**Unit 3: Legislative Branch Study Guide**

**House of Representatives:**

1. What are the qualifications to be a Representative?
   1. Age
   2. Citizenship
   3. Residency
2. How long is a Representative’s term?
3. How many members of the House does each state receive?
4. How many members are in the House of Representatives?
5. The number of representatives that a state has in the House of Representatives is based on what?
6. What is reapportionment?
7. When does reapportionment happen?
8. What is gerrymandering?
9. What is the title of the leader of the House of Representatives?
10. How is the Speaker of the House more powerful than the President of the Senate?
11. Who assists the majority and minority leaders in Congress?
12. What are midterm elections?

**Senate:**

1. What are the qualifications to be a Senator?
   1. Age
   2. Citizenship
   3. Residency
2. How long is a Senator’s term?
3. How many Senators does each state receive?
4. How many members are in the Senate?
5. Why is a senator’s term different in length than a representative’s term?
6. Why is the Senate considered a continuous body?
7. What is the other role of the President of the Senate?
8. When does the President of the Senate vote?
9. What is a filibuster?
10. What is cloture?

**Powers of Congress/Roles of Elected Officials:**

1. Know the roles of a Congressperson:
   1. Delegate
   2. Trustee
   3. Partisan
   4. Politico
2. Know the major Expressed/Enumerated Powers of Congress.
3. What clause sets up the idea of Implied Powers?
4. Which body of Congress decides who becomes President in case of a tie or no majority?
5. What is impeachment?
6. What two Presidents have been impeached? What President has resigned?

**Amendments:**

1. Which amendment deals with allowing people to directly elect their Senators?
2. Which amendment deals with not allowing Congress to vote for a raise for themselves during their current term of office?
3. Which amendment deals with Congress starting in January instead of March?

**How a Bill Becomes a Law:**

1. Know the four types of committees in Congress:
   1. Joint
   2. Conference
   3. Standing
   4. Select
2. What are the steps for a bill to become a law?
3. What is a veto? What is a pocket veto?
4. Which one of the six principles of government does the Presidential veto represent?
5. What is it called when a bill isn’t passed out of committee?

**Miscellaneous Info:**

1. What article of the Constitution is the legislative branch found in?
2. Why does the United States have a bicameral legislature? (3 reasons)
3. Is the average member of Congress representative of the average American?
4. Bills can only be introduced by whom? Who can propose bills?