

Article 1 The Legislative Branch Answer Key

Article I: The Legislative Branch

- Introduction to the US Constitution is called the _____
- Facts:
 - _____ Articles
 - _____ Amendments
 - First 10 Amendments to the US Constitution are called the _____
 - Emphasis denotes - _____

Federal System		
National Government	National and State Government	State Government
*Regulate trade *Coin Money *Provide an army and navy *Conduct foreign affairs *Set up Federal Courts	*Enforce the laws *Enforce Oath *Qualify courts *Collect taxes *Create banks *Issue Money *Provide for the general welfare	*Regulate trade within the state (intrastate commerce) *Establish a local government *Conduct elections *Establish marriage/divorce laws *Establish public schools *Establish laws governing corporations *Issue laws
Enumerated Powers	Concurrent Powers	Reserved Powers

Look in notes for more

1. Congress
 - a. Meets _____
 - b. Made up of two houses: _____ and _____
2. House of Representatives:
 - a. Term of office - _____
 - b. Qualifications:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. Resident of the state elected.
 - c. The number of members in the House of Representatives is based on:
 - i. Total number in the House is _____ members (set in 1929).
 - d. The leader in the House is the _____ which is the _____ and responsible for choosing the heads of various House committees/appoints people to select committees.
3. Senate:
 - a. Term of office - _____

Article 1 the legislative branch answer key is a crucial topic for understanding the framework of the United States government. Article I of the U.S. Constitution establishes the Legislative Branch, which is responsible for making laws. This branch is composed of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. In this article, we will explore the structure, powers, and functions of the legislative branch, as well as the significance of Article I in the broader context of American governance.

Overview of Article I

Article I of the U.S. Constitution lays the foundation for the legislative branch. It outlines the powers, responsibilities, and structure of Congress. This article serves as a blueprint for how laws are created and implemented in the United States.

The Structure of Congress

Congress is bicameral, meaning it has two separate chambers. Each chamber has its own distinct roles, powers, and membership criteria.

• House of Representatives:

- Consists of 435 members.
- Members serve two-year terms.

- Representation is based on state population.
- Must be at least 25 years old and a citizen for at least seven years.
- The House has the exclusive power to initiate revenue bills.

- **Senate:**

- Consists of 100 members, two from each state.
- Members serve six-year terms, with staggered elections.
- Must be at least 30 years old and a citizen for at least nine years.
- The Senate has the exclusive power to confirm presidential appointments and ratify treaties.

Powers Granted to Congress

The powers of Congress are outlined in Section 8 of Article I. These powers can be categorized into several key areas:

1. **Legislative Powers:** Congress has the authority to make laws on a wide range of issues, including taxation, commerce, defense, and immigration.
2. **Enumerated Powers:** These are specific powers granted to Congress, including the ability to collect taxes, borrow money, regulate commerce, and declare war.
3. **Implied Powers:** Derived from the Necessary and Proper Clause, these powers allow Congress to create laws that are not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution but are necessary for executing its enumerated powers.

Functions of the Legislative Branch

The legislative branch serves several vital functions within the U.S. government. Understanding these functions helps clarify the role of Congress in American society.

Law-Making Process

The primary function of Congress is to create legislation. The law-making process typically involves several steps:

1. **Introduction:** A bill is introduced in either the House or the Senate.
2. **Committee Review:** The bill is sent to a committee for review, debate, and potential amendments.
3. **Floor Debate:** If approved by the committee, the bill is debated on the floor of the chamber.
4. **Voting:** Members vote on the bill. If it passes, it is sent to the other chamber for consideration.
5. **Conference Committee:** If both chambers pass different versions of the bill, a conference committee may be formed to reconcile the differences.
6. **Presidential Approval:** The final version of the bill is sent to the President, who can sign it into law or veto it.

Representation

Congress is tasked with representing the interests of the American people. Members of Congress advocate for their constituents, bringing attention to local issues and concerns at the national level. This representation is crucial for ensuring that diverse perspectives are included in the legislative process.

Oversight and Accountability

Another essential function of Congress is to oversee the executive branch and hold it accountable. Through hearings, investigations, and reports, Congress monitors the implementation of laws and ensures that the executive branch acts within its authority. This oversight is vital for maintaining checks and balances within the government.

The Importance of Article I in American Governance

Article I is significant for several reasons. It not only establishes the legislative branch but also embodies the principles of democracy and representation that are foundational to the United States.

Checks and Balances

Article I plays a crucial role in the system of checks and balances among the branches of government. By granting Congress the power to make laws, it ensures that no single branch becomes too powerful. The legislative branch can check the executive by overriding presidential vetoes and approving budgets, while the executive can check Congress by vetoing legislation.

Reflection of Democratic Values

The structure of Congress reflects democratic values by providing representation to the people. The House of Representatives, with its population-based representation, ensures that larger states have a greater voice in the legislative process, while the Senate provides equal representation for all states, regardless of size. This balance is essential for maintaining a fair and equitable government.

Adaptability and Change

Article I also allows for adaptability in governance. The Necessary and Proper Clause empowers Congress to respond to changing societal needs and challenges by enacting new laws. This flexibility is vital for addressing contemporary issues, from healthcare to climate change.

Conclusion

Article 1 the legislative branch answer key is an essential resource for understanding how Congress functions within the U.S. government. By delineating the structure, powers, and roles of the legislative branch, Article I provides a framework for democratic governance and accountability. As the nation continues to evolve, the principles established in Article I will remain fundamental to the operation of American democracy. It is crucial for citizens to engage with and understand this aspect of their government, as it directly impacts their lives and the future of the nation.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary function of the legislative branch as outlined in Article 1 of the Constitution?

The primary function of the legislative branch is to make laws.

How many houses constitute the legislative branch according to Article 1?

The legislative branch consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

What are the minimum age requirements for members of the House of Representatives and the Senate?

Members of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years old, while Senators must be at least 30 years old.

What is the term length for a member of the House of Representatives?

Members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms.

How long is the term for a U.S. Senator?

U.S. Senators serve six-year terms.

What powers are granted to Congress under Article 1?

Congress is granted several powers, including the ability to levy taxes, regulate commerce, and declare war.

What is the process for a bill to become law as described in Article 1?

A bill must be passed by both houses of Congress and then be signed by the President to become law.

What role does the Vice President play in the Senate according to Article 1?

The Vice President serves as the President of the Senate and can cast a tie-breaking vote.

What is the significance of the Necessary and Proper Clause in Article 1?

The Necessary and Proper Clause allows Congress to make laws that are necessary to carry out its enumerated powers.

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