

What is the minimum age for serving in the House of Representatives?	Which of the following states has only one “at-large” member in the House of Representatives?
Which portion of the Constitution gives Congress the power to make laws?	Necessary and Proper Clause
implied powers	Which of the following members of Congress would represent the greatest number of constituents?
What are the term lengths for the members of each house of Congress?	Which of the following powers is unique to the House?
Which of the following can initiate impeachment proceedings?	issue network
When did Congress pass a bill to limit its size?	Which of the following provides the basis for proportional representation in our national legislature?
The deliberate manipulation of district lines for electoral advantage is known as what?	How did the state of California attempt to overcome the problem of incumbent gerrymandering?
Which state gained the most seats in the House as a result of congressional reapportionment following the 2010 census?	reapportionment

Alaska	25
Also known as the Elastic Clause, the portion of Article I, §8 of the Constitution that grants Congress the authority to do whatever is required to execute its enumerated powers.Also known as the Elastic Clause, the portion of Article I, §8 of the Constitution that grants Congress the authority to do whatever is required to execute its enumerated powers.Also known as the Elastic Clause, the portion of Article I, §8 of the Constitution that grants Congress the authority to do whatever is required to execute its enumerated powers.	The Necessary and Proper Clause
A senator from California, given the state's large population.	General powers suggested by the Constitution rather than specifically enumerated within it.
The power to originate revenue bills by introducing tax legislation is unique to the House.	Senate members serve six-year terms, while House members serve two-year terms.
A complex set of cooperative relationships between groups of citizens affected by a particular set of policies and the bureaucratic agency and congressional committee with jurisdiction over those policies.	Any impeachment proceedings must begin in the House of Representatives.
The decennial census.	In 1929.
California voters passed an initiative in 2008 to establish an independent redistricting commission composed of citizens rather than state legislators.	Gerrymandering.
The process by which seats in the House of Representatives are redistributed to each state to account for nationwide population shifts detected in the decennial census.	Texas netting four more seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, the most gained by any state.

partisan	incumbents
The term “apportionment” refers to the dividing of seats in which legislative body or bodies?	What is the name of the method used to reapportion seats in Congress after each census?
About how many constituents did each member of the House of Representatives represent in 1790?	According to apportionment data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, what will be the average number of people represented in each congressional district as a result of the 2010 Census?
Which state has the highest number of people per representative?	Which of the following states lost congressional seats as a result of the 2010 Census?
Which of the following states gained congressional seats as a result of the 2010 Census?	Which of the following does gerrymandering try to prevent?
According to the video, why are bipartisan committees usually “not enough” to prevent gerrymandering? Choose the BEST answer.	Which of the following is a drawback of the “shortest split-line method” of voter redistricting?
Using the 2012 State and Legislative Partisan Composition table from the National Conference of State Legislatures, which party controls the New York State Legislature and thus the redistricting process in that state?	According to the table, which party controls the most states?
Which of the following most accurately describes the difference between apportionment and redistricting? Choose the BEST answer.	Which of the following is the first to see a bill after it is proposed?

Those who currently hold political office.	Acting in allegiance to a specific political party, cause, or ideology.
The U.S. Census Bureau uses the method of equal proportions to reapportion seats in Congress after each census.	The term “apportionment” refers to the dividing of seats in the House of Representatives among the several states.
The estimated average is 710,767.	In 1790, each member of the House of Representatives represented about 34,000 constituents.
Ohio lost two seats.	With an average of 994,416 people per representative, Montana has the highest number.
Gerrymandering is what happens when an electoral (voting) district is divided up in a way that benefits one political party. The result is the opposite of proportional representation; in a gerrymandered district, one party is disproportionately favored over another.	Texas gained four seats.
The problem with the “shortest split-line method” is that the seemingly random districts it carves out may be nearly as disproportionate as districts that have been deliberately gerrymandered. To truly protect against gerrymandering, redistricting can’t be left to chance.	The problem with having bipartisan committees oversee redistricting is that they will often wind up creating new gerrymandered districts that simply favor both parties (thus providing safe seats to the representatives from these districts).
According to the table, Republicans control 21 states, Democrats control 11, and 17 states are split.	In New York, legislative control is split, with Democrats controlling the House and Republicans controlling the Senate.
The Clerk of the House.	There are 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, and all of these seats must be divided up between the country’s 50 states. To equitably divide the seats, Congress takes into account each state’s population—a process called “apportionment.” Once the number of seats each state will be given has been established (or apportioned), the state must figure out which geographic areas of the state will be covered by each seat. This process is called redistricting.

Once a bill has been introduced, where does the Speaker of the House send it?	At which point is a bill sent to the Senate for approval?
Which of the following is unique to the Senate bill review process?	What term is used to describe a situation in which the president does not sign a bill before Congress adjourns?
committee	filibuster
cloture	pocket veto
Where do we find the roots of political parties?	Which of the following is true of parties and committees?
Who is the institutional leader of the House?	What is a primary function of whips within Congress?
When does the vice president vote?	How does the majority party exercise more power than the minority party in congressional proceedings?
whips	unified government

A bill is sent to the Senate for approval when it has been passed by the full House following debate and amendment.	Once introduced, a bill is directed to the appropriate committee by the Speaker of the House.
Pocket veto is the term used to describe a situation in which the president does not sign a bill before Congress adjourns.	The potential for filibuster is a characteristic unique to the Senate bill review process.
A tactic used to delay or prevent action on a bill by extending the debate on it.	A group of members of Congress assigned to consider proposed legislation in a given jurisdiction and make recommendations to the full chamber.
A type of veto that does not require the president's signature. If the president does not sign a bill into law within ten days of receiving it and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without the president's signature. If the president does not sign a bill into law within ten days of receiving it and Congress adjourns, then the bill is effectively vetoed without the president's signature.	A legislative procedure used in the Senate to bring an end to debate. It requires 60 votes to invoke cloture and end a filibuster.
Parties and committees both help Congress to function more productively and efficiently.	We find the roots of political parties in the Federalist/anti-Federalist debate at the nation's Founding.
A primary function of whips within Congress is to enforce party discipline.	The Speaker.
By controlling the referral of legislation to committees.	The vice president votes in the event of a tie in the Senate.
The situation occurring when the same party controls the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the White House.	Members of Congress tasked with enforcing party discipline and ensuring the presence of other members of the party when votes are taken on the floor of each chamber.

divided government	Which of the following is considered a standing committee?
When might a conference committee form?	Which of the following describes the Committee on Homeland Security?
Which of the following is MOST likely to influence whether a member is selected for a committee assignment?	In which of the following ways do congressional committees exercise authority over the workings of the federal bureaucracy?
standing committees	conference committees
joint committees	special committees
According to Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, what is the only branch of government that is able to initiate a reform bill?	What is the House Immigration Reform Caucus?
What is Representative David Price's committee position?	According to the video, on what issue do Price, Bilbray, and Lofgren ALL agree?
Why does Representative Zoe Lofgren's position as chair of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration make her important to the legislative process on immigration reform?	Both the Appropriations Committee and Judiciary Committee are what type of committees?

The Rules Committee.	The situation occurring when one party controls the White House and another party controls the House, the Senate, or both.
Formed as a special (or temporary) committee in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Committee on Homeland Security was eventually established as a standing (or permanent) committee in 2003.	A conference committee might form at the end of the legislative process to resolve differences between House and Senate versions of a bill.
Members of congressional oversight committees can summon bureaucratic officials to testify at hearings regarding their job performance.	Demographic profile.
A temporary committee composed of members from both the House and the Senate responsible for working out the differences between chamber versions of a bill.	A permanent committee of the House or the Senate that reviews and reports legislation to the full chamber.
A temporary committee organized around a specific purpose. Also called a select committee or an ad hoc committee, a special committee is usually investigative in nature and lacks the authority to review legislation.	A committee composed of members from both the House and the Senate with jurisdiction over specific issues of mutual interest.
A bipartisan group of nearly a hundred members of the House that is focused on finding legislative solutions to immigration issues.	Secretary Napolitano responded, "Only Congress can pass a bill."
Price, Bilbray, and Lofgren all agree that labor provided by undocumented workers is an integral part of the U.S. economy.	Rep. Price (D-NC) is the chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, which allocates funds for immigration-related programs.
Standing committees, which means they are permanent committees that persist from one Congress to the next and review and report legislation to the full chamber.	As chair, Representative Lofgren will be leading efforts to amend and vote on any authorization bill related to immigration reform.

In the video, why is the House waiting for the Senate to act first on immigration reform legislation?	According to Rep. Price, what is the difference between authorization authority and appropriations authority in Congress?
In the traditional legislative process described by Rep. Lofgren, the mark-up or amendment of a bill is done by which group?	In which Congressional chamber did the 2006 immigration bill fail to pass, and what was the primary reason for its failure according to Philip Kiko?
How do Rep. Price and Philip Kiko explain the role of partisanship as it relates to passing an immigration reform bill?	What aspect of the legislative process does this video BEST illustrate?
Which of the following is one of the advantages of the U.S. legislative system demonstrated in the video?	According to the text, why was Congress slow to act on President Obama's health care reform proposal?
Which of the following would be considered an institutional norm developed in Congress?	Which of the following would generally be considered the PRIMARY personal goal of most members of Congress?
Which of the following statements regarding interest groups and lobbyists is MOST accurate?	logrolling
casework	The anti-Federalists worried about which of the following?
In which of the following categories is Congress most representative of the U.S. population at large?	Which of the following would be an accurate statement regarding women in Congress?

Rep. Price points out that for any bills related to immigration reform, the Judiciary Committee will have the primary authorizing authority and as such will craft the statute. The funding or appropriating authority will reside with the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, and that committee will decide what parts of the authorized statute to fund and to what extent.	The House is waiting for the Senate to act first on immigration reform legislation because the Senate needs a majority of 60 votes to move forward with a bill (and avoid a filibuster). So before investing the time in debating an immigration reform bill, the House leadership wants to be sure that the Senate is able to pass such legislation.
The Border Security Immigration Reform bill, introduced in 2006, failed in the Senate. The big sticking point, according to Kiko, was citizenship. There was opposition to doing anything short of providing illegal immigrants with full citizenship as well as opposition to doing anything short of deporting those without citizenship/documentation. As Kiko describes it, the gap between the parties was just too wide.	When a bill is introduced in the House, it goes through a standard legislative process. First the subcommittees and full committees with jurisdiction consider the bill. Once those committees have “marked up” the bill to amend the language and then voted to pass the bill, it proceeds to the floor.
The discussions in this video illustrate how complicated and difficult it is for a bill to become a law.	Rep. Price implies that the primary problem is the ubiquitous anti-immigrant position on the Republican side, while Kiko suggests that the Democrats’ unwillingness to compromise is a key factor.
Congress was slow to act on the president’s health care reform proposal because its members faced conflicting pressures (from the president, party leaders, and their constituents) when evaluating it.	The discussion on immigration suggests that controversial issues such as immigration reform will be carefully considered and not implemented too quickly.
Winning reelection	Reciprocity (The practice of exchanging things with others for mutual benefit).
Exchanging political favors, such as votes, to achieve mutually beneficial legislative outcomes.	Interest groups supply legislators with position papers and memos.
A small Senate.	Services provided by members of Congress and their staff to assist constituents in dealing with bureaucratic agencies.
Membership in the U.S. Congress reflects the average membership of women in parliaments around the world.	Religious affiliation; about 58 percent of senators and representatives are Protestant, compared with 51 percent of the nation as a whole.

Approximately what percentage of Congress is female?	What is the most common professional background among members of Congress?
Membership in Congress can be generally described as which of the following?	If we consider a member of Congress to be acting as a delegate, the member is doing which of the following?
What is the term for the representational dynamic that each member of Congress develops to meet the specific expectations of his or her constituents?	What values must Representative Gaetz balance?
If Representative Gaetz voted for President Donald Trump's federal budget against the will of his constituents, we would say that he was doing which of the following?	delegate

<p>Law, with roughly 36 percent of representatives and 50 percent of senators holding law degrees.</p>	<p>Roughly 19 percent of Congress is female.</p>
<p>A member acting as a delegate is following the will of his or her constituency.</p>	<p>Membership in Congress is largely made up of “old white guys.”</p>
<p>Members of Representative Gaetz’s district do not like the idea of spending, but have shown a willingness to support spending in action when it benefits their district.</p>	<p>“home style.”</p>
<p>A model of representation calling for members of Congress to serve as the mouthpiece of their constituents in the legislative process. As a delegate, a member is expected to directly reflect constituent sentiment.</p>	<p>we would say that he was acting as a trustee.</p>