



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #2 THE BICAMERAL CONGRESS

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

delegates	House of Representatives	Senate	treaties	people
check	upper	legislature	taxes	compromise

- 1. So, right away, the Constitution sets up a two house _____ with a Senate and a House of Representatives.
- 2. The _____ has two senators from each state for a total of 100.
- 3. The _____ is given the power to impeach the president and other federal officials.
- 4. Another power the Senate has is to ratify _____.
- 5. _____ from states with large populations wanted legislators to be chosen based on the state's population.
- 6. If you guessed that the compromise was an upper house with equal representation and a lower house with proportional representation, congratulations, you understand the Great _____!
- 7. The idea that one house of the legislature can limit the power of the other house is called an intra-branch _____.
- 8. The Framers wanted the Senate, which is sometimes called the _____ House, to be more serious, or just dignified, and above all, deliberative than the House _____.
- 9. In the House, Representatives are supposed to take into consideration the desires of the _____ in their districts, who voted for them.
- 10. One thing that the government does that is directly related to almost everybody is _____.



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

1. _____

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Answer Key

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delegates	House of Representatives	Senate	treaties	people
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- 1. So, right away, the Constitution sets up a two house legislature, with a Senate and a House of Representatives.
- 2. The Senate has two senators from each state for a total of 100.
- 3. The House of Representatives is given the power to impeach the president and other federal officials.
- 4. Another power the Senate has is to ratify treaties.
- 5. Delegates from states with large populations wanted legislators to be chosen based on the state's population.
- 6. If you guessed that the compromise was an upper house with equal representation and a lower house with proportional representation, congratulations, you understand the Great Compromise!
- 7. The idea that one house of the legislature can limit the power of the other house is called an intra-branch check.
- 8. The Framers wanted the Senate, which is sometimes called the Upper House, to be more serious, or just dignified, and above all, deliberative than the House.
- 9. In the House, Representatives are supposed to take into consideration the desires of the people in their districts, who voted for them.
- 10. One thing that the government does that is directly related to almost everybody is taxes.