AP U.S. Government Review

CH-12

1. Logrolling---- If you vote for my bill, I’ll vote for your bill

2. Caucuses----Informal groupings of members of Congress that share the same interests, characteristics, or points of view.

3. Why are house members more concerned about their committee assignments than are senators?--the rules make it extremely difficult for representatives to influence legislation on the House.

4. Functions of the Senate---approving presidential appointments, oversight over federal agencies, ratifying treaties

5. Longest filibuster--- Strom Thurman

6. A bill would become law if-----a bill passed by both houses early in a congressional session that the President does not sign, but does not veto

7. Impeachment and conviction--- The House/Senate

8. Leader of the Senate.----- majority leader

9. Oversight function of congress-----Congress reviews and restricts the annual budget by passing authorization bills and by setting appropriations for each program it authorizes.

10. Franking----privileges refers to the free use of the mails enjoyed by Congress.

11. Why do incumbents win elections?---- the staff of incumbents solve problems for constituents and build up good will for their bosses that translates into support back home at election time.

12. How is a provisions of an appropriations bill considered a rider?--- If the attachment has nothing to do with the bill. Also incumbents are able to raise more campaign money than challengers.

13. What do PACs seek?---- access to policymakers.

14. How does a bill become a law?-------A bill may begin in either house, except the bills of revenue must begin in the House, in both houses, a bill is usually assigned to a committee, and then to a subcommittee. In the Senate only, a bill may be killed or seriously delayed by a filibuster, and both houses must pass a bill in identical form before it may go to the President for his consideration.

15. Select Committee---A congressional committee created to investigate any failures in the government and is then disbanded.

16. Pigeonhole-----refusing to pass the bill out of committee.

17. Most powerful position in Congress----Speaker of the House.

18. Number in the house and senate-----535

19. President of the Senate and powers—Break ties and he would not be affected if the majority party lost its majority in Congress?

20. What does case workers and pork barrel have in common?----Opportunities for credit-claiming by members of Congress.

21. What is the most important asset for incumbents running for re-election?----- service to constituents.

22. Politicos----Most members of Congress would see themselves as this.

23. Strength of the legislative process----It allows for input from many people.

24. What does Richard Fenno say about Congress?---- the expectations of people for Congress and for congressmen are different.

25. Wesberry v. Sanders-----malapportionment

26. How has Congress has managed to increase the scope of its enumerated powers?--- Necessary and proper clause.

27. How were senators elected before the 17th amendment?--- the State legislatures.

28. How do we get members of the house from each state?--- States are divided into congressional districts of equal population, with one representative per district

29. How does a congressman sees himself as a delegate?---- mirroring the preferences of their constituents

30. Bicameralism------ two houses, providing checks and balances on policymaking.

31. Case work---- helping their constituent.

32. Responsibilities of congressional committees----- reviewing proposed legislation and performing legislative oversight.

33. Why do Senators unwilling to vote for cloture?----- they want support when they filibuster

 34. How are congressional standing committee best described?---- permanent subject-matter committees.

35. Where do most bills die?----- standing committees and subcommittees

36. What committee reviews most bills coming from other committees before they go on to the full house, thus performing a traffic cop function?---------The House Rules Committee

37. The minority whip------ keeps a close head count on key votes, and attempts to keep party members in line.

38. What qualifies a person to become a representative?--- 25 years of age and 7 years as a citizen

39. What happens after a federal census?--- the membership of the House is reapportioned.

40. How does a bill become a law without the President’s signature?----- If Congress overrides a veto with a two-thirds vote in each house and if the President does not veto a bill within ten days of its presentation to him during a regular session of Congress

41. What is a incumbent?----- One who is in office and has become an established pattern in Congress.

42. Rider--- An attachment to a bill

43. What group confirms nominees.-----The Senate

44. What is it called when a House district is drawn to give an advantage to one political party?

Gerrymander

45. Cloture Rule ---- The Senate must have 60 votes to stop a fillabuster.

 ESSAYS

In the United States Congress, the majority party exerts a substantial influence over lawmaking. However, even when one party has a numerical majority in each chamber of the United States Congress, there is no guarantee that legislation supported by that majority party will be passed by both chambers. Rules of each chamber independently influence the likelihood that legislation will pass in that chamber; legislation passed by one chamber is not always passed by the other.

(a) Describe two advantages the majority party in the United States House of Representatives has in lawmaking, above and beyond the numerical advantage that that majority party enjoys in floor voting.

(b) Describe two differences between House and Senate rules that may make it likely that legislation may pass in one chamber but not in the other.

(c) Explain how the differences identified in (b) can lead to the passage of a bill in one chamber but not in the other.

Congressional reapportionment and redistricting are conducted every ten years. When redistricting is conducted,

politicians often engage in gerrymandering.

(a) Define congressional reapportionment and explain one reason why it is important to states.

(b) Define congressional redistricting.

(c) Explain two goals of politicians when they gerrymander during redistricting.

(d) Describe two limits that the United States Supreme Court has placed on congressional redistricting.