**AP US Government--Unit 4A--AP Exam Study Guide**

The Legislative and Executive Branches—Chapters 7 and 8

Directions: Answer the following questions in preparation for your diagnostic quiz on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Any answer that does not immediately come to mind should be researched, and written in your journal or notebook.

1. Identify these majority versus supermajority fractions. Cover the right column and test yourself.

To pass a bill/legislation/resolution Majority of both Houses

To confirm Supreme Court Justices, ambassadors, cabinet members Majority of Senate

To propose/pass articles of impeachment Majority of the House

To convict and remove from office (impeachment trial) 2/3 vote of the Senate

To override a presidential veto 2/3 vote of both Houses

To ratify a treaty 2/3 of Senate

To propose an Amendment (most used method) 2/3 of both Houses

To ratify an amendment (most used method) 3/4 of the state legislatures

To bring cloture to a filibuster 3/5 of the Senate

To confirm a Vice Presidential replacement (25th Amendment) Majority of both Houses

1. Identify the enumerated powers of the legislative and executive branches (“separation of powers”). Identify the branch of government that the founders intended to have the most power, and explain why they wanted this.
2. Describe how each branch controls/limits the power of the other branches (“checks and balances”). Include the three branches of government and the bureaucracy, sometimes called the fourth branch. Review this answer in Unit 4B, also.
3. Explain the difference between federalism and separation of powers.

Identifications

Identify and explain the importance (related to US Government) of each of the following:

***Legislative Branch*:**

17th Amendment

*Baker v. Carr* (1962)

bicameral

cloture

concurrent resolution

conference committee

discharge petition

filibuster

franking privilege

gerrymandering

joint committees

joint resolution

legislative veto\*

logrolling

majority and minority leaders

majority-minority districts

malapportionment

marginal districts

“one man, one vote”

party whip

pork-barrel legislation (“pork”)

President Pro Tempore

quorum call

reapportionment

redistricting

rider

Rule 22

rules committee

safe districts

select committees

*Shaw v. Reno* (1993)

(simple) resolution

Speaker of the House

standing committees

unicameral

*Wesberry v. Sanders* (1964)

***Executive Branch*:**

12th Amendment

22nd Amendment

25th Amendment

“Bully Pulpit”

cabinet

Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act (1974)

Council of Economic Advisers (CEA)

direct democracy

divided government

electoral college

executive agencies

executive agreements vs. treaties

Executive Office of the President

executive orders

executive privilege

faithless electors

impeachment

“imperial presidency”

independent agencies

“lame duck” period

line-item veto\*

National Security Council (NSC)

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

pocket veto

presidential honeymoon

pyramid structure

representative democracy

unified government

*United States v. Nixon* (1973)

Veto

War Powers Act (1973)

\*starred items were declared unconstitutional at the federal level