**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…