



## KEY VOCABULARY

1. cloture
2. conference committees
3. constituency
4. filibuster
5. gerrymandering
6. lawmaking function
7. logrolling
8. open-seat election
9. oversight function
10. party caucus
11. party discipline
12. pork-barrel projects
13. reapportionment
14. redistricting
15. representation function
16. rider
17. seniority
18. service strategy
19. standing committees
20. veto

21. *Wesberry v. Sanders* (1964)
22. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
23. Delegate, Trustee, Partisan
24. Expressed Powers

## KEY CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

1. Party Leaders, Whips
2. Committee System:
  - Standing, Select, Joint, Conference
  - Exclusive/Major/Minor (Nonmajor)
  - Seniority Rule
  - Decentralization
3. Congressional Staff & Agencies:
  - CRS, GAO, CBO
4. Bill to a Law
  - Simple, Concurrent, Joint Res.
  - Revenue Bills HOR
  - Referral of Bills

## CHAPTER SUMMARY:

Create a 3-5 sentence summary of the chapter. Be sure to use key vocabulary. This summary should be short, clear and concise enough to give the reader a general idea of what chapter is about.

## IMPORTANT DIAGRAMS:

You may choose to either draw the diagram or note where to find the diagram in the textbook, notebook or packet.



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. What are the key features of Congressional elections?
2. How do the House of Representatives and the Senate differ?
3. What rules govern Congressional elections?
4. Compare/Contrast Redistricting vs. Gerrymandering.
5. Identify the “informal” and “formal” powers of Congress.
6. Explain how and why Congressional leaders use their informal powers



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

**7. What formal powers do both houses of Congress share?**

**8. Identify and describe the powers of the House.**

**9. Identify and describe the powers of the Senate.**

**10. Explain the Bill to Law process:**