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Date: _____

U.S. Branches of Government

<p>Article I LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</p>  <p>Makes Laws</p> <p>House of Representatives Senate</p>	<p>Article II EXECUTIVE BRANCH</p>  <p>Enforces Laws</p> <p>President</p>	<p>Article III JUDICIAL BRANCH</p>  <p>Interprets Laws</p> <p>Supreme Court</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● How a bill becomes a law● Impeachment Process – House of Representatives has the power to impeach, the Senate holds the trial to convict.● Appointment confirmation – the Senate has the power to confirm appointments through a series of hearings and then voting by the full Senate● Standing committee – a permanent committee that reviews bills, standing committees are in both houses and have members from both parties● Special committee – a committee brought together to meet and research a specific issue, not necessarily related to legislation. There are special committees in each house.● Conference committee – a temporary committee with members from both houses brought together to create a final version of a bill so that both houses of Congress pass an identical bill.● Committee selection – the majority party in each house determines Committee selection. They determine the amount of members from each party and new Representatives and Senators are assigned to committees based on the available spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Executive order – the power of the president to make an order that must be followed like a law● Veto – the president has the power to veto legislation, sending a bill back to Congress for another vote, or issuing a pocket veto● Appointments – the president has the power to appoint certain federal government officials, including Supreme Court justices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● judicial review - the power to determine whether or not the actions of the other two branches of government are legal and in line with the U.S. Constitution● writ of certiorari - A writ of certiorari orders a lower court to deliver its records on a case so that the higher court may review it. A court of appeals (not a trial court) has the power to review cases and a writ of certiorari is the formal process by which that power gets used.● court order - a legal document where a court tells a person to perform a specific act, prohibits (stops) him from performing an act, sets a court date, or legally establishes something.● summary judgment - when one party claims in a trial court that there is no need for a trial because the facts and evidence are one-sided, making it clear which party would win a trial. A judge can order a summary judgment. It is viewed as a final judgment and can be appealed to a higher court.