

Civics Concepts Unit 3- Legislative Branch Matching

Directions:

- Draw a line to match the vocabulary word to the correct meaning.

Obj 3.1- Describe the structure of the Legislative branch (2-3 word definition)

Congress	→	Two houses of Congress- The Senate and The House of Representatives
Legislation		The process of making laws
Bicameral		The branch of government responsible for making laws

Obj. 3.2, 3.4- Compare the two houses of Congress. Describe the powers of the legislative branch

Speaker of the House	→	Powers of Congress granted by the Elastic Clause (not written in the Constitution)
President Pro Tempore		Powers of Congress that are written in Article I of the Constitution
Expressed powers		Leader of the House of Representatives
Elastic Clause		Clause of Article I that gives Congress the power to make any law necessary
Implied Powers		Leader of the Senate (when the Vice President is not in attendance)

Obj. 3.3- Describe how Congressional representation is determined.

The Census	→	Dividing a state into districts
Congressional District		The citizens being represented by members of Congress
Apportionment		A section of a state represented by a member of the House of Rep.
Constituents		A population survey given every 10 years to decide representation in Congress

Obj. 3.5- Identify key steps in the legislative process

Legislation	→	A group made up of Senators and Representatives that make final changes to a bill before sending it to the president
A Bill		The Process of making laws
House/Senate Committee		Groups in both houses of Congress that review and amend bills before a floor vote is taken
Conference Committee		a law that has not yet been approved

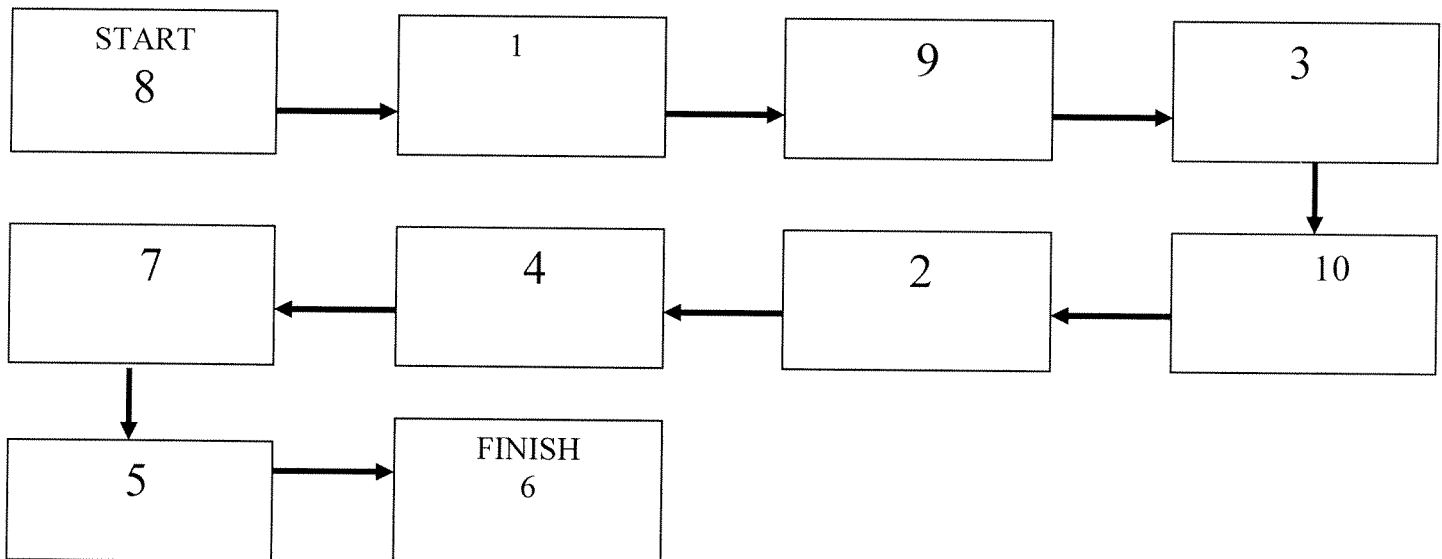
Obj. 3.6-3.7- Describe the role of the Legislative Branch in the system of Checks and balances

Obj. 3.8-3.9- Describe how individuals, interest groups and other factors influence the legislative process.

Checks and Balances	→	To remove an official from office
Impeach		A person that attempts to persuade the decisions made in Congress
Interest Group		A group that supports a specific cause and attempts to influence Congress to pass laws to support their cause
Lobbyist		Powers given to the 3 branches that limit the power of other branches

(List the requirements for both houses of Congress)	<u>House of Representatives</u>		<u>Senate</u>
	435	# of Members in each house	100
	Based on population	# of members per state	2 per state
	2 years	Length of term	6 years
	At least 25 years old	Age requirement	At least 30
	7 yrs a US citizen	US citizenship requirement	9 yrs a US citizen
Speaker of the House	Leader	1 Vice President 2 President Pro-tempore	
List 5 Expressed Powers of Congress	Declare war, collect taxes, run postal service, regulate foreign trade, enforce copyright laws		
List 3 powers that are special to each house of Congress	<u>House of Representatives</u> Begin impeachment hearings Introduce tax spending bills <i>Choose president if there is an electoral tie</i>		<u>Senate</u> Serve as jury for impeachment Approve Presidential appointments/ Approve treaties <i>Choose VP if there's electoral tie</i>
List 3 legislative checks on Executive power (L>E) Impeach Approve appointments Override a veto	List 3 legislative checks on judicial power (L>J) Approve judicial appointments Make amendments to Constitution <i>Impeach federal judges</i>	List 2 executive checks on legislative power (E>L) Veto laws Call a special session of Congress	List 1 judicial checks on legislative power (J>L) Judicial review
List 6 ways that a special interest group can influence Congress	1. Lobby a congressman 2. Inform about an issue 3. Writing letters 4. Make phone calls 5. Donate \$ to a campaign 6. Form a petition		

Directions: Order the following steps of how a bill becomes law in the flow chart by writing the # in the box.



1. Bill goes into a House committee	2. Bill goes to Senate floor for a vote
3. Bill is approved in the House, sent to the Senate	4. Bill is approved in the Senate and sent to a Conference Committee
5. Bill is sent the President	6. The Bill becomes a law
7. A Conference Committee finalizes the bill	8. Bill is introduced to the Houses of Representatives
9. Bill goes to House floor for a vote	10. Bill goes to a Senate committee