

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

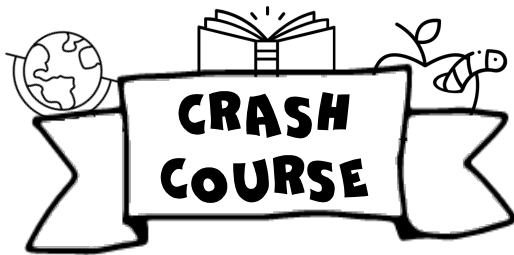
Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

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## US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #13 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

- ☐ 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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**Answer Key**

## US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #13 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

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

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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.