**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)