

Ch. 6 Review – Legislative Branch

Ch. 6.1,3; 7.1,3

Items to know:

I. **Structure of Congress (Article I, Sec. 2, 3) and how the Framers of the Constitution understood the roles of each house of Congress**

- Article I, Sec. 2: House of Representatives
- Article I, Sec. 3: Senate

The Framers knew that the people are the source of government power in the democracy. At the same time they did not trust the people, because the people are impulsive and prone to mob mentality.

- House of Representatives: the house most responsive to the people
 - Elected every two years – *how does this tie them to the people?*
- Senate: the house most insulated from the people
 - Elected every six years in three staggered terms – *how does this keep the Senate aloof from the people?*
- Example of this at work: IMPEACHMENT
 - Impeach = accuse (belongs to the **House**)
 - Convict = to find guilty (trial & conviction belongs to the **Senate**)
 - *Why was the responsibility of trial and conviction given to the Senate?*
 - *How many does it take to convict (what percentage of the Senate)?*

II. **Constitutional Powers (Article I, Section 8)**

- Summarize the two key emphases of congressional power: **money** and **military**
- Two most important clauses:
 - **Elastic clause** - What does it do?
 - **Interstate Commerce Clause** – What does it do?

III. **Congressional Amendments (17th & 27th Amendments): OHIO LEARNING STANDARDS 10, 13)**

Below is a summary of the Progressive Era as I presented it to you in class. Understanding this era is necessary to understanding the 17th Amendment as well as three other Amendments that we will cover in the future.

- Progressive Era: (Era: 1890-1920)
 - Robber Barons and Titans of Industry (monopolies)
 - John D. Rockefeller (Oil)
 - Andrew Carnegie (Steel)
 - New America vs. Old (Progressive) America
 - New America
 - Urban/labor
 - Immigrant (Southern/Eastern Europe)

- Poverty
 - Squalor
 - Alcoholism, prostitution, etc
- Old America (wishes to convert New America to their ways!)
 - Rural/farmer
 - White
 - Protestant
 - **Progressive: *believed in use of gov to address social ills***
- 17th Amendment, 1913
 - What were the two problems with the Senate?
 - How did the 17th address those problems?
- 27th Amendment, 1992
 - What was the problem with congressional pay?
 - How did it solve the problem?
 - Why did it work?

IV. Passing Laws (Article I, Sec. 7)

- Revenue (taxing & spending) must start in House of Reps (Why?)
- All bills must pass both houses of congress by simple majority
- If president vetoes bill, it can be **overridden** by **2/3 of both houses**
- If president refuses to sign a bill, but doesn't veto, what happens to the bill after 10 days?

The Committee System (petersonAP.weebly.com under "government resources")

Define the following:

- **Standing Committees?**
- **Select Committees?**
- **Joint Committees?**
- **Conference Committees?**

V. Past Content (Standards)

- Presidential Amendments (12, 20, 22, 23, 25)