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ection 1 Guided Reading and Review The National Legislature

A. As You Read

The main points of Section 1 are supplied for you below in the form of questions. As you read the section, fill in the answers to the questions.

Two Houses of Congress

1. What is the historical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system?

2. What is a practical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system?

3. What is a theoretical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system?

Terms and Sessions

- 4. What is a term of Congress?
- 5. What is a session of Congress?

6. How many sessions are there in a term of Congress?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

7. adjourn _____

8. special session

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NAME ____

Section 3 Guided Reading and Review How a Bill Becomes a Law: The House

A. As You Read

Fill in the information below by writing the answers in the blanks provided.

1.	1. Most bills are introduced in Congress by	
2.	A bill is	
	A resolution deals with	
	A joint resolution is like a bill because	
5.	A concurrent resolution deals with	
6.	At a first reading of a bill, the clerk	
7.	Five courses of action a committee may take on a bill are:	
8.	Four types of votes in the House are:	
9.	After a bill has been passed and signed by the Speaker,	

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

10. rider

11. quorum _____

- 12. concurrent resolution_____
- 13. discharge petition _____
- 14. Committee of the Whole _____



Section 2 Guided Reading and Review **Committees in Congress**

A. As You Read

Complete the graphic organizer below by answering the questions about congressional committees.



B. Reviewing Key Terms

Answer the question below on a separate sheet of paper.

12. How does the House Rules Committee act as a "traffic cop" in the lower house?



Section 1 Guided Reading and Review **Congress Organizes**

A. As You Read

Complete the graphic organizer below showing the organization of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Fill in the presiding officers that are missing from the organizer and code each box, using the key provided, to indicate whether each officer is a party officer, an official presiding officer. or both.



B. Reviewing Key Terms

Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

- 12. What are the functions of the Speaker of the House?
- 13. What are the functions of the president of the Senate?
- 14. What are the functions of the floor leaders and their whips in both houses?

DATE

Section 5 Guided Reading and Review The Nonlegislative Powers



A. As You Read

On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions as you read Section 5.

Constitutional Amendments

- 1. What are two ways Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution?
- 2. What are some current issues that many Americans have thought worthy of constitutional amendment?

Electoral Duties

- 3. What electoral duty does the House have?
- 4. What electoral duty does the Senate have?

Impeachment

- 5. What role does the House have in the impeachment process?
- 6. What role does the Senate have in the impeachment process?

Executive Powers

- 7. What are the two executive powers possessed by the Senate?
- 8. What is "senatorial courtesy"?

Investigatory Powers

- 9. What is the usual forum for congressional investigations?
- 10. What are some reasons for congressional investigations?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete the sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

- 11. It is the Senate, not the House, which has sole power to ______ President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States.
- **12.** Congress may ______ someone by issuing a formal condemnation of the individual's actions.



Section 4 Guided Reading and Review The Implied Powers

A. As You Read

Complete the following time line by inserting the correct events described in Section 4 in the spaces indicated. Then answer the questions that follow.



B. Reviewing Key Terms

6. Explain why the Necessary and Proper Clause has often been called the Elastic Clause.

Product Null Fu

7. Why does Congress have the power to appropriate funds for various purposes?

Section 3 Guided Reading and Review Other Expressed Powers



A. As You Read

Fill in the supporting points in the outline below in the form of answers to the questions.

Foreign Relations Powers

- 1. Which parts of the National Government share the power in the field of foreign affairs?
- 2. Which part is primarily responsible for conducting foreign relations?
- 3. What is the role of the States in foreign affairs and why?

War Powers

- 4. Who has the power to declare war? _____
- 5. What did the War Powers Resolution of 1973 state?

Other Expressed Powers

6. What power gives Congress the right to make laws regulating mailing?

7. What is the role of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in fulfilling an expressed power?

Judicial Powers

8. The Constitution specifically mentions the following four kinds of federal crimes:

- a._____
- b. _____
- c. ______ d.
- **9.** Which part of the National Government has the expressed power of creating and providing for the organization of federal courts?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

- 10. ______ is the process of making non-citizens into citizens.
- **11.** A ______ protects the right of an author over original writings.
- **12.** A ______ protects an inventor's rights to inventions.
- 13. ______ is the right of a government to take private property for public use.

NAME _

Section 2 Guided Reading and Review The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce

A. As You Read

Complete the chart below showing the major powers granted to Congress by the Constitution in the areas of money and commerce.

Congress's Constitutional Powers of Money and Commerce	
Power	Allows Congress to
Taxation	1
Borrowing	2
Commerce	3
Currency	4
Bankruptcy	5

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

6.	tax
7.	indirect tax
8.	deficit financing
9.	public debt
10.	legal tender
11.	bankruptcy

CHAPTER

CHAPTER

Section 1 Guided Reading and Review The Scope of Congressional Powers

A. As You Read

Compare the concepts of strict and liberal constructionism by completing the chart below.

Construction of the Constitution		
	Strict	Liberal
Definition	1	2
Major proponent	3	4
Attitude toward implied powers	5	6
Attitude toward national power	7	8
Attitude toward State power	9	10

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

11. The Constitution gives powers to the Congress in three ways:

- a. through the _____, or clearly stated, powers,
- **b.** through the ______, powers (powers deducted from the clearly stated powers),
- c. through the _____powers, those possessed by all sovereign states.



Section 4 Guided Reading and Review **The Members of Congress**

A. As You Read

As you read Section 4, answer the questions below on the roles played by members of Congress and the compensation and privileges of the job.

Roles Played by a Member of Congress

1. Legislator: What does a legislator do?

2. Committee member: What do members do as part of a congressional committee?

3. Trustee: How does a member of Congress act as a trustee?

4. Delegate: How does a member of Congress act as a delegate?

5. Partisan: How does a member of Congress act as a partisan?

6. Politico: How does a member of Congress act as a politico?

Compensation and Privileges

7. Salary: What is the current salary of a member of Congress?

- 8. Nonsalary compensation: What are some fringe benefits for members of Congress? _____
- 9. Privileges: To what does the phrase "cloak of legislative immunity" refer?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

10. constituency _____

11. oversight function _____



Section 3 Guided Reading and Review **The Senate**

A. As You Read

Using information from this section, compare data about the Senate with data about the House by filling in the blanks in the chart below.

Characteristic	House	Senate
Size	435	1
Term Length	2 years	2
Date of Elections	Tuesday following first Monday in November of each even-numbered year	3
Qualifications		
Age	At least 25 years	4
Length of Citizenship	At least 7 years	5
Residence	Inhabitant of the State	6
How Chosen		
Originally	By voters in district	7
Today	By voters in district	8

The Congress

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

- 9. The Senate is a _____, that is, all of its seats are never up for election at the same time.
- **10.** ______ are the people and interests the senators represent.



Section 2 Guided Reading and Review The House of Representatives

A. As You Read

Using information from this section, complete the chart below, which shows data related to the House of Representatives.

Characteristics of House	Description
1. Size	
2. Terms	
3. Date of election	
Characteristics of Its Members	Qualifications
4. Age	
5. Length of citizenship	
6. Residence	

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms

7. gerrymandering _____

8. reapportionment _____

9. off-year election



Section 4 Guided Reading and Review The Bill in the Senate

A. As You Read

Fill in the blanks on the flowchart below that outlines the movements of a bill through the Senate.



B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

- 10. The Senate is reluctant to use ______ to limit debate.
- 11. In practice, just the threat of a _____, an attempt to "talk a bill to death," can result in the Senate's failure to consider certain bills.
- **12.** By not acting on a bill sent by Congress within 10 days of adjourning, the President performs a _______.
- 13. The President may ______ a bill sent to him by Congress by refusing to sign it.