



## Civics 101: Starter Kit- Legislative Branch

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: As you listen to the podcast take notes in the appropriate box.

<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>
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**Nuclear/ Point of Order**

**Leadership**

**District/ State Work Periods**

**Filibustering**

*Article I*

**Speaker of the House**

**Formal Representation**

*The House is the hot tea and the Senate is the saucer that cools the tea.*

*- George Washington (maybe)*

**Caucus**

**Descriptive Representation**

**1. Does Congress need to reflect the diversity of the American population in order to adequately represent them? Explain.**

**2. In your opinion, which chamber is more important to American democracy- the House or the Senate? Why?**

**3. Who is your Representative in the House? Who are your Senators?**



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**House** 435 members, 2 year terms, based on population, more people=more rules, ratify rules every 2 years  
\*Start spending bills (power of the purse), impeachment  
People's Chamber  
Appoints President if no winner in Electoral College

**Senate** 100 members, 6 year terms, 2 per state, rules don't change as often  
\*Confirmation power, jury in impeachment trials

**Nuclear/ Point of Order**  
Changing interpretation of a precedent/rule, done with simple majority, When Senate Maj. Leader declares a point of order

**Filibustering**  
Endless debate on a bill to prevent voting  
Tool of the minority

**Speaker of the House**  
3rd in line of succession  
Leader of the House

### Leadership

House- Speaker- decides who can speak, how long they can speak, if a bill will reach the floor or not through setting the agenda, also makes committee appointments  
Maj. Leader/Maj. Whip- assist Speaker and "whip up votes"  
Minority Leader/Whip- minority party  
Senate- VP= President of the Senate (little authority/ votes only in a tie)  
Pres. Pro Tempore- Ceremonial  
Maj Leader- Most powerful, dictates agenda, nuclear card  
Whips, Minority party, etc

### District/ State Work Periods

Talking to constituents  
Proactive, outreach

## Article I

### Formal Representation

Elected - formally represents a person  
Nothing to do with race, gender, policy preferences

### Descriptive Representation

Degree to which representatives share features with who they represent  
Race, gender, policy preferences  
People are more likely to vote for someone who looks like them

### Caucus

Organization with focused interests  
House- Formal  
Senate- Informal

*The House is the hot tea and the Senate is the saucer that cools the tea.*  
- George Washington (maybe)