

Civics and Economics: The Legislative Branch

Vocabulary:

- appropriations bill
- bicameral
- bill of attainder
- casework
- census
- cloture
- concurrent powers
- Congress
- constituent
- elastic clause
- expressed powers
- ex post facto law
- filibuster
- franking privilege
- gerrymander
- House of Representatives
- impeach
- implied powers
- joint committee
- legislative branch
- lobbyist
- majority party
- minority party
- pocket veto
- pork-barrel project (legislation)
- reserved powers
- roll call vote
- Senate
- seniority
- standing committee
- standing vote
- statute
- voice vote
- writ of habeas corpus
- veto

Civics Today - Chapter 6, Chapter 13 Section 1

Primary Sources - Article 1 of the US Constitution

1. Explain the process for how a bill becomes a law.
2. Explain three actions that would stop a bill or policy from being law.
3. Explain how laws are influenced by three of the following: political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media, and public opinion.
4. How do the executive and judicial branches of government check and balance the powers of Congress? (5 pts per branch, describe at least one appropriate check FROM each)
5. Identify and explain the two of the types of powers Congress has. Explain where they come from and how they are used. Identify, explain, and give an example for each type.

North Carolina Standards

CE.C&G.3.2 Compare lawmaking processes of federal, state and local governments (e.g., committee system, legislative process, bills, laws, veto, Filibuster, Cloture, Proposition, etc.).

CE.C&G.3.6 Explain ways laws have been influenced by political parties, constituents, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion (e.g., extension of suffrage, labor legislation, civil rights legislation, military policy, environmental legislation, business regulation and educational policy).

CE.C&G.5.4 Explain how conflict between constitutional provisions and the requirements of foreign policy are resolved (e.g., the power of Congress to declare war and the need for the president to make expeditious decisions in times of international emergency, the power of the President to make treaties and the need for the Senate to approve them). (will also be on Executive Branch one pager)

CE.C&G.5.5 Analyze the developments and implementation of domestic and foreign policy by outlining opposing arguments on major issues and their efforts toward resolutions (, e.g., health care, education, immigration, regulation of business and industry, foreign aid, intervention abroad, etc.) (will also be on Executive Branch one pager)

Students will know:

- The formal process and procedure for how a bill becomes a law. (3.2)
- The role of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches in the federal law making process and procedure. (3.2)
- Similarities in the lawmaking processes and procedures on the national, state and local levels. (3.2)
- Explain the purpose for procedural techniques that are designed to block legislation (3.2)
- How party politics play a role in the lawmaking process (3.2)
- Students will know how individuals and interest groups influence public policy (3.6)
- How lobbyists function within and influence the legislative system at all levels of government (3.6)
- Ways in which the media plays an important role in influencing public opinion and the direction of public policy (3.6)
- Public opinion may influence the creation of laws. (3.6)
- How business, industry, and other interest groups affect the development of laws, policies, and regulations (3.6)
- The roles and duties of the legislative branch and executive branch in conducting foreign affairs (5.4)
- How the government's role during times of conflict compares to its role during times of tranquility. (5.4)
- How and why the use of the national interest as a criterion for American foreign policy is important. (5.4)
- How and why domestic politics may impose constraints or obligations on the ways in which the United States acts in the world (long standing commitments to certain nations, lobbying efforts of domestic groups, economic needs, etc.). (5.4)
- How the process of debate and compromise has been used in reaching consensus on domestic & foreign policy issues. (5.4)
- Recent controversies concerning constitutional provisions and foreign policy For example: the bombing of Libya and deployment of troops without Congressional approval in 2011, War Powers Act, Iran-Contra (5.4)
- The most important powers the United States Constitution gives to the Congress, president, and federal judiciary in foreign affairs (5.5)
- The way in which the powers of each branch in foreign affairs has changed over time (5.5)
- Strategies the United States uses to achieve domestic and foreign policy For example: Diplomacy; trade agreements; incentives; sanctions; military intervention; treaties; humanitarian aid, economic aid, etc. (5.5)
- Contemporary foreign and domestic policy issues and the method by which the United States deals with them. (5.5)
- Examples of debates concerning significant foreign and policy issues and how they have been resolved (5.5)
- The position of the United States on past and contemporary major domestic and foreign policy issues.(5.5)
- The impact and relevance of policy decisions on laws, governments, communities, and individuals. (5.5)