

Description based on

1. length of time in office
2. Split ticket (Dem/Rep)
3. male or female
4. minority or white

5. Write a profile of the 115th U.S. Congress.

115th Congress - U.S. House						
Category	Democrats		Republicans		Total	
Party	194	45%	241	55%	435	
New Member	26	13%	29	12%	55	13%
Fewer Than Six Years	80	41%	106	44%	186	43%
Split-Ticket District	12	6%	23	10%	35	8%
Women	62	32%	21	9%	83	19%
Black	44	23%	2	1%	46	11%
Hispanic	27	14%	7	3%	34	8%
Asian	11	6%	0	0%	11	3%
Native/Pacific Islander	1	1%	2	1%	3	1%
Racial or Ethnic Minorities	83	43%	11	5%	94	22%
Openly LGBTQ	6	3%	0	0%	6	1%
Women/Minorities/LGBTQ	118	61%	29	12%	147	34%

115th Congress - U.S. Senate						
Category	Democrats		Republicans		Total	
Party	48	48%	52	52%	100	
New Member	5	10%	2	4%	7	7%
Fewer Than Six Years	18	38%	18	35%	36	36%
Split-Ticket State	11	23%	3	6%	14	14%
Women	16	33%	5	10%	21	21%
Black	2	4%	1	2%	3	3%
Hispanic	2	4%	2	4%	4	4%
Asian	3	6%	0	0%	3	3%
Racial or Ethnic Minorities	6	13%	3	6%	9	9%
Openly LGBTQ	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%
Women/Minorities/LGBTQ	18	38%	8	15%	26	26%

6. In your notes, you have the options available to lawmakers when voting. Which of the first three options makes for the most effective legislator? Explain.

7. What is the *Necessary and Proper Clause*?



Read Chapter 11.5: The Non-legislative Powers. Respond to the prompts:

8. What role does Congress play in the process to amend the U.S. Constitution?

9. What duties does Congress exercise in the electoral process?

10. What is the power to *impeach*? What roles do both houses play in this process?

Read Chapter 11.5: The Non-legislative Powers. Respond to the prompts:

11. What executive powers does the Constitution provide to the Senate?

12. What is meant by Congressional *oversight*?

3. Identify the major differences between the House and the Senate:

	U.S. House of Representatives	U.S. Senate
Work	<i>In committee</i>	
Power <i>What can they do?</i>		
Prestige <i>More or less</i>		

4. Based on this information, why do you believe the Senate is referred to as the "upper house?"

SENATE POWERS

HOLD TRIALS ^{THE} GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO HAVE DONE SOMETHING ILLEGAL ^{OR} UNETHICAL

ACCEPT ^{OR} REJECT THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS SUCH AS CABINET OFFICERS, SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, ^{AND} AMBASSADORS

APPROVE ^{OR} DISAPPROVE ^{THE} TREATIES ^{THE} PRESIDENT MAKES

CHAPTER 101 ~~THE~~ UPPER HOUSE

THE U.S. SENATE

The U.S. Senate is often called the greatest deliberative body in the world. But it certainly wasn't the first of its kind. The Roman Senate guided rulers of the Roman Empire and the city of Rome for more than 1,000 years, from about 500 B.C. to about A.D. 600. Although some of the Roman Senate's members were elected, there are few similarities to the U.S. Senate other than the name.

The word "senate" comes from the Latin word, meaning "adviser." The Roman Senate was, of course, all male. And until 1921, that was also true of the U.S. Senate. But by 1919, 90 percent of American senators were women. The U.S. Senate differs from its ancient or some other day ways. Its members are now elected directly by the people. And it has the power to stop or confirm by the executive—that is, the president.

Chapters 10 & 11: Legislative Branch

1. Identify the major differences between the House and the Senate:

	U.S. House of Representatives	U.S. Senate
Size <i># of members</i>		
Terms <i>How long in office</i>		
Constituents <i>all by votes for from</i>		

2. Identify the major differences between the House and the Senate:

	U.S. House of Representatives	U.S. Senate
Membership <i>(age)</i>		
Visibility <i>more or less media</i>		
Rules <i>stricter formal</i>		