***CONGRESS*** *KEY TERMS MATCHING AND TRUE/FALSE NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**Set 1** *HOUR:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Match the following terms and descriptions:*

**a. attitudinal view b. bicameral legislature c. closed rule**

**d. cloture rule e. Committee on Committees f. concurrent resolution**

**g. congressional caucus h. conservative coalition i. discharge petition**

**j. filibuster k. House Rules Committee l. joint resolution**

**m. marginal districts n. markup o. Millionaire’s Club**

**p. multiple referral q. organizational view r. Parliament**

**s. party caucus t. party polarization u. party vote**

**v. party whip w. representational view x. restrictive rule**

**y. riders z. safe districts aa. seniority**

1. The system under which committee chairs are awarded to members who have the longest continuous service on the committee

2. An assembly of party representatives that chooses a government and discusses major national issues

3. Explanation of congressional voting which suggests members of Congress respond primarily to cues provided by their colleagues

4. An alliance of conservative Democrats with Republicans for voting purposes

5. Indicated by votes in which a majority of voting Democrats oppose a majority

of voting Republicans

6. A rule issued by the Rules Committee that does not allow a bill to be amended on the House floor

7. Resolution used for matters such as establishing the rules under which each body will operate

8. Resolution used for settling housekeeping and procedural matters that affect both houses

9. Resolution that is essentially the same as a law and is used to propose constitutional amendments

10. A means by which senators can extend debate on a bill in order to prevent or delay its consideration

11. Explanation of congressional voting which emphasizes the impact of personal ideology and party identification as a voting cue

12. A Senate rule offering a means for stopping a filibuster

13. A rule issued by the Rules Committee that permits some amendments to a bill but not to others

14. Committee revisions of a bill

15. An association of members of Congress created to advocate a political ideology or a regional or economic interest

16. An individual who assists the party leader in staying abreast of the concerns and voting intentions of the party members

17. Assigns Republicans to standing committees in the Senate

18. Explanation of congressional voting that is based on the assumption that members want to get reelected and vote to please their constituents

19. The group that decides what business comes up for a vote and what the limitations on debate should be

20. A means by which the House can remove a bill stalled in committee

21. The process through which a bill is referred to several committees that simultaneously consider it in whole or in part

22. Assigns Democrats to standing committees in the Senate

23. A meeting of the members of a political party to decide questions of policy

24. The extent to which members of a party vote together in the House or the Senate

25. A lawmaking body composed of two chambers or parts

26. Districts in which the winner got less than 55 percent of the vote

27. Unrelated amendments added to a bill

28. Districts in which the winner got more than 55 percent of the vote

29. The process through which a bill is referred to second committee after the first is finished acting

30. A traditional, pejorative name for the United States Senate

**Set 2**

*Match the following terms and descriptions:*

**a. Christmas tree bill b. conference committees c. division vote**

**d. double tracking e. franking privilege f. joint committee**

**g. majority leader h. minority leader i. open rule**

**j. pork barrel legislation k. private bill l. public bill**

**m. quorum call n. roll call vote o. select committees**

**p. standing committees q. teller vote r. voice vote**

1. The legislative leader elected by party members holding the majority of seats in the House or Senate

2. Congressional committees appointed for a limited time period and purpose

3. The ability of members of Congress to mail letters to their constituents free of charge

4. A congressional voting procedure that consists of members answering yea or nay to their names

5. The legislative leader elected by party members holding a minority of seats in the House or Senate

6. A committee on which both representatives and senators serve

7. Legislation that deals with matters of general concern

8. An order from the Rules Committee in the House that permits a bill to be amended on the legislative floor

9. A method of voting used in both houses in which members vote by shouting yea or nay

10. A congressional voting procedure in which members pass between two tellers, first the yeas and then the nays

11. A procedure to keep the Senate going during a filibuster; the disputed bill is shelved temporarily

12. A special type of joint committee appointed to resolve differences in the House and Senate versions of a piece of legislation

13. A bill that has many riders

14. A congressional voting procedure in which members stand and are counted

15. The permanent committees of each house with the power to report bills

16. Legislation that deals only with specific matters rather than with general legislative affairs

17. Legislation that gives tangible benefits to constituents in the hope of winning their votes

18. A calling of the role in either house of Congress to determine whether the number of members in attendance meets the minimum number required to conduct official business

**DATA CHECK**

*Table 13.1 (Page 323): Blacks, Hispanics, and Women in Congress,*

1971–2008

1. Which chamber generally features a greater number of blacks, Hispanics, and women?

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2. Which Congress featured the greatest number of blacks in the House of Representatives?

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3. Which Congress featured the greatest number of women in the House of Representatives?

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4. Which Congress featured the greatest number of women in the Senate?

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5. Generalize about the percentage of House members who have been reelected in elections from 1952 to 2004.

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6. Generalize about the percentage of Senate members who have been reelected in elections from 1952 to 2004.

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7. Which members of Congress tend to win with 60 percent or more of the vote?

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**TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS**

*Read each statement carefully. Mark true statements T. If any part of the statement is false, mark it F,*

*and write in the space provided a concise explanation of why the statement is false*.

1. **T F** Congress derives from a Latin term that means “a coming together.”

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2. **T F** In the United States, political parties exercise considerable control over the choice of

who is nominated to run for congressional office.

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3. **T F** The critical decision for a member of parliament is whether or not to support the

government.

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4. **T F** Political parties cannot discipline members of Congress who fail to support the party

leadership.

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5. **T F** Members of the British House of Commons are poorly paid and have no offices of their

own.

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6. **T F** Members of Congress are more concerned with their own constituencies than they are

with the interests of any organized party.

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7. **T F** Congress was designed by the Founders in ways that almost inevitably make it popular

with voters.

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8. **T F** The House has 335 members. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. **T F** By the end of the nineteenth century, the House was known as the “Millionaires’

Club.”

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10. **T F** The Senate eventually agreed to a constitutional amendment that changed the manner

in which its members were elected.

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11. **T F** The text suggests conservatives in the Senate monopolized the use of the filibuster for

both lofty and self-serving purposes.

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12. **T F** The tradition of unlimited debate remains strong in the Senate.

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13. **T F** Congress has become less male and white.

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14. **T F** Serving in Congress had become a career by the 1930s.

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15. **T F** The Supreme Court struck down an effort by a state to impose term limits on its own

members of Congress.

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16. **T F** Senators are more likely to lose bids for reelection than members of the House.

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17. **T F** In every election from 1968 to 1992, Republicans have gathered a higher percentage of

the popular vote than they have the percentage of seats in the House of Representatives.

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18. **T F** Democrats tend to do exceptionally well in low-turnout districts.

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19. **T F** Studies suggest the incumbency advantage is worth about two to three points in an

election today.

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20. **T F** During the 1980s, about forty members of Congress were charged with misconduct.

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21. **T F** The Conservative Coalition consisted of Republicans and certain Southern Democrats.

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22. **T F** A member’s final vote on a bill may conceal as much as it reveals.

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23. **T F** Members of Congress who win in close races are usually eager to vote the way their

constituents want.

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24. **T F** Senators are often less in tune with public opinion than members of the House.

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25. **T F** The Senate highlights the fact that the Republican Party is more deeply divided than

the Democratic Party.

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26**. T F** Congress has become an increasingly ideological organization.

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27. **T F** The organizational explanation of how members of Congress vote has increased in

importance.

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28. **T F** Today, members of the House are more likely to investigate and denounce each other.

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29. **T F** Leadership carries more power in the Senate than in the House.

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30. **T F** The votes of Republicans on the four impeachment articles against President Clinton

did not even represent the views of their districts.

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31. **T F** Most congressional districts are not competitive.

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32. **T F** Members of the majority party could, in theory, occupy all of the seats on all of the

committees.

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33. **T F** The Democratic Caucus changed the rules of Congress so that House chairmen were

elected by secret ballot in party caucus.

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34. **T F** Republicans in Congress also implemented term limits for committee chairmen.

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35. **T F** In 1995, Republicans increased the number of committees in Congress.

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36. **T F** In a typical Congress, several hundred bills are introduced.

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37. **T F** Members of Congress are more likely to deal with one another through staff

intermediaries than personally.

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38**. T F** Bills which feature the spending of a lot of money tend to move through Congress

more quickly than others.

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39. **T F** Pending legislation does not carry over from one Congress to the next.

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40. **T F** Most bills die in committee and they are often introduced only to get publicity for a

member of Congress.

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41. **T F** Sequential referrals have slowed down the business of Congress considerably.

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42. **T F** Today, most bills are considered under strict time limits and no possibility of

amendment from the floor.

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43. **T F** What the filibuster means in practice is that neither political party can control the

Senate unless it has at least sixty votes.

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44. **T F** Most bills require a conference of committees from each house.

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45. **T F** Conferences tend to report bills that favor the Senate version.

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46. **T F** In most instances, the conference report on a bill is accepted by the respective

chambers.

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