

CHAPTER 5.1-SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STUDY TOOL: Cut out the flash cards below. Fold the card in half. On the inside draw a picture that helps you remember the word. Use the cards to help you study the vocabulary words for this section.



bicameral
legislature

a lawmaking body
consisting of two houses

Legislative
Branch

part of the United States
government that creates
laws

checks and
balances

separation of powers
so that no one branch
becomes too powerful

Qualifications for
U.S. Representatives

- at least 25 years old
- U.S. citizen for at least seven years
- legal resident of the state you represent

Qualifications for
U.S. Senators

- at least 30 years old
- U.S. citizen for at least **nine** years
- legal resident of the state you represent

Hint- Seniors

CHAPTER 5.2-HOW IS CONGRESS ORGANIZED

STUDY TOOL: Cut out the flash cards below. Fold the card in half. On the inside draw a picture that helps you remember the word. Use the cards to help you study the vocabulary words for this section.



president
pro tempore

the official who presides
over the Senate in the
vice president's absence

Speaker of
the House

the presiding officer of
the House of
Representatives

majority
leader

leader of the political party
with the majority of the
members

CHAPTER 5.3-POWERS OF CONGRESS

STUDY TOOL: Cut out the flash cards below. Fold the card in half. On the inside draw a picture that helps you remember the word. Use the cards to help you study the vocabulary words for this section.

implied powers	powers not specifically granted to Congress by the U.S. Constitution that are suggested to be necessary to carry out the powers delegated to Congress under the Constitution
elastic clause	Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution; also known as the “necessary and proper” clause; it allows Congress to extend its delegated powers
impeach	to charge a government official with misconduct
delegated powers (also enumerated or expressed powers)	powers assigned to congress in Article I of the Constitution

concurrent powers

powers shared
between the national
and state governments

powers of Congress

- collect taxes
- borrow and print money
- immigration law
- trade laws
- declare war
- fund the military

(not a complete list)

ex post facto laws

laws that apply to
actions before they were
passed

writ of habeas corpus

removing the right of a
person to be brought to
court to determine if
there is enough
evidence to hold the
person for trial

CHAPTER 5.4-HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

STUDY TOOL: Cut out the flash cards below. Fold the card in half. On the inside draw a picture that helps you remember the word. Use the cards to help you study the vocabulary words for this section.

bill	proposed law being considered by a lawmaking body
act	a law
filibuster	a method of delaying action on a bill in the Senate by making long speeches
veto	a refusal by the president or a governor to sign a bill