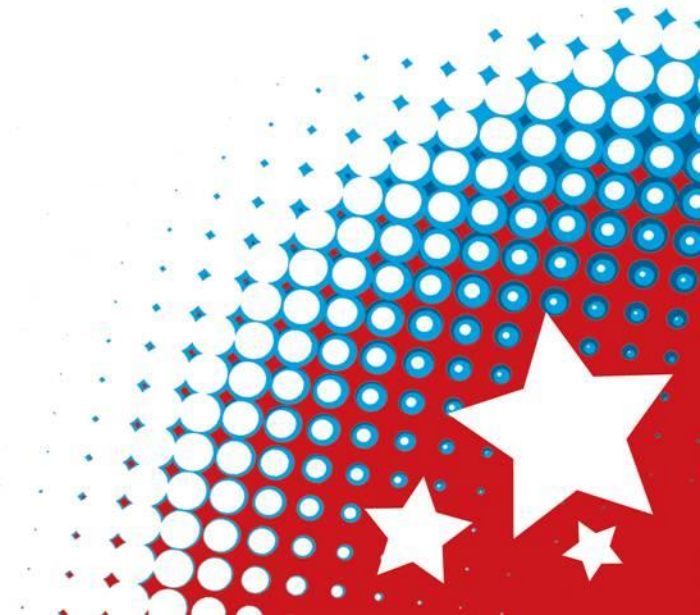


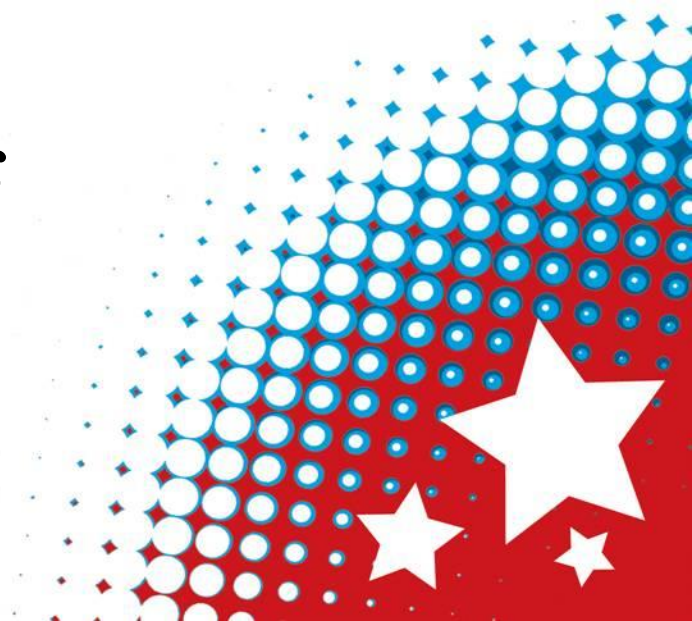
# *Article 1*

## *The Legislative Branch*






# *Article 1: The Legislative Branch*

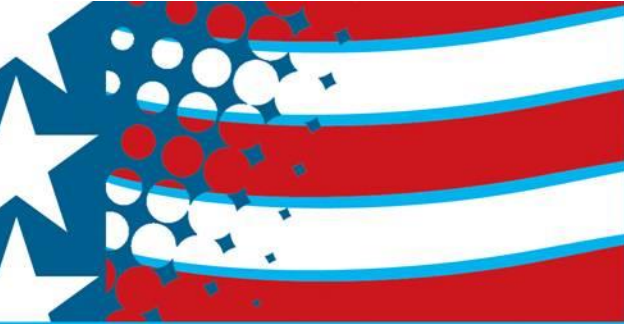
- ★ *The Legislative Branch is usually known as*  
*Congress*
  - ★ *Bicameral – Two Houses*
    - ★ *Senate*
    - ★ *House of Representatives*
- 



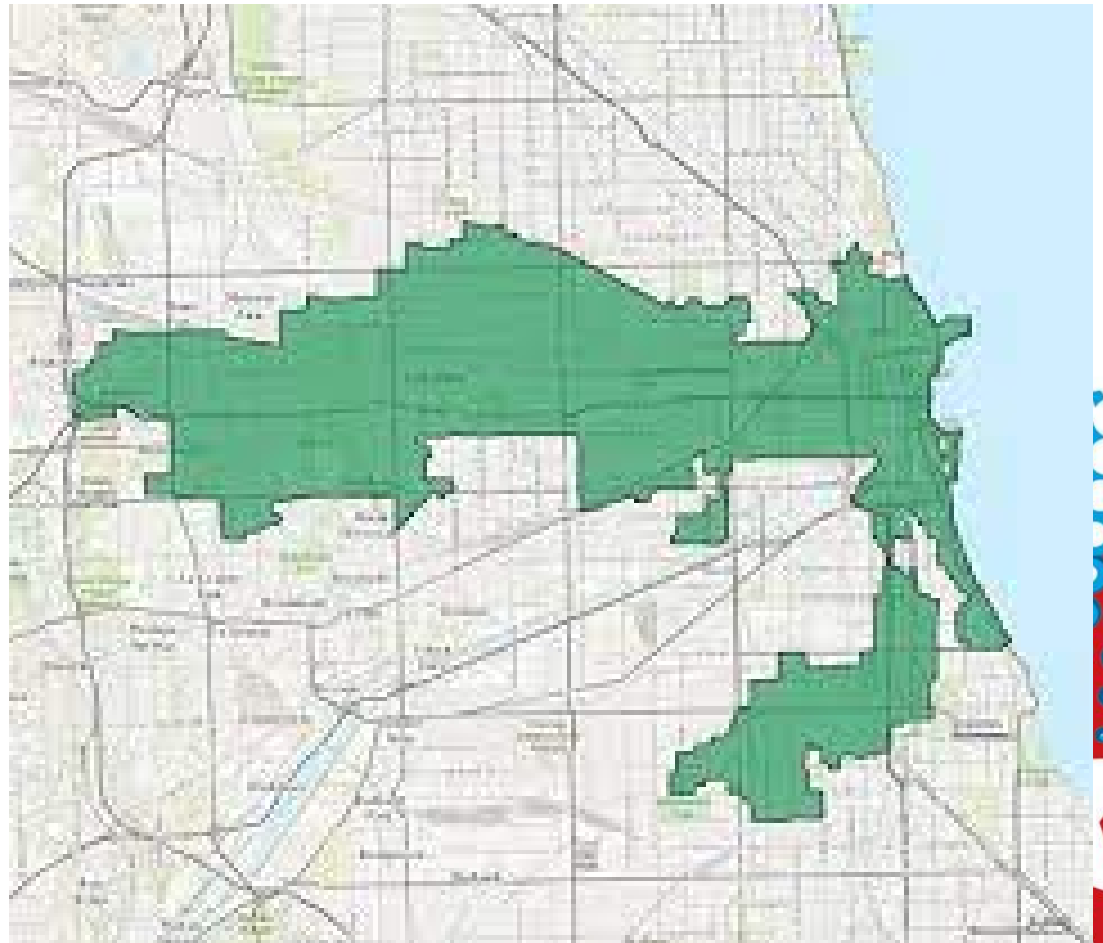
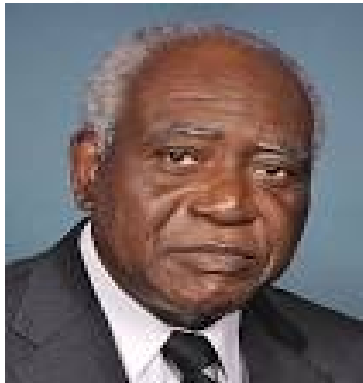
# Article 1: The Legislative Branch

## House of Representatives : 435 members

- ★ *Serve 2 year terms*
  - ★ *Must be at least 25 years old*
  - ★ *Must be U.S. citizen for at least 7 years.*
  - ★ *Must live in state you represent.*
  - ★ *Directly elected by voters of a district.*
- 



# *19<sup>th</sup> Congressional District*




- **Representative Danny Davis**



# *Article 1: The Legislative Branch*

## *Senate-100 Members*

- ★ *Serve 6 year terms with staggered elections.*
    - ★ *1/3 elected every 2 years.*
  - ★ *Must be at least 30 years old.*
  - ★ *U.S. citizen for 9 years.*
  - ★ *Must live in state you represent.*
  - ★ *Elected directly by voters of a state.*
- 



# *U.S. Senators from IL*



*The Honorable  
Tammy  
Duckworth*



*The Honorable  
Richard "Dick"  
Durbin*





# *Senate vs. House*

## *Senate*

*"Upper Chamber"*

*100 members*

*Approves treaties*

*Approves presidential  
nominations*

*Members are called senators*

*Serve a six-year term*

*Fixed number (2) of senators  
per state*

*Serves as jury in impeachment  
trials*

## *House*

*"Lower Chamber"*

*Initiates revenue bills*

*Members are called representatives*

*Number of representatives is  
proportional to the population  
of the state*

*Impeaches federal officials*





# Article 1: The Legislative Branch

## Powers of Congress

★ **Expressed (delegated) Powers:** stated clearly in the Constitution. The National Gov't can:

★ Collect Taxes

★ Impose **tariffs** (tax on imports)

★ Coin money

★ Establish Post Offices

★ Declare war



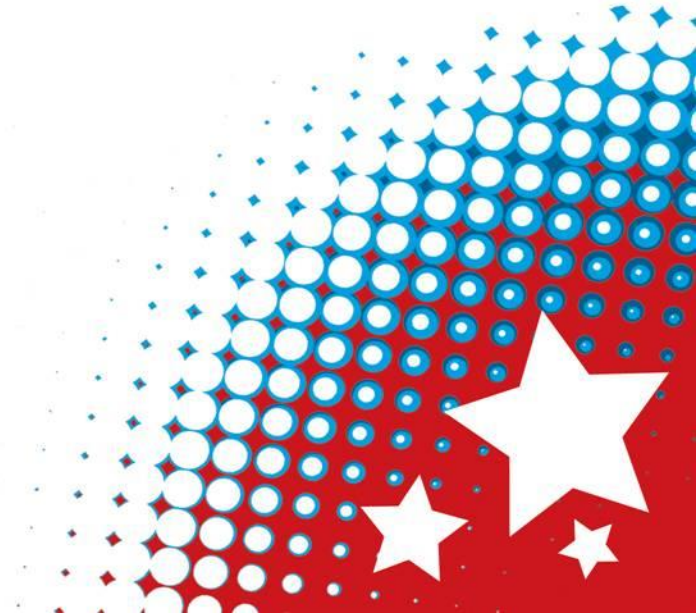




# *Article 1: The Legislative Branch*


## *Powers of Congress*

*Implied Powers – necessary and proper clause  
or the “Elastic Clause”.*



# Article 1: The Legislative Branch

## A CLOSER LOOK The Elastic Clause



**1787** The elastic clause allows future generations to expand the meaning of the Constitution. Congress can take action on issues not spelled out in the Constitution.

**TODAY**

**1787**

- 13 states
- agricultural
- rural
- about 4 million people

POP.

**TODAY**


- 50 states
- industrial
- high-tech
- urban
- about 250 million people

POP.

The infographic features a hand holding a blue banner that reads "ELASTIC CLAUSE". Below the banner, the text "1787" is followed by a paragraph explaining the elastic clause. To the right, the word "TODAY" is written in large letters. Below "TODAY", there are two informational boxes. The left box, titled "1787", lists "13 states", "agricultural", "rural", and "about 4 million people", accompanied by a small map of the original 13 colonies, a basket of produce, and a population graph. The right box, titled "TODAY", lists "50 states", "industrial", "high-tech", "urban", and "about 250 million people", accompanied by a map of the United States, a laptop, and a population graph.

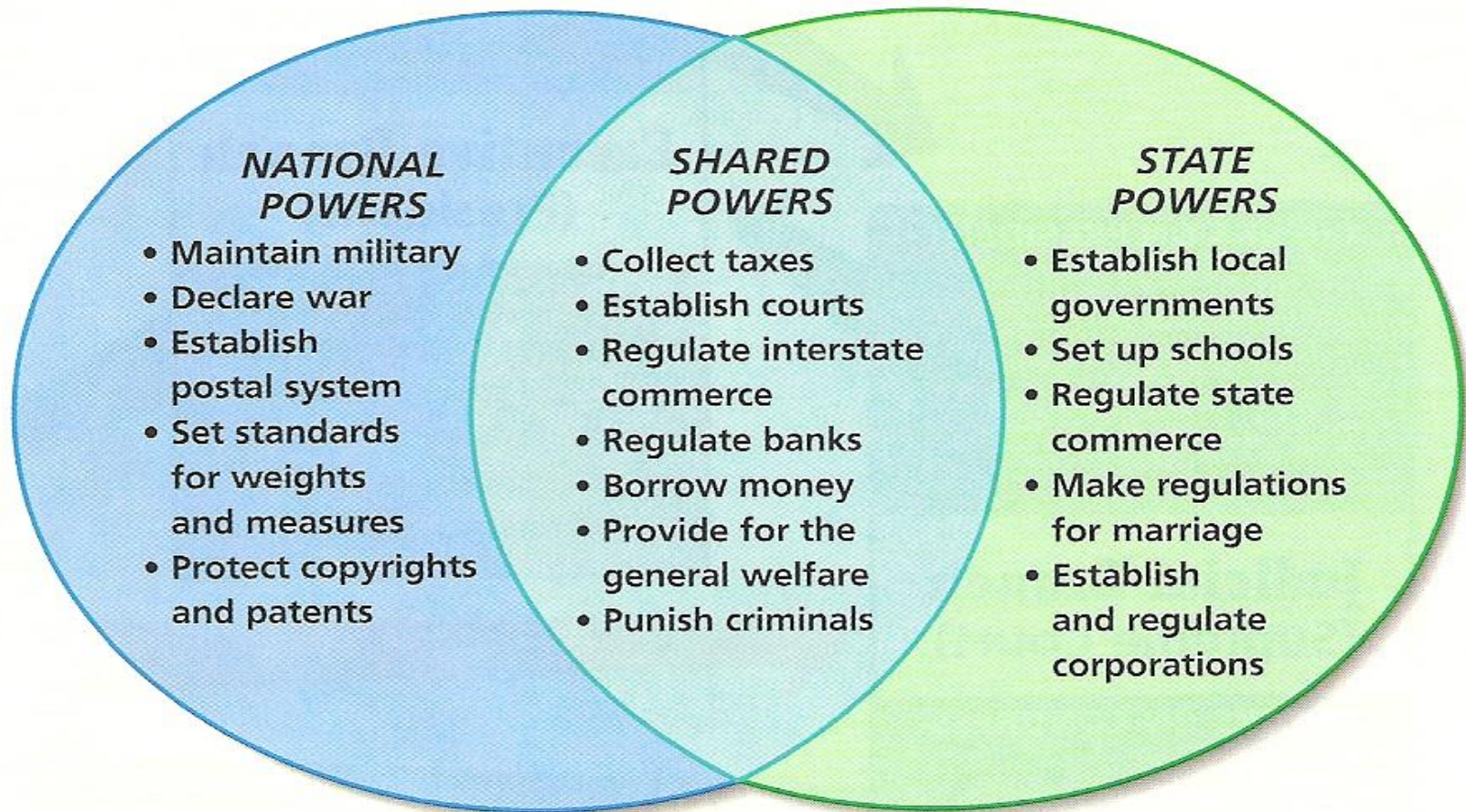


# Article 1: The Legislative Branch

- Concurrent powers are *shared* by both the federal and state governments
  - All powers *NOT* delegated, implied, or concurrent are considered **RESERVED** powers (*set aside to the state*)
- 

## A CLOSER LOOK Federalism

Americans live under both national and state governments.



### SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Charts

What do you think is the purpose of dividing the powers between national and state governments?



# Article 1: The Legislative Branch

## Powers Denied Congress

- Cannot suspend writ of Habeas Corpus (*speedy arraignment*)
  - Cannot pass bills of attainder (*declare suspects guilty without a trial*).
  - Cannot make ex post facto laws (*declares an act a crime after the act has been done*).
- 