most important one when he was selected as a delegate to the convention. He became the chairman of the committee that reached a compromise on the matters pertaining salaries and afterwards supported the New Jersey plan and secured rapid endorsement of the constitution (Spicer, 1995). He finally died in the year 1790 at 67 after his honorary doctor of law degree in 1787.

Reference

Spicer, M. W. (1995). *The Founders, the Constitution, and Public Administration: A Conflict in World Views*. Washington: Georgetown University Press.

Vile, J. R. (2005). *The Constitutional Convention of 1787: A comprehensive encyclopedia of America's founding*. Santa Barbara, Calif. [u. a.: ABC-CLIO.