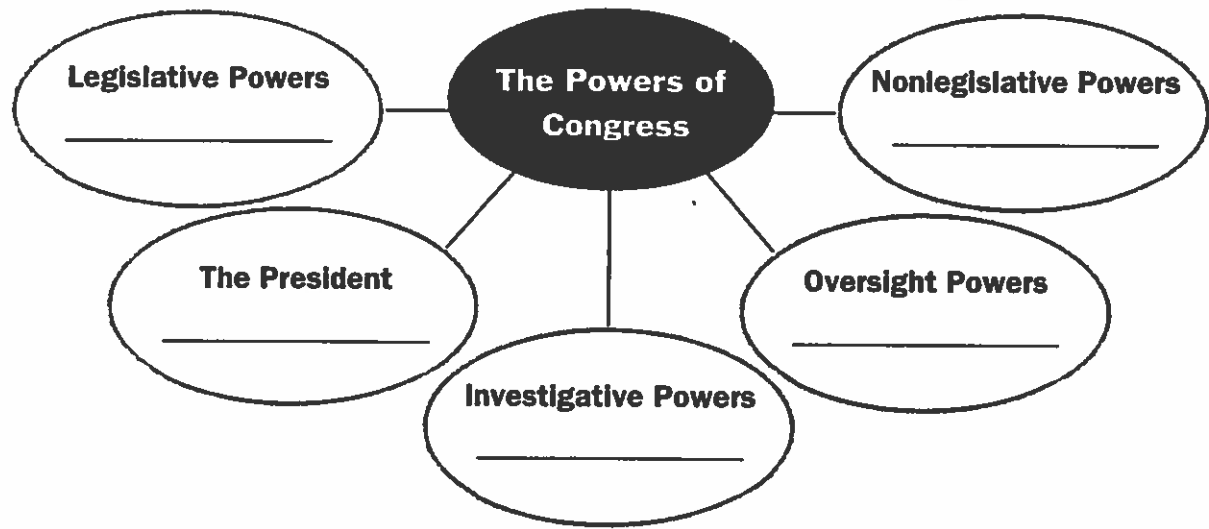


Reteaching Activity



Development of Congressional Powers

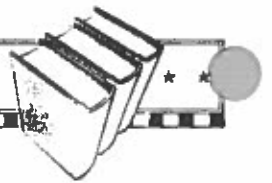
DIRECTIONS Each of the numbered items provides details related to the powers of Congress and to how the powers of Congress relate to the president. Write the correct numbers in the blanks to complete the cluster.



- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the use of committees and subcommittees to delay, revise, or defeat executive proposals 2. foreign policy powers that allow Congress to approve treaties, to declare war, and to create and maintain armed services 3. allows Congress to request support agencies to monitor the work of executive agencies 4. the power to grant copyrights and patents 5. the power to propose amendments 6. the basically ceremonial function that requires a joint session of Congress to count the Electoral College votes in a presidential election, and if necessary, to choose a president and vice-president from the eligible candidates 7. money powers that allow Congress to levy taxes; to cut or increase individual income taxes; to coin money and regulate its value; to punish counterfeiters; to establish a system of standard weights and measures 8. the power to check on how the executive branch of the government is administering the law 9. the power to require witnesses to testify under oath, and to punish those who are unwilling to testify or cooperate with Congress | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. the power to settle problems when a candidate dies, or when a president is incapacitated or resigns 11. the use of the unlimited debate rule to block action on an executive bill 12. allows Congress to require executive agencies to submit reports to Congress on their activities 13. the power of the Senate to approve presidential appointments of federal officials 14. the power to subpoena witnesses 15. the power to admit new states and pass laws to govern any territories 16. the exclusive power to impeach any member of the executive or judicial branch of government 17. allows Congress to review the budgets of all executive agencies 18. commerce powers that authorize Congress to regulate foreign and interstate commerce 19. the power to delegate emergency powers to the president 20. the exclusive power to ratify treaties between the United States and other nations 21. the power over the process by which immigrants become United States citizens |
|---|--|

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

Guided Reading Activity 7-1



How a Bill Becomes Law

★ DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete these sentences.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

1. _____ usually deal with individual people or places.
2. _____ apply to the entire nation. They may be controversial, dealing with such issues as _____, _____, or _____.
3. _____ deal with internal matters of only one house of Congress.
4. When both houses of Congress agree, they may pass a _____, for example to correct an error in an _____ or to _____ for a special purpose.
5. _____, on the other hand, do not have the force of law and do not require the president's signature. Yet, to take effect, _____ of Congress must pass them.
6. Fewer than 10 percent of the bills introduced in Congress become public laws. Three reasons that so few bills become laws are: _____

7. The ideas for new bills may come from _____, _____, _____, or officials in the _____ branch.
8. To introduce a bill in the House, a member must _____.
9. To introduce a bill in the Senate, _____.

★ DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to define the following terms:

INTRODUCING A BILL

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. pigeonholing _____
_____</p> <p>B. hearings _____
_____</p> <p>C. quorum _____</p> <p>D. voice vote _____
_____</p> <p>E. standing vote _____
_____</p> | <p>F. recorded vote _____
_____</p> <p>G. role-call vote _____
_____</p> <p>H. veto _____</p> <p>I. pocket veto _____
_____</p> <p>J. line-item veto _____
_____</p> |
|--|---|