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## Lawmakers and legislators notebook guide answers

Speaking of politics: Creating a short story using these words It was a bright and sunny school day, everything seemed normal until suddenly we heard the messages start earlier than usual. You may hear the voice of principles, which is bursting with excitement as he spoke. She informed the school that she had found a very affordable program in which all qualified students in history classes were allowed to attend a free trip to the White House. I was among one of the students who needed to go, and when the day finally came, we finally learned very important information to encourage us to vote later and become more informed about politics. We were told that one day we would all be part of an electoral community, also known as voters. We were also told that working on the case would keep us happy and happy because we are valuable voters. They also informed us about pork barrel. Then we learned that most of the work done in congress was done in committees and subcommittees. There are many different types of committees, all used for specific purposes. Some of the committees we have learned about include joint committees, standing committees and conference committees. Then we learned about the joint resolutions, which was an endorsement that the House and Senate submitted to the president for his approval. Finally, we learned about appropriations, politicians had to be careful, because things can be taken without their permission. Find our congressman and answer these questions: Paul Cook 1. From the biography, what facts do you know about the congressman? He served in California's 8th Congressional District. He is a Michigan Republican who served in the U.S. Navy and was a doctor before becoming a congressman. He was city commissioner, mayor, Michigan Senate. He was later elected representative of the U.S. House of Representatives in 2004. What kind of things about the congressman do you think are typical of congress? What is very typical of a congressman to have some experience in government, the majority have held government positions before as mayor, Senate, commissioner, etc. 3. What aspects of his experience do you think will help the congressman be an effective legislator? Explain. He has had many jobs in government, also won a lot of re-election, maintaining a good image of himself as an honest man who can be relied upon for trust. 4. What do you think the congressman and his staff will have to do to help him be an effective legislator? He will have to show that he cares about the public and express their opinions, as well as his own, in order to be an effective congressman. 1. List two formal and two informal qualifications for a member of Congress today (not 40 or 50 years ago). Do you think that the informal qualification for education and occupation effective legislator? Why or why not? Two professional qualifications are that they must live in the country they represent and must be at least 25 years old (house of reputation), two informal qualifications will be your gender and race. I believe that education and the previous profession can determine how effective the legislature will be, it can show the type of person and leader you are. 2. Study the distribution card in Section 2 and record information about any change in distribution in your state. Then describe the process that determines why your condition acquired or lost a represent or why it remained the same. The state I live in is California, we've won more votes in the House over the years because our population is growing every year. Congress believes that the larger the population, the more votes you need to get because you represent more people. 3. Explain the difference between delegate and custodian. What do you think makes a more effective legislator and why? The legislator, who is a trustee, is one who will not consult opinion polls, simply go with what the polls say, and bury his own personal beliefs. The trustee accepts that people chose him out of a sense of confidence that the legislature is wise and will exercise wisdom, including wisdom that transcends the constituency. A trustee tries to lead his constituents instead of following them. The trustee is willing to risk losing re-election. A legislator who is a delegate believes that the constituent elements are the boss and that their will must be obeyed. The delegate connects fully with his constituents, tries to empathize with his feelings and wants to be like a voter. Therefore, the delegate tries not to risk losing re-election. I think a delegate would be better because they voice people's opinions better. 4. Create a bar schedule or circular graphs to show the percentage of incumbents who have been re-elected to the House and Senate since 1945. List three factors that help explain your chart or chart. - Axis x contains election years starting from 1950 to 2000 - Axis y contains the number of increase from thousands of people who re-elected this particular bequeathed - If you are incumbent you will most likely be re-elected Section 3 1. Fill in the blanks to complete this analogy: The Senate cools legislation from the House as wind cools ice cubes on a hot day. Create a simple illustration of your analogy. Finally, list at least two important differences between the House and Senate that could allow the Senate to pass legislation from the House. The purpose of the larger house is to act like the people's ideas for a democratic society in the United States. While senate longer terms, and the initial elections by the state legislature created an elite chamber that would be a permanent influence on congress. 2. Which position in Congress has the most power? List some specific powers in this position. Position. Speaker of the House has the greatest power throughout congress, he is able to: preside over the House, assign bills to committees, and appoint members of special committees and committees. 3. Create a simple table that presents the five types of committees in Congress. Include these things in your table for each type of committee: 4. Draw a simple graph showing what has happened to the staff of the House and Senate since 1930. Then list two or three important jobs that congressional staffer does. Suppose you're a member of Congress and you want to create a new cavalac. Invent a creative name for your caucus and explain what questions or topics you would focus on. The end of college tuition My caucus will eliminate college tuition, I will have to focus on getting all universities and people to agree not to charge students. Section 4 According to Article I of the Constitution, what are the specific or listed powers of Congress? What part of the Constitution allows Congress to extend its power beyond the listed powers? powers? The imposition and collection of taxes on the loan of money regulates interstate and foreign trade coins money declares war 2. Create a simple scheme that shows the six ways Congress checks the other two government branches. Label each check and indicate which other twig each check applies to. Congress has the ability to retaliate against the president and remove judges from office for inappropriate behavior. Congress can also make laws and overselate a bill. Congress also has the power to approve budget spending and approve supreme court justices and judges. 3. Draw the spokesman diagram below in your notebook. Fill out each rectangle with key congressional power. From each of these key forces, add at least two more spokes with important information about this power to Congress. 4. Creating a political cartoon that shows why case work is such an important aspect of being an effective legislator. Section 5 Create a Wen chart comparing state legislation with Congress. At least three significant similarities and at least four important differences between the two shall be identified. Be specific. 2. In general, do you think that the limitations of the term are a good idea? Why or why not? I think restrictions are good things. It allows other people to have a chance to make a difference with their ideas and also to ensure justice. As elected representatives who represent you, your members of Congress must maintain sensitivity to your views as their constituents. During each election, lawmakers must win support from their district or state, giving you an important leverage. APA government teams are here to help. We can tell you about recent events or voices and give you an inside look at the best approach, you need to take. Send us an email for help planning your advocacy. Each member of the site includes their press releases, bios jobs, and commission. Sign up for your newsletters through its website; the ballot will keep you up to date on how they vote and local appearances such as town hall meetings, where voters can ask questions. Most members of Congress also have Twitter accounts that you can follow. The staff of the Office of Congress: In most congressional offices, legislative assistants will process areas of content that are of interest to you. Representatives and senators rely heavily on their staff for knowledge and key information on specific issues. Staff members usually work with multiple areas. Because their involvement strongly influences a territorial problem, developing relationships with key congressional staff is a good investment of time and energy. District office staff: District staff are responsible for the appointment and appearances of legislators in the district. Some employees work as business people to help constituents with issues related to federal programs and operations, such as social security issues, eligibility for federal disability programs and immigration issues. District officials typically don't deal with legislative portfolios, but serve as important communicators, betray founders, assess local issues, and communicate the local impact of federal programs. Committee and subcommittee staff: In addition to the legislature's staff, committees and subcommittees also support professional staff. The staff of the Committee shall be experts on matters relating to the competence of the committee or subcommittee. They may also work for legislators who preside over or perform the functions of a member of the committee or subcommittee. Be clear and concise when sending your message and asking policymakers. What do you want them to do? Constituents often invite members of Congress to get into the trump administration's legislation, vote yes or no on the committee or on the floor of the House or Senate, support the continuation or increase in funding for the program, or simply pay more attention to a particular issue. Legislators need to know how this issue affects its state or area and may request additional information from constituents or other stakeholders. Sometimes offering the right data or anecdote means the difference between the legislator taking the requested action or not. The time of your communication will depend on your message and request. Sometimes requests for joint sponsorship have the greatest impact at the time of introduction, when the issue is fresh. In addition, lawmakers need to hear from constituents in the days leading up to a specific vote on why they should vote one way or another. The appropriations cycle, including hearings, corrections and votes, also offers numerous opportunities to cover the funding levels with a key priority. There is no secret to the weather; However, it requires specific information about current events and the congressional calendar. APA staff can serve as a when it is the best time to communicate to members of Congress. Once you've entered the contact, message, time, and location in hand, advocates must decide how to deliver their message. The APA represents the largest and most visible national presence advocating for psychology at the federal level. Advocacy efforts are led by the Advocacy Coordination Committee, which evaluates and prioritizes advocacy goals for the discipline of psychologists' psychology and professions in the fields of scientific, educational, public interest, health practice and applied practices. View all initiatives

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