

Congress Review

Wilson chapter 11

Name: _____

Period: ____

1. _____ caucuses are formed by groups whose members share a similar ideology.
2. A bill can be introduced in Congress by whom?
3. A bill to raise taxes would first be referred to the what committee?
4. A member of the Senate has just been elected to a position that requires him to keep the majority leader informed about the opinions of other party members. He has just been elected what?
5. A problem with the representational interpretation of congressional voting behavior is what?
6. A situation in which one congressional district in a state has twice the population of another district in the state is called what?
7. As a result of population changes reflected in the 1990 and 2000 censuses, what regions of the country have gained seats in the House?
8. Because they are usually the only ones that can report out bills, the *most* important committees are which?
9. Democratization of the Senate in this century came about in large part through what change?
10. During and after the Civil War, the House regained its power through being united against slavery and against the South. Political scientists call such reasons what?
11. From the standpoint of the ambitions of a newly elected Democratic senator, the most important element in party organization is what?
12. From the standpoint of the ambitions of a newly elected Republican senator, the most important element in party organization is what?
13. How can a filibuster be ended?
14. How does the modern view of Congress differ diametrically from James Madison's view?
15. How have the demographic characteristics of the members of the House changed since 1950?
16. If you are a committee staff member and want to know the status of a bill, you can get the information most quickly from where?
17. If you wished to study the real leadership office in the Senate, you would *most* likely focus on whom?

18. In 1910–1911, when the House stripped Speaker Joseph Cannon of many of his powers, these powers flowed to what?
19. In 1911, Congress decided to fix the size of the House at what number?
20. In recent years, American voters have political beliefs that are what ideologically?
21. In recent years, the political beliefs of members of Congress have become what ideologically?
22. In the 1960s and 1970s, the House completed its gradual evolution in the direction of what?
23. In the last thirty congressional elections, the gap between votes and seats in the House is illustrated by what fact?
24. Increased reliance on staff has made Congress more what?
25. Legislators who think of themselves as delegates are *most* likely to do what?
26. Legislators who think of themselves as trustees are *most* likely to do what?
27. Most joint resolutions must go through what process?
28. Most of the power in Congress is found where?
29. Over the past two decades, senators, compared with the average voter, were consistently more what? (liberal or conservative)
30. Staff members are most likely to see themselves entirely as personal advocates if they work for whom or what?
31. The anti-incumbent mood directed toward members of Congress by voters in recent years has worked to the disadvantage of which party?
32. The complexity of the procedure for enacting a law gives the advantage to whom?
33. The Congressional Black Caucus is one of the best known examples of what?
34. The explanation for congressional voting behavior that assumes members vote to please their constituents is referred to as what?
35. The explanation for congressional voting behavior that assumes members vote to please their colleagues is referred to as what?
36. The explanation for congressional voting behavior that assumes members vote on the basis of their beliefs is referred to as what?

37. The Framers sought to prevent legislative tyranny by doing what?
38. The general trend in power distribution and decision making throughout the evolution of Congress has been toward what?
39. The main reason why the House dominated Congress in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was what?
40. The overriding political question throughout the evolution of Congress has been what?
41. The period in the evolution of the House extending from the late 1800s until the early 1900s was characterized by what?
42. The sharp rise in the proportion of House members serving only their first or second term in 1995 can be attributed to what?
43. The staff agency that advises Congress on the probable economic effect of different spending programs and the cost of proposed policies is what?
44. The term *bicameral* used to describe the U.S. legislature means what?
45. The type of committee *most* likely to deal with a bill near the end of its legislative process is which?
46. The typical member of Congress is what (in terms of demographics)?
47. To propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Congress would have to pass a what?
48. Under the original U.S. Constitution, members of the Senate, unlike members of the House, were selected by whom?
49. Until the 1990s the most rapidly growing bureaucracy in Washington was what?
50. What are the important effects of bicameralism?
51. What are the powers of the House Speaker?
52. What are the reasons why members of Congress tend to support the policy positions of their party?
53. What are the requirements to override a presidential veto?
54. What happens to a bill at the end of a Congress if it has not yet passed?
55. What has caused Congress to reassert its authority beginning in the early 1970s?

56. What is a “marginal district?”
57. What is a Christmas tree bill?
58. What is a discharge petition?
59. What is a mark-up session?
60. What is a pork-barrel bill?
61. What is a rider?
62. What is Gerrymandering?
63. What is meant by closed rule?
64. What is meant by modified rule?
65. What is meant by open rule?
66. What is multiple referral?
67. What is the cloture rule?
68. What is the function of a conference committee?
69. What is the purpose of a filibuster?
70. What is the purpose of creating majority-minority congressional districts?
71. What is the special requirement for revenue bills?
72. What powers does Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution confer on Congress?
73. What type(s) of vote allows constituents to find out how a Congressperson voted?
74. What were the objectives of the Framers concerning Congress?
75. When does reapportionment of seats in the House occur?
76. Why was the Senate, not the House, the crucial forum for debating the issue of slavery?