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

| **Guiding Question:** **According to the reading, what is the structure, function and power of the legislative branch?** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Introduction** | 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 | * Enumerated powers * U.S. Congress * U.S. House of Representatives * U.S. Senate | Congress is divided into a House of Representatives and a Senate |  | The federal government’s power comes directly from the Constitution |
| 2 | * House of Representatives * impeach | * Term and qualifications for the House of Representatives are explained - (25 years old, citizen for 7 years, must live in the state they represent) * Explains how districts are determined * The House of Representatives has a Speaker |  | * Power of impeachment |
| 3 | * U.S. Senate * impeach | * The Senate has 100 members, 2 from each state (30 years old, citizen for 9 years, live in the state they represent) | * Vice President is president of the Senate and vote to break ties * Senate conducts impeachment trial | * Senate decides whether or not to remove someone from office |
| 4 |  |  | * State legislatures decide how congressional elections are held * Congress decides how frequently it will meet | * Congress has the power to change election rules to protect voters |
| 5 |  | * Each house can judge elections, create their own rules to manage themselves, must have a majority present in order to conduct business and keep a journal of their activities |  |  |
| 6 |  | * Members are paid by the U.S. Treasury, they cannot hold another office while serving in Congress |  |  |
| 7 |  |  | * The House is where all taxing and spending bills start * How a bill becomes law | * Only the House can introduce a bill that involves taxes |
| 8 | * Elastic clause * Implied powers * Necessary and proper * Delegated powers * Enumerated Powers * Regulate trade * Declaration of war * Coin money * Naturalization laws * Immigration |  | * Determine naturalization laws | * Specific and “necessary and proper” powers are listed in this section * Any other powers are for the states * Most important powers are the ability to set taxes and spending of federal money * Congress has the power to coin money, create the postal service, army, navy and lower federal courts, and to declare war. |
| 9 |  |  | * Congress could not ban slavery until 1808 * Guarantees the rights of the accused * Congress has to account for money being spent * Congress cannot give titles |  |
| 10 |  |  |  | * Explains the power of the states |

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