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| AP Government | **DUE DATE:** | Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  |
| Unit 2 Study Guide | **EXAM DATE:** | Per:  |

**Directions:** Complete this study guide to prepare for your Unit 2 Exam.

# Unit 2: Institutions of Government: Chapters Four, Five & Seven

## Unit 2: Congress: Chapter 4

1. How is representation in each house determined? Which Constitutional compromise determined this?
2. Why did the framers choose a bicameral legislature? List at least three reasons.
3. Complete the following table:

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| **Duties / Privileges of Congressional Leaders** |
| Speaker of the House | Floor Leaders (Maj & Min) | Assistant Floor Leaders (Whips) |
| President of the Senate | President *Pro Tempore* | Committee Chairmen |

1. What is the primary task of each of the following committees?

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| **Congressional Committees** |
| Appropriations | Ways & Means | Senate Judiciary |

1. Organize the following powers according to the house(s) that exercises them:

Filibuster, Cloture, Ratify Treaties, Approve Appointments, Originate Revenue Bills, Discharge Petition, Declare War, Impeach, Try Impeachments, Non-Germane Amendments, Oversight



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| **House vs. Senate Powers** |
| House of Representatives | Senate: |

1. Why can the House Rules Committee be considered the most powerful committee in the House of Representatives?

1. List the characteristics of each:

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| **Congressional Committee Types** |
| Standing | Select/Special | Joint | Conference |

1. What is the difference between Delegate and Trustee Representation? When would a Congressman use each?
2. Identify and describe the sources of Incumbency Advantage. (List at least 4)
3. Define each:

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| **Representation in the Lower House** |
| ReapportionmentWho does this: | RedistrictingWho does this: | GerrymanderingWho does this: |

1. What Constitutional limits were put on redistricting?

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| *Baker v. Carr (1962)* | *Shaw v. Reno (1993)* |

12. Why are committees important in Congress? Are they mentioned in the Constitution?

13. How does a member get appointed to a committee? Is it different between the House and

 the Senate?

14. How does a member decide on which committees they want to serve?

15. Name the three committees on which everyone would like to serve in the House?

16. Name the most powerful committees in the Senate?

17. The typical House member serves on \_\_\_\_\_\_ committees and \_\_\_\_\_\_ subcommittees.

18. The typical Senate member serves on \_\_\_\_\_\_ committees and \_\_\_\_\_\_ subcommittees.

19. How are committee chairs selected? How were they selected? When and why did the

 method change?

20. In addition to committees, congressional members join caucuses. List and describe four

 different caucuses (other than party caucuses).

21. Why should a member join a caucus?

22. A congressional member can act in one of three roles. Explain each.

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| **Role**  | **Description**  | **What type of issues would suit this role?**  |
| Trustee  |   |   |
| Delegate  |   |   |
| Politico  |   |   |

23. Draw your own flowchart for how a bill becomes a law.