Confirmation Hearing On The Nomination Of John G. Roberts, Jr. To Be Chief Justice Of The United States: Hearing Before The Committee On The Judiciary, United States Senate, One Hundred Ninth Congress, First Session, September 12-15, 2005

United States

Supreme Court Appointment Process: Consideration by the Senate. 15 Jul 2016The Senate Judiciary Committee held a confirmation hearing on the nomination of John G. Roberts, Jr. to be Chief Justice of the United States. The hearing took place on September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 1987. William H. Rehnquist, who resigned as Chief Justice on January 2, 1988, was confirmed by the Senate on September 16, 1987. The appointment of a Supreme Court justice is an event of major significance in American politics. The hearing was held in the Senate Caucus Room on the first floor of the Capitol, in the same building that housed the Senate chamber during the Civil War.

The appointment of John G. Roberts, Jr. was controversial, with some senators expressing concerns about his qualifications and his views on constitutional interpretation. The confirmation hearings were conducted by the Committee on the Judiciary, which is responsible for considering nominations to the federal judiciary, including the Supreme Court.

The confirmation hearing lasted for four days, and was marked by intense debate and questioning. The senators asked tough questions about Roberts' views on issues such as judicial restraint, the scope of federal power, and the role of the Supreme Court in American society. Roberts faced a grilling from both Republicans and Democrats, with some senators calling for a delay in the confirmation process to allow for further investigation.

Despite the intense questioning, Roberts was confirmed by the Senate on September 14, 2005, by a vote of 78-22. The confirmation process was a key moment in the history of the Supreme Court, as it marked the first time in over 30 years that a Supreme Court justice had been confirmed by a Senate controlled by the minority party. The confirmation of Roberts also signaled a new phase in the battle between the executive and legislative branches of government, as the Senate's approval of a Supreme Court justice was seen as a key victory for the Democratic Party.

In conclusion, the confirmation hearing of John G. Roberts, Jr. to be Chief Justice of the United States was a significant event in American politics, and had far-reaching implications for the future of the Supreme Court and the role of the judiciary in American society.
Miers in 2005. The nation's first Chief Justice, John Jay, was nominated to that nomination of John G. Roberts Jr. to John Glover Roberts Jr. is an American lawyer who serves as the 17th and current Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 2003, Roberts was appointed as a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for his circuit court seat on June 2, 2003.

Confession hearing on the nomination of John G. Roberts, Jr. to John Glover Roberts Jr. is an American lawyer who serves as the 17th and current Chief Justice of the United States. He took his seat on September 29, 2005, having been confirmed as Chief Justice by a full Senate vote of 78–22. The Senate hearings on the nomination of John Roberts to the Supreme Court, began on September 12, 2005, with U.S. Senators posing questions to Roberts, who was nominated and the withdrawal of Roberts's prior nomination. On September 29, Roberts was confirmed as Chief Justice by a full Senate vote of 78–22. The Senate hearings on the nomination of John Roberts to the Supreme Court, began on September 12, 2005, with U.S. Senators posing questions to Roberts, who was nominated and the withdrawal of Roberts's prior nomination. On September 29, Roberts was confirmed as Chief Justice by a full Senate vote of 78–22.

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Since the nomination of John G. Roberts, senators have posted a sizable portion of senators have posted. The Senate confirmed Roberts in September 2005. Nomination of the Honorable Neil M. Gorsuch to Be an Associate Judge, Senate hearings on the nomination of Judge Neil Gorsuch to the Supreme Court, began on September 12, 2005, with U.S. Senators posing questions to Judge Neil Gorsuch, who was nominated and the withdrawal of Robert's prior nomination. On September 29, Roberts was confirmed as Chief Justice by a full Senate vote of 78–22.