

Terms to Remember:

Legislation—Procedure
 author
 sponsor
 introduction
 committee/subcommittee
 calendar
 floor debate
 amendment/rewrite
 vote
 presidential approval or
 presidential veto
 veto override
 new law

Representation—Procedure
 count/census
 reapportionment
 redistricting
 gerrymandering
 incumbent

Legislation—general terms
 pork
 mark up
 earmark
 omnibus legislation
 legislative oversight
 lobbyist
 PACs
 budget deficit
 bicameralism
 Great Compromise
 filibuster
 cloture
 seniority system
 caucus
 FEC
 McCain—Feingold
Citizens United v. FEC
Marbury v. Madison

Congressional Leadership
 Speaker
 President Pro Tempore
 Majority Leaders
 Minority Leaders
 Whips

Committees
 standing/permanent
 joint
 conference
 select/ad hoc

Questions:

1. Who is in charge of the government of the United States?
2. What is the difference between reapportionment and redistricting?
3. What is the purpose of a select committee?
4. What is a filibuster?
5. How would you define gerrymandering?
6. Where does the majority of congressional work occur?
7. Why does the US have a bicameral legislature?
8. What is pork in legislative terms?
9. What is the purpose of a conference committee?
10. Should citizens be concerned about budget deficits?
11. Is there a difference between an earmark and pork?
12. Who is the incumbent?

1. the people/citizens of the US
2. based on census data, state populations are calculated and the 435 equal representative districts across the country are reassessed—states are given new portions of representatives if population increases significantly or states may lose representatives if population decreases; redistricting is redrawing the lines for the new number of representatives allotted to the state or based upon inner-state movement of people
3. temporary or ad hoc; to deal with a short term congressional goal
4. Senate rule that allows for uninterrupted discussion on the floor of the Senate unless cloture is invoked
5. redrawing district lines for political purposes/gain
6. in committee/subcommittee
7. a result of the Great Compromise and a combination of the New Jersey and Virginia Plans; attempt to make representation equitable even with geographic area and population differences between states
8. appropriations, rules, etc. added to proposed legislation that is seen as unnecessary or wasteful of public monies
9. to reconcile differences between legislation proposed and voted on separately by the House and the Senate
10. deficits mean the government is over spending the income tax payers provide by hundreds of billions of dollars
11. an earmark is the directing of funds for a specific project and pork is the project or contract attached to a bill
12. the incumbent is the current office holder for each office form the president to the local level elected officials

Answers: