

# **Our Courts The Legislative Branch Worksheet Answers**

# Executive Branch

## President Powers & Responsibilities

The president is also called the Head of State.

- Decides which bills become laws. He looks at bills, or an idea for a new law, and decides if it should or should not become a real law.
- The president can veto a bill. **Veto** means that he can decide against it.
- The president is the Commander in Chief of the armed forces and can decide to send troops to other countries. He can send these troops to other places without declaring a war.
- The president can declare war without the support of Congress.

**Who?**  
The president  
The vice president  
The Cabinet

**What?**  
This branch of government is responsible for executing laws. The president is the head of the executive branch.

## Vice President Powers & Responsibilities

- A vice president must take over as president if the president dies while in office, decides to quit being president (**resign**), is unable to be president anymore, or is removed from office (**impeached**).
- A vice president is the president of the Senate. He/She has the power to vote to break a tie.
- Leads presidential committees and manages jobs that the president assigns.



## What are the requirements to become a president?

- Must be born in the United States
- Can be born outside of the United States as long as both parents are United State citizens.
- Must be 35 years or older.
- Must be a United States resident for at least 14 years.

# Legislative Branch

## House of Representatives

- Each state has representatives that are part of the House of Representatives.
- How many each state has depends on the population of the state.
- There are 435 members of the House of Representatives.
- Responsibilities include proposing tax laws and decide if government leaders should be put on trial for committing crimes against our country.

## Requirements

- 25 years old or older
- Must be a US citizen for 7 years or longer
- Must live in the state that they represent
- Must serve for 2 years
- No limit on terms they can serve

**Who?**  
Congress

House of Representatives

Senate

Congress is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

**What?**  
Responsible for making laws

## Senate Powers & Responsibilities

- Approve or deny presidential treaties, or agreements
- Approve or deny presidential nominees for Cabinet members, Supreme Court justices, and ambassadors.
- Put government officials on trial for illegal acts.
- Each state has 2 Senators. There are 100 members of the Senate.

## Requirements

- 30 years or older
- Must be a US citizen for at least the past 9 years
- Must live in the state that they represent
- Must serve for 6 years

## Congress Powers & Responsibilities

- Create all laws needed for government to work
- Create laws about trading within the United States and with other countries
- Create laws about taxes and borrowing money
- Approve creating more money
- Declare war
- See over the armed forces

# Teaching your Group

## Your Directions:

- Read about your branch of government to yourself.
- Read about your branch of government aloud with your group.
- Read again with your group.

## MY BRANCH:

WRITE A WAY THAT MAKES IT EASY FOR YOU TO PRONOUNCE IT TO YOUR GROUP:

Who makes up your government branch?

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What does your branch of government do?

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Now think of a way that your class could remember this branch and what it does. Be clever and creative!

## Interesting Facts:

List at least 3 interesting facts about your branch of government.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



**Our courts the legislative branch worksheet answers** play a crucial role in helping students understand the complex relationship between the judicial and legislative branches of government. This understanding is essential for anyone studying civics, political science, or law. In this article, we will delve into the functions of our courts and the legislative branch, explore various worksheet answers related to these topics, and provide useful insights that can enhance comprehension for students and educators alike.

## Understanding the Legislative Branch

The legislative branch, often referred to as Congress, is responsible for making laws in the United States. It is a bicameral body, consisting of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each of these houses plays a unique role in the legislative process.

### The Structure of Congress

1. House of Representatives:

- Composed of 435 members.
- Representatives serve two-year terms.
- The number of representatives from each state is based on its population.

2. Senate:

- Comprised of 100 senators, with each state having two senators.
- Senators serve six-year terms, with approximately one-third of the Senate up for re-election every two years.

### Key Functions of the Legislative Branch

The legislative branch has several important functions, including:

- Law Making: Drafting, debating, and voting on proposed legislation.
- Budgeting: Controlling federal spending and taxation.
- Oversight: Monitoring the executive branch and ensuring laws are implemented properly.
- Advice and Consent: Providing approval for presidential appointments and treaties.

### The Role of the Courts

The judicial branch, which includes the Supreme Court and lower federal courts, interprets laws and ensures justice is served. Understanding how the courts interact with the legislative branch is vital for grasping the full picture of the U.S. government.

# Functions of the Judicial Branch

1. Interpreting Laws: Courts analyze the meaning and intent behind laws passed by Congress.
2. Judicial Review: The power to declare laws unconstitutional, which serves as a check on the legislative branch.
3. Dispute Resolution: Courts resolve conflicts between individuals, organizations, and government entities.

## Key Courts in the U.S. Judicial System

- Supreme Court: The highest court in the land, which handles cases involving constitutional issues.
- Circuit Courts: The intermediate appellate courts that review decisions made by lower courts.
- District Courts: The trial courts of the federal system, handling most federal cases.

## The Interaction Between the Legislative and Judicial Branches

The relationship between the legislative and judicial branches is dynamic and complex. Understanding this relationship is essential for students, especially when completing worksheets that focus on these branches.

## Checks and Balances

The U.S. Constitution established a system of checks and balances to prevent any one branch of government from gaining too much power. Here are some key interactions between the legislative and judicial branches:

- Legislation Impacting Judicial Power: Congress can pass laws that may affect the jurisdiction of the courts.
- Confirmation of Judges: The Senate confirms federal judges, including Supreme Court justices, which allows them to influence the judiciary's composition.
- Impeachment: Congress has the power to impeach judges, thereby holding them accountable.

## Common Worksheet Questions and Answers

When dealing with worksheets on the legislative and judicial branches, students often encounter a variety of questions. Here are some common types of questions along with

their answers:

## Worksheet Questions

1. What is the primary function of the legislative branch?

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

2. How many members are in the House of Representatives?

- Answer: There are 435 members in the House of Representatives.

3. What is judicial review?

- Answer: Judicial review is the power of the courts to declare a law unconstitutional.

4. What role does the Senate play in the confirmation of judges?

- Answer: The Senate confirms federal judges, including those nominated for the Supreme Court.

5. Explain how Congress can check the power of the judiciary.

- Answer: Congress can check the power of the judiciary by impeaching judges, altering the size of the Supreme Court, or passing new legislation that can affect judicial interpretation.

## Tips for Completing Worksheets on Our Courts and the Legislative Branch

Completing worksheets can be challenging, but with the right strategies, students can improve their understanding and performance. Here are some helpful tips:

- **Read the Questions Carefully:** Make sure to understand what is being asked before attempting to answer.
- **Use Class Notes:** Refer to notes and textbooks to reinforce your understanding of the material.
- **Discuss with Classmates:** Collaborating with peers can provide new insights and help clarify confusing topics.
- **Practice Critical Thinking:** Engage with the material by asking why certain laws are made and how they impact society.
- **Seek Help When Needed:** Don't hesitate to ask your teacher for clarification on difficult concepts.

# Conclusion

In summary, understanding **our courts the legislative branch worksheet answers** is vital for grasping the foundational elements of the U.S. government. By exploring the roles, functions, and interactions of these two branches, students can develop a comprehensive understanding of how laws are made and interpreted. Whether through worksheets, class discussions, or further reading, the knowledge gained will be invaluable for anyone delving into the study of civics and government.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **What is the primary role of the legislative branch in relation to the courts?**

The primary role of the legislative branch is to create laws that the courts will interpret and enforce.

### **How does the legislative branch influence the structure of the court system?**

The legislative branch has the power to establish and organize the court system, including the creation of lower courts and determining their jurisdiction.

### **What are the key differences between civil and criminal cases as explained in the worksheet?**

Civil cases involve disputes between individuals or organizations, typically regarding rights and obligations, while criminal cases involve actions that are offenses against the state or public and can result in penalties like imprisonment.

### **What is judicial review, and how does it relate to the legislative branch?**

Judicial review is the power of the courts to examine and invalidate laws or actions by the legislative branch if they are found to be unconstitutional.

### **How can the legislative branch check the power of the judiciary?**

The legislative branch can check the power of the judiciary by confirming or rejecting judicial appointments, proposing constitutional amendments, or passing new legislation to clarify or change existing laws.

### **What are some examples of cases that might be heard in**

**a federal court as opposed to a state court?**

Federal courts typically hear cases involving federal laws, interstate disputes, constitutional issues, and cases involving ambassadors, while state courts deal with matters like family law, contract disputes, and most criminal cases.

## What is the significance of the Supreme Court's decisions in shaping legislation?

Supreme Court decisions can set important legal precedents that influence the interpretation of laws and can prompt the legislative branch to amend or create new laws in response to those rulings.

## Why is it important for students to understand the relationship between the legislative branch and the courts?

Understanding this relationship is crucial for students as it helps them grasp how laws are made, interpreted, and enforced, which is fundamental to the functioning of democracy and the rule of law.

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Unlock the answers to "Our Courts: The Legislative Branch" worksheet! Discover how to navigate the complexities of our legal system. Learn more now!

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