

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS (_____)

- SENATE - _____ , members are called _____
- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - _____ , members are called CONGRESSMEN/CONGRESSWOMEN or _____
- Reasons for a bicameral legislature - the Great Compromise (_____) for _____ , each house checks and balances the _____ of the other

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Representation is based on the _____ of each state, total of _____ representatives
- Number of representatives are _____ (at least ____ representative from each state)
- _____ - area that a member of the House represents
- GERRYMANDERING - drawing congressional districts to the advantage of the _____

ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES:

- November (Tuesday after the first Monday) of _____ (2016, 2018, 2020, etc.) when not held during a Presidential election year it is known as a " _____ " or "off-year" election
- Elected for a _____
- _____ upon re-election

REQUIREMENTS TO HOLD OFFICE AS CONGRESSMAN:

- _____ in which they are elected (not legally required to live within the district they represent)
- Be at least _____ years old
- Been a U.S. citizen for at least _____ years

Do you think Representatives should be legally required to live within the Congressional District they represent? Why or why not?



SENATE

- Representation is the same for _____ (_____ senators from each state) for a total of _____ Senators

ELECTING SENATORS

- November (Tuesday after the first Monday) of each _____
- Only _____ of senators are up for reelection _____
- Elected for a _____
- _____ upon re-election
- SENIOR SENATOR - the senator who has served the _____

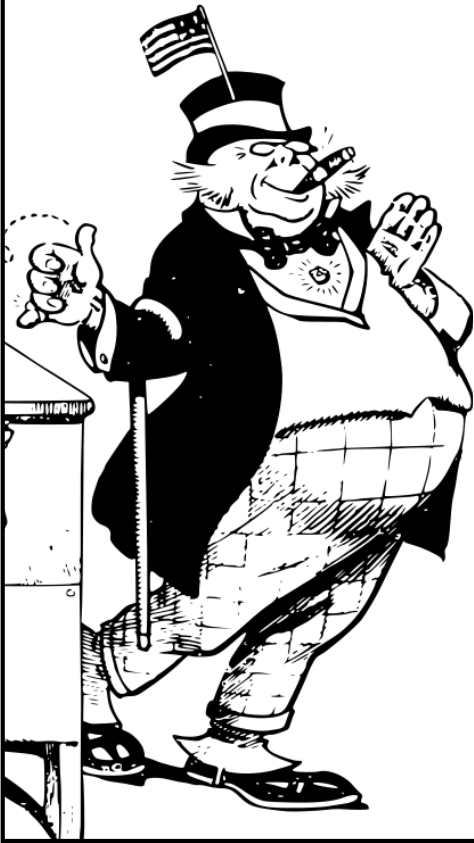
REQUIREMENTS TO HOLD OFFICE AS SENATOR:

- _____ in which they are elected
- Be at least _____ years old
- Been a U.S. citizen for at least _____ years



SALARY AND BENEFITS

- The current pay for "a rank and file" member of Congress is _____ - _____ are paid more
- _____ - intended to _____ related to carrying out their _____, including "official office expenses, staff, mail, travel between a Member's district or state and Washington, DC, and other goods and services."



- _____ similar to other federal workers
- _____ - send official mail postage free
- Cannot be _____ while Congress is in session
- Cannot _____ for anything said on the "floor of Congress" or while working in committee (Speech or Debate Clause)

RULES OF CONDUCT

- Authority of Congress to " _____ " new members
- CENSURE - _____
- EXPULSION - _____, forced to give up seat in Congress (must have _____)

POWERS OF CONGRESS

ENUMERATED OR EXPRESSED POWERS

- _____ the National Government
- lay and collect _____
- _____ money
- Regulate _____ (with foreign countries and between the states)
- _____
- establish _____ of weights and measure
- issue _____ and copyrights
- establish _____ and Postal Roads
- _____ the Nation (from invasion and insurrections)
- declare _____
- maintain the _____ (army and navy)
- _____
- pass laws - piracy, treason and counterfeiting (listed in Constitution)
- Establish other _____ as needed
- _____ (Legal process by which a citizen of one country becomes a citizen of another country)

IMPLIED POWERS

- the "NECESSARY AND PROPER" CLAUSE (_____) - gives Congress the authority to make laws and do things which are necessary for _____

_____ CONSTRUCTION

- Congress can only exercise the expressed powers and those implied powers _____ to carry them out
- led by _____

_____ OR LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION

- Congress has a _____ to do its job
- led by _____



MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND, _____

- The state of Maryland imposed _____ on the U.S. bank in Baltimore
- Chief Justice _____ wrote the Court's opinion establishing two important principles in constitutional law.
 - First, _____ for implementing the Constitution's expressed powers, in order to create a functional national government.
 - Second, _____ valid constitutional exercises of power by the Federal government.

INHERENT POWERS

- exist and belong to the National Government because they are inherent to a _____ - regulate _____, acquire _____, grant diplomatic recognition to other countries, protect _____, etc.

SPECIAL POWERS OF EACH HOUSE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Initiate charges of _____ (like an indictment)
- All bills _____ must originate in the House
- If needed, elect (by state - one vote per state) the _____

SENATE

- Act as a _____ for impeachment proceedings
- Approve _____
- Approve _____
- If needed, elect the _____ from the top two electoral vote recipients

LIMITS ON THE POWERS OF CONGRESS

LIMITS STATED IN ARTICLE I SECTION 9:

- Congress cannot pass " _____ " - A law that makes illegal an act that was legal when committed
- Congress cannot pass " _____ " - any act of a legislative body declaring a person or group of persons guilty of a crime and assessing a punishment without the benefit of trial
- Congress cannot suspend the " _____ " - is used to bring a prisoner or other detainee (e.g. institutionalized mental patient) before the court to determine if the _____

CONGRESS CANNOT:

- _____ exports
- _____ of one state over another state
- _____ from the treasury without a law
- grant _____

OTHER LIMITS:

- 9th and 10th amendments reserve power to the _____
- _____ may veto a law
- _____ may declare a law unconstitutional

HOW CONGRESS IS ORGANIZED

TERMS AND SESSIONS OF CONGRESS

- Term is for _____ and broken into two one year _____
- SESSIONS - _____, usually lasts through the fall of each year
 - 1st session - odd year on January 3rd _____
 - 2nd session - _____ on January 3rd (unless the preceding Congress designated a different date)
- Adjourns until the next session as they see fit - _____ must agree to adjourn - will take several short breaks or _____ during a session
- _____ - called by the _____ for an emergency or special situation
- JOINT SESSION - _____ (State of the Union Address)

HOW EACH HOUSE IS ORGANIZED

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE _____

- _____ - leader of the Senate (may only vote if there is a tie)
- PRESIDENT PRO-TEMPORE - leads while the _____
- MAJORITY LEADER – _____ of the majority party (elected by party members in the Senate)
- MINORITY LEADER – _____ of the minority party (elected by party members in the Senate)
 - Majority/Minority Leaders are also called _____
- _____ – helps floor leader persuade party members to support party's policy

ORGANIZATION OF THE _____

- _____ - leader of the House (must be elected by members of the House)
 - Decides order of _____, recognizes members in order for them _____
 - Usually is a member of the _____ in office



- _____ LEADER – head member of the majority party
- _____ LEADER – head member of the minority party
- _____ - assists in persuading party members to support party's policy

Who are the current leaders?

SENATE:

Vice President:

President Pro-Tempore:

Majority Leader:

Minority Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Speaker of the House:

Majority Leader:

Minority Leader:

CONGRESS WORKS THROUGH COMMITTEES

- _____ - permanent committees which specialize in a certain area (finance, etc.)
- _____ - subdivision of standing committee that considers specified matters and reports back to the full committee
- _____ - handle special issues and concerns that are beyond the capacity of a _____
- JOINT COMMITTEE - _____
- _____ - work out differences in proposed laws between _____
- _____ - " _____ " - considers all bills reported from committees and determines whether, and in what order, to schedule their consideration on the floor of the House.

MEMBERSHIP ON COMMITTEES

- Each member is on _____ standing committee
- COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN - member who _____
- _____ RULE OR SYSTEM - members who have served the longest are usually selected to be the _____ of the committee
- Majority party holds the _____ on each standing committee, except for the House and Senate _____ Committee which are evenly divided.

Which committee acts as a "traffic cop" for bills?

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

HOW THE IDEA FOR A BILL BEGINS

- From _____ - people request or petition for a law
- From _____ (labor laws proposed by labor unions)
- From Congressional _____
- From _____
- From recommendation of the _____

TYPES OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

- _____ - apply to the whole nation
- _____ - only apply to certain persons or places
- _____ - have the force of law, usually only deal with unusual or temporary matters
- _____ - matters concerning either house alone, do not have the _____ and do not require the President's signature (usually used for the adoption of a new rule of procedure or amend an existing rule)
- _____ - Senate and House act _____ but do not have the force of law and do not require the President's signature (usually used to state a position on some matter like foreign affairs)
- _____ - including an _____ that is not likely to pass on its own in another bill that is likely to pass - sponsors hope it will "ride" through the legislative process (" _____ ")



PROCESS OF A BILL BECOMING A LAW

(example of originating in the House of Representatives)

- BILL (_____) is written and introduced by a Congressman
- Bill is numbered in the _____ (for example H.R. 2589 or S. 458 in the Senate) and given to the appropriate _____ for study - this would be the bill's " _____ "
 - Committee holds _____
 - study the bill through research, testimony, etc.
 - _____ may try to influence the bill
 - committee makes _____ (if needed) and recommends to the entire House for _____ (if there is not enough committee support for the bill, it is not sent to the full House and " _____ ")
- House considers _____
- bill has a " _____ " and is debated by the _____
- time is _____ for debate
- _____ concerns/details of the bill (may be sent back to _____ and will either die in committee or _____)
- _____ - majority of representatives present vote
- ROLL CALL VOTE - each member _____ one at a time as name is called (now done electronically to save time)
- bill is " _____ " - printed in its final form and given a _____ - "THIRD READING"
- bill (if passed) is then given to the _____ (in this example, the bill now goes to the _____)
- Senate takes the bill through a _____ as the House except for:
 - no time limit on _____ unless 3/5 of the Senate votes for _____ (a time limit on debate-up to 30 additional hours) if no cloture, then a _____ may occur ("talk the bill to death")
- If the bill is passed by the Senate _____, it goes to the _____
- If bill is changed, then it goes to _____ to work out the differences between the two houses (compromise bill)
- _____ vote on final passage
- Approved bill is sent to the _____
- President may act on the bill by doing one of the following:
 - _____
 - _____ the bill (President must give a reason why he vetoes a bill to Congress)
 - _____ the bill (hold the bill for less than 10 days and Congress adjourns)
 - hold the bill for 10 days and allow it to become _____

