

# Quizlet

## Unit IV Vocabulary

Study online at [quizlet.com/\\_a14ja](http://quizlet.com/_a14ja)

1. **Affirmative Action** provides quotas that jobs and educational institutions must meet in regards to hiring and admitting minorities.
2. **amendment** a statement that is added to or revises or improves a proposal or document (a bill or constitution etc.)
3. **Americans with Disabilities Act** Passed by Congress in 1991, this act banned discrimination against the disabled in employment and mandated easy access to all public and commercial buildings.
4. **bicameral legislature** A legislature divided into two houses. The U.S. Congress and every American state legislature except Nebraska's are bicameral.
5. **Bill** Proposed law
6. **Business Cycle** recurring fluctuations in economic activity consisting of recession and recovery and growth and decline
7. **Civil Rights** right or rights belonging to a person by reason of citizenship including especially the fundamental freedoms and privileges guaranteed by the 13th and 14th amendments and subsequent acts of Congress including the right to legal and social and economic equality
8. **Civil Rights Act of 1964** This act made racial, religious, and sex discrimination by employers illegal and gave the government the power to enforce all laws governing civil rights, including desegregation of schools and public places.
9. **Concurrent powers** powers that are shared by both the federal and state governments
10. **County Council** the elected governing body of a county
11. **Defense Spending** gov. spending for military or armed forces
12. **enumerated powers** The powers explicitly given to Congress in the Constitution.
13. **expressed powers** powers directly stated in the constitution
14. **Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act** A law establishing who may have access to educational records of various kinds and when parents' consent must be obtained for release of information to individuals other than school district employees.
15. **Fiscal Policy** The federal government efforts to keep the economy stable by increasing or decreasing taxes or government spending
16. **House of Delegates** One of the houses in General Assembly
17. **House of Representatives** One of the two parts of Congress, considered the "lower house." Representatives are elected directly by the people, with the number of representatives for each state determined by the state's population.
18. **implied powers** powers that congress has that are not stated explicitly in the constitution
19. **joint resolution** A formal expression of congressional opinion that must be approved by both houses of congress and by the president; constitutional amendments need not be signed by the president
20. **land use** Government policy to determine what to do with public and private land.
21. **Legislature** lawmaking body
22. **lobbyists** representatives of interest groups who contact lawmakers or other government officials directly to influence their policy making
23. **Maryland General Assembly** The branch of our state government that makes laws. It is the legislative (law-making) branch. It is made up of the Senate (47 Senators) and House of Delegates (141 Delegates).
24. **Maryland State Senate** Part of the Maryland General Assembly. Responsible for making laws in the state of Maryland
25. **minority rights** A principle of traditional democratic theory that guarantees rights to those who do not belong to majorities and allows that they might join majorities through persuasion and reasoned argument.
26. **Necessary Proper Clause** Clause of the Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Clause 3) setting forth the implied powers of Congress. It states that Congress, in addition to its express powers, has the right to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out all powers the Constitution vests in the national government
27. **ordinance** A law or regulation
28. **pigeonhole** put a bill aside and ignore it; usually done in committee
29. **President of the Senate** role of the Vice President of the U.S.
30. **prohibit** To forbid by law or order
31. **public land** Land that is owned by the government.

32. **quorum** number of members required before official business can continue
33. **Referendum** The name given to the political process in which the general public votes on an issue of public concern.
34. **Reserved Powers** powers given to the state government alone
35. **resolution** congressional measure passed by one of the houses of Congress that does not have the force of law
36. **rider** proposals added to existing proposed legislation
37. **select committee** A temporary legislative committee established for a limited time period and for a special purpose.
38. **smart growth** Re-using land that has already been developed. Usually gov. offers incentives to promote.
39. **Speaker of the House** The leader of the majority party who serves as the presiding officer of the House of Representatives
40. **standing committee** A permanent committee in the House or Senate that considers bills within a certain subject area.
41. **State Senate** Tries impeachment cases and must approve many of the appointments made by the Governor.
42. **Tax Revenues** Personal income taxes, Social Security taxes, Corporate income taxes, Indirect taxes.
43. **Title IX** a United States law enacted on June 23, 1972 that states: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."
44. **U.S. Senate** The upper house of Congress. Every state received two senators elected by the state legislature.
45. **women's rights** the movement to extend equal rights to women, born out of Abolition Movement - #1 goal was to get suffrage, "Cult of Domesticity", Seneca Falls Convention (1848) ; lasted a long time, always something else seen as important - results in the suffrage Amendment of 1920

# Quizlet

## Unit IV Notes

Study online at [quizlet.com/\\_ah5bg](https://quizlet.com/_ah5bg)

1. **3 economic indicators** GDP, Unemployment rate, Consumer Price Index
2. **appropriations** bills approve the spending of money
3. **Article I** Part of the Constitution that outlines the structure of Congress and describes the powers granted and denied to Congress.
4. **bicameral** composed of two legislative bodies
5. **bill** A proposed law; can either start in the House of Representatives or the Senate
6. **Budgetary Enforcement Act** divided budget into domestic policy, defense, and international affairs
7. **business cycle** The economy is constantly changing. It follows an up and down pattern; recurring fluctuations in economic activity consisting of recession and recovery and growth and decline
8. **Committees study only certain issues and allow Representatives to have more influence** Reps. Choose committees to join based on what is important to their voters. Committees have briefings or presentations to share their info with everyone else
9. **Conference Committee** A temporary joint committee set up when the House and Senate have passed different versions of the same bill.
10. **Congress** The legislative branch of government, as described in Article I of the US Constitution, consisting of the House of Representatives and Senate. Primarily responsible for making laws.
11. **Congress' Job** raise revenue or decide how to spend money. Use government spending and taxation to influence the economy
12. **Congress' Job during expansion** to slow down the economy the government may spend less on social programs like welfare or Medicare. Raise taxes so people have less to spend.
13. **Congress' Job during recession** to stimulate the economy the government may spend more money then making to create jobs. Reduce taxes
14. **Consumer Price Index** measures the change in prices, if prices are too inflated, then people can't afford the products.
15. **Delegates** Live in district elected from Be 21 years old
16. **Delegates sent to Congress but can not vote** D.C., Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico
17. **During recession phase** the government wants to expand the economy, or get people to buy more.
18. **During the expansion phase** government wants the economy to contract (less money) because of inflation (prices too high)
19. **Each Congressional session lasts 2 years since Reps are elected for 2 year terms** Neither may adjourn for more than 3 days without the other's approval (can't avoid a bill!!)
20. **the economy (cause and effect)** Joe gets job, Joe can now afford to support for his family, this requires companies to produce, this allows for companies to hire, this gives people money to buy products and support their families
21. **expansion phase** Where production is at high capacity, unemployment is low, retail sales are high, and prices or interest rates are low or falling. Under these conditions, consumers find it easier to buy homes, cars, an expensive goods on credit, and businesses are encouraged to borrow to expand production to meet the increased consumer demand.
22. **Expressed Powers** those powers given to Congress that are listed in the Constitution (also known as enumerated powers)
23. **Filibuster** The use of long speeches to prevent a vote on a bill in the Senate.
24. **Fiscal Policy** The federal government efforts to keep the economy stable by increasing or decreasing taxes or government spending
25. **General Assembly** Senate and House of Representatives
26. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** the value of all goods and services produced in the country
27. **A healthy economy** full employment, price stability, economic growth
28. **House of Representatives** Starts bills that deal with money
29. **House of Representatives** Starts impeachment process
30. **House of Representatives** must be 25, 7 years of citizenship, 2 year term, 435 members. speaker of the house, no limit on terms.

31. **House of Representatives** money bills must start in the \_\_\_\_\_
32. **Implied Powers** Gives Congress the power to make laws which are not listed as Expressed or Enumerated powers in Article 1 of the Constitution. (Necessary and Proper Clause) (Elastic clause)
33. **Jobs: House of Representatives** Rules are created to ensure quick legislation. Committees are established to accomplish this. Committees study only certain issues and allow Representatives to have more influence.
34. **leads to a deficit** Over spending and reducing taxes
35. **Legislator** member of a legislative branch
36. **Local Government** Deliver services  
Police, fire, schools
37. **Local Government** Property, income (piggy back)  
General Assembly must approve other sources
38. **Majority leader job** Steer their party's bills through; Makes sure party members attend Senate sessions; Creates Senate work schedule with Minority leader
39. **Majority/Majority Leader** Speaker's top assistant, plans the party's legislative program, oversees committees' leaders
40. **Membership changes slowly since Reps are elected for 2 year terms** Easier to raise campaign money, Gerrymandering, Better known to the people, Can use position to solve problems
41. **Minority Leader** Develops criticisms of majority party's bills and keeps Senators of minority party working together
42. **Number of days in a session** 90
43. **Number of delegates in the General Assembly** 188
44. **Override** To declare null or void.
45. **Powers of the General Assembly** House of Delegates: power to impeach
46. **Powers of the General Assembly** Deal with State laws; proposes amendments to State constitution
47. **Powers of the General Assembly** Senate: confirms appointments made by Governor
48. **Prince George's County - Legislative Branch County Council** represent the District Council (zoning and land use matters) and the Board of Health (health policy matters).
49. **Prince George's County - Legislative Branch County Council** Legislative powers goes to the county council
50. **recession** An economic slowdown of the economy which results in rising unemployment, increased business failures, declining economic growth and higher personal bankruptcies.
51. **revenue** bills approve the collection of money
52. **The Role of the State Government** capital improvements
53. **The Role of the State Government** Roads and transportation
54. **The Role of the State Government** Taxation of sales, property, income, fees, gaming
55. **The Role of the State Government** education
56. **The Role of the State Government** Funding local agencies
57. **Senate** term-6 years, number of members-100, requirements- must be 30 and a U.S. citizen for 4 years, leaders- Vice President, duties- represent each state.
58. **Senate** Approves presidential nominations for Supreme Court judges
59. **Senate** Holds impeachment trial
60. **Senate** Approves treaties with foreign countries
61. **Senators** Live in the state of MD for 1 year  
Be 25 years old  
Serve 4 year terms
62. **Speaker of the House** Leader of the House  
Is chosen by the Majority party (whichever party has the most number of Reps.)  
Decides who speaks, schedules bills, assign committees  
Is next in line for Presidency after the V.P.

- Unemployment Rate** the percentage of people who want a job, but cannot find one.
64. **Vice President can not be president of the Senate** Senate elects a President pro Tempore to run
65. **Vice President job in Congress** President of Senate
66. **Vice President power in Congress** can not vote except to break a tie  
but can not participate in debates
67. **Whips** Watch how party members are voting; make sure they are present to vote; persuade them to vote the way of the party

## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT & DISTRICTING

DECIDING HOW MANY  
CONGRESSIONAL SEATS EACH  
STATE GETS

## LET'S TAKE A TRIP BACK IN TIME . . .

- In 1787, when the Framers met at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, there was an enormous debate on representation.
  - Larger states (i.e. Virginia, Massachusetts, New York) favored representation based on population -- Virginia Plan
  - Smaller states (i.e. New Jersey, Maryland) favored equal representation for all states.

## CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE

- Divided Congress into two chambers (houses)
  - Senate -- equal representation
  - House of Representatives -- apportionment (divided) based on population

## IMAGINE . . .

- You are the mayor of a small town and you have \$1000 to divide among the five families of your town.
  - Redskin Family
  - Cowboy Family
  - Patriot Family
  - Colt Family
  - Eagle Family
- If every household has the same number of people, how would you divide the money.

## THE NEXT YEAR . . .

- You still have the same \$1000 to divvy up, but now, the make up of some of the families have changed:
- The Redskin family has added 3 members, while the Eagle family has lost 1 member, the other families remain unchanged
- The next year, the Colt family has grown by 4 members and the Cowboy family has lost 2 members, the other families remain unchanged

## THE US CENSUS & APPORTIONMENT

- Every ten years, the US government conducts a census -- a count of the number of people living in the US
  - Tidbit: First Census was taken in 1790
- When was the most recent census taken?
- The population of each state determines the number of representatives to which each state is entitled (apportionment).
  - States with large populations get more representatives than less populated states
- Every ten years, Congressional seats are REAPPORTIONED

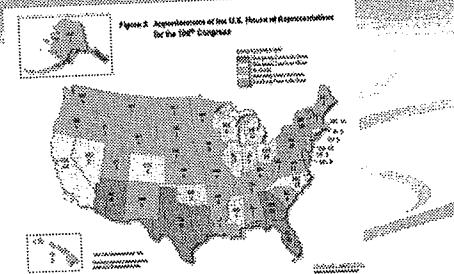
## REAPPORTIONMENT ACT OF 1929

- Limited the House of Representatives to 435 seats. Each census determines how those 435 seats will be divided the 50 states.

## HOW REAPPORTIONEMNT WORKS

- States whose population significantly increases, may gain seats in the House of Representatives.
- States whose population has not grown as rapidly or has decreased, may lose seats in the House of Representatives.

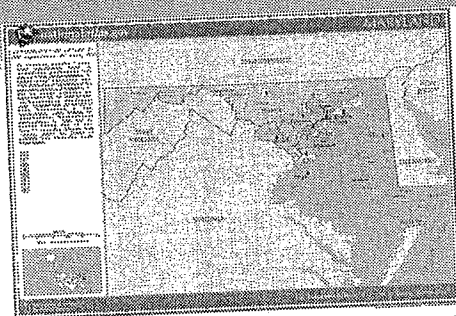
## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONEMNT -- 2000



## REDISTRICTING

- After the states find out how many seats they will have in the House for the next ten years, state legislatures set congressional districts -- known as REDISTRICTING
- Remember this SIMPLE formula:
  - One Congressional seat = One Congressional district

## CONGRESSIONAL MAP OF MARYLAND



## REMEMBER FEDERALISM??

- The relationship between reapportionment and redistricting is an example of federalism because:
  - REAPPORTIONMENT IS A NATIONAL POWER, WHILE REDISTRICTING IS DONE ON THE STATE LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT!!

## GERRYMANDERING

- The manipulation of congressional boundaries in order to gain an advantage or lessen the influence of a particular group
- Named for Massachusetts Governor Elbridge Gerry



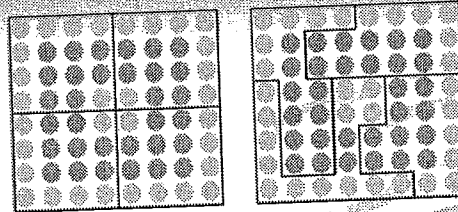
## AN ABUSE OF POWER: THE ART OF GERRYMANDERING

- Some state legislatures have used their power to draw congressional district lines in order to lessen the political influence of certain groups (i.e. African Americans)
- During the 1960's, there were states that had districts which purposely had twice the population of smaller districts
  - PROBLEM – this decreases the political power of the smaller districts

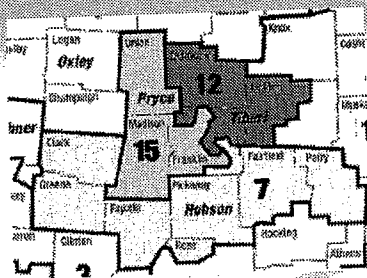
## TWO TYPES OF GERRYMANDERING

- Packing: drawing district lines to include as many of the opposition's voters as possible, which makes the remaining districts safe for the majority.
- Cracking: dividing the opponent's voters into other districts, weakening the opponent's base

## PACKING: A VISUAL PERSPECTIVE



## CRACKING: COLUMBUS, OHIO



## GERRYMANDERING & THE COURT

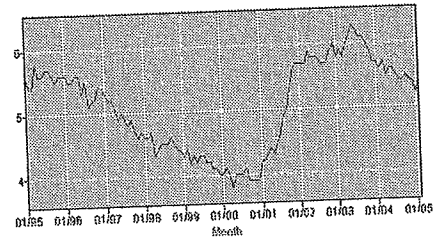
- To prevent an unfair advantage for one particular group in elections, the Supreme Court has ruled that each congressional district must be compact, contiguous and as equal in population size as possible.



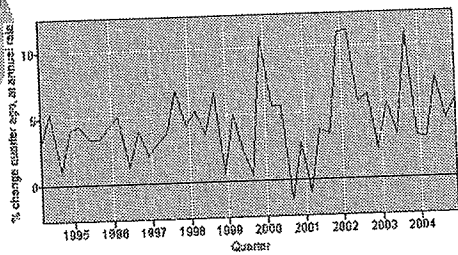
# FISCAL POLICY: DATA ANALYSIS

## ACTIVITY CHARTS

# UNEMPLOYMENT



# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

