Chapter 8 - The Legislative Branch Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Members of Congress - Section One

The Responsibilities of Lawmaking

* Most important job of Congress is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Congressmen must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the needs of different groups of people.
* Local versus national needs
	+ Congressmen/women represent their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Congressmen/women also represent the whole \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Sometimes the needs of the two come into conflict with one another.

The Responsibilities of Lawmaking

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party they belong to
	+ Democratic
	+ Republican
* Pressure to support the party’s position on issues before Congress.
* In event of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who should he/she side with constituents, nation, party, etc?

The Responsibilities of Lawmaking

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Groups
	+ Groups of people who work together for similar interests or goals.
	+ Can supply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Example: American Medical Association
	+ Work to convince senators and representatives to support bills that help their members and oppose bills that hurt members.
	+ Done through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- People who represent interest groups.
	+ If Congressman supports the goals of a group, the group will push its members to vote for him/her.

The Responsibilities of Lawmaking

* Factors in Decision Making
	+ Must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the information that is a conflict between all involved.
	+ What will the result of the bill do in the long run?
* Servants of the People
	+ Gives information and help to constituents who have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Why is this role particularly important?

Members of Congress at Work

* Congress members have a lot of information to learn about issues they must vote on.
* Lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!
* Also have to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and discuss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Receive a lot of help from assistants and case workers

Senators

* 2 per state
* Focus on interests of the whole state.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year terms
* 1/3 elected every 2 years, to keep experienced people in the Senate and help it be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Representatives

* Based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from census data.
* 435 seats total
* Represented area in a state called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ district-one district for each rep. with same population in each.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year terms
* Minimum # of reps – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* KY has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Requirements, Salary, Benefits

* Must live in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which elected.
* Representatives must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old and a citizen for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
* Senators must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old and a citizen for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
* Annual salary of $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 2005.
* Also have allowances for travel, running offices, staff salaries, and free use of postal service.

The Powers of Congress - Section Two

Powers Given to Congress

* The Framers kept the goals of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in mind.
* Powers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but have limits.
* 5 Main Powers
* Promoting the General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Providing for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Establishing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Powers
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Powers

Powers

* Promoting the General Welfare
	+ Regulating/limiting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Collect taxes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ “Power of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – final approval of government’s budget (plan for raising/spending $)
* Providing for General Defense
	+ Establish and maintain an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a navy.
	+ Sole power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Establishing Justice
	+ Senate approves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of federal judges.
	+ House has power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Senate has power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impeachments.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presidents have been impeached but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been convicted.

Powers

* Unlisted Powers
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause – Congress has power to make laws “necessary and proper” for carrying out listed powers.
	+ Non-legislative Powers (See chart on page 220 for a complete list.)
	+ Powers that don’t deal directly with law-making.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an official, confirm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, conduct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, etc.

Limits on the Powers of Congress

* Limits: President’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decisions and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* If you were to be held in jail without a charge, a writ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would force the police to bring you to court to hear the charges.
* Congress can’t pass bills of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Convicts a person of a crime without a trial.

How Congress is Organized - Section Three

Congress Organizes!

* Congress begins a new term every two years on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
* Two sessions: one per year
* The House reorganizes every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years; however, the Senate never has to completely reorganize because only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their seats are up every two years.

Leadership in Congress

* House of Rep.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the House is presiding officer (Constitution).
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the majority and minority party.
	+ Assistant floor leaders-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Senate
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of US is the presiding officer (can only vote in a tie) (Constitution).
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is next-presides when VP is absent (Constitution).
	+ Has floor leaders and whips too.

Committees

* Constitution doesn’t tell Congress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make laws.
* They’ve developed procedures to consider bills.
* They divide work of preparing bills among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Have leaders oversee committees.
* Control the fate of bills.
* More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are introduced in one term of Congress!
	+ They need help!
	+ Hence….committees
	+ They are “experts”

Introducing Bills

* Only a member of Congress can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bill.
* They are placed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Marked based on where they were introduced: HR or S.
* And then given a #.
* Ex. S.1805

Standing Committees

* 16 permanent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committees in the Senate.
* 20 permanent standing committees in the House.
* Each standing committee deals with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area, like banking or education.
* The committee decides whether to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the House or Senate vote on the bill.
* If the committee does not recommend it, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Select and Joint Committees

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committees
	+ Formed to deal with a problem not covered in a standing committee.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committees
	+ Made up of both members of the House of Representatives and Senate.
	+ Usually select committees, formed to conduct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Conference Committees

* If the two houses cannot agree on a bill, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committee is formed.
* It is also a joint committee.
* Tries to settle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a bill.

What about the President?

* After a bill passes by a majority in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Congress…it goes to the president.
* He can sign it, veto it or pocket veto it.

President’s Role

* Signature on a bill = becomes a law.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rejects) = sends back to Congress.
* Congress can override with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = holding a bill for ten days, during which Congress ends its session.
	+ The bill will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ become a law.
* Why might the President choose to pocket veto a bill instead of just vetoing it?

How a Bill Becomes a Law

* See page 227.
* Why do you think there are so many steps?
* The Framers wanted bills \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Following a Bill in Congress - Section 4

Stopping a Bill

* If a committee recommends a bill be heard by the House or Senate it’s called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bill.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has time limits on debates.
* However, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not.
* This can lead to a filibuster – the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent a vote on a bill.
* If a party wants to block a bill from being passed, they will often start a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Cloture

* If a filibuster is started by one party, the other party will want to stop it.
* The opposing party may call for cloture – agreement to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a bill.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote.
* If there are not enough votes, the filibuster can continue.
* If the filibuster can’t be stopped, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can’t vote on the bill.

Compromise Bills

* If a bill doesn’t make it into a law, sometimes it just needs to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what results from that change.
* A compromise bill is often needed to get a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote or the President’s signature.