

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Guided Notes – Article 1 – Legislative Branch**

1. Benchmark: Illustrate the structure, functions, and processes of the three branches of government, starting with Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution which establishes the \_\_\_\_\_ branch.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ Legislature is a \_\_\_\_\_-house legislature.
3. The United States Federal Government's Legislative Branch is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Congress has two houses, the "upper house" is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and the "lower house" (discussed first in the Constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_).
5. The House of Representatives has \_\_\_\_\_ members and its size is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Senate has \_\_\_\_\_ members. Its size is based on \_\_\_\_\_ representation where each states gets \_\_\_\_\_ votes.
7. House of Representatives: Term of office of each Representative is \_\_\_\_\_ years and all seats in the House are up for election every \_\_\_\_\_ years. To qualify, a candidates for the House must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ years old, a US citizens for at least \_\_\_\_\_ years, and must live in state where \_\_\_\_\_ is.
8. Senate: Term of office of each Senator is \_\_\_\_\_ years and the elections are staggered so that only one-\_\_\_\_\_ of the house is up for election every 2 years. Candidates for Senate must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ years old, a US citizen for at least \_\_\_\_\_ years, and must live in the state they seek to represent.
9. Congress's main role is to create legislation which means to make \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Congress also has non-legislative powers, such as \_\_\_\_\_ which is the power to remove members of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
11. Impeachment begins in the House of \_\_\_\_\_ and the trial occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Only \_\_\_\_\_ Presidents have ever been impeached, and only 1 President has been impeached twice, but none of these Presidents were actually removed from office for high crimes and misdemeanors.
13. Congress's \_\_\_\_\_ powers are a list of expressly written powers that are specifically delegated and granted to Congress in Article \_\_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.
14. The Enumerated or \_\_\_\_\_ Powers of Congress include:
15. The Power to \_\_\_\_\_ to lay (raise) and collect \_\_\_\_\_, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the \_\_\_\_\_ and provide for the common \_\_\_\_\_ and general \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.
16. The Power to \_\_\_\_\_ money and issue government bonds.
17. Power to \_\_\_\_\_ interstate \_\_\_\_\_, which is trade between states and other nations and tribes (the buying, selling, and trading of goods and services).
18. The Power to regulate \_\_\_\_\_, granting \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship.
19. Power to coin \_\_\_\_\_ and punish counterfeiters.
20. The clause that talks about Congresses power to regulate trade (of goods and services) is called the \_\_\_\_\_ clause and it gives Congress a lot of power beyond goods and services.
21. Other Enumerated powers of Congress include the power to establish the \_\_\_\_\_ office and post roads; the power to promote the progress of \_\_\_\_\_ and useful \_\_\_\_\_ by securing for limited times to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries (patents and copyrights).
22. To constitute or establish tribunals or federal courts lower or \_\_\_\_\_ to the Supreme Court.
23. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high \_\_\_\_\_, and offenses against the law of nations.
24. To declare \_\_\_\_\_, to raise and support \_\_\_\_\_, to provide and maintain a \_\_\_\_\_ and to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

25. To provide for the calling of the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress \_\_\_\_\_, and repel invasions.
26. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the \_\_\_\_\_ (military).
27. To exercise \_\_\_\_\_ over all places or land purchased or built by the federal government including forts and other buildings.
28. And the final enumerated power is the most powerful of all, it is the power to make all \_\_\_\_\_ which shall be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for carrying into execution the foregoing powers (listed above) vested by the Constitution . This clause is called the \_\_\_\_\_ clause and it is also called the "Necessary and Proper" clause which grants to congress \_\_\_\_\_ powers beyond those that are specifically listed in the Constitution.
29. Implied Powers are \_\_\_\_\_ written in the Constitution but reasonably \_\_\_\_\_. Some of the powers of Congress that are implied but not expressly written in the Constitution include the power to build dams, highways, and roads; determine crimes; regulate power plants; develop the space program; to set, create, and manage the national budget, etc.
30. Article 1, Section 9 discusses the powers \_\_\_\_\_ to Congress.
31. In addition to the powers discussed in Article 1, Congress also have other powers that are mentioned in other parts of the Constitution and is part of the system of \_\_\_\_\_ and balances. These include: the power to propose \_\_\_\_\_ to the Constitution, the power to investigate or provide oversight over other branches and agencies, the power to approve \_\_\_\_\_ or agreements between 2 or more countries; the power of advice and \_\_\_\_\_ to confirm nominees before they can be appointed by the President to federal offices such as ambassadors, judges, and cabinet members,
32. Lastly, Article 1 discusses powers denied to the \_\_\_\_\_ which prevents states from acting like they are separate countries. For instance, states cannot \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
33. Florida's 2 U.S. Senators are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Guided Notes – Legislative Branch – The Lawmaking Process**

1. Florida has \_\_\_\_\_ Congressional Districts for the U.S. House of Representatives.
2. Malapportionment is \_\_\_\_\_ population in districts.
3. Gerrymandering is when \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries are redrawn in strange ways, to benefit a particular political party and make it easier for their candidates to win every election.
4. There are no term \_\_\_\_\_ on how long a member can serve in Congress, as long as they can keep getting re-elected by their constituents.
5. Benchmark: Illustrate the law-making \_\_\_\_\_ at the local, state, and federal levels.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who creates and passes laws.
7. Legislation: another name for \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the name for a proposed law. Bills do not become law until an executive (President, Governor, Mayor) signs them.
9. Congress: the name of the legislature at the national or \_\_\_\_\_ level.
10. The leader of the House of Representatives is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the House.
11. The Speaker of the House (3<sup>rd</sup> in line to President) is \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ party.
12. The leader of the Senate is the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ substituted by the Pro-Tempore.
13. In each house there is the \_\_\_\_\_ party and the \_\_\_\_\_ party.
14. The Senate Majority Leader is \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ party.

15. The congressional leaders of the majority party decide which bills get \_\_\_\_\_ and voted on.
16. Congress sees about 25,000 bills per year, but only about \_\_\_\_\_ % become law.
17. The majority of bills die in the \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Bills can be suggested to members of Congress by anyone, including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the President.

### **The Legislative Process**

19. A bill can be introduced in either the House or the Senate except for tax/budget/appropriation bills which must start in the \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The bill may only be submitted by a member of \_\_\_\_\_.
21. After a bill is introduced and formally submitted to Congress, it goes to \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Each bill is written to have a title and is organized into \_\_\_\_\_ sections.
23. The bill first gets assigned to the committee that matches the \_\_\_\_\_ of the bill.
24. Bill then gets worked on in a smaller committee or \_\_\_\_\_ - committee which debates, studies, amends, and marks up the bill and if the bill is a bad idea, or if the subcommittee cannot agree, it dies there.
25. If the sub-committee likes it, they vote on it to be \_\_\_\_\_ out it - back to the big committee.
26. Each house of Congress is organized into committees by topic who have areas of specialty or \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Most real work happens in \_\_\_\_\_ where bills are passed, changed, ignored, or killed.
28. Standing committees are \_\_\_\_\_ with full legislative powers, oversight responsibilities.
29. After being debated and passed in committee, the bill goes to the main floor of the House or Senate to be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on.
30. If the bill passes the House it began in, then it get sent to the other \_\_\_\_\_ to get debated on.
31. If there are two different bills on the same subject that get started simultaneously in each house and get passed through each house, then the bill is sent to the \_\_\_\_\_ committee which resolves any differences between them to make them one bill to be voted on and sent to the President.
32. Once the bill gets passed by the Conference committee, the bill goes to each house for a final \_\_\_\_\_.
33. Once the bill gets passed by both houses of Congress it goes to the \_\_\_\_\_'s desk.
34. The President has 3 choices, \_\_\_\_\_ the bill into law, veto the bill to attempt to block the bill from becoming law, or do a pocket veto by ignoring it and letting it expire unsigned.
35. If a President does veto a bill, Congress can \_\_\_\_\_ the veto with a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress which will save the bill and make it a law. This is part of Checks and \_\_\_\_\_