

Standard Deviants
Unit 3: Legislative Branch

Part 1: The Congress

Section A: Roots of Congress

_____ establishes Congress

Which state is unicameral? _____

Leg. Branch is responsible for: _____

Number of specific powers: _____

Requirements:	House	vs.	Senate
Age:	_____		_____
Citizen:	_____		_____
Term:	_____		_____

People get the right to vote directly for Senators with the _____ Amendment.

Number of senators up for election every 2 years: _____

Most important job: _____

Senators per state: _____

House members vary, based on _____

Apportionment:

Larger population = _____ # representatives

Each district has approximately the _____ number of people

Redistricting:

Takes place every _____ years, based on the _____

Majority party redraws districts to favor _____ party

Gerrymandering

1. _____ = "safe districts"

2. cracking= split up party

1962- _____ v Carr malapportionment violates equal protection

Westbury v _____ "substantially equal" 3 both parties

Shaw v _____ try to ensure AA in Congress. Court ruled _____ to divide district based on racial bias- violates White equal protection

Bills need consent of _____ houses

_____ & _____ are enumerated-

stated in the Const. Congress has the power to make laws necessary to carry out powers =

Section B: Members of Congress

_____ : people who live in the state the congress person represents

_____ : name for different tasks assign to workers

_____ % of incumbents were re-elected 1980-1990

Congress looks like: _____ Caucasian males
_____ women
_____ African Americans
_____ Hispanics
_____ Asian/Pacific Islanders

Juggling Congressional Roles

1. _____ : listen to constituents & decide
2. delegate (vote for constituents w/o own opinion)
3. political: half trustee/ half delegate

Section C: How Congress is Organized

House: _____ members

Leadership:

1. _____ of the House= most pwrful
Elected every _____ years
Member of _____ party
Job: Preside over House
Official _____
Liaison to Senate & President
Organize _____ tournament
2. Majority & Minority Leader
Majority: schedule legislation
Minority: represents _____ of minority party
3. Majority & Minority Whips
Elected by _____ (party)
Close contact with members
Keep members focused on party _____

Senate

_____ members

_____ formal rules

Vice President is presiding _____

Only votes in _____

Position delegated to President _____

Majority Leader & Majority/Minority Whip

Senator votes have _____ impact

_____ votes needed to stop filibuster

Cloture limits debate to _____ hours

Committee System

Each cmte has its own _____

Real work of Congress gets done in cmte

massive _____, debate, & discuss special interests

_____ % of bills/laws begin in cmte

Types of cmte

1. Standing

Major cmte

Permanent w/ specific area of responsibility

2. Ad Hoc, Select, & Special

Temporary

Created for _____ purpose

Mandates: laws to direct states to comply w/ fed rules

3. Joint

Members of _____ houses

Issues needing to be addressed by both

Ex: Joint _____, _____

4. Conference

Both houses

Smooth out _____ btwn versions of bills

To serve on cmte:

Have background on agenda

Be senior member to be on major cmte

Pork barrel: give constituents what they want & pass bill to benefit _____ state

Section D: Lawmaking Function

Proposed law= _____

Bills come from 1) Pres, 2) Executive agencies, 3) Cmte, 4) interest groups, 5) Private individuals

4 Constituencies: geographical, re-election, primary, personal

A bill must survive in _____ houses to become law

Bill introduced in _____

Goes to SubCmte: research, discuss, hearings

Debate on _____ of each chamber

House needs to go through House _____ Cmte. Debate & vote, then Senate. Need to be identical

bill--- If not, goes to o_____ Cmte

Goes back to both houses for vote. Majority vote= goes to Pres.

If senator objects, place a _____. Probably has objections, may lead to filibuster