

Vocab		
Anarchy - a state without government and laws	government - an institution through which leaders exercise power to make and enforce laws affecting the people under its control	nation - a group of people united by bonds of race, language, custom, tradition, and sometimes religion
state - a political community that occupies a definite territory and has an organized government	country - a political community that occupies a definite territory and has an organized government	sovereignty - the supreme and absolute authority within territorial boundaries
divine right - the idea that people are chosen by a god or gods rule	social contract - theory that by contract, people surrender to the state the power needed to maintain order and the state, in turn, agrees to protect its citizens	unitary system - a government that gives all key powers to the national or central government

Vocab (cont)		
confederacy - a loose union of independent states	federal system - a government that divides the powers of government between the national government and state or provincial governments	constitution - a plan that provides the rules for government
constitutional government - a government in which a constitution has authority to place clearly recognized limits on the powers of those who govern	authoritarian - controlling all aspects of citizens' economic, political, and social lives	totalitarian - a system of government in which the government has total control
dictatorship - a system of government in which power is in the hands of one person who has total control	oligarchy - a system of government in which a small group holds power	monarchy - a system of government in which a king, queen, or emperor exercises supreme powers of government

Vocab (cont)		
democracy - government in which the people rule	republic - a government in which voters hold sovereign power; elected representatives, responsible to the people, exercise that power	limited government - the concept that a government's power was not absolute
representative government - a government in which people elect delegates to make laws and conduct government	amendment - change to the constitution	enumerated powers - a list of items, found in Article I, Section 8 of the constitution, that set forth the authoritative capacity of Congress
jurisdiction - the limits of territory within which authority may be exercised	judicial review - the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of local, state, or national governments unconstitutional	federalism - a system of government in which two or more governments exercise power over the same people and the same territory



### Vocab (cont)

delegated powers - powers the constitution grants or delegates to the national government	expressed powers - powers directly stated in the Constitution	implied powers - powers the government requires to carry out its expressed constitutional powers
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reserved powers - powers that belong strictly to the states	concurrent powers - powers that both the national government and the states have	federal grant - a sum of money given to a state or local government for a specific purpose
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mandate - a formal order given by a higher authority	bicameral legislature - a two-chamber legislature	reapportionment - the process of reassigning representation based on population, after every census
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gerrymander - to draw a district's boundaries to gain an advantage in elections	incumbent - elected official who is already in office	constituent - a person whom a member of Congress has been elected to represent
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### Vocab (cont)

caucus - a private meeting of party leaders to choose candidates for office	quorum - the minimum number of members who must be present to permit a legislative body to take official action	hold - a motion placed on a bill in the Senate that alerts party leaders that if unanimous consent were to be sought, they would object
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filibuster - a method of defending a bill in the Senate by stalling the legislative process and preventing a vote	cloture resolution - a procedure that allows each senator to speak only one hour on a bill under debate	standing committee - a permanent committee in Congress that oversees bills that deal with certain kinds of issues
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select committee - a temporary committee formed to study one specific issue and report its findings to the House or Senate	joint committee - a committee that consists of members from both the House and Senate, formed to act as a study group that reports back to the House and Senate on a topic or bill	conference committee - a temporary joint committee set up when the House and the Senate have passed different versions of the same bill
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### Vocab (cont)

appropriation - approval of government spending	divided government - when one party controls the White House and the other controls the House and Senate	joint resolution - a resolution passed in the same form by both houses in Congress (can be used to pass a law, must be passed by both chambers and presented to the president)
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simple resolution - covers matters affecting only one house of congress and is passed by that house alone (no law necessary)	concurrent resolution - covers matters requiring the action of both houses but on which law is not needed	rider - a provision on a subject other than the one covered in the bill
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earmark - part of a funding bill that will go toward a certain purpose	pork barrel legislation - laws that are passed by Congress to appropriate money for local federal projects	logrolling - an agreement by two or more lawmakers to support each other's bills
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### Amending the Constitution

Proposal	Ratification
proposed by 2/3 vote of both houses ->	passage by 3/4 of state legislature

### Amending the Constitution (cont)

OR proposed by 2/3 vote of national convention called by Congress on request of 2/3 state legislatures	OR by 3/4 of special state conventions
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### Reapportionment Process

- Census (population count)
- Congress determines # of reps for each state
- States are informed
- States create districts (must be equal in population, continuous, and compact)

### Gerrymandering Processes

#### Cracking

- spreading like-minded voters among multiple districts to dilute their impact and prevent them from constituting a majority

#### Packing

- concentrating like-minded voters in a single district, allowing the other party to win the remaining districts

### Bill Processes

#### House

- sponsor(s) & numbered (introduced in house)

- assigned to committee by Speaker of the House (MOST BILLS DIE HERE) (gets marked up, referred to standing committee for study, hearings, revisions, and approval)

#### Senate

- introduced to senate and assigned to committee

- referred to standing committee for study, hearings, revisions, and approval

### Bill Processes (cont)

- rules committee sets conditions for debate and amendment on the floor (put on calendar (open/closed rule))	- debated, then passed or defeated (no limits to debate...filibuster, cloture motion (puts end to filibuster))
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- conference committee resolves differences between both houses of Congress versions of bill

- Congress vote on final passage, approved bill is sent to the president

- the president signs, vetos, or allows it to become law without signing (veto returns to Congress; veto may be overridden)

### Federalist & Anti-Federalist Arguments

#### Federalist

- power needed to be divided between the states and the national government

- the new government needed a strong executive

- since all rights can't be listed in the body of the constitution, it is better to add a bill of rights AFTER ratification

- because all branches were equal, no branch could maintain an army in peacetime

- in a republican form of government, representation is based on the consent of the governed

#### Anti-Federalist

- executive branch has too much power

- the "necessary and proper" clause gave too much power to Congress

- no bill of rights has been proposed

- the national government could maintain an army in peacetime

- the proposed constitution gave too much power to the national government at the expense of the states

### Congress

#### House of Reps

- members chosen every 2 years by the people

- must be 25, citizen for 7 years, can not live in the state they serve

- can choose the speaker of the house (2nd in line to be president)

- have sole power of impeachment

- bills for taxing originate in the house of reps

#### Senate

- composed of 2 senators from each state

- divided equally into 3 classes (class 1: every 2 years, class 2: every 4 years, class 3: every 6 years)

- must be 30, citizen for 9 years, can not live in the state they represent

- vice president is president of the senate but has no vote unless there is a tie

- choose their other officers and pro tempore

- tries all impeachments

### Powers of Congress

#### Expressed Powers

1. to lay and collect taxes

#### Implied Powers

1. regulate sale of alcohol

#### Inherent Powers



### Powers of Congress (cont)

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|--|--|---|
| 2. to borrow money                             | 1. punish tax evaders                          |   |
| 3. to regulate commerce                        | 1. create the IRS                              | 3. to grant or deny diplomatic recognition to other countries |
| 4. to establish uniform laws of naturalization | 2. establish a bank                            | 4. control the nation's borders                               |
| 5. to establish post offices and post roads    | 3. set minimum wage                            |   |
| 6. to declare war                              | 3. protect the disabled                        | 6. defend the government from revolutions                     |
| 7. to raise/-support/maintain a military       | 3. prohibit discrimination                     |   |
|  | 4. limit # of immigrants                       |   |
|  | 5. prohibits mail fraud                        |   |
|  | 5. prohibits the shipments of certain products |   |
|  | 6. establish a draft                           |   |
|  | 7. to build the highway system                 |   |

### Congress (2023)

House of Reps	Senate
Speaker of the House- <b>Kevin McCarthy</b>	President of the Senate- <b>Kamala Harris</b>
House Majority Leader- <b>Steve Scalise</b>	President Pro Tempore- <b>Patty Murray</b>
House Minority Leader- <b>Hakeem Jeffries</b>	Senate Majority Leader- <b>Chuck Schumer</b>
House Majority Whip- <b>Tom Emmer</b>	Senate Minority Leader- <b>Mitch McConnell</b>
House Minority Whip- <b>Katherine Clark</b>	Senate Majority Whip- <b>Durbin Richard J.</b>
	Senate Minority Whip- <b>John Thune</b>



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