

## Understanding The Legislative Branch | Article I of the U.S. Constitution – **SAMPLE ANSWERS**

<b>Guiding Question: According to the reading, what is the structure, function and power of the legislative branch?</b>				
<b>Introduction</b>	three separate branches of government, different powers in the lawmaking process and the ability to check each other			
Section #	Key Terms	Add your notes to the appropriate column		
		Structure	Function	Power
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enumerated powers</li> <li>U.S. Congress</li> <li>U.S. House of Representatives</li> <li>U.S. Senate</li> </ul>	Congress is divided into a House of Representatives and a Senate		The federal government's power comes directly from the Constitution
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House of Representatives</li> <li>impeach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Term and qualifications for the House of Representatives are explained - (25 years old, citizen for 7 years, must live in the state they represent)</li> <li>Explains how districts are determined</li> <li>The House of Representatives has a Speaker</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power of impeachment</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Senate</li> <li>impeach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Senate has 100 members, 2 from each state (30 years old, citizen for 9 years, live in the state they represent)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vice President is president of the Senate and vote to break ties</li> <li>Senate conducts impeachment trial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senate decides whether or not to remove someone from office</li> </ul>
4			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State legislatures decide how congressional elections are held</li> <li>Congress decides how frequently it will meet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress has the power to change election rules to protect voters</li> </ul>
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each house can judge elections, create their own rules to manage themselves, must have a majority present in order to conduct business</li> </ul>		

		and keep a journal of their activities		
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members are paid by the U.S. Treasury, they cannot hold another office while serving in Congress</li> </ul>		
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The House is where all taxing and spending bills start</li> <li>How a bill becomes law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the House can introduce a bill that involves taxes</li> </ul>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elastic clause</li> <li>Implied powers</li> <li>Necessary and proper</li> <li>Delegated powers</li> <li>Enumerated Powers</li> <li>Regulate trade</li> <li>Declaration of war</li> <li>Coin money</li> <li>Naturalization laws</li> <li>Immigration</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine naturalization laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific and “necessary and proper” powers are listed in this section</li> <li>Any other powers are for the states</li> <li>Most important powers are the ability to set taxes and spending of federal money</li> <li>Congress has the power to coin money, create the postal service, army, navy and lower federal courts, and to declare war.</li> </ul>
9			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress could not ban slavery until 1808</li> <li>Guarantees the rights of the accused</li> <li>Congress has to account for money being spent</li> <li>Congress cannot give titles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
10				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains the power of the states</li> </ul>

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