



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #13 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

legislative	executive	historical	practical	delegation
president	government	discretion	law	delegate

- 1. First off, a _____ is a representative at something like a caucus or in Congress, usually in the US.
- 2. Congressional _____ happens when Congress gives, or delegates, a power to the executive branch through legislation.
- 3. The amount of _____ that Congress can give an agency varies a lot, sometimes the laws that Congress writes are very specific instructions on what the agency can do and how it can do it.
- 4. There are three reasons that Congress delegates power to the executive branch: practical reasons, _____ reasons, and political reasons.
- 5. There's another _____ reason for delegating: writing detailed legislation is really hard.
- 6. When Congress did delegate power, it sought to keep it away from the _____.
- 7. The New Deal was primarily a _____ program of laws that created new agencies and programs, not just a series of executive orders.
- 8. Often, Congress grants broad discretion in a _____ so that they can avoid responsibility and/or blame the executive branch if it goes sour.
- 9. As a general rule, when there's unified _____ with one party controlling both Congress and the White House, Congress will delegate more power to the executive.
- 10. The second important thing to remember about delegation is that, overall, it represents a shift of power from the legislative to the _____ branch.



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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

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- 2. Congressional _____ happens when Congress gives, or delegates, a power to the executive branch through legislation.
- 3. The amount of _____ that Congress can give an agency varies a lot, sometimes the laws that Congress writes are very specific instructions on what the agency can do and how it can do it.
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Answer Key

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legislative	executive	historical	practical	delegation
president	government	discretion	law	delegate

- 1. First off, a **delegate** is a representative at something like a caucus or in Congress, usually in the US.
- 2. Congressional **delegation** happens when Congress gives, or delegates, a power to the executive branch through legislation.
- 3. The amount of **discretion** that Congress can give an agency varies a lot, sometimes the laws that Congress writes are very specific instructions on what the agency can do and how it can do it.
- 4. There are three reasons that Congress delegates power to the executive branch: practical reasons, **historical** reasons, and political reasons.
- 5. There's another **practical** reason for delegating: writing detailed legislation is really hard.
- 6. When Congress did delegate power, it sought to keep it away from the **President**.
- 7. The New Deal was primarily a **legislative** program of laws that created new agencies and programs, not just a series of executive orders.
- 8. Often, Congress grants broad discretion in a **law** so that they can avoid responsibility and/or blame the executive branch if it goes sour.
- 9. As a general rule, when there's unified **government** with one party controlling both Congress and the White House, Congress will delegate more power to the executive.
- 10. The second important thing to remember about delegation is that, overall, it represents a shift of power from the legislative to the **executive** branch.