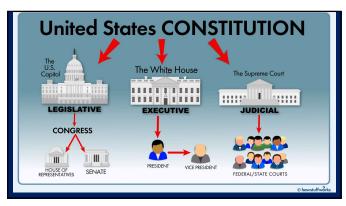
UNIT 2: RIGHTS & CITIZENSHIP

1



2

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- •January 3rd of odd years
- •two 12-month sessions
- •"three-day rule"
- Members vote to adjourn
- President can call into session
- Member make <u>rules</u>
- Can't be liable for things said "on the floor"

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- •"First Branch"
- •Bicameral Legislature
 - House of Representatives
 - Senate
 - Connecticut Compromise

4

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- House of Representatives Requirements
 - 25 or older
 - Citizen for seven years
 - Inhabitant of state (district?)
 - •Quorum
 - 50%+1 to vote
 - 100 to debate

5

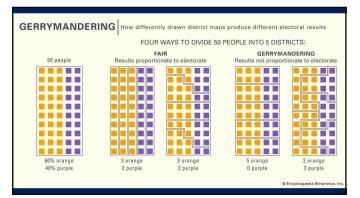
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- House of Representatives
 - 2-year term
 - Each member represents ≈ number of people
 - Census 10 years
 - Total of 435 since 1911
 - 336m/435= 772,414...
- Gerrymandering

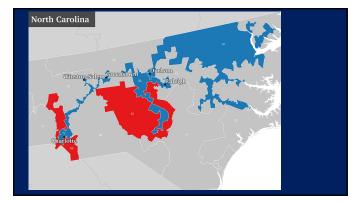
Gerrymandering

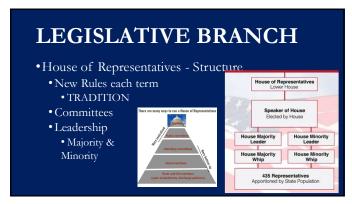
- •Packing
- Cracking

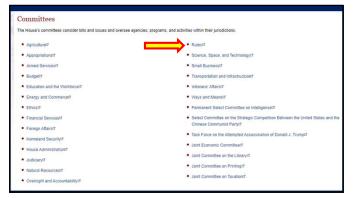
7



8







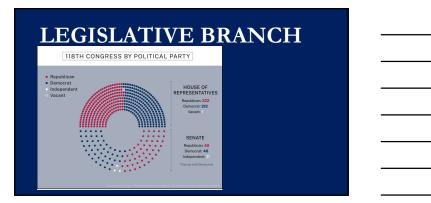
• Senate • 30 Years old • Citizen for 9 years • Resident of state • 6-year terms • 1/3 up for reelection every other year

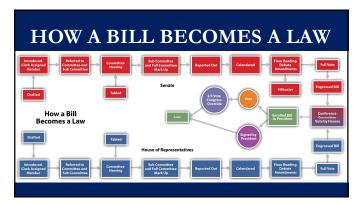
• Senate — Structure • Fewer rules → more autonomy, debate, & research • Party leaders control debate & vote schedule • Fillbuster • Senate Majority Leader Senate Majority Whip 100 Senate Minority Whip

13

• Powers • Article 1, Section 8 • Let's read it until this makes sense... • Section 9?

14





16



17

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- Use Article II (or any simplification thereof) to investigate the following:
 - 1. How Presidents are elected
 - 2. The constitutional and informal qualifications to be president

 - 3. The powers and duties of a President
 4. How the 12th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, and 25th amendments have changed the presidency