

## Questions related to Hamilton on Impeachment and Prosecution

1. What does it mean for the House of Representatives to “have the sole Power of Impeachment” and for the Senate to “have the sole Power to try all Impeachments”?
2. Write down Alexander Hamilton’s two-sentence description in *Federalist No. 65* of the type of wrongdoing that is meant by “high Crimes and Misdemeanors.”
3. According to Hamilton, in which country did this process of impeachment and trial originate, and did any of the state constitutions already follow this example?
4. Hamilton defends having impeachment trials take place in the Senate but is also concerned with the partisan passions that might be aroused. To what degree does Hamilton believe these passions could affect the outcome of an impeachment trial?
5. Referencing Hamilton’s belief (*Federalist 70*) in the necessity of “a ‘vigorous’ and ‘energetic’ Executive,” the U.S. Supreme Court in *Trump v. United States* (2024) decided that all sitting Presidents must be safeguarded from an unhealthy fear of criminal prosecution after leaving office. Therefore, former Presidents possess broad immunity from criminal prosecution for actions taken while in office. Based on *Federalist 69* and *77*, would Hamilton agree? Quote from both *69* and *77* in your response.