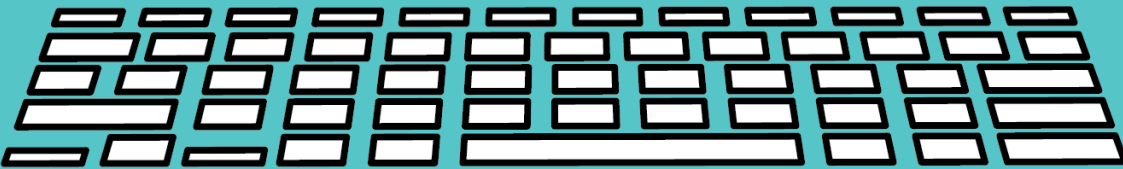
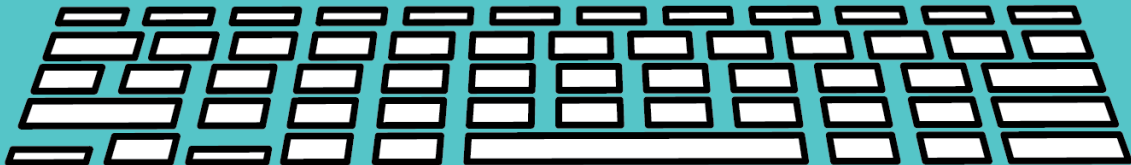


4. How many  
FEMALE WAS  
ELECTED TO  
CONGRESS IN  
NINETEEN  
SIXTY-  
EIGHT

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many houses is Congress made up of?	
2. What is an idea for a law called?	
3. What are people who make laws called?	
4. There are a total of how many Senators?	
5. Which house can approve Supreme Court Justices?	
6. How many years is a term in the House of Representatives?	
7. The Vice President serves as President of which house?	
8. How many Senators does each state have?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many houses is Congress made of?		9. The main job of the Legislative Branch is to make the ____.	
2. What is an idea for a law called?		10. Members of Congress work in the U.S. ____ Building.	
3. What are people who make laws called?		11. A Senator serves a ____ year term.	
4. There are a total of how many Senators?		12. Congress has the power to declare ____.	
5. Which house can approve Supreme Court Justices?		13. There are ____ members in the House of Representatives.	
6. How many years is a term in the House of Representatives?		14. The Senate is considered the ____ house.	
7. The Vice President serves as President of which house?		15. A Senator must be at least ____ years old.	
8. How many Senators does each state have?		16. The Legislative Branch is also known as ____.	



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Legislative Branch, also known as Congress, is Article I of the United States Constitution. The main job of the Legislative Branch is to make the laws. The people elect the members of Congress to be their representatives.

Congress is made up of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Members of Congress work in the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. They are responsible for coming up with ideas for laws, called bills, and passing them through the Legislative Process. An idea for a bill can come from anywhere, but only a member of Congress can introduce it into Congress. Each bill goes to a committee that specializes in that topic. For example, a bill about school hours would go to the education committee. They are experts in that area.

The committee may accept, reject or change the bill. The bill must go through both the House and the Senate in the same form. Each house will debate about the proposed bill. After debate, the bill will be up for a vote. If a majority of Congress accepts the bill, it then goes to the president. The president can sign the bill into law or veto the bill. If the president vetoes a bill, Congress can try to override the veto.

There are a total of 100 Senators. Every state has two Senators. They are elected by the people to represent their state. A Senator serves a six year term. A Senator can run for re-election over and over because there are no limits on how many terms a Senator can serve. Senator John Dingell served in the Senate for fifty eight years.

Article I of the U.S. Constitution outlines the requirements to be a Senator. A Senator must be at least 30 years old. They must be a U.S. citizen for at least nine years and live in the state they represent.

The Vice-President serves as President of the Senate and only votes in the event of a tie. When the Vice President is not there, the President Pro Tempore is the leader of the Senate.

The Senate is considered the upper house because they have powers that the House of Representatives does not have. The Senate can approve presidential appointments such as Supreme Court Justices. The Senate also

ratifies, or approves, treaties with foreign nations. Lastly, the Senate can select the Vice President if the Electoral College does not reach a majority vote.

The House of Representatives is known as the lower house. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives. The number of representatives for each state is based on the population of the state. The more people that live in the state, the more representatives that state has. Every state has a minimum of one representative.

Representatives are elected to serve a two year term. There are no term limits, so a person can be elected over and over again. The leader of the House is called the Speaker of the House. All tax and spending bills start in the House of Representatives. The House has the power to impeach high ranking government officials. To impeach means to accuse of a wrongdoing while in office. Most importantly, the House has the power to choose the president if there is no majority winner in the Electoral College.

To ensure a system of checks and balances, Congress has some non-legislative (non-lawmaking) powers.

Congress has the power to approve presidential appointments with a majority vote.

Congress has the power to declare war and approve treaties created by the president. Congress can coin (print) money. It also has the power to collect (levy) and spend taxes.

The first office was created by Congress with Benjamin Franklin being the first postmaster general.

Congress can make laws regarding naturalization, or the process to become a U.S. citizen.

Congress can regulate commerce (business and trade).

Finally, the Constitution is a living document, which means it can be changed at any time. Congress has the power to propose new amendments to the Constitution.

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