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| SS.7.C.3.9 Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.  SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. | |
| Questions: | Civics Learning Targets |
| 🟉How do the House and Senate Differ?  🟉How do the requirements to be a senator or representative differ?  🟉Which powers are important to Congress?  🟉Why does the senate need to approve the presidential appointments?  \*How does a bill become a law?  (Remember bills can start in either house unless it is a bill on raising money for the government (taxes). In this case it can only start in the House) | * I can define the following words: * **Federalism -** a system of government in which power is divided and shared between national, state, and local government * **Enumerated powers -** the powers specifically listed and assigned to the federal government or banned from being exercised by the states under the U.S. Constitution, also known as delegated powers   + **Synonyms:** Expressed and delegated   + **Example:** Declaring War, Coining Money * **Reserved powers -** powers that are not granted to the federal government (are reserved to the states)   + **Example:** regulating trade (commerce) within a state * **Concurrent powers -** powers shared by the national, state, and/or local government   + **Example:** making laws, enforcing laws, collecting taxes * **Necessary and Proper Clause:** Allows Congress to stretch its powers to meet new needs   + - * + **Synonym: Elastic Clause** * **Implied Powers:** These are powers that are not written down but are implied based on the powers that have already been listed. The Necessary and Proper Clause allows these to happen   + **Ex:** creating the draft to fulfill the expressed power of creating and maintaining an army and navy * **Supremacy clause -** the clause that states that the U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that national laws are supreme over state laws, found in Article VI   **I can explain the Main function of the Legislative Branch:**   * Make the laws   **I can explain the structure of the Legislative Branch:**  **Bicameral:** made up of two chambers; the House and the Senate.  **House of Representatives:** #s are based on population and currently has 435 members.  **Senate:** The senate has two representatives from each state; 100 total.  I can explain the requirements to become a Representative and a Senator:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Chamber: | Age: | Citizenship: | Residence: | Term: | | Rep.: | 25 | citizen for 7 years | must live in the state/district they represent | 2 years | | Senator: | 30 | citizen for 9 years | must live in the state they represent | 6 years |   I can identify the main powers of the Legislative Branch:  Money:   * Power to tax * has the power to coin money, * borrow money * regulate foreign and interstate commerce (business) and trade   Military   * create and maintain an army, navy * to declare war   Other   * determine naturalization laws * create the postal service * secure patents   Checks and Balances/Non-Legislative Powers   * Impeachment of government officials * Confirms presidential appointments (senate) * ratifying presidential treaties(senate)   **I can explain the following:**   * **Majority leader** - A member of Congress who is elected by the majority party to serve as the chief spokesperson for that party and to manage and schedule the business of either house * **Minority leader -** A member of Congress who is elected by the minority party to serve as the chief spokesperson for the party and to support the minority party in managing and scheduling the business of either house * **President pro tempore of the Senate -** the person who presides over the Senate when the Vice President is not present * **Speaker of the house -** the leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, usually the highest ranking member of the majority party, very powerful, 3rd in line to be president * **Filibuster –** A tactic for defeating a bill in the Senate by talking until the bill’s sponsor (person who proposes the bill) withdraws it   **I can explain the 3 main types of committees.**   * **Standing -** Permanent legislative panels that consider bills and issues * **Select -** Temporary committee that addresses a specific issue; once that committee’s business is complete, the committee dissolves * **Joint -** Committee from both houses to reach a compromise on a certain issue   I can thoroughly explain the process of how a Bill becomes a law.   |  | | --- | | **Step 1 The Proposal** - A representative writes a bill and gets support from others in the House. | | **Step 2 Introduction/Committee** - The bill is assigned a number and is read aloud to the other Representatives and then sent to a committee for review. | | **Step 3 The Report** - If the committee likes it, it will be sent to the whole House for debate. | | **Step 4 The Floor Debate** - All of the representatives debate whether it should be supported or opposed and changes are suggested. | | **Step 5 The Vote** - The whole House votes on the bill | | **Step 6 The Delivery -** If approved, the bill arrives at the Senate, where it goes through the same debate, changes are made, and then another vote is held before it can move on. | | **Step 7 To the President!** - If both chambers of Congress approve, the bill lands on the president’s desk. If it is signed, it becomes a law. If it is vetoed, it doesn’t. | | **But that's not all** - If the president ignores the bill and congress is in session, it becomes a law. If the president ignores the bill and congress is not in session, it dies. (pocket veto) If the president vetoes the bill, congress can override the veto with a 2/3 vote. | |