Study Guide Part 1: Chapter 10

Today, who elects U.S. Senators?

Why is the Senate called the “upper house”?

Most members of Congress can be characterized as

How many terms of Congress are there in a year?

Each State’s representation in the House of Representatives is based on what?

The Constitution requires that a member of the House must be

Each state’s representation in the Senate is

More than half of the members of the Senate are

Rather than raise their own salaries, members of Congress often

When members of Congress vote based on what the majority of their constituents think

about an issue, they are voting as what?

The Senate is called a “continuous body” because, unlike the House, it

In recent congressional elections, which informal qualification has increased most in

importance?

Since 1842, all seats in the House of Representatives have been filled how?

If the two houses of Congress cannot agree on a date for adjournment, the President may do what?

The Framers of the Constitution diffused the power of Congress by doing what?

What is the total number of full-fledged members of Congress?

Due to the length of their terms, House members may be more likely to

Congress must reapportion seats in the House of Representatives every

**Study Guide Part 2: Chapter 11**

Give reasons on why Congress uses its power to investigate

Which Presidents have been impeached by congress and why?

After the Constitution was approved, strict constructionists disagreed with the liberal constructionist view of the powers of Congress. How did they think a liberal constructionist view would affect the nation?

What happens when Congress claims an implied power based on the Necessary and Proper Clause of the Constitution?

Identify what it is called when the federal government uses its power to take private property for public use

Where are most bankruptcy cases heard?

Why are the individual states denied the currency power?

Name the limits the Constitution places on the commerce power

How may Congress propose a constitutional amendment?

Name the type of taxes that are allowable under the taxing power

Once a President has been impeached, what happens next?

If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes for President, what happens?

Liberal and strict constructionists would most likely disagree over which power of Congress?

Give an example of a congressional power that is implied by the expressed power to levy taxes

Why did Congress pass the War Powers Resolution after the Vietnam War?

How could Congress reduce deficit financing of the federal government?

Describe an indirect tax?

Give an example of an executive power given to Congress by the Constitution

Explain why Congress has powers in the area of foreign affairs

Name the type of congressional powers that are clearly spelled out in the Constitution

**Study Guide Part 3: Chapter 12**

What makes the first-day session of a new term in the Senate so different when compared to the House?

When a House standing committee reports a bill, what is the next step in getting the bill to the floor of the House for consideration?

Which type of committee is set up for a specific purpose and for a limited time?

What are the exact/specific titles of the presiding officers of the House and the Senate?

What is the primary purpose of a conference committee?

What does the minority whip do?

Describe the process of a filibuster in the U.S. Senate?

How are committee chairmen chosen?

Why are committee chairmen important in the legislative process?

Which standing committee in the House handles all bills dealing with taxes?

What is the purpose of the House Rules Committee?

The Senate Watergate Committee, which investigated a scandal surrounding President Nixon in 1973, is an example of which type of committee?

What type of committee might the House and Senate form to work together on an investigation of a particular issue?

Before proposing a new bill, House members will often do what?

What happens to most bills that are referred to committees?

How can a majority of members of the House force a bill to the floor that has been buried in committee?

What may end debate on a bill on the floor of the House?

Why are the Senate’s proceedings less formal and its rules less strict than those in the House?

How can Congress override a presidential veto?