**Crash Course Government and Politics #2- The Bicameral Congress**

1. What is the Latin word for a two-house legislature?

2. How old must you be to serve in the House of Representatives?

3. How many total representatives are in the House?

4. How many years must you have been a citizen of the United States to be a Senator?

5. What powers are given to the House?

a. power to impeach

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. any bills to raise taxes start in the House

6. What do you call the last power of Congress where they can initiate a bill to raise taxes?

Power of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Senate Powers includes ratifying treaties. What is the required vote to ratify a treaty?

8. What type of representation did small states favor for the legislature when our Founders were trying to figure out the type of Legislative branch our new country should have?

9. What is the term of office for a senator? (Hint: pay attention when we get to the clone zone of the video clip).

10. What is the term of office for a member of the House of Representatives? (Still in the clone zone for this one!)

**Crash Course Government and Politics #6- Congressional Elections**

1. What is the most important part of politics according to the general public?

2. We discovered that the House is up for election every two years as well as what fraction of the Senate?

3. In order to serve in Congress, what must you do?

4. The census (population count) determines the number of districts. How often is a census taken?

5. What do you call a person who is running for re-election for political office (person holding an office and running for that office again)?

6. One way an incumbent can gain votes is to offer government jobs, called patronage. What is another way for a politician to garner votes?

7. Congressmen also get $100,000 of free postage. What is this called?

**Crash Course Government and Politics #7- Congressional Committees**

1. What type of committee to you hear about the most that is relatively permanent and handles the day to day business of Congress?

2. What type of committee was created by Congress to deal with particular issues that are beyond the jurisdiction of standing committees?

3. What type of committee is used to reconcile bills when the House and Senate write different versions of it?

4. Any member of Congress can propose a bill. What do we call this power?

5. Since congressmen spend so much time raising money, who does a majority of the legislative work for the congressmen?

6. What do you call a semi-formal group of congresspeople organized around particular identities or interests?

7. Caucuses, congressional staff and especially committees, all exist to make the process of lawmaking more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Crash Course Government and Politics #8- Congressional Leadership**

1. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives and is the third most powerful person in the country?

2. Who presides over the Senate sessions?

3. If the VP is not available due to duties of office, who takes charge of the Senate in his/ her absence?

4. What do you call a negative power that is exercised by keeping items off the agenda rather than putting them on the agenda?

5. What did the Tea Party Conservatives accuse John Boehner of when he was the Speaker of the House?

**Crash Course Government and Politics #10- Congressional Decisions**

1. There are three things that influence Congressmen and their decisions.

a. Constituency

b. Interest Groups

c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do congressmen use to build up their record for elections?

3. The main thing that interest groups provide to congressmen is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they can use in writing a bill or making a policy case to their constituents.

4. Who is the defacto leader of his party and is the most influential member?

5. When are political parties most influential over Congress when a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party controls both houses of Congress and the presidency.