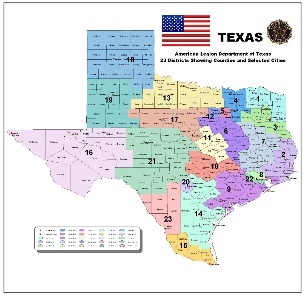
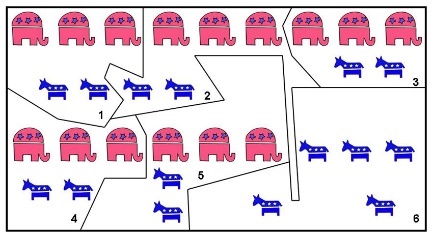
Legislative Branch

Chapter 5: Structure of Congress

1. **Congressional Membership**
2. Organization of Congress
3. Bicameral Legislature
4. Reasons behind two chamber legislature:
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** The British Parliament consisted of two houses since the 1300s, and many colonial assemblies were similar in form.
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** A bicameral legislature was necessary to compromise the Virginia and New Jersey plans of representation.
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** The Framers favored a bicameral Congress in order that one house might act as a check on the other.
8. It is quite **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**for the two champers to pass similar bills
9. Before any **\_\_\_\_\_** can be sent to the President, both chamber must agree on the which bill to send
10. At their best they can **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** compromise and national consensus, at their worst legislative gridlock or failure of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**legislative work
11. Terms
12. A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the length of time that officials serve after an election, as in a two- or six-year term.
13. Senators enjoy six year terms
14. Representatives enjoy two year terms
15. The date for the start of each new term has been set by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Amendment (1933) as “noon of the 3d day of January” of every odd-numbered year.
16. Congressional Sessions
17. A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the regular period of time during which Congress conducts business.
18. Congress **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,or suspends until the next session, each regular session as it sees fit.
19. If necessary, the President has the power to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or adjourn, a session, but only when the two houses cannot agree on a date for adjournment.
20. Only the President may call Congress into a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**—a meeting to deal with some emergency situation.
21. Membership of the House
22. Qualifications
23. The Constitution says that a member of the House
    1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

b. The realities of politics also require some informal qualifications, such as party identification, name familiarity, gender, ethnic characteristics, and political experience.

1. Terms
2. Members are elected to the House of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for two-year terms
3. Representatives begin their term January **\_\_** after the November election
4. Sometimes if a representative **\_\_\_\_\_** or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a special state election must be held to fill the vacancy
5. Representation and Repatriation
6. Article I of the Constitution directs Congress to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**—redistribute—the seats in the House after each decennial census.
7. As the United States grew in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, the number of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the House also grew.
8. The Reapportionment Act of **\_\_\_\_\_\_** set the “permanent” size of the House at 435 members, and provided for “automatic reapportionment.”
9. Congressional Redistricting
10. Each state every **\_\_\_\_** years draws the boundaries for the congressional districts (one for each representative)
11. Representatives are elected from these **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
12. *Reynolds v Sims* (1964) states that under the 14th amendment Both houses of bicameral **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** legislatures had to be apportioned on a population basis.
13. Gerrymandering
14. Under the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** arrangement, the voter’s in each district elect one of the State’s representatives.
15. The general-ticket system, no longer in use, provided that all of a State’s seats were filled **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
16. Districts that have unusual shapes or even defy description have sometimes been **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
17. Gerrymandering refers to the act of drawing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** districts to the advantage of the political party that controls the State legislature.
18. Membership of the Senate
19. Qualifications
20. The requirements for the U.S. Senate are higher than for the House of Representatives.
21. The Constitution says that a Senator
    1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Terms
23. The Constitution says that the Senate “shall be composed of two Senators from each State.” Today’s Senate consists of **\_\_\_** Senators.
24. Originally, the Constitution provided that senators were chosen by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** legislatures.
25. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Seventeenth Amendment was passed and called for the popular election of senators.
26. Senators serve for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** terms.
27. The Senate is a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, meaning that all of its seats are never up for election at the same time.
28. **The House**
29. Rules in the House
30. Complex Rules
31. Each chamber has scores of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** based on past rulings that serve as a guide for conducting business
32. House rules are generally **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** at defining the actions an individual representative can take.
33. Complex rules are geared toward moving **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** quickly once it reaches the floor
34. ****Committee Work
35. Because of its size **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** work is more important in the House
36. Committee work allows **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to have more influence on the House floor
37. It also gives **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the time to study and shape bills
38. Representatives serve on committees that are important to their **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
39. House Leadership
40. Goals of the House Leadership
41. Organizing and unifying party members
42. Scheduling work
43. Making certain that lawmakers are present for key floor votes
44. Disturbing and collecting information
45. Keeping the House in touch with the President
46. Influencing lawmakers to support their party positions
47. Speaker of the House
48. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives and the acknowledged leader of the majority party.
49. The Speaker’s main duties revolve around **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** over and keeping order in the House.
50. The Speaker names the members of all select and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** committees, and signs all bills and resolutions passed by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
51. House Floor Leaders
52. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are party officers picked for their posts by their party colleagues.
53. The party **\_\_\_\_\_\_** assist the floor leaders and serve as a liaison between the party’s leadership and its rank-and-file members.
54. **The Senate**
55. The Senate at Work
56. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is called a deliberative body because it deliberates (formally discusses), public policies
57. Senators handle issues that are of specific interest to their **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
58. They need to be very **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** about many issues from national defense to farming
59. The chamber for the Senate only contains **\_\_\_\_** desks
60. The rules in the Senate are more flexible giving Senators **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** freedom to express their ideas
61. Leadership in the Senate
62. The Vice President
63. The job of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is assigned by the Constitution to the Vice President.
64. The president of the Senate has many of the same duties as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o**f the House, but cannot cast votes on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
65. Majority and Minority Leaders
66. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***,*the leader of the majority party, is elected from the Senate and serves in the Vice President’s absence.
67. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a closed meeting of the members of each party in each house which deals with matters of party organization
68. **Congressional Committees**
69. Purpose of Committees
70. It allows members of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to divide their work among many smaller groups
71. From the huge number of bills that are introduced in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, committees select those few that are to receive further **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
72. Lastly, they are there to hold public hearing and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, committees help the public learn about key **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and issues facing the nation
73. Kinds of Committees
74. Standing Committees
75. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are permanent panels in Congress to which bills of similar nature could be sent.
76. Most of the standing committees handle **\_\_\_\_\_** dealing with particular policy matters, such as veterans’ affairs or foreign relations.
77. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** party always holds a majority of the seats on each committee (the lone exception being the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct).
78. House Rules Committee
79. The Rules Committee decides whether and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** what conditions the full House will consider a measure.
80. This places great power in the Rules Committee, as it can **\_\_\_\_\_\_**, delay, or even **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** House action on a measure.
81. Select Committees
82. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are panels established to handle a specific matter and usually exist for a limited time.
83. Most select committees are formed to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a current matter.
84. Joint Conference
85. A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is one composed of members of both houses.
86. Examples of joint committees include the Joint Economic Committee, the Joint Committee on Printing, and the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress
87. Conference Committees
88. A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**—a temporary, joint body—is created to iron out differences between bills passed by the House and Senate before they are sent to the President.
89. Committee Chairman & Seniority Rule
90. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are the members who head the standing committees in each chamber of Congress.
91. The chairman of each of these permanent committees is chosen from the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** party by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** party caucus.
92. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, an unwritten custom, holds that the most important posts will be held by those party members with the longest records of service in Congress.
93. The head of each committee is often the longest-serving member of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from the majority party.