**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW (p. 148-152)**

**A. Reading:** Open the PDF labeled “p. 148-152 (How a Bill Becomes a Law).” Read through pg. 148-152, and complete the graphic organizer and questions below. These questions go in order in your textbook.

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| **QUESTION** | **ANSWER** |
| 1) What is a **bill**? (p. 148) | A bill is: |
| 2) Why is getting a bill passed a long and difficult process? |  |
| 3) Most bills can be started in either the House or the Senate. What kinds of bills can **only begin in the House**? (And what does this key term mean?) |  |
| 4) **Where** can ideas for bills come from? |  |
| 5) **Who** is allowed to introduce a bill into the House or Senate? (p. 149) |  |
| 6) A bill always begins in a standing committee. What is a **committee**? |  |
| 7) Why might a committee call **witnesses** to testify about a bill? (p. 150) |  |
| 8) If a bill makes it out of a committee, then **where** does it go? |  |
| 9) **Who** is the leader of the House who determines when (or if) a bill will reach the floor and be debated? |  | |
| 10) The Senate has a special ability during debate on a bill. **What** is a **filibuster**? **Why** might a Senator try to filibuster a bill? |  | |
| 11) If both the House and Senate pass a bill, it has to **match** word-for-word. **Where** does it go to accomplish this? |  | |
| 12) Once a bill passes Congress, it goes to the President. **What three options does the President have**? (p. 152) |  | |
| 13) What is a **veto**? |  | |
| 14) How is a **pocket veto** different from a regular veto? |  | |
| 15) **Why** is it important for a President to have final approval over Congressional legislation? |  | |

**B. Opinion**: In a short paragraph, answer the following question: Do you think that the process of making laws is too long and complex? Why or why not? Give an example to support your response.

I think that the process of making laws is: