

Unit 5

Lesson 21—How a Bill Becomes Law (Part 1)

1. What happens when a member of Congress introduces a piece of legislation?
2. What are the four forms that legislation may take?
3. What is the difference between an authorization bill and an appropriation bill?
4. What are three different kinds of funding laws?
5. Who has the most power in deciding which bills a committee will consider?
6. What committee holds hearings on nominations for Federal judgeships?
7. What is a markup session?
8. Who are lobbyists and what do they do?
9. Who often gets left out in the cold when Congress is considering legislation?

Lesson 22—How a Bill Becomes Law (Part 2)

1. How many bills are introduced during a Congress, and how many get voted on?
2. If a bill passes both houses of Congress but in different forms, what happens?
3. What is a filibuster?
4. What rule allows for a vote to end debate?
5. What are pork barrel amendments?
6. How do members of Congress trade votes to get bills passed?
7. What are the three options that a President has when Congress passes a bill and sends it to him?

Lesson 23—The Powers of Congress

1. What are sources of revenue that Congress may impose?
2. What are the two most common ways that the Federal government borrows money?
3. In what realms is Congress authorized to regulate commerce?
4. What are the powers of Congress related to the military?
5. What are letters of marque and reprisal?
6. What geographic area does Congress govern?
7. What is the significance of the “Necessary and Proper” clause?

Lesson 24—Limitations on Congress and the States

1. What is a writ of habeas corpus?
2. What is a bill of attainder?
3. What is an ex post facto law?
4. What amendment changed the taxes that Congress could impose?
5. Who sold his books to get the Library of Congress started again after a fire destroyed its holdings?

6. What are some limitations on the states?
7. Why did John Marshall say that the creation of the Bank of the United States was constitutional?
8. Why did Marshall say that the Maryland tax on the bank was unconstitutional?

Lesson 25—When Powers Collide: The Process of Impeachment

1. What does the term impeachment mean?
2. What are the roles of the House and the Senate in impeachment?
3. What does the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” mean?
4. What is the limit of penalty for being found guilty of impeachment charges?
5. What kind of officials have been impeached or investigated for impeachment?
6. What three Presidents have been most directly affected by impeachment proceedings, and what was the outcome in each?

Unit 5 Quiz

- _____ 1. The most common form of legislation in Congress is a:
- a. bill
 - b. joint resolution
 - c. concurrent resolution
 - d. simple resolution
- _____ 2. Most of the legislation assigned to Congressional committees:
- a. gets voted out to be considered by the entire body
 - b. is introduced by the House Speaker and the Senate majority leader
 - c. is read by every member of the committee
 - d. dies in committee
- _____ 3. Lobbyists are:
- a. staff workers for Congressional committees
 - b. representatives of organizations who try to influence legislation
 - c. representatives of the administration
 - d. committee chairmen
- _____ 4. If a bill passes the House and Senate in different forms, the bill is referred to:
- a. the President
 - b. the sponsor
 - c. a conference committee
 - d. the Speaker and the Vice President
- _____ 5. A filibuster is:
- a. an attempt by a minority of Senators to tie up action in the Senate
 - b. an unsuccessful lobbyist
 - c. a bill that gets loaded with amendments
 - d. a vote on stopping debate
- _____ 6. A Presidential veto can be overridden by:
- a. a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress
 - b. a simple majority of both houses of Congress
 - c. a pocket veto by Congress
 - d. a filibuster in the Senate
- _____ 7. Congress may not:
- a. borrow money
 - b. go into debt
 - c. impose higher duties at some ports
 - d. collect excise taxes

- _____ 8. The most common way that the Federal government borrows money is:
- a. from Senators and Congressmen
 - b. from the states
 - c. through issuing U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury notes
 - d. selling currency to other countries
- _____ 9. Congressional oversight of the military is an example of:
- a. Congressional usurpation of the President's powers
 - b. separation of powers between the executive and the legislative branches
 - c. how the Supreme Court has changed our understanding of the Constitution
 - d. how the states lost power with the Constitution
- _____ 10. A writ of habeas corpus:
- a. is a declaration of war
 - b. is issued by Congress
 - c. tells why a person is being held in custody
 - d. forbids the selling of slaves
- _____ 11. Congress is authorized to do which of the following?
- a. pass a bill of attainder
 - b. impose a direct tax
 - c. impose export duties
 - d. grant titles of nobility
- _____ 12. States may not do which of the following?
- a. impose their own import duties
 - b. print paper money
 - c. make a treaty with a foreign country
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 13. Impeachment means:
- a. to be accused of wrongdoing
 - b. to be found guilty of wrong
 - c. to be questioned intensely
 - d. to be removed from office
- _____ 14. An impeachment trial of a President has been held:
- a. once
 - b. twice
 - c. three times
 - d. never
- _____ 15. Which of the following is true?
- a. Only Presidents have ever been impeached and removed from office.
 - b. The House conducts Federal impeachment trials.
 - c. Richard Nixon was found guilty in an impeachment trial.
 - d. Federal judges have been found guilty in impeachment trials.

First Exam (Units 1-5)

1. How might Jewish Christians and Gentile Christians have seen the Roman government differently?
2. What is the general emphasis in Scripture regarding how a Christian should relate to the government?
3. According to the Ten Commandments, what human relationships are to be especially honored by God's people?
4. How do the Bible's teachings compare with the medieval doctrine of the absolute power of kings?
5. How has government in the United States sometimes failed to honor the God-given worth of the individual person?
6. Why is a leader's character the most important trait that he possesses?
7. How did God say that a king of Israel was to show his dependence on God's Word?
8. How did Jesus contrast His way of leadership with the world's way?
9. How did God demonstrate that He wanted to be the real ruler of Israel?
10. What was the revolt against Antiochus IV Epiphanes that gave the Jews about a century of self-government?
11. What was the most prominent governing body in first-century Israel?
12. To what did Paul appeal to defend himself from abuse while in custody?
13. What was the attitude of Roman officials toward the Way during Paul's lifetime?
14. What does the saying mean, "You can't legislate morality," and how is it not true?
15. What is the concept of limited government, and how is it changing in the United States?
16. What is the most common form of government in the world today?

17. What has been the most common form of government throughout history?
18. Medieval kings often depended on the loyalty of what group to have security and strength for their reign?
19. What is the meaning of the phrase “a government of laws and not of men”?
20. Name two strengths and two weaknesses each of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic.
21. Briefly describe the upheavals that led to the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire.
22. How were the American colonies affected by the changes in governmental power in England between 1642 and 1689?
23. What Enlightenment ideas were expressed in the Declaration of Independence?
24. What two changes in American thinking were reflected in the Declaration of Independence?
25. Define “separation of powers” and “checks and balances.”
26. What are some reasons why the Constitution has lasted so long and has worked as well as it has?
27. Briefly discuss the role of religion in the founding of the United States.
28. Describe the religious beliefs of the Founding Fathers.
29. What is the significance of the fact that the Constitution is written in the name of “We the people”?
30. What are some reasons why Congress is a bicameral legislature?
31. What tradition was broken by the *Wesberry v. Sanders* decision and other similar cases about the same time?
32. How has the choosing of Senators changed since the Constitution was first adopted, and why?

33. Describe the advice and consent role of the Senate.
34. How does the right to demand a quorum help the minority party in Congress?
35. What are the pros and cons of each chamber of Congress judging the fitness of its own members?
36. What are some of the things that a Congressman or Senator does in his job?
37. What are the pros and cons of term limits?
38. How is the power of the majority political party in Congress demonstrated?
39. Describe the work of a congressional committee.
40. What are the four forms that proposed legislation can take?
41. What is the difference between authorization and appropriation bills?
42. Describe positive and negative effects of lobbyists.
43. What are the three options that the President has when Congress passes a bill and sends it to him?
44. How do members of Congress help each other to get bills passed and to help their home states and districts?
45. What is the difference between a budget deficit and the national debt?
46. Discuss the significance of the "Necessary and Proper" clause.
47. What is an ex post facto law?
48. Why did James Madison say in *The Federalist* Number 44 that the amount of power granted to the Federal government in the Constitution was proper?
49. What does the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" mean?
50. Summarize the outcomes of the Johnson, Nixon, and Clinton impeachment proceedings.

3. The Vice President
4. The President Pro Tempore
5. By the political leadership in both houses
6. By the political leadership, who try to assign members to committees that have special relevance to their states and districts
7. Caucus
8. They study and hold hearings on proposed legislation, investigate other topics of interest to that committee, and hear testimony from administration officials.
9. Complex and hard to understand
10. The chairmen of the standing committees
11. It is frustrating for a new member to accomplish much. He has to bow to the realities of the existing political and committee structures.

Unit 4 Quiz

1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - b, 5 - b, 6 - d, 7 - b, 8 - c, 9 - d, 10 - a, 11 - a, 12 - c, 13 - b, 14 - a, 15 - c

Unit 5

Lesson 21—How a Bill Becomes Law (Part 1)

1. The bill is assigned a number, copies are printed, and it is assigned to a committee.
2. A bill, a joint resolution, a concurrent resolution, and a simple resolution
3. An authorization bill establishes a program, while an appropriation bill assigns funding for the program.
4. Mandatory, discretionary, continuing resolution
5. The committee chairman
6. The Senate Judiciary Committee
7. A meeting of the committee in which members propose changes to the bill
8. Lobbyists represent special interest groups that try to influence legislation (and sometimes activities of the executive branch).
9. Average citizens

Lesson 22—How a Bill Becomes Law (Part 2)

1. As many as 9,000 are introduced, while only a few hundred get voted on.
2. It goes to a conference committee made up of members of both houses. They come up with a final version which must be voted on again by both houses.
3. An attempt by a minority of Senators to delay action by holding the Senate floor and talking
4. Cloture
5. Bills or parts of bills that fund programs of special interest to one or more members of Congress
6. Two members might agree to vote for each other's bills to help both get passed.
7. (1) To sign it, (2) to veto it and return it to Congress, (3) a pocket veto, which is to hold it for ten days without signing it

Lesson 23—The Powers of Congress

1. Taxes, duties, imposts, and excises
2. By issuing U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury notes and by borrowing from banks and foreign investors
3. Commerce with other nations, between the states, and with Indian tribes
4. Congress has the power to declare war, to raise and pay the military, to make rules governing what the military can do, and to call up state militias for Federal service.
5. Letters authorizing private citizens to seize the goods of a foreign party or nation in retaliation for what that other party has done to the U.S. or to a U.S. citizen.
6. The District of Columbia
7. It has allowed Congress significant latitude in the laws it passes and the areas in which it acts.

Lesson 24—Limitations on Congress and the States

1. A statement by an arresting authority telling why a person is being held
2. A law that declares a person to be guilty without giving him a trial
3. A law declaring an act to be a crime after it has already happened
4. Sixteenth Amendment
5. Thomas Jefferson
6. States may not impose import duties, print their own currency, make a treaty with a foreign government, or engage in war (unless attacked by a foreign power).
7. Because it was an appropriate means of carrying out the responsibility to regulate commerce
8. Because it placed a Federal institution (the Bank) under the authority of a state

Lesson 25—When Powers Collide: The Process of Impeachment

1. To accuse of wrongdoing
2. The House impeaches and the Senate tries the impeachment case.
3. This is a matter of debate. Some say it means any indictable offense, while others say it means wrongdoing specifically related to the office being held.
4. Removal from office and disqualification from holding any other public office
5. A Senator, Federal judges, a Cabinet officer, and Presidents
6. Johnson and Clinton were found not guilty in their trials; Nixon resigned after the House Judiciary Committee approved articles of impeachment against him.

Unit 5 Quiz

1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - a, 6 - a, 7 - c, 8 - c, 9 - b, 10 - c, 11 - b, 12 - d, 13 - a, 14 - b, 15 - d

First Exam (Units 1-5)

1. Jewish Christians might have been more suspicious of and resentful of the Roman government, while Gentile Christians might not have had the same feelings.

2. The emphasis is that a Christian should respect and obey the laws and governmental leaders.
3. Family relationships
4. The Bible tells about failings of rulers and teaches that a throne does not necessarily last forever.
5. By endorsing discrimination against women and blacks
6. A person's character will help him to do the right thing regardless of the situation that arises.
7. By copying the Law and reading from it every day
8. The world's rulers domineer those under them, but Jesus said that His way was that of a servant.
9. He called Israel to Himself and offered them the covenant; He gave them the laws they were to follow; He raised up leaders from time to time, such as Moses, Joshua, the judges, and the prophets; He guided the nation through the wilderness and into the Promised Land.
10. The Maccabean Revolt
11. The Sanhedrin
12. To his Roman citizenship
13. They generally had little interest in it and were not alarmed.
14. It means that laws cannot impose morality on people, but every law is an expression of morality (a statement of what is right and what is wrong).
15. That a government should only have specific, designated powers; Congress increasingly tends to do whatever it wants to do.
16. The republic
17. The monarchy
18. The nobles
19. The basis of government is a set of established laws, not the strengths or whims of a particular ruler.
20. Athens: strengths—people stayed informed on the issues; many people were involved in government; many pursued "the golden mean"; weaknesses—women and slaves were not allowed to participate; citizenship was limited; people deferred to those with wealth and influence; the will of the majority could go unchecked; the basis of life was pagan, immoral, and dependent on slavery. Rome: strengths—power was limited and could not be held by one person or a few people for a long time (at least at first); the Senate did provide a kind of representation; weaknesses—the Senate protected the patrician class and not all people; a strong leader could paralyze government and acquire power; class distinctions were a poor foundation for a government; Rome was built on paganism, immorality, and slavery.
21. Many powerful men competed with each other for ultimate power; assassination became commonplace; generals began battling each other; finally Julius Caesar took control. When he died, his adopted son Octavius (Augustus) won the civil war and was named emperor.
22. They had to be careful to what government they pledged loyalty; they saw the role that religion played in the conflicts; they saw how average people were hurt by the conflicts.

23. "Self-evident truths"; equality and rights of men; the right of men to alter or abolish government (sovereignty of the people instead of the rulers)
24. Thinking of themselves as Americans and not British; thinking of themselves as a unified country instead of as citizens of particular colonies
25. "Separation of powers" means that different branches of government carry out different responsibilities; "checks and balances" means that each of the different branches of government limits the exercise of power of the other branches.
26. The framers created a document that could be flexible in changing circumstances; they tried to make the will of the people paramount; they tried to limit what government could do; the Constitution is based on fairness and equality; the American people have not wanted to change their government lightly.
27. Most people believed in God; most of the founders believed in God; they thought and acted on the basis of faith in God; they saw no conflict between avoiding an established religion and official statements of faith in God.
28. Several were strong believers, while a few were skeptics.
29. The Constitution was written in the name of all people, not a king or a particular class; it is a covenant among the people and between the people and the government; "the people" are a broad spectrum of backgrounds and interests.
30. The tradition of the British Parliament and colonial governments; the two houses represented the people and the states; they serve as a check on unwise legislation.
31. Involvement by courts in "political issues"
32. Senators were first chosen by state legislatures, but now they are popularly elected. The trend in American thinking was for greater representation by the people.
33. The Senate must approve Presidential nominations and must ratify treaties that the President makes with other countries.
34. It can force the body to take action (or at least to meet).
35. Pro: The houses of Congress are not dependent on the President or the courts to approve their members. Con: Each chamber can get cozy about accepting their own.
36. Considers and votes on legislation; meets with Congressional committees; stays in touch with constituents; helps constituents who have problems; travels overseas; raises funds to run for re-election.
37. Pro: Term limits remove some of the power of incumbents in Congress and elections; they enable the ideal of citizen-legislators. Con: Incumbents can help their constituents more; every election is an opportunity to limit an incumbent's term; holding an office should not disqualify someone from being elected to it.
38. The majority in the House selects the Speaker; the majority party in each chamber selects committee chairmanships; these roles strongly influence what legislation is considered.
39. They consider bills that have been introduced and vote on whether a bill should be considered by the entire body; they investigate topics of interest; they hear from administration officials.

40. Bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, simple resolution
41. An authorization creates a program, while an appropriation gives it money to spend.
42. Lobbyists can provide helpful information to members of Congress; but they can make special interest groups too powerful and they can make the influence of money too great.
43. To sign it, to veto it and send it back to Congress, or to keep it and not sign it (a pocket veto)
44. They sometimes trade votes (“If you vote for my bill, I’ll vote for yours”).
45. A budget deficit is the amount that the government spends beyond its revenues; the national debt is the accumulation of budget deficits.
46. It enables Congress to be flexible, but it also has allowed Congress to venture far and wide in matters about which it legislates.
47. A law that declares an act to be a crime after it has taken place
48. It was necessary for the needs of the Union and to maintain the Union.
49. It is a matter of some debate. Some say it means any indictable offense, while others say that it refers to failings with regard to the official’s responsibilities in office.
50. Johnson and Clinton were found not guilty in their impeachment trials. Nixon resigned after the House Judiciary Committee approved articles of impeachment against him.

Unit 6

Lesson 26—Choosing the President

1. Thirty-five years old, a natural born citizen, and a resident in the U.S. for at least fourteen years
2. Fifty-five
3. Fifty-four
4. Virginia and Ohio
5. About half of them
6. Episcopalian
7. Each elector was to vote for two people. The person who got the most votes would be President; the person with the second-highest total would become Vice President.
8. Jefferson and Burr got the same number of votes, even though Burr was the Vice Presidential candidate; so the House had to decide the election.
9. Electors vote separately for President and Vice President.
10. It can thwart the will of the majority of voters.
11. It maintains the importance of the states; it can provide a clear winner even if no candidate receives a majority of votes; it maintains the two-party system and usually prevents third parties from influencing the election.

Lesson 27—Succession, Salary, and the Oath of Office

1. About every twenty years
2. Was Tyler really President or only Acting President?