## GUIDED READING <br> CHAPTER 1: AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENSHIP <br> Section 3: The Federal Government

Directions: Use the information from pages 32-47 to complete the following statements.

## The Legislative Branch

1. The $\qquad$ article of the U.S. Constitution established the legislative branch of the federal government.
2. The Senate is made up of $\qquad$ representatives from each state-a total of $\qquad$ members.
3. A senator must be at least $\qquad$ years old, a citizen of the U.S. for at least $\qquad$ years, and a resident of the $\qquad$ he or she represents.
4. Originally, senators were chosen by their $\qquad$ . In 1913, the
$\qquad$ Amendment provided that the senators be elected by the people.
5. The $\qquad$ of the United States serves as the president of the Senate but does not vote on issues unless there is a $\qquad$ vote.
6. The $\qquad$ of the Senate (the senior member of the majority party) presides over the Senate when the vice president is absent.
7. A member of the House of Representatives must be at least $\qquad$ years of age, a citizen of the U.S. for at least $\qquad$ years, and a resident of the $\qquad$ he or she represents.
8. The Reapportionment Act of 1929 set a limit of $\qquad$ members in the U.S. House of Representatives.
9. The $\qquad$ is the leader of the House and is always a member of the $\qquad$ party.
10. Based on its population in the 2000 census, West Virginia kept its $\qquad$ representatives.
11. The Constitution gives powers to Congress, both $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .
12. All bills to raise revenue must originate in the $\qquad$ .
13. The Senate has the sole power to ratify $\qquad$ and to confirm individuals to serve as $\qquad$ members or in other high-ranking government positions.
14. The legislative work of Congress is accomplished mainly through $\qquad$ .
15. There are four basic types of committees: $\qquad$ committees, $\qquad$ committees, $\qquad$ committees, and $\qquad$ committees.
16. Bills can be introduced in either the $\qquad$ or the $\qquad$ . After introduction, bills are sent to $\qquad$ for consideration.
17. If different versions of a bill are approved by different houses of Congress, a $\qquad$ committee works out a compromise.
18. If the president $\qquad$ a bill, the bill is returned to Congress. A $\qquad$ vote of both houses of Congress is required to override a presidential $\qquad$ .

## The Executive Branch

19. The executive branch makes sure that the laws passed by the legislative branch are $\qquad$ .
20. West Virginia has $\qquad$ votes of the total of $\qquad$ votes in the Electoral College.
21. During a presidential election, in reality, a vote for a candidate is a vote for the candidate's
$\qquad$ .
22. Qualifications for the president and vice president are the $\qquad$ . Both must be at least
$\qquad$ years old, $\qquad$ -born citizens, and residents of the U.S. for at least $\qquad$ years.
23. The vice president assumes the presidency if the president $\qquad$ in office, resigns, or is removed by the $\qquad$ process.
24. The Constitution gives the president a number of powers, including (1) appointing and dismissing thousands of $\qquad$ employees; (2) acting as $\qquad$
$\qquad$ of the nation's armed forces; (3) recommending $\qquad$ ;
(4) $\qquad$ bills or signing them into law; (5) receiving $\qquad$
representatives; (6) $\qquad$ offenders against the U.S.; (7) entering into
$\qquad$ or compacts with foreign nations; and (8) issuing $\qquad$ .
25. Agencies in the $\qquad$ include the Office of Management and Budget, the National Security Council, and the Council of Economic Advisors.
26. Members of the $\qquad$ serve as official advisors to the president.
27. Congress has created a number of $\qquad$ to serve the public interest and keep the government and economy working smoothly.

## The Judicial Branch

28. The Constitution established the $\qquad$ Court as the highest court in the land. Currently, it has a $\qquad$ justice and $\qquad$ associate justices.
29. The Supreme Court has both $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ jurisdiction.
30. When the Supreme Court decides a case on constitutional grounds, that decision becomes the
$\qquad$ (guideline), both for lower courts and for laws about similar issues.
31. The greatest power of the Supreme Court is that of $\qquad$ . By its decision in Marbury v. Madison, the Court established the principle that it could declare laws or presidential acts $\qquad$ .
32. Congress divided the nation into eleven judicial areas, called $\qquad$ plus the District of Columbia.
33. West Virginia has two judges who serve on the $\qquad$ District Court of Appeals. These courts have appellate jurisdiction, $\qquad$ the cases tried in lower courts.
34. Under the courts of appeal are ninety-four $\qquad$ courts, which are the federal
$\qquad$ courts.
35. West Virginia is divided into a $\qquad$ District (with $\qquad$ judges) and a
$\qquad$ District (with $\qquad$ judges).
36. The final part of the federal judicial system is a series of courts created by $\qquad$ to
deal with special kinds of cases.

## Checks and Balances

37. The men who wrote our Constitution provided for a system of $\qquad$ and
$\qquad$ to keep the branches of equal importance.
38. The power to pass a bill was given to the $\qquad$ branch, but the $\qquad$ branch must either sign the bill or veto it.
39. The $\qquad$ branch cannot write bills or sign them into law, but it can declare a law
$\qquad$ .
