

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 2: INTERACTIONS AMONG BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT - CONGRESS****KNOW ALL OF THESE FOR THE MCQ TEST:**

ARTICLE I BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE: Two "houses" or "chambers" of Congress		MISCELLANEOUS...	WORDS YOU SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH AND ARE ON THE TEST IN CONTEXT...
<b><u>House of Representatives</u></b> 435 # based on population of state: represents people Elected by district 2 year term - Debate more formal, more rules - chamber too big <b>Impeachment</b> <b>Speaker of the House</b>  <b>Rules Committee</b> <b>Committee of the Whole</b> <b>Discharge petition</b>  <b>Congressional district</b> <b>Census</b> <b>Apportionment</b> <b>Redistricting</b> <b>Gerrymandering</b> - favors political party in power	<b><u>Senate</u></b> 100 2 senators per state: represent states equally Elected by whole state 6 year term - Debate less formal Trial for impeachment -Approves presidential appointments -Approves treaties -Approves Supreme Court nominations Senate power over Supreme Court rulings <b>Vice President</b> <b>President Pro Tempore</b> <b>Filibuster</b> <b>Cloture</b> <b>Hold</b> <b>Unanimous Consent</b>	<b>Incumbent</b> <b>Incumbency advantage</b> <b>Constituents</b> <b>Fourteenth Amendment: Equal Protection Clause</b> <b>Baker v Carr(1962)</b> "One person, one vote" <b>Shaw v Reno(1993)</b> "No-racial-gerrymandering"  Models of Representation: (accountability in each chamber) <b>Politico</b> <b>Trustee</b> <b>Delegate</b>  Types of Democracies: <b>Participatory</b> <b>Pluralism</b> <b>Elite</b>  <b>Federalism</b>	-Unicameral -Federal,Unitary, Confederate -Seniority -Referendum -Department of Veteran Affairs -Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 -Federal Election Commission -Income tax deduction -Concurrent resolution -Ninth amendment -Tenth Amendment -Ethic Rules -patronage -Socialism
REFERS TO BOTH HOUSES			
<b>Enumerated powers:</b> Declares war <b>Necessary and Proper Clause: Implied powers</b> <b>Commerce Clause</b>  <b>Federal Budget:</b> <b>Raising Revenue</b> <b>Mandatory Spending:</b> <b>(Entitlement Programs)</b> <b>Discretionary Spending:</b> (Military/Defense Spending) *As entitlement Spending increases, discretionary Spending decreases... unless tax revenues increase or budget deficit increases  <b>Congressional Oversight:</b> <b>Hearings</b> <b>Subpoenas</b> <b>War Powers Resolution</b>	Congressional Leadership: <b>Majority leader</b> <b>Majority whip</b> <b>Majority Caucus or Conference Chair</b> <b>Minority leader</b> <b>Minority whip</b> <b>Minority Caucus or Conference Chair</b>  <b>Political parties</b> <b>Policy platform</b> <b>Partisan</b> <b>Non-Partisan</b> <b>Bipartisan</b> <b>Moderate</b> <b>Polarization</b> <b>Gridlock</b>  <b>Divided government</b> <b>Unified government</b>	Committee system:  <b>Standing Committee:</b> bills begin  <b>Joint Committee:</b> both houses investigate, study broad areas of public policy issues  <b>Conference Committee:</b> reconcile differences in bills passed by both House/Senate  <b>Select/Special Committee:</b> temporary for specific purpose	Policy-making process: How a bill becomes a law:  Sponsor, co-sponsor (must be Representative or Senator)  slow, deliberate process  <b>Veto</b>  <b>Pocket veto</b> - 10 days+Congress adjourns  $\frac{2}{3}$ vote <b>Overrides veto</b>  <b>Pork-barrel legislation</b>  <b>Logrolling</b>

