



CHAPTER 2

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (CONGRESS)

In this chapter, you will learn about:

- ☐ The Legislative Branch of the U.S. government.
- ☐ The Senate.
- ☐ The House of Representatives.
- ☐ The process for making federal laws.

Within each chapter there are some sentences and phrases that are written in **bold** font. These sentences come from the questions and answer choices listed in the **100 Civics Test Questions**. After each sentence or phrase written in **bold** there is a number in a red box. This number identifies the question from the **100 Civics Test Questions** that relates to that sentence or phrase in **bold** font.

For example, the following sentence is found in Chapter 1:

The U.S. Constitution was written in 1787 **66**.

This sentence is from Question 66 of the 100 Civics Test Questions:

- **When was the Constitution written?** 1787 **66**

The Legislative Branch is one branch or part of the government **13**. Another name for the Legislative Branch is the U.S. Congress.

The Constitution says that Congress makes federal laws **16**. When the Founders were writing the Constitution, they believed that the power to make laws is the most important power in government. This is why the first section of the Constitution describes Congress and the power to make federal laws.

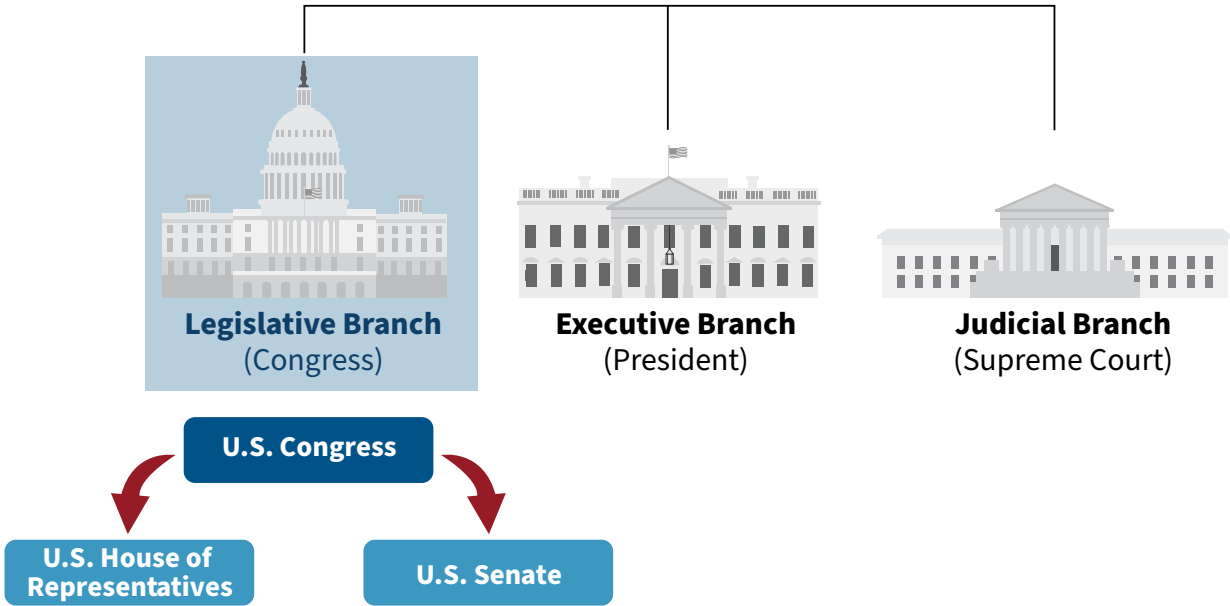
During the Constitutional Convention, the Founders agreed that the people who make laws should represent the states or parts of states where they lived.

When the Constitutional Convention started, the Founders did not agree on how many representatives each state should have in Congress. Some people thought that the number of representatives from each state should be based on the number of people living in the state. Others thought that each state should have the same number of representatives, no matter how many people lived in the state. They came to an agreement to have two parts to the U.S. Congress. **The two parts to the U.S. Congress are the House of Representatives and the Senate** **17**.

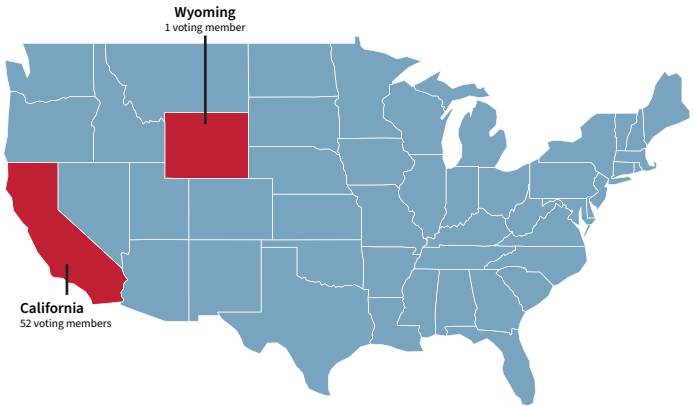
States that have more people have more representatives in the House of Representatives **25**, and every state in the United States has two U.S. Senators.

CHAPTER 2: THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (CONGRESS)

U.S. Government



House of Representatives



Example:

California:

- is the state with the most people.
- has 52 voting members in the House of Representatives.

Wyoming:

- is the state with the least people.
- has one voting member in the House of Representatives.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Voting Members of the House of Representatives

There are 435 voting members in the House of Representatives **21**.

Each state is divided into congressional districts. The 435 voting members of the House of Representatives come from congressional districts from each of the 50 states. Each congressional district elects a person to serve as a representative in the House of Representatives.

Some states have more representatives in the House of Representatives than others.

This is because **states that have more people have more representatives in the House of Representatives** **25**.

Electing Members of the House of Representatives

Members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years ²².

To get elected to the House of Representatives, a person must be at least 25 years of age and live in the state where the congressional district is located.

One right that is only for U.S. citizens is to run for federal office ⁵⁰. This means that a person must be a U.S. citizen to get elected to the House of Representatives.

To find **the name of your Representative** for your congressional district please visit: [house.gov](https://www.house.gov) ²³.

The Speaker of the House

The leader of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker of the House.

To find **the name of the current Speaker of the House**, please visit: [speaker.gov](https://www.speaker.gov) ⁴⁷.



The United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., is the meeting place of the nation's legislature, the U.S. Congress.

THE SENATE

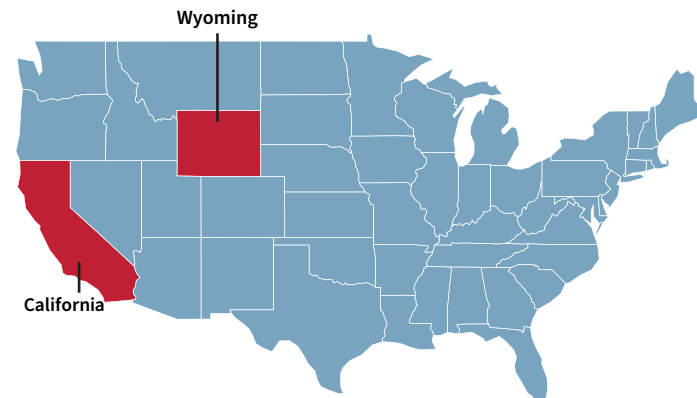
U.S. Senators

There are 100 U.S. Senators in the Senate ¹⁸.
Senators represent all the people of a state ²⁴.

Each state has two U.S. Senators.

Example:

- The states of California and Wyoming both have two U.S. Senators.



Electing U.S. Senators

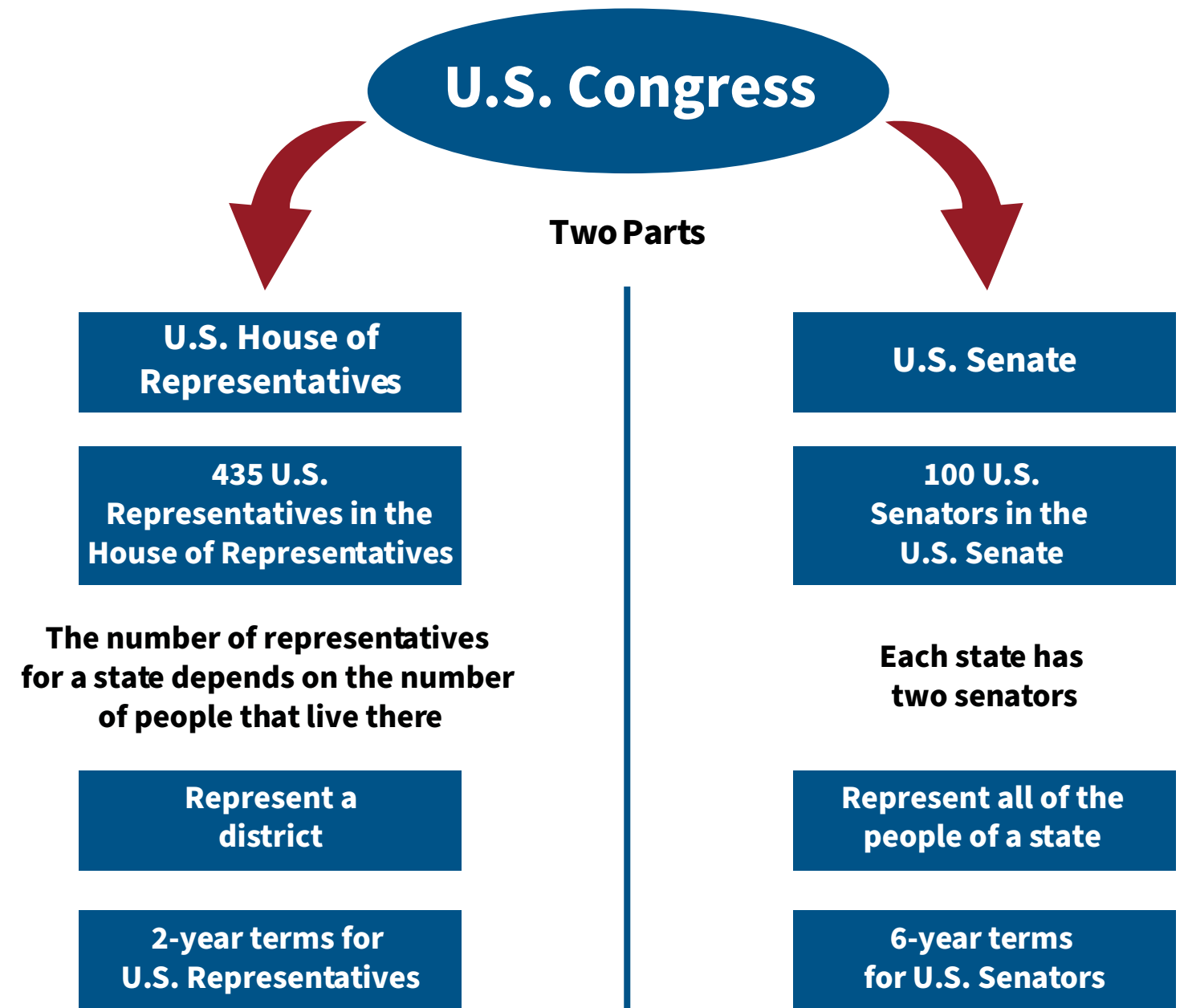
U.S. Senators are elected for six years ¹⁹.

To get elected to the Senate, a person must be at least 30 years of age and they must live in the state that they represent.

One right that is only for U.S. citizens is to run for federal office ⁵⁰. This means that a person must be a U.S. citizen to get elected to the Senate.

To find **the name of your U.S. Senators**, please visit: [senate.gov](https://www.senate.gov) ²⁰.

Washington, D.C., does not have any senators because it is not a U.S. state. Washington, D.C., residents should answer that D.C. does not have a senator.



MAKING FEDERAL LAWS

The Constitution says that Congress makes federal laws 16. A “law” is another word for a “rule” that people must follow. A “federal law” is another word for a “rule” that everyone in the United States must follow.

When members of Congress want to make a new law, they write a “bill.” A bill is a proposal for a new law. For Congress to pass a bill, a majority of both the House of Representatives and the Senate must vote for it. This means that more than half of the voting members in the House of Representatives and U.S. Senators must vote in support of the bill.

For example, there are 435 voting members in the House of Representatives 21. For a bill to pass the House of Representatives, at least 218 voting members must vote in favor of the bill.

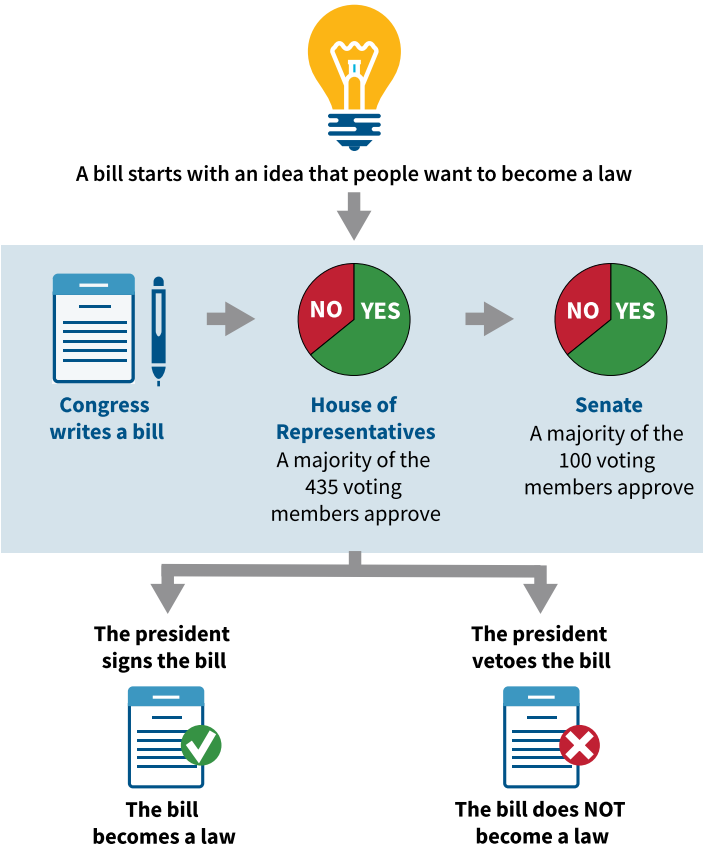
There are 100 U.S. Senators in the Senate 18. For most bills to pass the Senate, at least 51 U.S. Senators must vote in favor of it.

If both parts of Congress pass the bill, then the bill is sent to the President of the United States.

If the President agrees with the bill, then the President signs the bill into law 33. This means that everyone in the country must follow the law that the President signed.

If the President does not agree with the bill, then the President vetoes the bill 34. The word “veto” means that the President did not sign the bill. Then the bill does not become a law.

How Congress Makes a Federal Law



The Oval Office of the White House. Photo by Cecil Stoughton. Courtesy of the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE...

Can you answer these questions from the USCIS 100 Civics (History and Government) Questions for the Naturalization Test?

- Name one branch or part of the government.* 13
- What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now? 47
- Who makes federal laws? 16
- How many U.S. Senators are there? 18
- What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?* 17
- Who does a U.S. Senator represent? 24
- The House of Representatives has how many voting members? 21
- We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years? 19
- Why do some states have more Representatives than other states? 25
- Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators now?* 20
- We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years? 22
- Who signs bills to become laws? 33
- Name one right only for United States citizens. 50
- Who vetoes bills? 34
- Name your U.S. Representative. 23

65/20 Civics Test Exemption
If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk (*).