

Congress Vocabulary

Wilson Chapter 11

Name: _____

Period: ____

- a. bicameral legislature
 - b. closed rule
 - c. cloture rule
 - d. congressional caucus
 - e. conservative coalition
 - f. discharge petition
 - g. filibuster
 - h. gerrymandering
 - i. House Rules Committee
 - j. malapportionment
 - k. marginal districts
 - l. markup
 - m. multiple referral
 - n. parliament
 - o. party caucus
 - p. party vote
 - q. party whip
 - r. restrictive rule
 - s. riders
 - t. safe districts
 - u. seniority
 - v. sequential referral
 - w. sophomore surge
- ___1. The system under which committee chairs are awarded to members who have the longest continuous service on the committee
- ___2. Drawing a district boundary in an unusual shape to make it easier for a particular party's candidate to win election
- ___3. An assembly of party representatives that chooses a government and discusses major national issues
- ___4. A Senate rule offering a means for stopping a filibuster
- ___5. A rule issued by the Rules Committee that does not allow a bill to be amended on the House floor
- ___6. A means by which senators can extend debate on a bill in order to prevent or delay its consideration
- ___7. An alliance of conservative Democrats with Republicans for voting purposes
- ___8. A rule issued by the Rules Committee that permits some amendments to a bill but not to others
- ___9. Committee revisions of a bill
- ___10. An association of members of Congress created to advocate a political ideology or a regional or economic interest
- ___11. Congressional districts having unequal populations
- ___12. The difference between the number of votes candidates get when they are first elected and the number of votes they get when they run for reelection
- ___13. An individual who assists the party leader in staying abreast of the concerns and voting intentions of the party members
- ___14. The group that decides what business comes up for a vote and what the limitations on debate should be
- ___15. A means by which the House can remove a bill stalled in committee
- ___16. The process through which a bill is referred to several committees that simultaneously consider it in whole or in part
- ___17. A meeting of the members of a political party to decide questions of policy
- ___18. The extent to which members of a party vote together in the House or the Senate
- ___19. A lawmaking body composed of two chambers or parts
- ___20. Districts in which the winner got less than 55 percent of the vote
- ___21. Unrelated amendments added to a bill
- ___22. Districts in which the winner got more than 55 percent of the vote
- ___23. The process through which a bill is referred to second committee after the first is finished acting

- a. congressional caucus
- b. Christmas tree bill
- c. concurrent resolution
- d. conference committees
- e. descriptive representation
- f. division vote
- g. double tracking
- h. franking privilege
- i. joint committee
- j. joint resolution
- k. majority leader
- l. majority-minority districts
- m. minority leader
- n. open rule
- o. pork barrel legislation
- p. private bill
- q. public bill
- r. quorum call
- s. roll call vote
- t. select committees
- u. simple resolution
- v. standing committees
- w. substantive representation
- x. teller vote
- y. voice vote

This vocabulary exercise is taken from the *Student Handbook to American Government*.

- ___1. The correspondence between the demographic characteristics of representatives and those of their constituents
- ___2. The legislative leader elected by party members holding the majority of seats in the House or Senate
- ___3. The correspondence between legislators' opinions and those of their constituents
- ___4. Congressional committees appointed for a limited time period and purpose
- ___5. The ability of members of Congress to mail letters to their constituents free of charge
- ___6. An association of members of Congress created to advocate a political ideology or a regional, ethnic, or economic interest
- ___7. A congressional voting procedure that consists of members answering yea or nay to their names
- ___8. The legislative leader elected by party members holding a minority of seats in the House or Senate
- ___9. A committee on which both representatives and senators serve
- ___10. A resolution used to settle housekeeping and procedural matters in either house but not having the force of law
- ___11. A resolution used to settle housekeeping and procedural matters that affect both houses but not having the force of law
- ___12. Legislation that deals with matters of general concern
- ___13. An order from the Rules Committee in the House that permits a bill to be amended on the legislative floor
- ___14. A method of voting used in both houses in which members vote by shouting yea or nay
- ___15. A congressional voting procedure in which members pass between two tellers, first the yeas and then the nays
- ___16. A procedure to keep the Senate going during a filibuster; the disputed bill is shelved temporarily
- ___17. A special type of joint committee appointed to resolve differences in the House and Senate versions of a piece of legislation
- ___18. A bill that has many riders
- ___19. A congressional voting procedure in which members stand and are counted
- ___20. The permanent committees of each house with the power to report bills
- ___21. Legislation that deals only with specific matters rather than with general legislative affairs
- ___22. A resolution requiring approval of both houses and the signature of the president and having the same legal status as a law
- ___23. Legislation that gives tangible benefits to constituents in the hope of winning their votes
- ___24. Congressional districts designed to make it easier for minority citizens to elect minority representatives
- ___25. A calling of the role in either house of Congress to determine whether the number of members in attendance meets the minimum number required to conduct official business