**Unit 4 Legislative Branch**

***Slide 1*- The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Branch**

***Slide 2*- Legislative Branch: Inception**

**-** The Virginia Plan and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plan

**-** The “Great Compromise”

**-** Bicameral legislature: the House of Representatives and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** House representation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on population

**-** Senate—each state allowed two votes

**-** Length of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for representatives, senators

* When delegates to the Constitutional Convention convened in Philadelphia in May of 1787, their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goal was to amend the Articles of Confederation, a loose plan of government devised by Richard Henry Lee in 1777 to form a “firm league of friendship” among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states.
* Although they were only supposed to fix the Articles’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the delegates soon adopted a motion by Edmund \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia to create an entirely new government.
* One of the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facing the delegates was that of representation.
* James Madison proposed what became known as the “Virginia Plan,” which gave more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the large states by providing them with more delegates to the Congress.
* Voters would be given some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power in as much as they would elect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house.
* The upper house, however, would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the lower house.
* The alternative was the “New Jersey Plan,” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by delegate William Paterson.
* In this plan, small states’ interests would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a unicameral, or one-house legislature, with each state having an equal number of votes.
* An impasse developed over the issue of representation, and it seemed for a while that the delegates wouldn’t be able to come to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Connecticut delegate Roger Sherman offered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to break the deadlock.
* The so-called “Great Compromise” included a bicameral (two-house) legislature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a “House of Representatives” and a “Senate.”
* Sherman’s plan would protect the rights of both large and small states: representation in the House would be based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (which favored the larger states), and each state would have two representatives in the Senate (which favored the smaller states).
* In addition, by allowing only a two-year term for House members in comparison to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-year term for Senators, the framers afforded some measure of “aristocracy” for members of the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house.”

***Slide 3*- The First Congress**

- The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Congress met in New York City in 1789

* On March 4, 1789, Congress met for the first time in New York City in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hall on Wall Street.
* In December of 1790 they moved to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and on November 17, 1800 they made their final move to a permanent spot in Washington, D.C.

***Slide 4*- The House of Representatives**

**-** Seats are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on population

**-** Reapportionment takes place every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years

**-** Gerrymandering

* How many seats an individual state has in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house of the legislature, the House of Representatives, is based directly on that state’s population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the other states in the Union.
* Every ten years, after a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been taken, a process known as reapportionment occurs: to reflect changing populations, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of representatives an individual state has may change as well.
* No matter how small its population, every state is guaranteed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one representative.
* There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members of the House of Representatives.
* Each House member represents a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ district in his or her home state.
* Though in theory districts should follow lines of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and appear as simple geometric shapes on a political map, some districts have odd, twisted,, or contorted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that seem to defy logic.
* This occurs because district lines are often redrawn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the political party in power, a practice known as gerrymandering.
* The term was coined in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when painter Gilbert Stuart noticed that Massachusetts Governor Elbridge Gerry’s district, drawn by members of his party, resembled a salamander.
* He then attached claws, wings, and a head to the creature and gave birth to the new phrase. Gerrymandering sometimes puts at risk the votes of party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within each district.

***Slide 5*- Qualifications for House Membership**

- Must be at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old

- Must live in the state he or she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- Must have been a U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for at least seven years

* Members of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years old, must live in the state he or she represents (some states have additional requirements that representatives also live within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they represent), and must have been a U.S. citizen for at least seven years.

***Slide 6*- House Officers**

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the House

**-** Majority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Leader

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Whip

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Floor Leader

**-** Minority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Representatives choose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from among their ranks to direct and oversee House functions and legislative agenda.
* Since the U.S. has a two-party system, the House is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along party lines.
* The most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officer is the Speaker of the House.
* Chosen by floor vote, the speaker comes from the majority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and presides over the House’s proceedings.
* Each party also has a floor leader, who works to push his or her party’s legislative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and keep party members voting in line with that agenda, and a whip, who serves as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the floor leader.
* The term “whip” comes from fox \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where a “whipper-in” was a hunter’s assistant in charge of keeping the hounds together in a pack.

***Slide 7*- House Committees**

House Committees

Agriculture International Relations Appropriations Armed Services The Budget

Education and the Work Force Energy and Commerce Financial Services Government Reform Homeland Security House Administration International Relations The Judiciary Resources Rules Science Small Business Standards of Official Conduct Transportation and Infrastructure Veterans Affairs Ways and Means

- Standing committees: permanent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that debate proposed bills

- Select committees: temporary panels created to address a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issue or situation

- Committee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Standing committees in the House of Representatives are permanent committees that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed bills then make recommendations to the House as a whole.
* The first standing committee was the Committee on Ways and Means, created in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In addition, the House also sometimes calls select committees, which are temporary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created to address a specific issue or situation.
* House committees cover a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of topics, as seen in the chart on this slide.
* Committee chairmen are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the majority party who have the most seniority (i.e., who have served the longest in the House).
* Chairmen exercise a significant amount of power, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the committee will meet, which bills the committee will consider, how a bill gets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the entire House, and more.

***Slide 8*- The Senate**

* In the Senate, representation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: each state has two senators. Senators were originally elected by state legislatures until the passage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment in 1913.
* The amendment gave voters the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elect senators, and also allowed a governor to appoint a replacement senator should a sudden vacancy occur.

***Slide 9*- The Senate: Facts**

**-** A “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ body”

**-** One-third of the Senate comes up for reelection every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years

**-** Senators can run for reelection as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as they desire

* The Senate is a “continuous body,” which means that unlike the House it does not reorganize from time to time due to changes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In addition, to minimize upheaval \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for senators are structured so that only one-third of the Senate comes up for reelection every two years.
* The framers of the Constitution set up the Senate as a continuous body because they envisioned it as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house of the legislature, with more responsibilities in the checks and balances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Senators can run for reelection as often as they desire.

***Slide 10*- Qualifications for Senate Membership**

**-** Must be at least \_\_\_\_\_\_ years old

**-** Must live in the state he or she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** Must have been a U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for at least nine years

* Members of the Senate must be at least 30 years old, must live in the state he or she represents, and must have been a U.S. citizen for at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

***Slide 11*- Senate Officers**

**-** President of the Senate

**-** President Pro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Floor Leader

**-** Majority Whip

**-** Minority Floor Leader

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Whip

* Unlike in the House, Senate members do not choose their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officer.
* Instead, the Constitution assigns the role of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Senate to the Vice-President of the United States.
* However, unlike the House’s presiding officer (the speaker of the House), the Senate’s presiding officer is not a member of the Senate and consequently has little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power over Senate proceedings. In fact, the only time the Vice President can even participate in a Senate vote is to break a tie.
* The Senate also has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presiding officer, known as the president *pro tempore.*
* This position usually goes to the senator in the majority party who has the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The post of Senate president *pro tempore* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mainly because it falls third in the line of presidential succession, after the Vice-President and the speaker of the House.
* As in the House, each party in the Senate also has a floor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and whip.
* In the Senate, the majority leader—rather than the Vice-President or the president *pro tempore*—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most power and sets the body’s legislative agenda.
* President of the Senate—Is the Vice President of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ States
* President Pro Tempore—Is elected by the majority party and is usually the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the most years seniority.

***Slide 12*- Senate Committees**

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Appropriations Armed Services Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Budget Committee, Science and Transportation Energy and Natural Resources Environment and Public Works Finance Foreign Relations Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Homeland Security and Government Affairs Judiciary Rules Administration Small Businesses and Entrepreneurship Veteran Affairs

* Like the House, the Senate also has a number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committees.
* Senate committee chairmen also come from the majority party and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on seniority.

***Slide 13*- Joint Committees and Conference Committees**

**- Joint committees:** Deal with issues of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to both houses of Congress

**- Conference committees:** Created to reach a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the wording of a bill that has passed both the House and the Senate

* Joint committees contain both Representatives and Senators and deal with matters of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or concern for both houses of Congress.
* Many joint committees are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and deal with pressing issues that need to be settled in the near future.
* Permanent joint committees deal with ongoing issues; examples include the Joint Economic Committee, the Joint committee on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Congress, the Joint Committee on Printing committee and the Joint Committee on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Sometimes the House and the Senate pass the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but with different wording.
* Conference committees are then created to come up with a compromise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the bill.
* Members of conference committees are usually are the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members of both houses and also tend to have seniority.

***Slide 14*- Congressional Bills**

- Bills are named according to whether they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the House (HR), the Senate (SR), or the White House (WHR).

- They then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a number.

* Bills introduced in the House are given a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beginning with HR, which stands for “House Resolution.”
* All revenue-raising or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bills must originate in the House of Representatives.
* Bills introduced in the Senate are given a number beginning with SR, which stands for “Senate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* Bills sent to Congress from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are given a number beginning with WHR, which stands for “White House Resolution.”

***Slide 15*- How a Bill Becomes a Law: Introduction to Committee**

* The bill is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in one house at a time, and in the same manner regardless of whether it’s a Senate bill or a House bill.
* First, the bill is read aloud and given a number; next, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or President sends it to the appropriate committee.
* The committees then sends the bill to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subcommittee, which investigates it, debates it, and sends it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the main committee with recommendations.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can either:
* Report the bill favorably with a “do pass” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* “Pigeonhole” the bill by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to report it; this essentially spells the end of the bill
* Recommend an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of the bill
* Give the bill an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recommendation

***Slide 16*- How a Bill Becomes a Law: Committee to Floor Debate**

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** Rules Committee

**-** Debate

**-** House vs. Senate

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** cloture

* If the committee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bill, it then gets scheduled on a calendar.
* In the House, the Rules Committee must then give the bill a “rule,” which means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it for floor debate and setting up a time for that debate. In the Senate, the majority leader decides when the bill will come to the floor for debate.
* In both the House and the Senate, the majority and minority floor leaders meet in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to decide how much time to spend debating the bill.
* The House and the Senate have very different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regarding how bills get debated.
* The House restricts any representative from holding the floor in a debate for over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour without unanimous consent.
* Also, if someone holding floor begins to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at length a topic other than the bill under consideration, the speaker of the House has the power to force them to give up the floor.
* In the Senate, however, members can speak for as long as they want on any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they choose.
* Sometimes senators abuse this privilege, attempting to “talk a bill to death” by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to give up the floor to their opposition.
* This tactic is known as a “filibuster,” a term which became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1850s and comes from the Dutch word meaning “pirate.”
* In order to break a filibuster, at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ senators must vote to invoke cloture, a rule established in 1917 which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each senator’s debate time.

***Slide 17*- How a Bill Becomes a Law: Voting**

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Types of votes

- Voice vote

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote

- Roll-call vote

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voting (House only)

* The House requires a quorum for a vote to take place; this means that a majority of the full House \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be present.
* To determine if enough members are present, the House clerk may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to undertake a “quorum call.”
* Congressional voting can take place in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different ways:
* Voice vote—Representatives respond with “aye” or “no” when their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called.
* This is the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of vote.
* Standing vote—Representatives stand up and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Roll-call vote—The roll-call vote may be requested if one-fifth of a quorum is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Used to determine which members are present and whether each is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yes or no.
* Electronic Voting— In electronic voting, (used only in the House, mostly for quorum calls), representatives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their votes by using an electronic card to access one of several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stations on the House floor.
* They then press one of three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: “yea,” “nay,” or “Present” (This last button is for quorum calls).

***Slide 18*- How a Bill Becomes a Law: From Passage to the President**

- Conference \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- House and Senate vote again

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot be made

- 2. Majority vote needed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- Sent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* If the House and the Senate have passed different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a bill, a conference committee is formed to iron out the differences and come to an acceptable compromise on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the bill.
* The bill then goes back to the House and the Senate for a vote; no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes can be made at this time.
* If the bill passes by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote, then:
* The speaker of the House \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it
* The president of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signs it
* The bill gets sent to the President of the United States for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Slide 19*- How a Bill Becomes a Law: The President**

The President’s Options

**-** Sign it

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it

**-** Pocket veto

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it

**-** Overriding a veto

* When presented with a bill passed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the president can do one of four things:
* He can sign it, thus making it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it, an act known as a “veto.”
* A veto prevents the measure from becoming law and sends it back to Congress for possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a “pocket veto.”
* This can only occur at the end of a congressional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A pocket veto situation happens like this: Congress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bill to the White House for the president to sign but then adjourns within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days of doing so.
* If the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t either sign or veto the bill, it dies.
* He can choose not to sign it or veto it, in which case it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law within ten days.
* If the president vetoes a bill, senators and representatives can then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the measure and send it back to the president or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the veto by a two-thirds majority vote in each house.

***Slide 20*- Expressed Powers of Congress**

**-** Power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** Power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money

**-** Commerce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power

**-** Bankruptcy power

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers

* The following powers of Congress are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mentioned in the Constitution:
* Power to tax—Congress can tax the people in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money to “pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Welfare of the United States” (Article I, Section 8, Clause 1).
* However, Congress cannot impose taxes that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a private individual, group, or corporation; it also cannot tax exports.
* Power to borrow money—Congress can “borrow Money on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the United States” (Article I, Section 8, Clause 2).
* The Constitution does not place limits on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Congress can borrow or on the purposes for which the money is borrowed.
* Commerce power—Congress has the authority to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ both foreign and interstate trade.
* Currency power—Congress can “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Money [and] regulate the value thereof” (Article I, Section 8, Clause 5).
* This means it can issue money, determine its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and declare it to be legal tender.
* Bankruptcy power—Congress can “establish…uniform Laws on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Bankruptcies throughout the Unites States (Article I, Section 8, Clause 4).
* War powers—Only Congress can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war.
* Congress also has the power to “raise and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Armies,” to “provide and maintain a Navy,” to regulate the armed forces, to call out “the Militia” (today, the national Guard), and to “provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining” the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Guard.

***Slide 21*- Other Expressed Powers**

**-** Naturalization

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power

**-** Copyright and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power

**-** Weights and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power

**-** Judicial power

* Naturalization—Congress makes the laws under which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can become U.S. citizens.
* Postal power—Congress establishes post \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and post roads.
* Copyright and patent power—Congress issues copyrights to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and patents to inventors.
* Weights and measures power—Congress sets the standards for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and measures in the Unites States.
* Territorial power—Congress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. territories (such as Puerto Rico and Guam) and other federal properties (such as the District of Columbia, national parks, military installations, etc.).
* Judicial power—Congress can create federal courts and define and set \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for federal crimes.

***Slide 22*- Implied Powers**

**-** Article I: “necessary and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**-** The “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clause”

**-** Strict vs. loose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-** Hamilton vs. Jefferson

* Article I of the Constitution states that Congress can make any laws that are “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and proper” for the government to function effectively.
* This part of the Constitution is often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to as the “Elastic Clause” because it has been “stretched” to cover a wide variety of situations.
* The Elastic Clause often has become a bone of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between those who advocate a strict interpretation of the Constitution and those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a loose interpretation.
* Strict constructionists believe that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers inherent in the Elastic Clause should only be used when absolutely necessary; loose constructionists believe that implied powers can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for anything that advances the general welfare of the country.
* Battles over implied powers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ almost from the day the Constitution was ratified.
* The most notable clash came in the 1790s between Secretary of the Treasury Alexander \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson.
* The two men disagreed on Hamilton’s plan to create a national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which he hoped would provide for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ currency, stabilize the nation’s weak economy, and encourage economic growth and development.
* While Hamilton, a loose constructionist, believed the national bank was constitutional under the Elastic Clause, Jefferson held a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpretation of the clause and asserted that the only way to create a national bank was by constitutional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Hamilton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the First Bank of the United States was created.

***Slide 23*- Non-Legislative Powers**

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Power

**-** Electoral Power

**-** Executive Powers

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Power

* Investigatory Power—Congress can investigate any matter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to its legislative powers.
* Electoral Power—If a presidential election ends with no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having a majority of electoral votes, the House of Representatives will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the president from among the top three vote-getters.
* Executive Power—The Senate must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all major appointments made and treaties signed by the president.
* Impeachment Power—The House of Representatives has the power to impeach (accuse and bring charges) against the president, vice-president, and all “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officers” of the U.S. government.
* The Senate actually tries the cases of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being impeached.