**Concept 1: Distribution of Power**

1. Types of Powers
   * 1. Enumerated (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)- Powers specifically written in the Constitution
     2. Denied (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)- Powers forbidden to the national government because they belong to the states
     3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Powers- Powers held by both the federal/ national government and the states (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers)
     4. Implied Powers (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)- Powers not explicitly named in the Constitution, but are assumed to exist due to their being necessary to implement the enumerated powers
   1. Special Powers (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Powers)
      1. Powers held by either the House or the Senate exclusively
      2. House
         1. All money (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) bills start here
         2. Select the President in an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tie
         3. Write the article of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against high ranking officials
      3. Senate
         1. Approves all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Requires a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote
         2. Approves all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Requires a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote
         3. Acts as the jury in all trials of impeachment
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acts as judge unless it involves the President (or VP)
            2. If the President is being impeached, then the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Supreme Court would preside
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Powers- Powers that belong to the national government because it IS a national government
2. Congressional Duties
   1. Make the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Representatives of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Powers of Congress
   1. Raise and collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Borrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Set laws for Naturalization and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money
   6. Punish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   7. Post office
   8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Patents
   9. Set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   10. Declare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   11. Establish the military and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   12. Make rules and allot funds for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and National Guard
   13. Punish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   14. Run Washington DC and all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_property
   15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clause- implied power

**Concept 2- Individuals, Groups, and Institutions**

1. Breakdown of the US Congress
   1. The US Congress is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Senate
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members
      2. Term- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years
   3. House
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members
      2. Term- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years
      3. Reapportioned after each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Qualifications/ Terms of Office for Congress
   1. House of Representatives
      1. Term of Office
         1. 2 years
      2. Qualifications
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years as a US citizen
         3. Resident of represented state
      3. Speaker of the House
         1. Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. 3rd in line of succession
   2. Senate
      1. Term of Office
         1. 6 years
         2. Every 2 years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Senate is up for re-election
         3. Ensures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have prior experience
      2. Qualifications
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years as a US citizen
         3. Resident of represented state
      3. Head of the Senate
         1. United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Mike Pence
         2. 2nd in line of succession
3. Compensation & Privileges of Congress Members
   1. Salaries
      1. VP- $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Speaker of the House- $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Majority/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party Leaders- $193,400
      4. Base Congressional members- $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Allowances (Play Money)
   3. Office Space
   4. Bonus Tax Deduction
      1. Can deduct up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for expenses while outside their home district or state
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- free postage on all mail to constituents
   5. Insurance/ Retirement
   6. Downtime (Vacations)
   7. Immunity or Legal Protection
      1. Cannot be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for anything they say or write while carrying out their duties
      2. Cannot be arrested while Congress is in session unless a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   8. Who are your senators?
      1. Johnny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. David \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The Election Process of Congress
   1. Congressional elections are held every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years
   2. House
      1. Every member is up for re-election every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years
   3. Senate
      1. The term of office for the Senate is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years
      2. The body of the Senate is divided into three groups for election purposes (33/33/34)
      3. That is how only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Senate is up for re-election every two years
      4. Once a group has gone through the election process, that group will not have to run for re-election for 6 years
      5. Examples
         1. 2014: group A ran for re-election- called a midterm election because it is half way through a president’s term of office
         2. 2016: group B will run- Presidential election year
         3. 2018: group C will run- another midterm election year
         4. 2020- 6 years will have passed, so it will be time for group A again- Presidential election year and a census year so a VERY important election
5. Impact of the 17th Amendment
   1. Americans did not directly vote for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the first 125 years of our nation
   2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as it was adopted in 1788, stated that senators would be elected by state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. 17th Amendment (1913) established the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ election of the US Senators by the people of the US
   4. Impact of the 17th Amendment
      1. Citizens now voted for their senators- more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Strengthened the link between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government
6. Leadership Positions
   1. House
      1. Speaker of the House
         1. Head of the House of Representatives
         2. Administers the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to members
         3. Calls the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into order
         4. Preserves order and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within the House chamber and galleries
         5. Recognizes members to speak on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         6. Makes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about House procedures
   2. Senate
      1. Vice President
         1. Decides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members
         2. Decides order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are debated
   3. Majority Leader
      1. Leader for the political party that does have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the seats in the House/ Senate
   4. Minority Leader
      1. Leader for the political party that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have the majority of the seats in the House/ Senate
   5. Majority/ Minority Leaders (Responsibilities)
      1. Enforce party discipline on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deemed to be crucial
      2. Serve as spokesperson for their party’s positions on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   6. Party whips
      1. Official in a political party whose primary purpose is to ensure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. They act as the party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Types of Congressional Committees
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Committees
      1. Most common type of congressional committee
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Committee
      3. Handle the vast majority of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Most standing committees have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ handling more specific areas of an issue
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Committee
      1. Created for a limited period and for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purpose
   3. Joint Committee
      1. Created to deal with a specific issue
      2. Has members from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house/ chambers of Congress
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Committee
      1. A very common type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committee
      2. Committee members are from both chambers of Congress
      3. Compromise on the draft of a bill using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ versions of the bill
8. Interest Groups and Lobbyists
   1. Interest Group Organization
      1. Members share \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals
      2. Support candidates who share their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. They do not nominate candidates
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power of the groups is strengthened by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the members
   2. Types of Interest Groups
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ related (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ related (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      3. Public interest groups
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest groups
      5. Farm interest groups
      6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest groups
      7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest groups
   3. Affecting Public Policy
      1. Most interest groups attempt to influence government through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Lobbyists
         1. Representatives of the interest groups
         2. Most important: provide legislators with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to persuade them to side with their issue
         3. Provide campaign contributions to gain access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Political Action Committees - The Federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Campaign Act regulates PACs
      1. Types of PACs
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Attached to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. Example: Realtor’s PAC
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Free from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control
            2. Example: Council for a Livable World
      2. PAC support of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often means re-election
   5. Shaping Public Opinion
      1. Includes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and attitudes a significant # of Americans hold about government and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issues
   6. Political Socialization
      1. People learn their political beliefs and attitudes from the following sources:
         1. Family and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   7. Political Ideology
      1. Set of basic beliefs about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and society
      2. Liberal- believes in an active \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government
      3. Conservative- believes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government
      4. Moderate- represent a mix of both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideologies
      5. Most Americans consider themselves to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. How a Bill Becomes a Law
   1. Congress sees about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bills per year
   2. Only about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ become law
   3. There are many ways a bill can die, but the majority of all bills die in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. The reason there are so many “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is because it prevents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   5. All bills dealing with money MUST start in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      1. Appropriations bills (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $)
      2. Revenue bills (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $)
   6. Otherwise a bill can start in either the House or the Senate
   7. Facts and Figures of Bills
      1. A bill must first come from an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a law and then be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. The idea/ draft can come from:
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Branch
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Groups
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (citizens)
   8. Steps of How a Bill Becomes a Law

**House (All money bills must start in the House!!)**

Introduced by a Representative & Sub-Committee Committee

Given House Bill #

Introduced in Senate &

Committee Given Senate Bill # Senate Floor for

Debate & Vote

Sub-committee House Floor/ Debate/ Vote

Conference Committee

Committee Rules Committee

Back to both Chambers for vote

**President’s Desk**

**a. sign it c. pass w/o signature**

**b. veto it d. pocket veto**

1. Other important facts in the process
   1. Senate Floor is where a bill can be killed via a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. A filibuster is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bill to death”
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- vote to end a filibuster (person still gets 30 hours after the vote so rarely used)
   3. Conference Committee
      1. Made up of members from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Senate
      2. They reach a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the proposed House and Senate bills
      3. The new compromise bill is sent to both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a vote
      4. If the bill passes both houses, it is then sent to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. President’s Desk- the President has these choices for each bill:
      1. Sign It- bill becomes a law
      2. Pass without signature- If 10 days passes and Congress is still in session, the bill automatically becomes a law.
      3. Veto It- bill dies unless Congress decides to rewrite it or does a congressional override
      4. Pocket veto- if the president does not sign it or veto it before Congress goes out of session, the bill automatically dies
   5. Congressional Override- Congress can override a presidential veto with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote

**Concept 3: Conflict Resolution**

1. Impeachment
   1. Being formally accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity/ committing a crime
   2. Does not necessarily mean the official will be kicked out of office
2. Who can be Impeached?
   1. President/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officers of the US
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include people appointed by the President
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members
      2. Federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Members of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not civil officers
3. Process of Impeachment
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Department (or independent council) investigates charges and presents them to the House \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HJC)
   2. HJC reviews \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. HJC drafts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. HJC debates the Article of Impeachment (Richard Nixon resigned at this stage)
   5. Entire House of Representatives debates Articles of Impeachment and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on them
      1. Requires \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ majority
      2. It is at this point a President is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   6. Senate holds the trial
      1. HJC acts at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and presents evidence against the accused
      2. Accused chooses own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to present defense
      3. Judge- rules on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of evidence
      4. The VP acts as the judge for all impeachment trials except the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. If the President is being impeached, then the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Supreme Court acts as judge
      6. It requires a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ majority of the Senate against the accused to remove a person from office
         1. Andrew Johnson- missed being removed from office by 1 vote
         2. Bill Clinton- not removed from office because they could not meet the 2/3 vote (tied 50/50)