Review Questions American Govt. Chapter 5 – Congress

1. (pg 134) The necessary and proper clause of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress and the federal government what kind of powers?

2. (pg 133) Which Founding Father called for a strict interpretation of the Constitution (Strict Constructionists), Alexander Hamilton or Thomas Jefferson?

3. Which Founding Father called for a loose interpretation of the Constitution (Loose Constructionists), Alexander Hamilton or Thomas Jefferson?

4. (pgs 133-134) In the debate over implied powers, what was the central issue?

a. the commerce power b. the state of Maryland

c. the War Powers Resolution d. the necessary and proper clause

1. How many members of Congress are there?
   1. In the House of Representatives?
   2. In the Senate?
2. Implied powers are allowed because of what clause found in the constitution?
3. What is a constituent?
4. What are the 3 options the president has when a bill is passed to him from congress?
5. Pg 147. What is cloture?
6. (pg 153) How many members must be present in the house to hold a quorum?
7. Who is the most powerful member of the House of Representatives?
8. These House members try to organize members of their party to vote a certain way.
9. Pg 151 and 154. After a house version & senate version pass the bill goes on to what committee?
10. Pg 154. These are less popular pieces of legislation added to a bigger bill in hopes of getting it passed.
11. Pgs 141 and 146. What two types of committees are found in both the house and senate?
12. Pg 139. Reapportionment of House seats occurs every how many years?
13. Who is the ceremonial president of the senate?

18. What does Habeas Corpus state?

A. A person must be charged with a crime to be arrested

B. Members of Congress are to be elected by a popular vote of the people

C. Congress has the power to borrow money

D. Some powers are necessary to maintain a sovereign state

19. Drawing district boundaries for political advantage is known as…

20. Who is the most powerful member of the Senate?

21. What is a Rider?

22. Know the steps in which a Bill becomes a Law. (pg 151).

23. Be familiar with the Expressed Powers of Congress (see blue section on pages 129 – 131).

If the whole universe has no meaning, we should never have found out that it has no meaning: just as, if there were no light in the universe and therefore no creatures with eyes, we should never know it was dark. Dark would be without meaning. **--- [C. S. Lewis](http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/c/c_s_lewis.html)**

Answers:

1. implied

2. Thomas Jefferson

3. Alexander Hamiltonn

4. d

5. 535, 435 in the House, 100 in the Senate

6. Necessary and Proper clause

7. A person who is represented by a lawmaker in a specific district

8. The president can 1. Sign the bill and make it law, 2. Not sign the bill. (After 10 days, in Congress is in session, it becomes law; if Congress is not in session, it does not become law – pocket veto.) 3. Veto the bill – can be overridden.

9. 60 votes in the Senate to end a filibuster

10. 100

11. Speaker of the House

12. Whips

13. Conference Committee

14. earmarks or pork barrel spending

15. (Standing & special)

16. 10 years with each Census

17. the Vice President

18. A

19. gerrymandering

20 Senate Majority Leader

21. A provision that is added to a bill that has little to do with the original bill