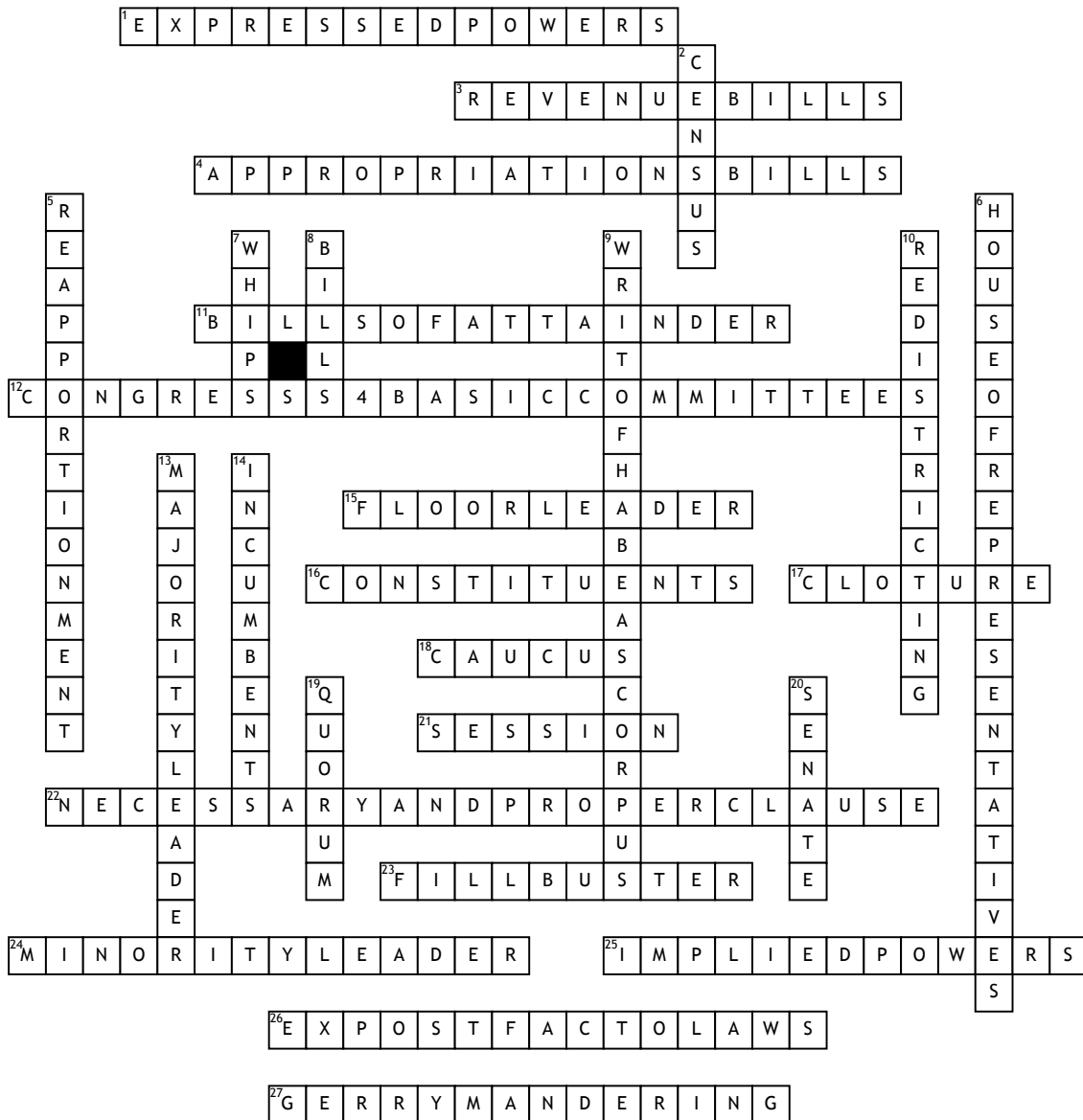


Vocabulary - Legislative Branch



Across

1. AKA enumerated powers. Powers that are specifically granted to the Federal Government, as stated in the Constitution.
3. Bills that levy taxes, for the purpose of raising revenue for the state/nation, thus acquiring the name revenue bills.
4. Bills that are passed regularly each financial year to appropriate money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) to provide funds for government and parliament expenditure.
11. A legislative act that singles out an individual or group for punishment without a trial.
12. Standing: Deals with permanent legislative concern. Most common Joint: Permanently formed and consisting of members of both houses. Conducts tasks of joint interest of both houses. Select: Temporary. Created for a specific purpose. Investigations or studies. Conference: A common type of committee temporarily formed to iron out the differences between similar bills.
15. The leader of a party in a legislative assembly.
16. The people that a representative represents.
17. A procedure for ending a debate and taking a vote. A three-fifths majority vote of the body is required to invoke cloture and terminate a debate.
18. A private meeting of party leaders to choose candidates for office.
21. A period of time during which legislature meets to conduct business.

22. AKA Elastic Clause-The powers of Congress have been extended through the elastic clause of the Constitution, which states that Congress can make all laws that are "necessary and proper" for carrying out its duties.
 23. A filibuster in the United States Senate is a dilatory or obstructive tactic used in the United States Senate to prevent a measure from being brought to a vote. The most common form of filibuster occurs when one or more senators attempts to delay or block a vote on a bill by extending debate on the measure.
 24. The principal leader of the minority party in the House of Representatives or the Senate.
 25. Powers not specifically written down but are given to the government to help them carry out expressed powers.
 26. A law that makes a crime of an act that was legal when committed.
 27. To draw a district's boundaries to gain an advantage in an election.
- Down**
2. An official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals every 10 years.
 5. Reassignment of representation in a legislature, especially of U.S. House of Representative seats, in accord with changes in the census population determination. Happens every 10 years.
 6. A part of the U.S Congress that represents population, and its members are directly elected by the people.

7. All parties have whips whose main functions are to act as administrative officers to their parliamentary parties.
8. A draft of a proposed law presented to parliament for discussion.
9. Latin for: "May you have this body" is a legal action that requires a person who had been arrested or imprisoned to be brought to a judge or into court.
10. The process of redrawing legislative districts.
13. The principal partisan ally of the Speaker of the House or the party's wheel horse in the Senate. They are responsible for scheduling bills, influencing committee assignments, and rounding up votes in behalf of the party's legislative positions.
14. The current owner of an office the holder of an office or post.
19. The minimum number of members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meetings to make the proceedings of that meeting valid.
20. One of the chambers of Congress in which every state has 2 members, called Senators. The Senate consists of 100 Senators. Each Senator serves for a term of 6 years. The requirements to become a Senator are one must be at least 30 years of age, a citizen of the U.S. for 9 years, and a resident of the state that they're representing.