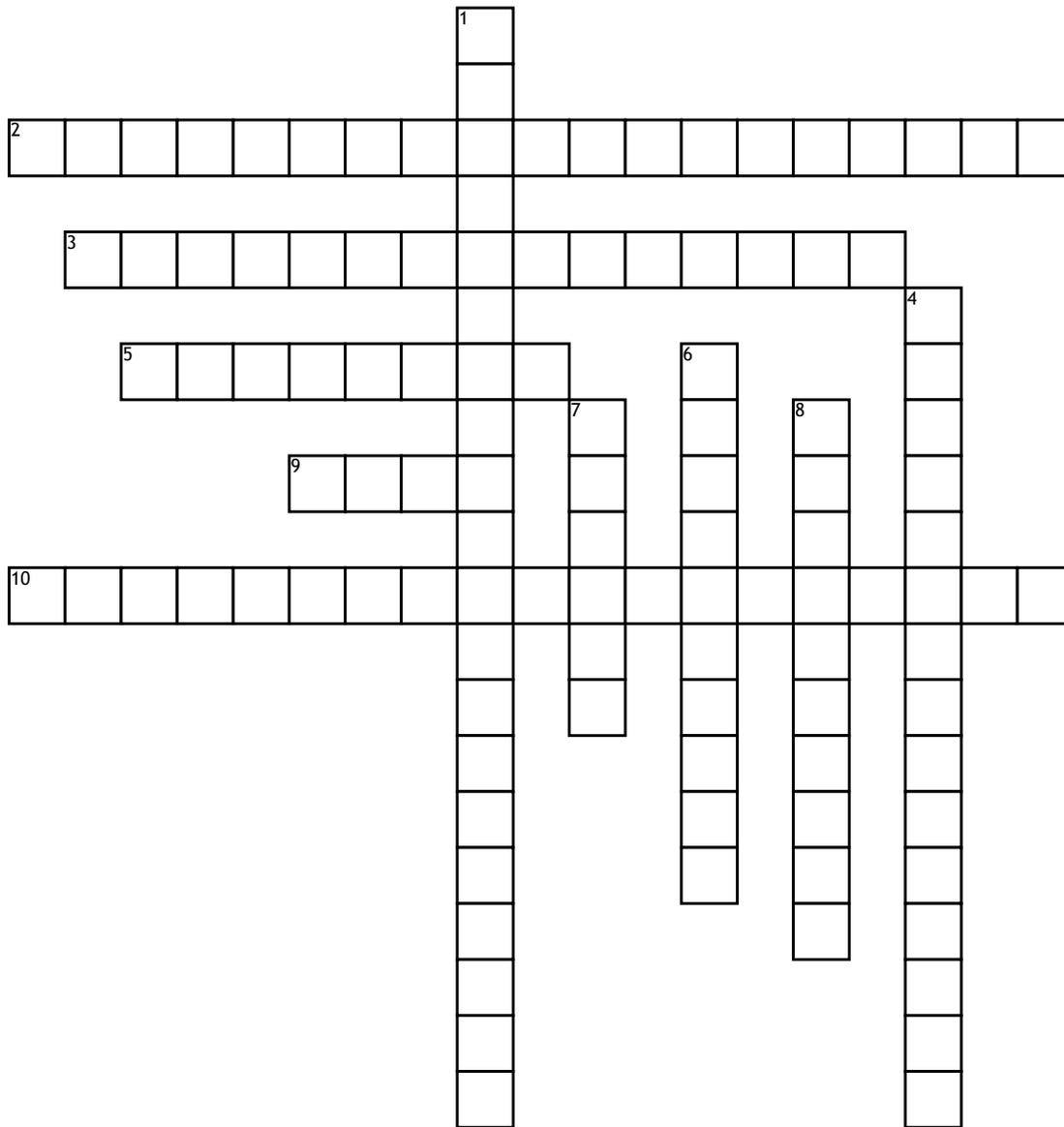


# AP Gov Chapter 12 Part 1



**Across**

- 2. Committee appointed by the presiding officers of each chamber to adjust differences on a particular bill passed by each in different form.
- 3. Congressional committees on a few subject-matter areas with membership drawn from both houses.
- 5. Activities of members of Congress that help constituents as individuals; cutting through bureaucratic red tape to get people what they think they have a right to get
- 9. a proposal for a law
- 10. An institution unique to the House of Representatives that reviews all bills (except revenue, budget, and appropriations bills) coming from a House committee before they go to the full House.

**Down**

- 1. A law making body made of two houses (bi means 2). Example: Congress (our legislature) is made of two house - The House of Representatives and The Senate
- 4. The most important influencers of the congressional agenda. They play dominant roles in scheduling hearings, hiring staff, appointing subcommittees, and managing committee bills when they are brought before the full house.
- 6. those already holding office. In congressional elections, incumbents usually win.
- 7. A meeting of local party members to choose party officials or candidates for public office and to decide the platform.
- 8. A procedural practice in the Senate whereby a senator refuses to relinquish the floor and thereby delays proceedings and prevents a vote on a controversial issue.