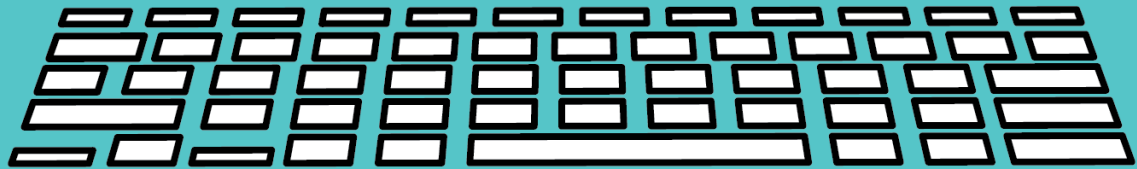
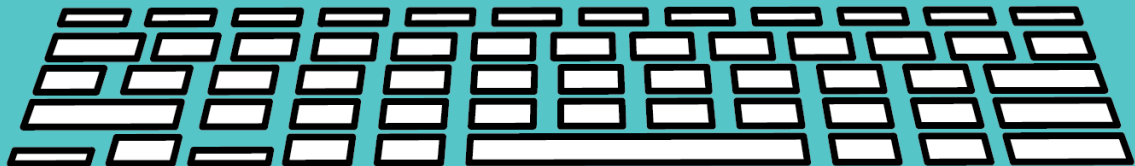


ALL UNDER
HAMILTON
ARGUED THAT
SENATORS
SHOULD HAVE
LIFELONG
TERMS

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many branches are in the U.S. government?	
2. The branches are Judicial, Legislative & what other?	
3. How many Senators are in Congress?	
4. What term is used for when they print money?	
5. What are changes to the Constitution called?	
6. Who can veto a bill passed by Congress?	
7. How many Senators does each state have?	
8. Which government branch includes Congress?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many branches are in the U.S. government?		9. Congress includes the Senate and the House of ____.	
2. The branches are Judicial, Legislative, & what other?		10. Implied powers come from the Necessary and ____ Clause.	
3. How many Senators are in Congress?		11. The Senate handles ____ trials of the president.	
4. What term is used for when they print money?		12. There are ____ members in the House of Representatives.	
5. What are changes to the Constitution called?		13. The First Amendment is out freedom ____.	
6. Who can veto a bill passed by Congress?		14. Congress can pass ____ laws (how people become citizens).	
7. How many Senators does each state have?		15. The minimum wage is another example of ____ powers.	
8. Which government branch includes Congress?		16. Congress can establish ____ offices and roads.	



POWERS OF CONGRESS

The U.S. government is divided into three branches: Judicial, Executive, and Legislative. The Judicial Branch includes the courts, the Executive Branch is the president, and the Legislative Branch is Congress.

Congress is made up of two parts: the House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators, two from each of the 50 states. The House of Representatives has 435 members. The population of each state determines the number of representatives from each state.

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution outlines the powers of Congress. Congress gets its power in three ways:

1. They are written in the Constitution
2. They are added to the Constitution and called Amendments
3. They are implied with different clauses in the Constitution

Powers are either "enumerated" (specific powers granted to the federal government) or "implied" (authorized but not explicitly stated).

Enumerated powers (also called expressed powers or delegated powers) of Congress include:

- Lay and collect taxes (for common defense and general welfare of the people)
- Borrow money on behalf of the United States
- Regulate interstate commerce (and foreign countries)
- Support the military, establish an army and navy
- Establish post offices and roads
- Coin money (print)
- Promote the progress of science and the arts
- Pass naturalization laws (how people become citizens)
- Create lower federal courts
- Declare war
- Make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the expressed powers (Necessity and Proper Clause)

With the vast improvement in technology, regulating commerce (trade) has become more critical. The Commerce Clause says that Congress can regulate trade between states or foreign countries. Therefore, many laws have been passed to help regulate industries and determine fair business tactics.

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Implied powers come from the Necessary and Proper Clause, also called the Elastic Clause. This clause permits Congress to make laws necessary to execute the enumerated laws in the Constitution. Implied powers apply to the government, not individuals. For instance, a draft to enlist individuals into the military would be an example of implied power. The minimum wage is another example of implied powers. Implied powers include an action that allows Congress to "stretch" and fulfill the enumerated powers within the Constitution.

Amendments are changes or additions to the Constitution. For instance, the First Amendment lays out five freedoms: Speech, Religion, Assembly, Press, and Petition.

Legislation (making laws) is one of the chief powers of Congress. The House and Senate each have unique powers. For instance, the Senate powers include:

- Approve Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, and military commanders appointed (chosen) by the President
- Ratify (approve) treaties with foreign governments
- Conduct impeachment trials of federal officers
- Choose or replace President (if there is no majority in the Electoral College)

House of Representatives powers include:

- Tax and regulate commerce
- Impeachment trials of President or Supreme Court Justice
- Choose the President (if no majority in the Electoral College)
- Each group (House and Senate) in Congress has different powers, but they must work together to pass laws. To pass a law:

1. Someone from the House or Senate needs to write or sponsor a bill.

2. The bill passes through committee.

3. The committee makes any necessary changes.

4. The committee also chooses the bill to send to the House or Senate for consideration.

5. The bill must be approved by both the House and Senate. If both houses approve, the bill goes to a committee for review.

6. The bill returns to both houses for a final vote. If the members must approve for the bill to pass.

7. Now the bill moves to the President. If signed, it becomes a law.

a) The President can veto, reject, or sign the bill.

b) With a veto, it can become a law if two-thirds of both houses vote to override or change the veto.

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