### American Government: Stories of a Nation for the AP® Course **Guided Reading**

Section 4	4:	"l'm	Just a	Bill"
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Name	
Date	Class

### Before you read

Before reading this section, take a moment to read the Learning Target and vocabulary terms you will encounter.

**Learning Target:** Explain the lawmaking process.

#### **AP® Key Concepts**

discharge petition filibuster House Rules Committee cloture Committee of the Whole veto hold

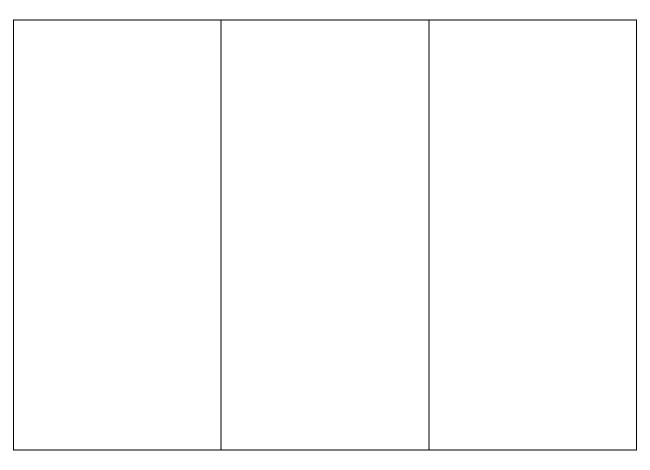
### While you read

Use the following table to take notes as you read the section.

House of Representatives processes	Senate processes	Politics and lawmaking
processes		

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### After you read

Once you've finished reading the section, answer the following questions.

- 1. In order to protect the new government, the founding fathers placed:
  - A. many representatives in Congress.
  - B. many hurdles in the legislative process.
  - C. many committees in the legislative process.
  - D. many sections into bills.
- 2. The legislative process starts with the:
  - A. debates over bills on the floor of Congress.
  - B. creation of a bill in committee.
  - C. drafting of the bill in the Senate.
  - D. introduction of the bill in either the House or the Senate.
- 3. A president can often encourage legislation by:
  - A. appealing to the public.
  - B. working with congressional staff.
  - C. appealing to committees.
  - D. presenting an executive order.

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4.	Assigning a bill to a committee is important and can often involve:  A. intervention from the president.  B. protests from constituents.  C. strategic political calculations.  D. bipartisan contribution.
5.	During the legislative process, collecting information about a bill is a job for:  A. congressional staff.  B. enclaves.  C. subcommittees.  D. pollsters.
6.	After hearing from experts on a bill, committee members are given an opportunity to:  A. decide if they are going to vote.  B. mark up a bill with their suggestions.  C. debate on a bill.  D. cross-examine experts.
7.	While discharge petitions are rarely successful, they can: A. cause committees to pick new leaders. B. stop committees from tabling bills. C. force a committee to act on a bill. D. make Congress vote on the bill.
8.	The House Rules Committee has the power to: A. make the Senate vote on a bill. B. stop a bill before it gets to committee. C. determine how long a debate will last on a bill. D. force all representatives to vote on a bill.
9.	Placing a on a piece of legislation is one way individual senators are able to stop or slow a bill.
10	<ul> <li>Filibusters are used to delay a bill because a senator refuses to: <ul> <li>A. vote.</li> <li>B. participate in debate.</li> <li>C. stop talking.</li> <li>D. review the committee report.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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11. A	is an action that can stop a filibuster and requires a three-fifths vote.  A. unanimous consent agreement  B. discharge petition  C. cloture  D. termination
	onciliation is when a bill goes to committee so that adjustments can be made to spending to make sure neets the:  A. expectations of the voters.  B. standards of the president.  C. standard of living costs.  D. final budget resolution.
13. If a <sub> </sub>	oresident decides to use the power against a bill, it goes back to Congress.  A. oversight B. inaction C. rejection D. veto