

## CONGRESS Study Guide KEY

Key:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. C   |  |
| 2. G   | 22. A                                  |
| 3. D   | 23. B                                  |
| 4. A   | 24. C                                  |
| 5. E   | 25. D                                  |
| 6. B   | 26. E                                  |
| 7. F   | 27. F                                  |
|  | (forgot to shuffle these 😊)            |
| 8. D   |  |
| 9. A   | 28. H                                  |
| 10. E  | 29. S                                  |
| 11. G  | 30. H (for the Senate it's a min of 9) |
| 12. B  | 31. H                                  |
| 13. I  | 32. S                                  |
| 14. H  | 33. S                                  |
| 15. C  | 34. H                                  |
| 16. F  | 35. S                                  |
|  | 36. S                                  |
|  | 37. H                                  |
| 17. A (only in the Senate)                         | 38. S                                  |
| 18. C (only in the Senate)                         | 39. S                                  |
| 19. E  | 40. H                                  |
| 20. D  | 41. H                                  |
| 21. B (This is a crime you could be impeached for) |  |

Be able to answer:

- 1) Review the process from last unit – Congress can propose an amendment with a 2/3 vote in each house.
- 2) Regulation of interstate commerce
- 3) Article 1, Section 8 – you have a whole classwork page on these and they are also in chapter 11 of your textbook)
- 4) interstate = between states; *intrastate* = *within a state*
- 5) Speaker of the House - -Paul Ryan (R-Wis)
- 6) You don't need to know the people's names, but know what they do
- 7) House only – see section 1 of this guide
- 8) House impeaches: holds hearings and votes on whether the President should go to trial for crimes or other wrongdoing in office. If the House votes to impeach, then the Senate has a trial and decides whether to convict the president (and remove his/her from office). It take a 2/3 vote to convict in the Senate. Two presidents have been impeached, no president has ever been convicted. (Nixon resigned before any of it could happen).

9) See above

10) When the president gets a bill signed by both chambers of Congress, 4 things can happen:

- a. He signs it and it becomes a law. 😊
- b. He vetoes it ☹️ (but Congress can override with a 2/3 vote in both houses)
- c. He can do nothing. After 10 days,
  - i. it becomes a law automatically if Congress is still in session
  - ii. It gets a “pocket-veto” and dies if Congress has ended their session and gone home. This is a way for presidents to quietly veto something that happens at the end of a session, when lots of bills get signed by Congress.

11) In Committee and sub-committee. Most bills never make it to the floor for full debate.

12) See the early notes for this, or you can find a good description in your book.

Reapportionment happens every 10 years, after the Census, and is when Congress looks at how population has grown and changed across the country, to see whether the 435 House Congressional seats should be spread among the states differently. Redistricting happens WITHIN a state, and is when the state legislatures re-draw their district boundaries. Redistricting can happen after reapportionment, if a state gains or loses a congressional district. It also happens to keep the population of each district more or less the same within a state, if population has shifted within the state (for example, Loudoun County grew really fast from 1990 to 2000, so they had to redraw the boundaries).

13) See your notes for gerrymandering – it is drawing Congressional district boundaries in such a way to strongly favor one political party over another. Packing is a type of gerrymandering where the minority party voters are all crammed into as few districts as possible, so they might win those few but nowhere else. Cracking spreads out the minority party voters across as many districts as possible, so they don't get a majority anywhere.

14) Congress has an oversight role to monitor the activities of the Executive Branch cabinet agencies. They often hold oversight hearings to grill agency staff and cabinet members on how they are spending taxpayer money and how they are implementing laws and policies. Oversight is part of the checks and balances system.

15) Steps

- a. Bill gets introduced (in House or Senate)
- b. Gets assigned to committee/subcommittee
- c. Committees and subs do their work – hearings, markups, votes
- d. Bill goes to floor for debate by full House or Senate
- e. Floor votes, and if it passes, then the bill goes to step b. for the other chamber
- f. Once both the House and Senate have passed the bill, they compare the versions they passed. If there are any differences, they form a Conference Committee to work out the differences.
- g. The Conference Committee sends the compromise bill back to both chambers to get voted on. House and Senate have to pass the exact same version.
- h. If it passes both chambers, it goes to the president. See #10 for options.