

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 state 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 candidate for the House must be at least _____ years old, a US citizen 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 Congress's 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 (3rd 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 _____