**CONGRESS**

Ch 10 Notes

1. **Structure of Congress**
   1. Bicameral legislature: Senate (2 per state), House of Representatives (population)
   2. 535 members of congress
2. **Terms of Congress**
   1. Term lasts 2 yrs
   2. Session lasts 1 yr.
   3. Special Session: meeting to deal with an emergency situation
3. **House of Rep.**
   1. Size: 435
   2. Term: 2 yrs.
   3. Reapportionment: redistricting after census data (10 yr) …gerrymandering
   4. Qualifications: 25 yrs old, citizen, inhabitant of state represented
4. **Senate**
   1. Size: 100
   2. Term: 6 yrs. …continuous body
   3. Qualifications: 30 yrs old, citizen, inhabitant of state represented

Ch 11 Notes

1. **Powers of Congress**

Delegated Powers: those powers given to Congress by the Constitution

* 1. **Expressed Powers**: Specifically Stated Powers in Constitution
     1. Commerce Power: power to regulate trade (between States and between US and other countries)
     2. Taxation Power: power to raise money to fund the government and key projects
     3. Borrowing Power: public debt, deficit financing
     4. Bankruptcy: creates legislation concerning bankruptcy
     5. Currency Power: power to coin money
     6. Set Foreign Policy
     7. War Powers
     8. Copyright
     9. Patents
     10. Postal Powers
     11. Territories and Eminent Domain
     12. Weights and Measures: uniform gauges of time, distance, area, weight…
     13. Naturalization: define and set rules for citizenship
     14. Judicial Powers: create Federal Courts, define federal crimes and set punishment.
  2. **Implied Powers**: Not Directly Stated but Obvious due to the Powers Expressed

“Necessary and Proper” Clause:

* + 1. Commerce Clause: regulate manufacturing, wages and hours, regulate foods and drugs, air travel…
    2. War Powers: draft, branches, “raise and support armies” “provide and maintain a Navy”
  1. **Non-Legislative Powers:**
     1. Propose Constitutional Amendments (2/3 vote required in EACH house before sent to the states for ratification)
     2. Electoral Duties: House of Rep. breaks ties in Presidential elections (12th amendment)
     3. Impeachment: process used to remove an “unfit” civil officer on charges of criminal, ethical, or “no confidence”
     4. Executive Powers: confirm or reject presidential appointments to various offices, Senate works with Pres. to make treaties
     5. Investigative Powers: conduct hearings, gather information, conduct research, provide accountability…