

*The Twenty-second Amendment (Amendment XXII) to the United States Constitution sets a limit on the number of times a person is eligible for election to the office of President of the United States, and also sets additional eligibility conditions for presidents who succeed to the unexpired terms of their predecessors.*

Much of the debate over presidential term limits is speculative, with little real evidence of their effect and arguments pro-and-con in equipoise. The convention of two-term presidencies that long-predated the Amendment complicates any effort to assess the measure. On balance, enacting the Twenty-Second Amendment may well have been a mistake, but repealing it now would be worse. The two biggest complaints against the Twenty-Second Amendment are that it yields failed lame-duck second terms and creates instability in personnel and policy. Critics point to the number of failed presidential second-terms since the Amendment was adopted and identify the Amendment as the culprit. That predictability no doubts emboldens Congress and others when dealing with a lame duck president. But as scholars like David Crockett have argued, many factors have contributed to failed second terms—including errors committed by the President or his staff during the first—and political factors wholly separate from term limits often give presidents a narrow window at the outset within which to enact change. One could even argue that freedom from the need to seek reelection is a good thing, insofar as it allows Presidents to put their experience and leadership to work by tackling tough policy issues free from reelection considerations—although such efforts may prove overambitious and end in second-term failures. To be sure, executive branch vacancies upon presidential transitions are a substantial problem for effective governance. But that high-level of turnover seems hard to tie to the Amendment, given that the average year duration for agency leadership posts falls well within one presidential term. Moreover, it is changes in party control, rather than changes in the President per se, that prove the most disruptive. On the other hand, the importance of party also means that some arguments for term limits fail. Particularly in our current era of deep political polarization and partisan ideological cohesion, it is not clear that putting a different person in the presidency will make much difference to policy or appointments to office and judgeships if the party in control of the presidency stays the same. Arguments about preserving an adequate array of candidates also seem a wash; term limits ensure that new candidates will not be deterred by the power of incumbency, but also operate to exclude the candidate who may be the most popular and who has the strongest record from even contending. Read the full discussion here. Here history and the longstanding two-term convention counsels caution in assuming that term limits are essential to prevent presidential entrenchment; regular presidential elections remain a potent protector. Fears that FDR destroyed the two-presidential-term convention seem overblown; the crisis and extreme circumstances of WWII may well have sufficed to reassert the two-term limit. And simply constitutionalizing the convention ignores the important question of whether two terms is the right limit; perhaps a longer period—three terms, for example—would have been a better option once the flexibility of practice was traded for constitutional surety. Hence, the adoption of the Twenty-Second Amendment may well have been a mistake. The more powerful the presidency, the more justified prophylactic protections against abuse become. Having now incorporated the two-term convention into constitutional requirement, returning to a system where a convention governed would be far more difficult. Rather than open that box, the better course—at least in the absence of solid evidence of its causing harm—is to let the Twenty-Second Amendment be. Gillian Metzger Stanley H.

**Chapter 2 : Twenty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India - Wikipedia**

*Amendment XXII*Section [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.

Print The Twenty-second Amendment to the U. Constitution should be retained. It became part of the Constitution on February 27, , after 70 percent of those voting in Congress approved it, and the requisite thirty-six state legislatures ratified it; a handful of additional legislatures ratified it shortly thereafter. The amendment had broad support among the public and the press, including the New York Times. Even President Harry Truman did not oppose it. Since ratification, polls have consistently found that more than two-thirds of the American people favor retaining it. Asked about this amendment in when he was president, Kennedy reaffirmed his belief that two terms were enough for any president. Thomas Jefferson, several other founders, and most of the leading Anti-Federalists favored term limits for the newly proposed U. Democratic President Andrew Jackson initially favored limiting the presidential term to a single four or six-year term to prevent the danger of a despot. But he eventually served two full terms before voluntarily retiring in respect to the by then well-regarded two-term tradition. The idea was supported in Democratic and Republican national party platforms at various times in the nineteenth century, including the populist-leaning Democratic Party platform of Progressive Republican Robert M. Senate colleagues approved it on a bipartisan vote. There are a number of compelling reasons for retaining the amendment, but here are the four most important. First, the Twenty-second Amendment codifies longstanding American commitment to the principle of rotation in office for elected executives and helps to protect against their abuse of power. Ours is a rich tradition of citizen-leaders premised on the belief that a robust constitutional republic needs regularly to generate new, capable, and responsible civic servant-leaders. The United States has been blessed with many good presidents, but we have also unfortunately had presidents and presidential advisers who have lied to us, misled us, or covered up corruption. They are always surrounded by worshippers. Why is this so? The negative impact of the Twenty-second Amendmentâ€”namely that it would prevent us from re-electing a great president for a third termâ€”would come into play rarely, perhaps once a century. Yet the amendment is there, like the option of impeachment, to ensure respect for republican principles, practices and processes, and to guard against an unfettered accumulation of power. Second, national security and economic issues have resulted in a strengthened national government, especially the presidency and the executive branch. The American president holds powers today unimaginable even in , when the Twenty-second Amendment was adopted. But presidential responsibilities have grown so large that the American people and the U. Congress increasingly turn to presidents for leadership, often delegating wide discretion to them. In the post presidency-centric system, the Twenty-second Amendment becomes an even more indispensable check on presidential power. Third, presidents have a vast power of appointment, the effects of which often outlast their two terms. Indeed, FDR, who wanted to pack the Supreme Court in , actually did appoint all nine Supreme Court justices before he died in Bush, in his eight years, appointed nearly half of the judges in federal district courts around the country. Americans do not want a president who, by packing the judiciary, can in effect control two of our three independent branches of government. An independent judiciary is necessary for the responsible use of executive power. Nixon , Hamdan V. Rumsfeld , and Boumediene V. Bush might not have occurred without an independent judiciary. The expansion in the role of administrative and regulatory agencies has made presidential appointive powers increasingly significant. Presidents appoint, subject to Senate confirmation, members of the powerful Federal Reserve Board for fourteen year terms. They also appoint members to crucial regulatory boards such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Communications Commission; these for seven year terms. Finally, the two-term limit is healthy for our two-party system and for democracy. It helps prevent political stagnation and encourages new ideas and new leaders on the national stage. The two parties are rejuvenated by the challenge of nurturing, recruiting, and nominating a new team of national leaders at least every eight years. Elections such as , or , when no incumbent was running for

president, energized both the parties and the electorate and provided the out of office party a reasonable chance to regain the White House. In this sense, the Twenty-second Amendment helps prevent the hardening of political arteries. Change every eight years adds a degree of freshness and new energyâ€”elements our Madisonian system of checks and balances can usually use. Four Rebuttals Those who advocate repeal of the Twenty-second Amendment are not without plausible talking points. Here are their chief worries and appropriate rebuttals. Moreover, they note, the passage of the Twenty-second Amendment was mainly a retrospective vendetta against Franklin Delano Roosevelt. True, there were both partisanship and paternalism in the campaign to adopt the Twenty-second Amendment. Republicans feared another popular Democrat serving another three or four terms. Proponents of the Amendment recognized that it might occasionally prevent voters presumably for their own good from choosing someone they believed might be the best candidate. Yet most people in Congress, the state legislatures, and in the country understood term-limits as a trade-off for the protection of liberty and as a price they were willing to pay for enforcing the principle of rotation in office. Americans continue to believe that it is a trade-off worth making. The poll revealed, too, that this issue has ceased to be a partisan issue, with Democrats and Republicans equally opposed to altering the two-term limit. Although Bloomberg was re-elected and was generally well regarded as mayor, a New York Times poll found that over 70 percent of New Yorkers surveyed nonetheless believed the two-term limit should not have been amended. Only about one in five New Yorkers thought terms limits were a bad idea. Second, repeal proponents suggest that the Twenty-second Amendment encourages lame duck second terms. Second terms are always a challenge. But this was the case well before the passage of the Twenty-second Amendment. Madison, Grant, Cleveland, Wilson, and Truman, all of whom preceded the Twenty-second Amendment, had troubled second terms. Contrary to the conventional wisdom, post-Twenty-second Amendment presidents can have productive second terms. Both Reagan and Clinton also enjoyed higher public approval ratings in their second terms than their first terms. In short, recent presidents, in spite of being term-limited, have had notable successes in their second terms. The less happy second terms of Nixon and George W. Bush had little to do with their being limited to two terms. Nixon was brought down by a Watergate scandal that stemmed from misdeeds in his first term and his reelection campaign, and Bush grew unpopular because of a war he started in his first term. They floundered in their second terms less because they were lame ducks than because of a number of ill-advised decisions in their first term. There are in fact plenty of inducements to good behavior or excellence in a second term. Second-term presidents still want to pass legislation to ensure their priorities will continue and succeed after their eight years are completed. And second-term presidents want their policies and their party to succeed because their place in history depends on this success. Presidents who fail us in their second terms risk being impeached, shamed in the polls, or condemned as ineffective. Fourth, proponents of repeal contend that someday we may need that tried and tested, wise and experienced leader to continue as our president. The ban on third terms, they argue, could deny us a proven leader in times of crisis. Political scientist Larry Sabato has an appropriate riposte to this canard: Former presidents can be retained as senior counselors, roving ambassadors, or cabinet members without portfolios, in order to take advantage of their experience and expertise. We might recall the example of John Quincy Adams, who after he finished his presidency served admirably in the U. House of Representatives for seventeen years. Former president Jimmy Carter won a Nobel Peace Prize for his post-White House humanitarian leadership, and former president Bill Clinton similarly won acclaim for humanitarian fundraising achievements. Eight years should be ample time for a president and administration to launch major policy changes. If such policies are valued, needed, and accepted by majorities, they will likely be honored and continued by succeeding presidents. It is a practical, if imperfect, compromise between the need for Hamiltonian energy and continuity on the one hand, and republican and democratic principles on the other. Unaccountable royal governors and an out-of-touch monarch helped foment our American Revolution. Most of this growth in executive power cannot, and should not, be reversed, which makes the Twenty-second Amendment more needed than ever. Piers Morgan Live, September 25, On this occasion, as in earlier interviews, Clinton indicated his interest in modifying the amendment so only consecutive third terms would be prohibited. The Art of Power New York: Random House, , Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, ,

He was well intentioned and a gifted, empathetic politician. During his first campaign, he pledged to serve for just one term. See the splendid biography by Rory Carroll, *Comandante*: Penguin, , esp. The poll was conducted August , ; see [http: Edwin Mellen Press](http://Edwin Mellen Press), I do not believe that favoring the Twenty-second Amendment and opposing legislative term limits is at all inconsistent.

**Chapter 3 : Annenberg Classroom - Twenty-second Amendment**

*Twenty-second Amendment, amendment () to the Constitution of the United States effectively limiting to two the number of terms a president of the United States may serve. It was one of recommendations to the U.S. Congress by the Hoover Commission, created by Pres. Harry S. Truman, to reorganize and reform the federal government.*

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress. Few amendments have been passed with as little popular attention as the Twenty-second Amendment. The amendment limits a president to two terms in office. To its backers, it gave the two-term tradition constitutional status. The two-term tradition had dominated the U. To its critics, the amendment was a politically motivated insult to the memory of FDR. He had been one of the most popular presidents of the twentieth century. Ratification Facts Submitted by Congress to the states on March 21, Ratified by the required three-fourths of states thirty-six of forty-eight on February 27, , and by five more states on May 4, Declared to be part of the Constitution on March 1, Among them was the need to form an executive officer strong enough to lead, but not so strong that the person would dominate the other branches of government. They surveyed the executive officers of other countries, especially Great Britain. They mostly wanted to avoid allowing the executive to remain in power for too long. The last thing the Americans wanted was to create another monarchy. The Americans who wrote the Constitution in had good reason to fear giving chief executives too much power. Moreover, they hated the colonial governors, many of whom held office for extended periods and used their office for personal gain. After the American Revolution " , some state constitution writers did away with the office of governor. Others severely limited the number of years and terms that a governor could serve. The idea behind this arrangement was to make elected officials behave more responsibly, especially since they knew that they had to live as citizens under the laws and policies they created while in office. The Second Continental Congress created the Articles of Confederation to provide a federal government for the newly independent colonies. But it did not create a separate executive office, or presidency. Instead, it allowed Congress to elect its own president to serve a single one-year term in office. But this was a weakness, and one of the many problems that led Americans to replace the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution. The Constitution created separate executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The chief executive would serve a four-year term and would seek reelection as often as he wanted. The delegates rested secure, because the first president, George Washington , was a man with a reputation for passing on the reins of power once he had served his term. Washington was unanimously elected to the presidency in His immense personal prestige helped him guide the fledgling government to a stable beginning. Washington was a calming figure. He helped moderate the frequent clashes between Federalists and Democratic-Republicans two early political parties with very different ideas about how the country ought to be run. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were the leaders of the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans not to be confused with the modern-day Democratic and Republican parties; this party split in the s , respectively. Hamilton and Jefferson tried to convince the reluctant Washington to run for another term. But in , Washington announced that he would retire at the end of his second term. His retirement, and the successful transfer of power to a new president, set a precedent that lasted for nearly years. The two-term tradition in action Thomas Jefferson was a delegate to the first constitutional convention. He had been a strong supporter of limiting the presidency to a single term in office. He originally preferred a single seven-year term. General Washington set the example of voluntary retirement after eight years. I shall

follow it, and a few more precedents will oppose the obstacle of habit to any one after a while who shall endeavor to extend his term. Perhaps it may beget a disposition to establish it by an amendment of the Constitution. With these words, Jefferson became the first to announce the two-term tradition. He was neither the first, nor the last, to suggest that the tradition be written into law through a constitutional amendment. Challenges to the two-term tradition Throughout the nineteenth century, presidents remained true to the two-term tradition. Other presidents were either defeated for reelection or, as in the case of Abraham Lincoln, were assassinated during their second term. It was not until the Ulysses S. Grant administration that any president even considered running for a third term. The appeal of a third term. Elected president in 1869, he tried to help the nation heal its wounds from the recently concluded war. His second term was plagued by scandals, but his Republican Party could not find any candidate they liked as well as Grant. Supporters promoted the idea that Grant should run for a third term in 1877. Like Grant, he met with resistance. Cleveland had served his first term from 1897 to 1901. He then lost his bid for reelection to Benjamin Harrison. He regained the presidency in 1901. In 1904, he sought to secure the Democratic Party nomination for what would have been his third term. Again, however, widespread resistance to breaking the two-term tradition kept Cleveland from even securing the nomination. He lost the election to Republican William McKinley. The two-term tradition in the twentieth century During the twentieth century the two-term tradition faced several significant challenges. When Theodore Roosevelt campaigned for the presidency in 1912, he argued that his first administration should not count toward his two terms. He had served as president upon the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901 and did not count this term as his own. He was convinced that he had not had enough time to accomplish the programs and policies he was elected to enact. Roosevelt won the Progressive Party nomination, but lost the election to Democrat Woodrow Wilson see sidebar. Woodrow Wilson also flirted with the idea of seeking the presidency for a third term. Wilson was a noted political scientist and historian. He had once criticized the tradition that drove presidents from office just as they had mastered this most complex and challenging of jobs. Wilson was committed to his foreign policy objectives, especially the creation of a League of Nations a precursor to the United Nations. Towards the end of his second term, Wilson thought seriously of seeking re-nomination in 1920. He lost to Warren G. The question was, once again, could he be elected for yet another term in office? Many political analysts agreed that the two-term tradition was out of date and also thought Coolidge should end the tradition. Coolidge himself remained neutral on the idea of a third term until August 2, 1928, when he delivered a brief, handwritten message to the press: Rumors spread that the message was, in fact, a subtle attempt to get his party to draft him for a nomination he felt he could not pursue openly. The House of Representatives issued a resolution urging him against a third term. Coolidge refrained from running. Historians continue to speculate about whether Coolidge really meant to retire. Their speculations were fueled by the memoirs of a minor White House employee. The employee insisted that Coolidge truly hoped that he would be nominated once more. Challenging the Two-term Tradition Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the first American president to break the two-term tradition. Years before, however, his fifth cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, severely tested the limits of this political tradition. McKinley was assassinated in 1901. This placed the forty-three-year-old Roosevelt in the White House with three years left in his term. In 1904, he was reelected to the presidency, but people wondered if this was his first or second term in office. Thus, he could be elected again in 1908. Teddy Roosevelt himself stopped such speculation. Roosevelt was the youngest man ever to hold the presidency. He often regretted his words concerning reelection, but he stuck to them for the election. But that pleasure soon soured as Roosevelt came to believe that the Taft administration was not living up to the policies Roosevelt had himself begun. In 1912, Roosevelt announced that he would run against Taft for the Republican presidential nomination. Convinced of his political policies and his popular support, Roosevelt formed a new party, the Progressive Party. He accepted its nomination for the presidency. He became the first presidential candidate to seek what most Americans believed was a third term. Roosevelt reversed the position he had taken in his statement. He declared that this would only be his second term. Most Americans believed he was right the first time. One popular anti-Roosevelt campaign button read: It would take another Roosevelt to finally break the two-term tradition. Eight years later, he had led the country through, and nearly out of, the worst economic depression in U.S. history. With no clear successor, and with

Europe gripped by a struggle that would soon be known as World War II , Roosevelt broke with tradition.

**Chapter 4 : Twenty-second Amendment to the United States Constitution - Wikipedia**

*The Twenty-second Amendment was proposed on March 24, 1947, and ratified on February 27, 1951. The amendment imposed term limits on the office of president of the United States. The Framers of the Constitution vested power in a single executive, elected for a term of four years.*

History[ change change source ] The President of the United States is elected to have that position for a "term" that lasts for four years. The Constitution had no limit on how many times a person could be elected as president. This suggests that two terms were enough for any president. In 1937, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt won a third term. He won a fourth in 1945. Roosevelt died in April 1945, just months after the start of his fourth term. Roosevelt was the first and only President to serve more than two terms. The amendment was passed by Congress in 1951, and was ratified by the states on February 27, 1951. The Twenty-Second Amendment says a person can only be elected to be president two times for a total of eight years. It does make it possible for a person to serve up to ten years as president. This can happen if a person most likely the Vice-President takes over for a president who can no longer be president. Criticism and problems[ change change source ] Since 1951, there have been many attempts to either change or remove this amendment. This began when Ronald Reagan was serving his 2nd term as President. Since then, changes have been tried from both Democrats and Republicans. No changes have been made. There is some debate about how this amendment works with the 12th Amendment. The 12th Amendment limits who can become Vice-President to only people who meet the requirements of being President. One side of the debate points out that since a 2 term president can not become president again, that person can also not be vice-president. The other side of the debate is that the 12th Amendment deals with requirements but the 22nd deals with elections. This side points out that not being allowed to be elected does not mean that person does not meet the requirements needed by the 12th Amendment. However, a person who already had been elected to two terms as President would violate the 22nd Amendment, with regards to elections, since the amendment states " Since no president who has served two terms has ever tried to be vice-president, this problem has not yet been decided by the courts. People affected[ change change source ] Harry S. Truman became President because of the death of Roosevelt. This would have limited him to being elected only one time, but he was not affected since the amendment did not affect the person who was the current President when the amendment was originally proposed by Congress. Since this provision could only have applied to Truman, it was an obvious effort not to limit him. Truman did win the election in 1948 but ended his try to be President in 1952 before the election began. Johnson is the only president so far who could have served more than 8 years under this amendment. He became President in 1963 after John F. Kennedy. Because this was less than two years, he was allowed to be elected for two terms. He won the first term in 1963 but ended his try for a second term before the elections in 1968. Gerald Ford became President in 1974 after Richard M. Nixon. This meant he could only be elected as president once but he lost that election to Jimmy Carter in 1976. Text of the 22nd Amendment[ change change source ] This section is the text of the amendment in its original English. It is not in Simple English. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

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Shortly after I was elected, in Nineteen Hundred and Forty-eight, I made up my mind that I would not seek another term. I have seen a great many men in public life, and one of their besetting sins is to stay in office too long. Nowadays, in such organizations as the Army and the civil service and industry, there is compulsory retirement, but no such regulations prevail in politics. Ronald Reagan If the 22nd amendment had not existed, then Ronald Reagan might have been president in Bush won in as a continuation of the Reagan administration. And lost in as some felt he was insufficiently Reaganesque. Some have asked why I chose Reagan as an example. Reagan is the only president affected by the 22nd amendment to have been replaced with a candidate from his own party. Thus, he has the strongest argument that he could have won, as his proxy actually did. This gives a nice parallel to FDR who died in the first year of his fourth term. Reagan was politically different from FDR in common perception. So people who might go, "Great, we should have elected FDR even more times! Any one of those three reasons would justify choosing him as an example. That may have been true, but no one was saying so then. Other two term presidents could also have won a third term. Prior to the 22nd amendment, only convention was stopping them. One person went so far as to say that any two term president could have been elected for a third term. This is provably untrue. Woodrow Wilson sought the presidency in and failed to win the nomination. Theodore Roosevelt would have been barred from reelection by the 22nd amendment and failed to win a third term in There are also candidates who it seems unlikely would have won if they had run: Johnson served in two terms although less than half the first ; even Truman, as he barely won his second term. Prior to the 22nd amendment, there were other two-term presidents followed by a successor from the same party, including: We can guess that they would have won third terms as well. Washington would have died during his fourth term if had kept running and winning. The point being that a president whose popularity led to his candidate winning would have a better chance than one whose candidate lost. Does that mean that no two-term president whose choice lost would have been able to win? Presumably they were better candidates. But they were less effective than those presidents who were able to get their desired successors elected. Anyway, the point of mentioning Reagan is that some people will look at FDR and be glad that he won four terms. It might have been his opponent. Or it might have been a different Democrat. This kind of thing is important because it is easy to view these things through a partisan lens. Reagan supporters were for third terms in while FDR supporters were for them in And their opponents were against them.

**Chapter 6 : FACT CHECK: Bill to Repeal the 22nd Amendment**

*Twenty-Second Amendment - Presidential Tenure. Amendment Text | Annotations Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.*

Text[ edit ] Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission to the states by the Congress. Many—including Alexander Hamilton and James Madison—supported a lifetime appointment for presidents, while others favored fixed terms appointments. Though dismissed by the Constitutional Convention, the concept of term limits for U. As his second term entered its final year in , George Washington was exhausted from years of public service, and his health had begun to decline. He was also bothered by the unrelenting attacks from his political opponents, which had escalated after the signing of the Jay Treaty , and believed that he had accomplished his major goals as president. For these reasons, he decided not to stand for reelection to a third term, a decision he announced to the nation through a Farewell Address in September Grant is shown surrendering to James A. Garfield after losing the Republican presidential nomination to him, in this satirical Puck cartoon. In spite of the strong two-term tradition, a few presidents prior to Franklin Roosevelt did attempt to secure a third term. Interest in a third term for Grant evaporated however, in the light of negative public opinion and opposition from members of Congress, and Grant left the presidency in , after two terms. Even so, as the election approached, he sought nomination for a non-consecutive third term at the Republican National Convention , but narrowly lost to James Garfield , who would go on to win the election. While he declined to seek a third second full term in , Roosevelt did seek one four years later, in the election of , where he lost to Woodrow Wilson. Wilson himself, despite his ill health following a serious stroke, aspired to a third term. Wilson again contemplated running for a nonconsecutive third term in , devising a strategy for his comeback, but again lacked any support; he died in February of that year. Roosevelt , elected to four terms, was president from until his death in Franklin D. Roosevelt spent the months leading up to the Democratic National Convention refusing to state whether he would seek a third term. When the convention came, Roosevelt sent a message to the convention, saying he would run only if drafted , saying delegates were free to vote for whomever they pleased. Dewey in the election. Near the end of the campaign, Thomas Dewey announced his support of a constitutional amendment that would limit future presidents to two terms. Roosevelt, however, was able to exude enough energy and charisma to retain the confidence of the American public, who reelected him to a fourth term. On April 12, , only 82 days after his fourth inauguration , he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and died. He was succeeded by Vice President Harry Truman. As many of them had campaigned on the issue of presidential tenure, declaring their support for a constitutional amendment that would limit how long a person could serve as president, the issue was given top priority in the 80th Congress when it convened in January Introduced by Earl C. Michener , the measure passed—, with support from 47 Democrats, on February 6, Meanwhile, the Senate developed its own proposed amendment, which initially differed from the House proposal by requiring that the amendment be submitted to state ratifying conventions for ratification, rather than to the state legislatures, and by prohibiting any person who had served more than days in each of two terms from further presidential service. Both these provisions were removed when the full Senate took up the bill, but a new provision was, however, added. Put forward by Robert A. Taft , it clarified procedures governing the number of times a vice

## DOWNLOAD PDF TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT

president who succeeded to the presidency might be elected to the office. The amended proposal was passed 59â€”23, with 16 Democrats in favor, on March

### Chapter 7 : 22nd Amendment - Kids | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the twenty-second article of amendment, thereby removing the limitation on the number of terms an individual may serve as.*

### Chapter 8 : Resolved, the Twenty-second Amendment Should be Repealed | Bulletin

*Twenty-second amendment definition, an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in , limiting presidential terms to two for any one person, or to one elected term if the person has completed more than two years of another's term.*

### Chapter 9 : united states - What is the point of the twenty-second amendment? - Politics Stack Exchange

*Twenty-second Amendment Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.*