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## The structure of congress worksheet answers

Article I of the Constitution describes the legislative branch, the so-called Congress. After discussing the terms of the big compromise, the creators created a two-chamber legislature, with a lower house, the House of Representatives and an upper house called the Senate. The House of Representatives The House of Representatives aims to be the people's house, or that part of the government's most responsive to public opinion. The representation of each state in the House is based on the population, and each state receives at least one member. California has the most members (54), while several states, including Delaware, Vermont, Montana and Alaska, each have only one member. Each member of the House represents a district within a state, and each district has roughly the same population (roughly 660,000 in 2006). The maximum membership of the Chamber of Deputies shall be 435. In order to continue to respond to people, MPs face re-election every two years and the entire body is elected at the same time. A person must be twenty-five years old and be a resident of the state he represents in order to take up a seat in the House. The Senate's creators envisioned the Senate as a panel of statesmen who made decisions based on experience and wisdom, not the unpredictable whims of the people. As a check on excessive democracy, only a third of the Senate is elected every two years. The makers hoped that elections targeting only part of the Senate would prevent a single popular caucus from taking control of the entire Senate in a single election. The creators of the constitution were often wary of public opinion, so they tried to build a national government in such a way that the public could never take control of it at the same time. Furthermore, since both the Senate and House must comply with identical versions of the bill, the Senate can check democratic excesses in the House. Senate representation is equal for all states: each state has two senators. Senators can fill a six-year term. The duration of the term is said to insulate senators from public opinion and allow them to act independently. For nearly 100 years, senators have been appointed by the legislatures of the states they represent. The Seventeenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, authorized the people to directly elect their senators. To serve in the Senate, a person must be at least thirty years old and live in the state he represents. In order to continue to enjoy our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human. Thank you so much for your cooperation. The U.S. Congress, the nation's legislative body, consists of two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The main power of Congress, as is the U.S. Constitution, is to make laws that, when signed by the president, become the law of the land of American life. It is also the responsibility of Congress to determine whether the government operates as efficiently and as efficiently as possible. Furthermore, since Congress aims to represent the nation's citizens, its members are expected to provide assistance and services to their constituents - people back home to states and districts. News of congressional hearings, debates and other activities provides citizens with a lot of information about what their government is doing. Congress sometimes requires you to have special judicial and electoral duties. It acts as a judicial body in the process of impeaching and removing the president and has the power to elect the president and vice president if no candidate can obtain a majority in electoral votes after the presidential election. Membership the Constitution restricts membership in Congress by requiring House members to be 25 years old and senators 30. Congressmen have been U.S. citizens for at least seven years and senators for nine years. Today the average member is in his fifties, but the number of younger members has increased in recent years. Almost every member of Congress was born in the United States. Although members of the House should only be residents of their state, and not necessarily residents of the districts from which they are elected, in fact, the local residence has become an unwritten or standard requirement for the success of votes. Between 1955 and 1995, a majority of members of Congress were Democrats. In 1980, Republicans took control of the Senate and reduced the majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives, but Democrats regained control of both houses in 1986. The pattern of Democratic control in Congress while Republicans captured the White House persists until Democrat Bill Clinton became president in 1993, and Republicans took over both houses of Congress in 1995. In 2000, Republicans captured the presidency as well - the person george w. bush - although the majority of Congress declined. In January 2001, article 107 was replaced by the following: That political formation changed, however, in May, when Senator James Jeffords of Vermont switched from the Republican party to become independent, leaving the Senate with 50 Democrats, 49 Republicans and 1 Independent. In the 2002 congressional elections, Republicans took back control of the Senate by a one-vote majority and added a majority in the House of Representatives. Congressional elections Each state gets a representative, regardless of population. In addition to the states being represented in the House of Representatives on the basis of population. The House is redistributed every 10 years after the federal census. Within states, congressional district boundaries are state legislatures. Each member of the House shall be elected in a single-member district, defined by Congress in 435. Today, every Member has an average of about 600,000 voters. Members of the House are elected every two years. The Constitution awards two senators to each state. Senators are elected for a six-year term, and a third of seats run for office every two years. Incumbentism is important in congressional elections. Most members of Congress are seeking re-election, and the vast majority are successful. The incumbent president has a number of re-election advantages: the congressional office of perquisites are available in office; is likely to be well known in the state or district; and the incumbent is better able to raise campaign money. Still, traffic for congressional membership is high because of deaths and retirees because some run for other offices, and increasingly because some are not winning re-election. Congress Organization Congress organized three notable ways: the party organization and leadership, the committee structure, and staff. Party leadership. Both houses of Congress are organized by majority and minority political parties, each under their own leadership, but the House and Senate are organized differently. In the House, the majority party leader is the Speaker, who is the Presiding Officer of the House. As the Speaker directs the debate in the House, plays an important role in the selection of committee members and chairpersons, and may influence the timing and waiver of legislation, the Speaker has considerable powers. The majority party organization is provided by the majority leader and his assistants (so-called whips), as well as special party committees. They are elected by a majority party caucus consisting of all party members of the House of Representatives. Similarly, the minority party chooses a minority leader, party whip, and members of its own party committees. In the Senate, the presiding officer is not an important leader and in most cases has no influence on procedures. Although the vice president may preside over the Senate, this person is not in practice obliged to do so. Senators usually take turns presiding over the body in a nominal and routine manner. The Senate is led by the majority leader, who is chosen by the majority party's caucus. The minority party, on the other hand, elects its minority leader. Although the majority leader controls senate affairs, he does so in consultation with the leader of the minority party. committees and subcommittees. While the party organization and leadership are not insignificant in Congress, the most important organizational feature of the House and Senate is the structure of these committees. In the early 20th century, congress houses used few committees. As the legislative business became more diverse and complex, the division of labour between members became more complicated. Finally and their subcommittees have come to the locus for most congressional work. Congressional committees are organized along meaningful political lines. They usually correspond to the main classes of the executive branch. Thus, both the House and Senate have established relevant committees on agriculture, defense, housing, commerce, science and technology, education, government operations, international relations, justice affairs, and service veterans. The work of each committee should be further divided so that it can be considered by the subcommittees. Congress is on the committee of Congress for work, Woodrow Wilson once wrote. Today you can more accurately say that Congress focuses on the work of the subcommittees. In particular, in Parliament, major bills are often criticised by several subcommittees on different committees. It is the strongest committees in Congress that are specifically concerned with public finances. Both houses have budget committees tasked with setting spending targets for each financial year and setting the permitted level of government debt. In addition, both House Appropriations Committees have to consider budget requests from executive agencies in detail and recommend budget legislation for their houses for approval. In addition, both House committees have tax - the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. These two committees deal with government revenue and recommend tax bills to their own houses. Since the power of the purse is the scariest congressional powers, these committees exert great influence; therefore, the membership on them is highly sought after. The membership of the House and Senate committees is ultimately determined by the party assemblies of the two Houses. House Democrats were assigned to committees on the basis of a recommendation made by the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee to the party caucus. House Republicans are given committee duties through the Republican Committee committees. Senate Democrats are assigned to committees by the Democratic Steering Committee, and Senate Republicans, like their House counterparts, have committees to that end. The partisan composition of the committees is determined on the basis of party proportions that differ to some extent from committee to committee, but roughly the same as the party composition of the houses. The increasing workload of congressional committees and the proliferation of subcommittees until 1995 have been paralleled by a remarkable increase in congressional staff. However, Republicans, who in the 1994 election won control of Congress for the first time since 1954, abolished 3 of the 23 committees - the Post Office and Public Service, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the District of Columbia committees - and cut about a third of the remaining committees to sticks. In 2001, there were 19 standing committees and three joint committees in the U.S. House. Staff. Congress more than 10,000 employees. It receives research and information services from major agencies. The Congressional Research Service, a branch of the Library of Congress, provides a wide range of research services to members and committees. The General Accounting Office delivers reviews of the economy, efficiency and efficiency of government programs. The Office for Technological Evaluation conducts scientific and technological policy analyses. Finally, the Congressional Budget Office, in collaboration with budget committees in both houses, holds budget and economic research. The legislative process in Congress the legislative work of Congress begins when the bill is introduced by a member. The bill is merely a document prepared to determine the details of the bill. State bills touch on general policy issues and become public law laws once signed by Congress and the president. Private accounts deal with such individual matters as claims against the government or cases that have to do with immigration and naturalization. Members of the house simply enter the bills by throwing them into a funnel at the clerk's desk in the house room. Senators submit bills by making a statement offering the bill's introduction and sending it to the table of the secretary of the Senate. After the referral, the bills are referred to the committees, but also to the subcommittees. Once the subcommittees have completed their review of the bills, they will be returned to the full committee to make a recommendation on their passage by the entire House. When a committee sends an invoice to the membership of the entire House, it sends a report or a written explanation of its activities. After the bill was reported to the committee, which believed it would be placed on the calendar, the agenda would be word taking bills. Most House bills are referred to the floor under special rules drawn up by the House Rules Committee to be discussed and voted on. In the Senate, bills are usually taken up with requests for unanimous consent. The debate on bills is governed by a number of rules governing restrictions on the number and duration of speeches by Members. The Senate, on the other hand, usually practices unlimited debate bills, though the procedure called cloture exists to end prolonged speechmaking, or filibustering. Amendments that amend or add to the bill may be offered during the upstairs debate. After the debate on the bill is over and a vote has been taken on all proposed amendments, the bill is awaiting final relief. Voting in Parliament on amendments and final passage may also appear by voice vote, although roll-call voting is the usual procedure for major bills. Members of the House vote in the roll-call vote electronic voting system in the house room. There are forty-four polling stations throughout the room. Members cast their ballots by inserting special identification cards into the slot on the

voting device and pressing yes or no. With this system, 435 House members cast the votes within a short period of time. The Senate does not have a similar system; senators answer roll call by answering yes or no when the clerk calls their names in alphabetical order. Bills passed by a majority of members of the House of Representatives and senate shall be sent to the President for approval. If the president vetoes the bill, he can override the rejection by a two-thirds vote in both houses. If the House and Senate pass bills in different forms, a joint conference committee of members and senators will be appointed to work out the differences. The conference committee's agreements, on the other hand, must be approved by both houses. Congress and the executive branch of the legislature and the executive branches of the government are separate and independent, but Congress and the executive do not operate in isolation from each other. Only members of Congress can introduce legislation, but the president gives Congress leadership by recommending a legislative program. That's how it affects both Congress' agenda and the substance of everyday policy decisions. Congress, however, examines presidential proposals and often changes them significantly. In fact, Congress itself initiates very important legislation. Congress' most important influence over the executive branch stems from its fiscal powers. Executive agencies cannot spend money unless the spending has been authorized and deeded to Congress. Congress significantly strengthened the fiscal powers of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, which required the congressional budget, created new committees to consider overall budget spending and created the Congressional Budget Office. The law limited the president's power to take back or seize spending money allocated by Congress. Foreign policy initiatives are usually taken by the president, but Congress is also involved in developing foreign policy through taxation and spending, foreign policy financing, declaring war and ratifying treaties (which require the approval of two-thirds of the Senate). Congress imposed unusual restrictions on the conduct of foreign relations in 1973 when it passed the Force Act, limiting the president's authority to send U.S. troops abroad. In various other ways, Congress influences the work of the executive branch. Senate confirmation is required for the presidential nomination of cabinet officials, ambassadors, federal judges and certain other officials. Congressional committees examine executive agencies and officials and regularly review the administrative implementation of congressionally passed programs. Ultimately, Congress has the right to remove the president from office by impeachment, a process in which the House alleged wrongdoing and vote on the charges, and the Senate will try to get the president on those charges. In 1868, Andrew Johnson was impeached by the House of Representatives and the Senate went to trial, leaving him barely out of judgment. Was. Nixon resigned in 1974 after the House Judiciary Committee recommended impeachment charges. Bill Clinton (December 1998) was charged with perjury and obstruction of justice, but was acquitted in the Senate of a comfortable sentence. From time to time Congress creates special committees to examine topics that do not fall directly under the jurisdiction of standing committees. The investigation is seen as one of the core tasks of Congress. Special committees have been set up to investigate criminal charges against members, study social and economic problems, investigate unethical political activities and make controversial issues public. Famous special committees were the House Select Committee on Non-American Activities, established in 1938 to investigate fascist, communist, and other extremist political organizations, the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (commonly known as the Watergate Committee), established in 1973, and the House and Senate select committees investigating the Iran-contra case in 1987. In the 1970s, Congress accelerated a legislative veto, a tool derived from the 1930s, which provisions were written into a law requiring an executive to ask congress for approval before acting authorized to make the law. By the 1980s, legislative veto provisions had been contained in more than 200 laws, including the War Forces Act. This practice took mounting an attack on presidents and other executive branch officials, and ultimately it was challenged in federal courts. In 1983, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the legislature's veto was an unconstitutional intrusion by the legislature into the executive sphere. It was enacted by Congress in 1996, but was declared unconstitutional by Congress in 1998. Members of Congress and Congress live and work under intense pressure. Members whose term of office is only two years must start planning their next campaign as soon as they are elected the first time. MPs often travel to their districts weekly, maintain staff and offices there, send newsletters to their constituents and campaign vigorously for re-election, even if they see their districts as safe places. They widely use free postal services and printed reports from the Congressional Record to show their constituents that they are active on their behalf. Members are also constantly questioned by lobbyists representing special interest groups. Under pressure from the public to open its deliberations, the House in 1979 allowed television coverage of c-span's procedures related to the public affairs network. The Senate followed suit in 1986. In the early 1990s, Congress also passed reform proposals on campaign finance and lobbyists' contributions. In 1993, the House banking facility was closed, it turned out that the members were overdrafts. overdrfts. C. Patterson bibliography: Arnold, R. Douglas, Logic of Congressional Action (1990); Bianco, William T., The Right Responsibility (1994); Cooper, Joseph and Mackenzie, G. Calvin, eds., The Work House (1981); Davidson, Roger H., and Oleszek, Walter, Congress and its members, 6. Dickson, Paul and Clancy, Paul, The Congress Dictionary: The Ways and Meanings of Capitol Hill (1995); Dodd, Lawrence C., and Oppenheimer, Bruce I., eds., Congress Reconsidered, 6th ed. 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