

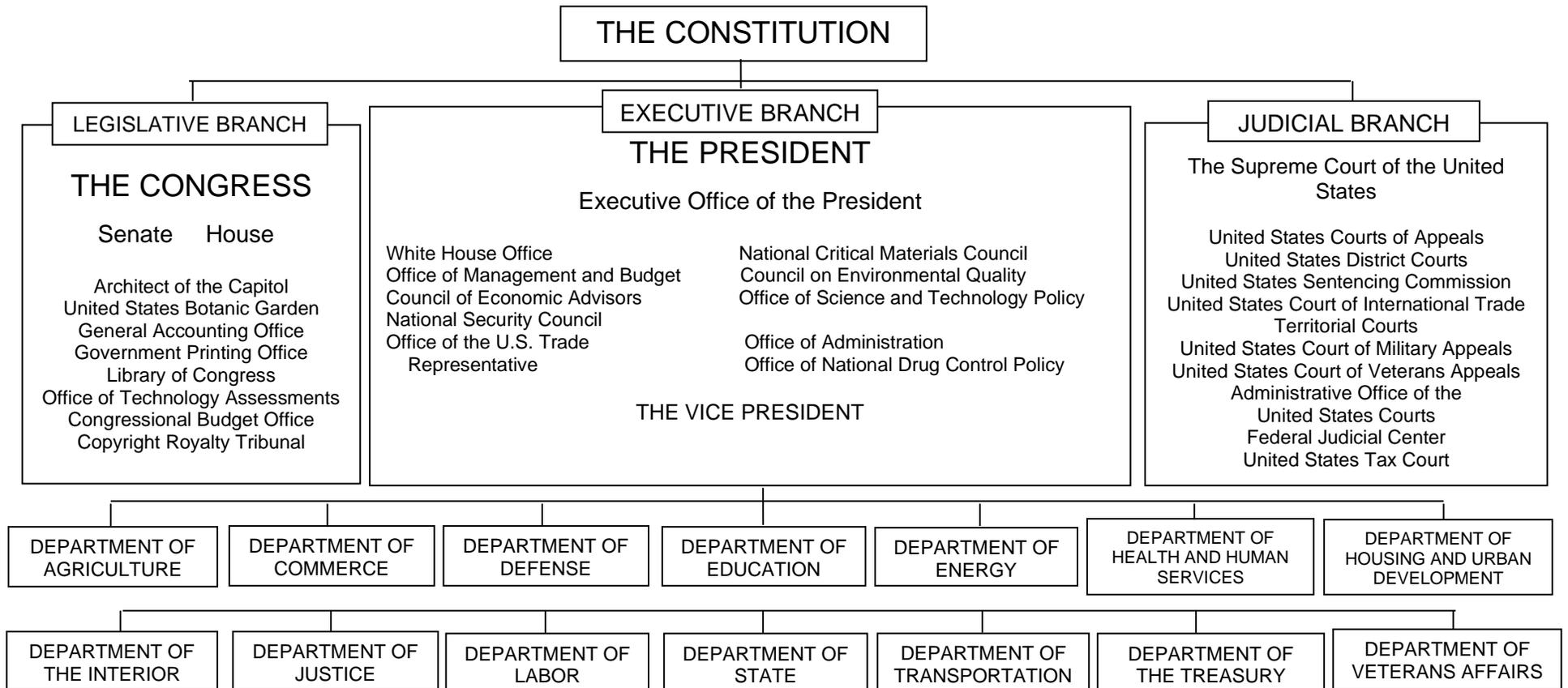
Chapter 4

Federal Government

At the conclusion of this chapter, students will be able to:

1. Recognize the qualifications of the United States Congress members, the President and the Vice President, and the Supreme Court Justices;
2. Identify powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the federal government;
3. Comprehend the complexity of how a bill becomes a law; and
4. Describe the roles of the federal courts.

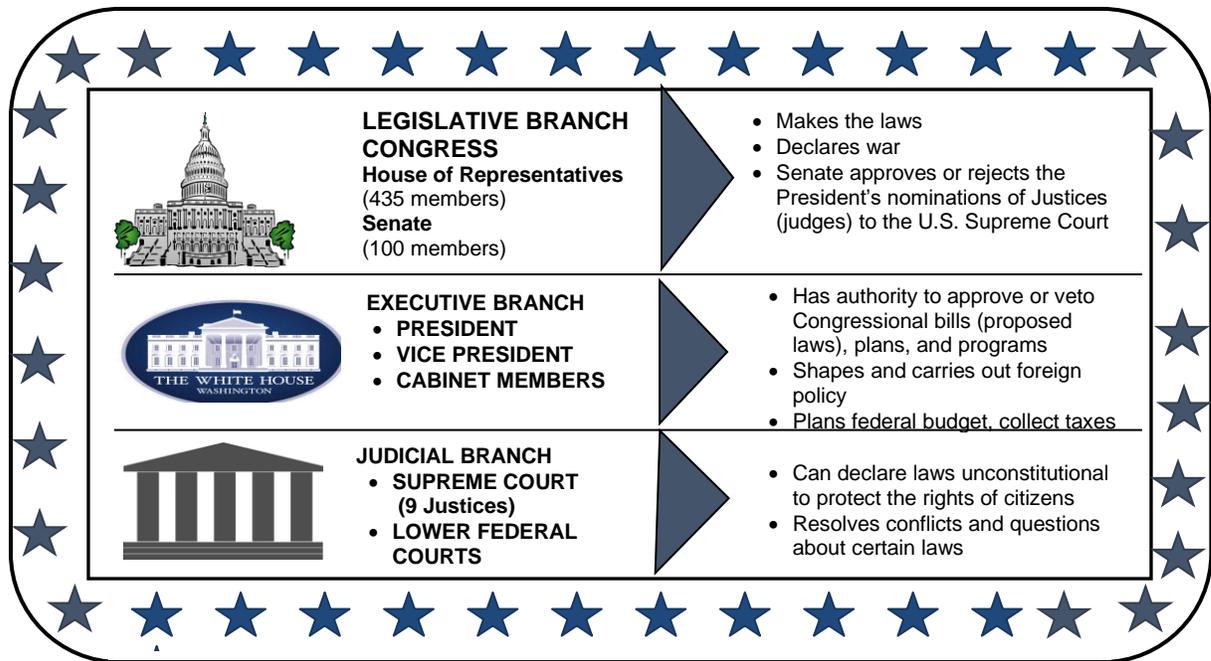
Three Branches of the Federal Government



THREE BRANCHES

Separate but Equal

The nation's Founders wanted to ensure that no one government official or group had too much power. They created three branches of federal government that share power equally. Read the chart, and then answer the questions below.



1. How many branches of government get involved with laws? _____

2. Which branch declares war? Why do you think that branch holds that power?

3. Who nominates Supreme Court Justices? Who approves the nominations?

Qualifications for Federal Office

President

Age: 35+
Citizen: Born in United States Residence: 14+ years
Term: 4 years
Limit: 2 terms

Vice President

Age: 35+
Citizen: Born in United States
Residence: 14+ years
Term: 4 years
Limit: none

Senator

Age: 30+
Citizen: 9+ years
Residence: In state
Term: 6years
Limit: none
Number of senators: 100

Representative

Age: 25+
Citizen: 7+ years
Residence: In state
Term: 2 years
Limit: none
Number of representatives: 435

Your name: _____

Who Can Be President?

A person can be President if he or she
can check all three boxes below.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	
1. A person must be 35 years old or older.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. A person must be born in the U.S.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. A person must have lived in the U.S. for 14 years or more.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Circle true or false for each statement below.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. A President can be 65 years old. | true | false |
| 2. A President can be 21 years old | true | false |
| 3. A President can be born in Iowa. | true | false |
| 4. A President must have lived in the U.S. for 35 years or more. | true | false |

Ann Sky is 40 years old. She was born in Michigan. She has always lived in the United States. Can she be President?

The Legislative Branch

The Organization of Congress

The House of Representatives

Members of the House of Representatives must meet only three qualifications: they must be at least 25 years old; they must have been United States citizens for at least seven years; and they must live in the states they represent.

Representatives are elected for two-year terms. The Constitution does not limit the number of terms a representative may serve. A number of states have already passed laws limiting the terms of representatives.

The number of representatives is fixed at 435. The Constitution guarantees each state at least one representative, but the number of additional representatives depends on the state's population. Some small states, such as Wyoming and Vermont, have only one representative. California the state with the largest population, has 52.

When the Constitution was first written, each state was given one representative in the House for every 30,000 people in the state. To determine the population size of each state, the Constitution called for a national census to be taken every ten years. The United States grew more rapidly than the delegates to the Constitutional Convention ever imagined. Thus, the number of members of the House grew. In the first Congress in 1789, the House had only 65 members. Following the census of 1910, the House had 435 members. To prevent the House from becoming too large, Congress passed a law in 1929 that set 435 as the permanent size of the House of Representatives.

The Senate

The Senate is the smaller of the two houses of Congress. It is made up of 100 members, 2 members from each of the 50 states, regardless of the state's size or population.

The Constitution lists three qualifications for membership in the Senate: a Senator must be at least 30 years old; he or she must have been a citizen of the United States for at least nine years; and a Senator must live or have residence in the state from which he or she is elected. A state's Senators represent the people of the entire state.

The fact that each state has the same number of Senators was part of the Great Compromise made at the Constitution Compromise. The Compromise called for a bicameral legislature.

Originally, the Constitution provided that Senators would be chosen by each state's legislature; however, the Seventeenth Amendment changed this. It requires that Senators be elected directly by the people in each state. Senators are chosen by voters in general elections. These elections are held in November of even-numbered years.

Not every Senate seat is voted on every two years. Each member of the Senate serves a six-year term. The terms are set up that only one-third of the Senate membership comes up for election every two years.

Once a Senator completes one term in office, he or she can be reelected. There is no limit to the number of terms Senators may serve.

Congress

Congress is organized to meet for a period of time known as a **term**. Each term of Congress lasts two years. According to the Twentieth Amendment, new terms begin on January 3 of every odd-numbered year.

Congress elections are held in November of even-numbered years. The Constitution originally stated that new terms would begin on March 4 of the following year.

The terms of Congress have been numbered consecutively since the first Congress met in 1789. The Congress that began its term in 1999 was the 107th Congress. The Congress that began its term on January 3, 2001 was the 107th Congress.

Each term of Congress is divided into two regular sessions. These are the periods of time during which Congress carries out its business. One session, which begins on January 3, is held each year of the term.

A regular session may last as long as Congress wishes. In recent years, Congress has had to meet throughout the year in order to handle its heavy workload. There usually are several **recesses**, or brief periods during the year, when Congress is not in session.

Besides regular sessions, Congress may meet at other times. The President may decide to call a special session of Congress to deal with special problems or emergencies. Occasionally, the House and the Senate meet together in what is

called a **joint session**. An example of a joint session occurs when the President gives a State of the Union Address.

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Leadership of Congress

President of the Senate

The official leader of the Senate is the President of the Senate. The Vice President of the United States serves in this position. The Vice President has no real role in the legislative process. He or she cannot show preference for any position or debate any issue. Additionally, the Vice President may vote only in the case of a tie.

The Vice President is often away from the Senate because of other responsibilities. Therefore, Senators choose another leader known as the **President pro tempore**. The words *pro tempore* mean "for the time being." Unlike the Vice President, the *President pro tempore* is a member of the Senate. as such, he or she can debate and vote on any issue. Usually, the longest serving member of the majority party is named to this position.

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Speaker of the House

) The leader of the House of Representatives, and one of the most powerful member of Congress, is the Speaker of the House. A member of the majority party, the Speaker is chosen by party members for his or her leadership qualities and legislative experience.

The main job of the Speaker is to lead sessions of the House of Representative. The Speaker decides who may speak from the floor, puts questions to a vote, and interprets rules. The Speaker also plays an important part in sending bills to committee and in choosing members to serve on certain committees. As a Representative, the Speaker may debate and vote on any matter before the House.

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How a Bill Becomes a Law

The chief function of Congress is the making of laws. Each Congress is elected for a two-year term and holds two annual sessions. During that time, as many as twenty thousand bills might be introduced, but only five to ten percent of them are actually signed into law. Some may pass through Congress quickly, while others lead to lengthy hearings in the subcommittees or committees and debates on the floors of the House and the Senate.

With the exception of revenue or tax bills, which must originate in the House, legislation can be introduced in either the House or the Senate; sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. The majority of bills are written by the executive branch.

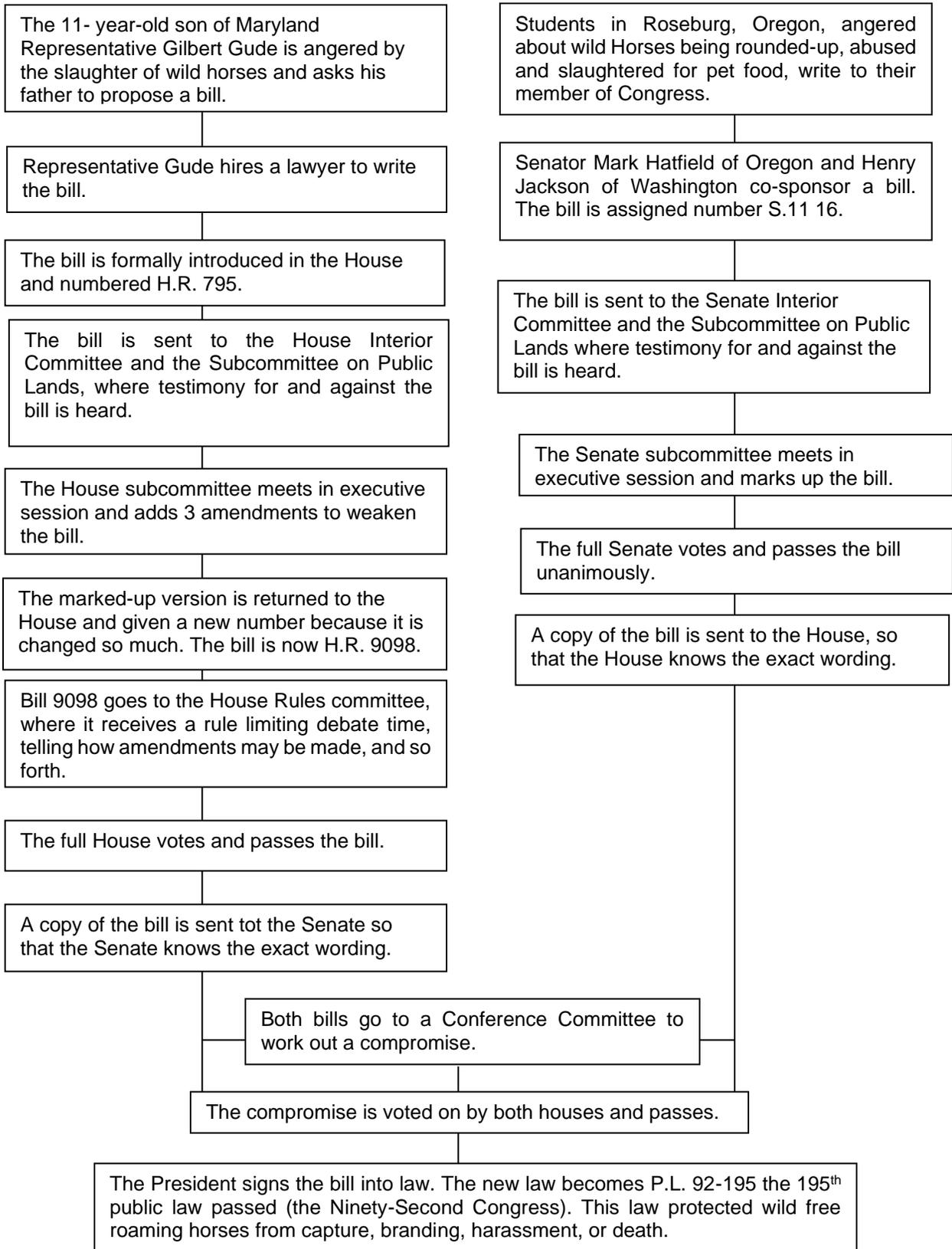
There are three ways to pass a bill:

First way: A bill must pass both houses of Congress by a majority vote. It must then be sent to the President. If the President signs the bill, it becomes law.

Second way: A bill must pass both houses by a majority vote and be sent to the President. If the President vetoes the bill, he sends it back to the house in which it started. If both houses pass it again by a two-thirds majority vote, it becomes a law without the President's signature.

Third way: A bill must pass both houses by a majority vote and be sent to the President. If the President keeps it ten days (Sundays excepted), it becomes a law without his signature, unless Congress adjourns the ten days are up.

How a Bill Became a Law



The Executive Branch

Hail to the Chief



Powers of the Presidency

Article II of the United States Constitution sets out the powers of the Presidency.

Article II

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the Several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointment are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

The President and the Vice President

The President

The President of the United States holds one of the most important offices in the world. The Constitution lists only three requirements to become President of the United States: 1) the President must be a native-born (not naturalized) citizen of this country; 2) he or she must be at least 35 years old; and 3) he or she must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years.

Almost all our Presidents have shared similar characteristics. Every President in American History has been a white male. All but one have been Protestant, and many have been of British ancestry. Most, but not all, attended college, and many began their career as lawyers.

Only in the past few decades has the presidency become a possibility for a wider range of Americans. John F. Kennedy, a Catholic, was elected President in 1960. In 1984, the Democratic Party nominated Geraldine Ferraro as its first female vice-presidential candidate. In that same year, and four years later, Jesse Jackson, an African American male, ran second in the race to become the Democratic candidate for President.

Election and Terms of Office

Presidents are chosen every four years in general elections. These elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The candidates first run for their party's nomination in state primaries and caucuses. The nomination is made at each party's national convention. Then, the parties' candidates run against each other in the general election.

When Election Day comes, the voters are not actually voting for President. Instead, they are choosing electors who will vote for President for them.

The Constitution originally placed no limit on the number of terms a President could serve. George Washington, who felt that eight years was enough for any President, stepped down after two four-year terms. Following his example, no President served more than two terms until 1940, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected to a third term. In 1944, he was elected to a fourth term.

After Roosevelt's death, Congress proposed a constitutional amendment that would prevent any President from breaking the two-term tradition again. The

Twenty-second Amendment, ratified in 1951, limits each President to two terms in office.

Salary and Benefits

The President's salary is determined by Congress and cannot change during the President's term. The President receives a salary of \$400,000 per year, plus another \$50,000.00 per year for expenses.

The President and his or her family enjoy free lodging in the White House and the use of Camp David, a mountain estate in Maryland. The President is given office space and a large staff. He or she has the use of several automobiles, a yacht, and specially equipped airplanes and helicopters. The President and his or her family also receive round-the-clock protection by the Secret Service.

First Spouse

The role of "First Spouse" or spouse of the President, is full time and unpaid, although he or she is entitled to an annual pension of \$20,000.

The First Spouse can help to reach more voters and raise campaign dollars. The Spouse becomes a surrogate when the President cannot be in two places at the same time.

The Vice President

The Vice President is the only other member of the executive branch mentioned in the Constitution. Article II says that if the President dies, becomes disabled, or leaves office, the Vice President automatically takes on all the powers of the President. This is the most important duty of the Vice President. For this reason, the qualifications for the vice presidency are the same as those for the presidency. The Vice President must be:

- 1) a natural-born citizen of the United States
- 2) a resident of the United States for at least 14 years, and
- 3) at least 35 years old.

The Vice President serves as President of the Senate. The position of Vice President has few real powers; however, many Presidents have given their Vice Presidents major responsibilities. Most recent Vice Presidents have taken part in cabinet meetings and have helped make important government decisions.

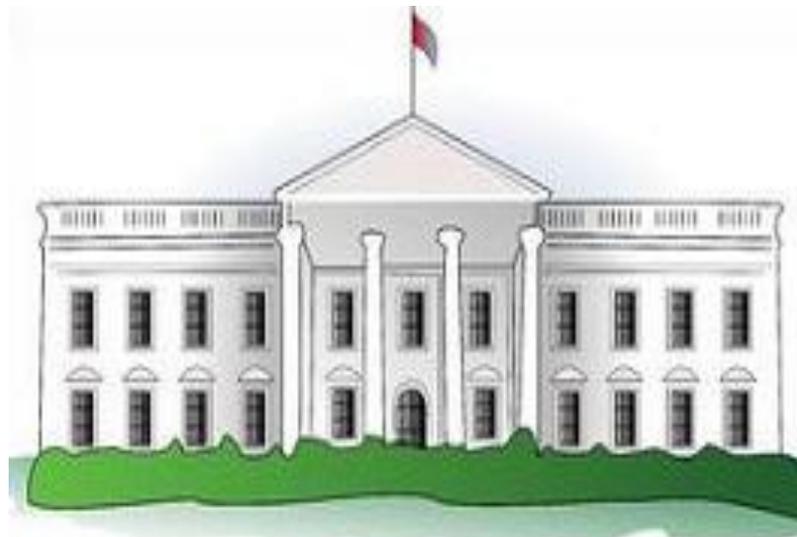
Election and Terms of Office

The procedure for electing the Vice President has changed since the Constitution was written. Originally, members of the Electoral College voted for two candidates for President. The candidate who received a majority of electoral votes became President, and the candidate who came in second became Vice President. The method caused problems with more than one person from each political party competing for the presidency, it was difficult for any candidate to win a majority of the electors' votes. To help solve these problems, the Twelfth Amendment was passed in 1804. It calls for the President and Vice President to be elected on separate ballots.

The number of four-year terms a Vice President can serve is not limited; however, no Vice President has ever served more than two terms.

Salary and Benefits

The Vice President earns a salary of \$202,900 per year, plus \$10,000 per year for expenses. The Vice President receives many of the same benefits as the President, including an office in the White House, a large staff, a free official residence, special government transportation, and protection by the Secret Service.

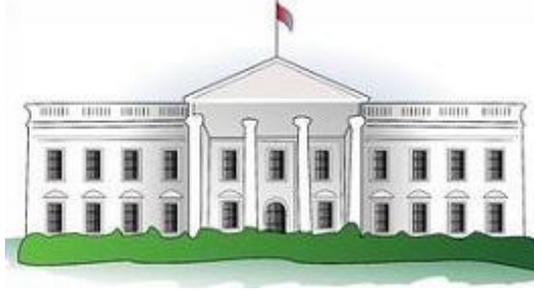


Presidential Succession

In 1947, Congress passed a law on the order of succession to the presidency. In 1967, a few years after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Twenty-fifth Amendment officially settled the question of succession.

1. Vice President
2. Speaker of the House
3. President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate
4. Secretary of State
5. Secretary of the Treasury
6. Secretary of Defense
7. Attorney General
8. Secretary of the Interior
9. Secretary of Agriculture
10. Secretary of Commerce
11. Secretary of Labor
12. Secretary of Health and Human Services
13. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
14. Secretary of Transportation
15. Secretary of Energy
16. Secretary of Education
17. Secretary of Veterans Affairs
18. Secretary of Homeland Security

Powers and Duties of the President



Powers

Power to appoint and remove certain government leaders

Power to issue executive orders

Power to enforce the law

Power to make budgets

Power to recognize a country

Power to make treaties and executive agreements

Power to suggest laws and to direct the course of legislation through Congress

Power to call special sessions of Congress

Power to veto bills

Power to appoint judges to federal courts

Power to grant pardons and reprieves

Duties

Serves as chief of state

Serves as chief executive

Heads the federal bureaucracy

Serves as Commander in Chief

Serves as chief diplomat

Serves as national party leader

SCHOLASTIC
DEMOCRACY

•For Kids•

The President Wears Seven Hats

The U.S. President has the most powerful job in the world. It is like working seven jobs at once—some people say he wears seven hats. Some of the President's powers, or jobs, are listed in the U.S. Constitution. Other powers are implied (suggested as necessary) by U.S. laws, court decisions, or action of earlier Presidents.

See if you can match each of the President's jobs, described below at left, with a real President's action, listed below in the column at right.

Jobs of the President

- ___ 1. **Chief Executive.** The President enforces U.S. laws, creates policies, hires and fires officials within the executive branch, and appoints federal (national) judges. Congress must approve many appointments, including Cabinet Secretaries and Supreme Court Justices.
- ___ 2. **Commander in Chief.** The Constitution makes the President head of the nation's military forces. Only Congress can declare war, but recent Presidents have sent troops into troops into combat without a formal declaration.
- ___ 3. **Head of state.** The President is a living symbol of the U.S. This job includes mostly ceremonial duties, such as welcoming foreign leaders, congratulating famous Americans, and promoting U.S. traditions.
- ___ 4. **Director of foreign policy.** The Constitution says that only the President can make treaties with other countries (although the Senate must approve them). The President, working with the Secretary of State, shapes policies for dealing with other countries.
- ___ 5. **Head of political party.** The President is head of his political party. He uses his influence to back party candidates, raise money for campaigns, and appoint party officials.
- ___ 6. **Economic guardian.** The President is expected to keep the U.S. economy running smoothly. He plans the federal government's budget, which Congress modifies and sends to the President for approval. The President also appoints the head of the Federal Reserve, which controls the amount of money circulating in the U.S. economy.
- ___ 7. **Legislative leader.** Only Congress can pass legislation. But the Constitution gives the President the power to sign acts of Congress into law or to veto (reject) any law. Congress can override the veto by a two-thirds majority vote of the House and Senate.



Presidential Actions

- A. President Richard M. Nixon visits China to improve relations with that country.
- B. President Bill Clinton balances the federal budget.
- C. President Ronald Reagan campaigns for fellow Republicans running for Congress.
- D. President George H.W. Bush entertains the Queen of England at the White House.
- E. President John F. Kennedy issues an Executive Order to launch the Peace Corps.
- F. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- G. President George W. Bush sends U.S. combat troops to Iraq.

United States Presidents and Vice Presidents

Year	President/VP	Party
1789	George Washington (VA) John Adams (MA)	No party designations
1792	George Washington (VA) John Adams (MA)	No party designations
1796	John Adams (MA) Thomas Jefferson (VA)	Federalist Democratic-Republican
1800	Thomas Jefferson (VA) Aaron Burr (NY)	Democratic-Republican
1804	Thomas Jefferson (VA) George Clinton (NY)	Democratic-Republican
1808	James Madison (VA) George Clinton (NY)	Democratic-Republican
1812	James Madison (VA) Elbridge Gerry (MA)	Democratic-Republican
1816	James Monroe (VA) Daniel Tompkins (NY)	Democratic-Republican
1820	James Monroe (VA) Daniel Tompkins (NY)	Democratic-Republican
1824	John Quincy Adams (MA) John C. Calhoun (SC)	Democratic-Republican Democratic-Republican
1828	Andrew Jackson (TN) John C. Calhoun (SC)	Democratic
1832	Andrew Jackson (TN) Martin Van Buren (NY)	Democratic
1836	Martin Van Buren (NY) Richard M. Johnson (KY)	Democratic
1840	William H. Harrison (OH) John Tyler (VA)	Whig
1841	John Tyler (VA) (no Vice President)	Whig
1844	James K. Polk (TN) George M. Dallas (PA)	Democratic

Year	President/VP	Party
1848	Zachary Taylor (LA) Millard Fillmore (NY)	Whig
1850	Millard Fillmore (NY) (no Vice President)	Whig
1852	Franklin Pierce (N.H.) William King (AL)	Democratic
1856	James Buchanan (PA) John C. Breckinridge (KY)	Democratic
1860	Abraham Lincoln (IL) Hannibal Hamlin (ME)	Republican
1864	Abraham Lincoln (IL) Andrew Johnson (TN)	Republican
1864	Andrew Johnson (TN) (no Vice President)	Republican
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (OH) Schuyler Colfax (IN)	Republican
1872	Ulysses S. Grant (OH) Henry Wilson (MA)	Republican
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes (OH) William A. Wheeler (NY)	Republican
1880	James A. Garfield (OH) Chester A. Arthur (NY)	Republican
1881	Chester A Arthur (NY) (no Vice President)	Republican
1884	Grover Cleveland (NY) Thomas A Hendricks (IN)	Democratic
1888	Benjamin Harrison (IN) Levi. P. Morton (NY)	Republican
1892	Grover Cleveland (NY) Adlai E. Stevenson (IL).	Democratic
1896	William McKinley (OH) Garret Hobart (VA)	Republican
1900	William McKinley (OH) Theodore Roosevelt (NY)	Republican
1901	Theodore Roosevelt (NY) (no Vice President)	Republican
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (NY) Charles Fairbanks (IN)	Republican

Year	President/VP	Party
1908	William H. Taft (OH) James Sherman (NY)	Republican
1912	Woodrow Wilson (NJ) Thomas Marshall (IN)	Democratic
1916	Woodrow Wilson (NJ) Thomas Marshall (IN)	Democratic
1920	Warren G. Harding (OH) Calvin Coolidge (MA)	Republican
1923	Calvin Coolidge (MA) (no Vice President)	Republican
1924	Calvin Coolidge (MA) Charles Dawes (OH)	Republican
1928	Herbert C. Hoover (IA) Charles Curtis (KS)	Republican
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) John Nance Gamer (TX)	Democratic
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) John Nance Gamer (TX)	Democratic
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) Henry A. Wallace (IA)	Democratic
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) Harry S. Truman (MO)	Democratic
1945	Harry S. Truman (MO) (no Vice President)	Democratic
1948	Harry S. Truman (MO) Alben W. Barkley (KY)	Democratic
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (KS) Richard M. Nixon (CA)	Republican
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower (KS) Richard M. Nixon (CA)	Republican
1960	John F. Kennedy (MA) Lyndon B. Johnson (TX)	Democratic
1963	Lyndon Johnson (TX) (no Vice President)	Democratic
1964	Lyndon Johnson (TX) Hubert H. Humphrey (MN)	Democratic
1968	Richard M. Nixon (CA) Spiro T. Agnew (MD)	Republican

Year	President/VP	Party
1972	Richard M. Nixon (CA) Spiro T. Agnew (MD)	Republican
1974	Gerald Ford (NE) Nelson Rockefeller (ME)	Republican
1976	Jimmy Carter (GA) Walter Mondale (MN)	Democratic
1980	Ronald Reagan (CA) George Bush (TX)	Republican
1984	Ronald Reagan (CA) George Bush (TX)	Republican
1988	George Bush (TX) Dan Quayle (IN)	Republican
1992	Bill Clinton (AR) Al Gore, Jr. (TN)	Democratic
1996	Bill Clinton (AR) Al Gore, Jr. (TN)	Democratic
2000	George W. Bush (TX) Richard "Dick" Cheney (WY)	Republican
2004	George W. Bush (TX) Richard "Dick" Cheney (WY)	Republican
2008	Barack Obama (HI) Joe Biden (DE)	Democrat
2012	Barack Obama (HI) Joe Biden (DE)	Democrat
2016	Donald Trump (NY) Mike Pence (IN)	Republican



Name _____

Presidents Since 1961

Which states have produced the most Presidents? What kind of political experience do most Presidents have?
The table below gives this information.

Name	Presidency	Born	Birthplace	Party	College/ Education	Prior Office	Died
John. F. Kennedy	1961-1963	1917	Brookline, Mass.	Dem.	Harvard University	U.S. Senator	1963
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969	1908	Stonewall, Tex.	Dem.	Southwest Texas State Teachers College	Vice President	1973
Richard M. Nixon	1969-1974	1913	Yorba Linda, Calif.	Rep.	Whittier College	Vice President	1994
Gerald R. Ford	1974-1977	1913	Omaha, Neb.	Rep.	University of Michigan	Vice President	2006
Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	1924	Plains, Ga.	Dem.	U.S. Naval Academy	Georgia Governor	
Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	1911	Tampico, Ill.	Rep.	Eureka College	California Governor	2004
George H. W. Bush	1989-1993	1924	Milton, Mass.	Rep.	Yale University	Vice President	2018
Bill Clinton	1993-2001	1946	Hope, Ark.	Dem.	Georgetown University	Arkansas Governor	
George W. Bush	2001-2009	1946	New Haven, CT	Rep.	Yale, Harvard	U.S. Senator	
Barak Obama	2009-2017	1961	Honolulu, HI	Dem.	Columbia, Harvard Law	U. S. Senator	
Donald Trump	2017 -	1946	New York, NY	Rep.	Wharton School	Businessman	

Questions*****

- Which two Presidents listed above attended military academies?
- Who was the youngest person to be elected President?
- Who was the oldest person to be elected President?
- Since 1981, most Presidents have been from which political party?
- Which political office has been the most common previous job among the Presidents since 1961?
- How many former Governors became U.S. President?
- Since 1961, two states have each been the birthplace of two Presidents. What are those states?
- Since 1961, which father and son were both elected President?
- Why do you think former Vice Presidents or Governors are more likely to become President?
- What personal and professional qualification should a presidential candidate have? Why?

Name: _____

Past Presidents

This list shows information about our nation's past eight Presidents.
Use the list to answer the questions that follow.

<u>President</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Political Party</u>
Gerald R. Ford	1974 -1977	Republican
Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	Democrat
Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	Republican
George H. W. Bush	1989 -1993	Republican
Bill Clinton	1993 - 2001	Democrat
George W. Bush	2001 - 2009	Republican
Barack Obama	2009 – 2017	Democrat
Donald Trump	2017 -	Republican

***NOTE:** Donald Trump's current term as President will end on January 20, 2021. If he is elected again, he will serve as President until 2025.

1. What political party does our current President belong to? _____

How many other Presidents have belonged to that party since 1974?

2. Who was President in 1985? _____

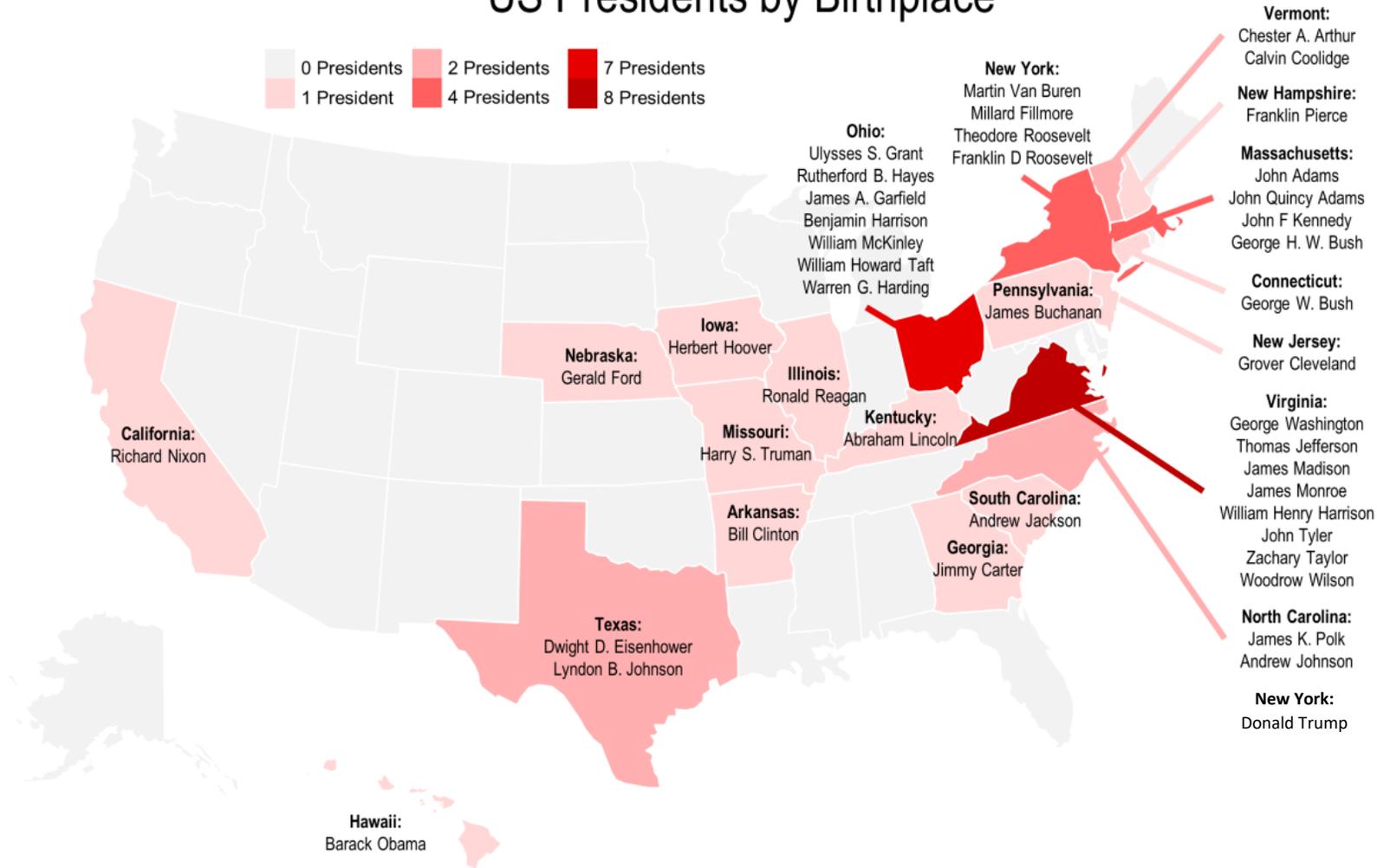
3. In what year did Jimmy Carter become President? _____

4. Who was the President right before the one we have today? _____

5. How many Presidents served more than four years? _____

Who were they? _____

US Presidents by Birthplace



1. Which state has the birthplace of most U.S. Presidents? _____
2. Which state is the birthplace of President George W. Bush? _____
3. President Bush's father was also a U.S. President. Where was he born? _____
4. How many Presidents were born in your home state? _____



How Much Do You Know About Washington, D.C.?

Test your knowledge about the nation's capital with this quiz. Cover the answers on the right with a sheet of paper, then try to answer the questions without peeking. How many did you answer correctly?

- 1. What does the "D.C." in Washington, D.C., stand for?

- 2. For whom is Washington, D.C. named? _____
- 3. In what year did work begin on the design of Washington, D.C.?

- 4. Who designed Washington, D.C.?.? _____
- 5. How large a city is Washington, D.C.? _____
- 6. True or false: Washington, D.C. is the only U.S. city that is not part of a state. _____
- 7. To what government body does the U.S. Constitution give the power to run Washington, D.C.?

- 8. Does Washington, D.C., have a mayor or City Council?

- 9. In what presidential election year were residents of Washington, D.C., allowed to vote for President for the first time?

- 10. In what year did Congress grant residents of Washington, D.C., the right to vote for their local government?

- 1. District of Columbia
- 2. The nation's first president, George Washington, and explorer Christopher Columbus.
- 3. 1791
- 4. The work was begun by Pierre Charles L'Enfant. After L'Enfant was fired, Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker completed the job.
- 5. About 68 square miles
- 6. True
- 7. U.S. Congress
- 8. Yes. The Mayor and members of the City Council are all elected to four-year terms. However, Congress has the right to veto city laws and must approve the city's budget.
- 9. 1964
- 10. 1973. Before 1973, D.C residents had not had that right in almost 100 years. In 1974, city voters elected Walter E. Washington as Mayor.

DEMOCRACY

•For Kids•



What's Inside the White House?

The White House has 132 rooms on its four main floors. You can learn about some of them in the pictograph below. The pictograph shows the number of certain types of rooms in the White House. Each symbol stands for one room. Read the graph, then answer the questions.

	NUMBER OF ROOMS*
bedrooms	
kitchens	
dining rooms	
bathrooms	
private sitting rooms	
formal sitting rooms	
bowling alley	
movie theater	

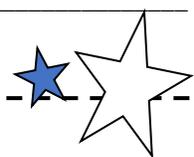
*approximate number of rooms

1. How many bedrooms are in the White House? _____
2. How many bathrooms are in the White House? _____
3. What are there more of in the White House: kitchens or dining rooms? _____
4. How is the White House different from other homes you know? _____

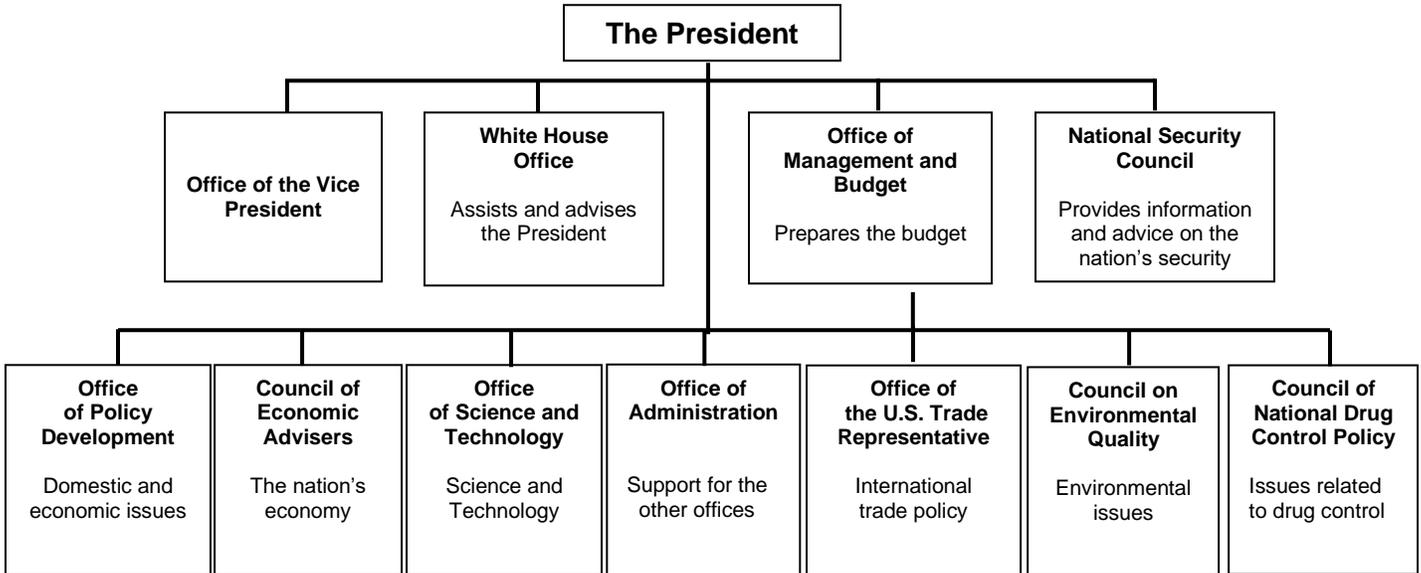
5. How is the White House the same as other homes you know? _____

You Do It!

Create a pictograph of the rooms in your home or school.



Executive Office of the President



President's Cabinet

Executive Departments

The heads of the fifteen executive departments are members of the President's Cabinet.



Department of State (1789):

Handles foreign affairs and relationships with other nations. It makes recommendations on foreign policy, negotiates treaties, speaks for the United States in the United Nations, and represents the United States at international conferences.



Department of the Treasury (1789):

Formulates and recommends economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serves as financial agent for the US Government; enforces the law; and manufactures coins and currency.



Department of Defense (1947):

Provides the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserve Forces are part of this Department.



Department of Justice (1870):

Enforces and defends the Federal laws of the United States by preventing and controlling crime, seeking just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and enforcing the Nation's immigration laws.



Department of the Interior (1849):

Oversees national conservation efforts and is responsible for most of our nationally owned public lands, natural resources, and wildlife.



Department of Agriculture (1862):

Ensures a safe, affordable, nutritious, and accessible food supply; cares for agriculture, forest, and range lands; supports the development of rural communities; and provides economic development for farmers and rural residents.



Department of Commerce (1903):

Promotes economic, business, and job opportunities for all Americans. It is responsible for all copyrights, patents, and trademarks. It also plays a major role in Federal government matters related to oceans, weather, and technology.



Department of Labor (1913):

Oversees the interests of US workers by protecting workers' wages, health and safety employment and pension rights; promoting equal employment opportunity; and administering job training, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation programs.



Department of Health and Human Services (1953):

Protects the health of all Americans and provides essential human services. The duties of the Department include conducting medical research, preventing the outbreak of diseases, assuring the safety of food and drugs; administering financial assistance for low income families; protecting against child and domestic abuse; and protecting against drug abuse.



Department of Housing and Urban Development (1965):

Aims to create a decent, safe, and sanitary home and living environment for every American. It is responsible for home ownership programs, providing housing assistance for low income persons, helping the homeless, and promoting growth and development in distressed neighborhoods.



Department of Transportation (1966):

Ensures a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and convenient transportation system. This includes transportation of people and goods by car, plane, train, and ship. It is also responsible for maintaining the Federal highway system.



Department of Energy (1977):

Researches and develops reliable energy systems that are friendly to the environment but are not too expensive. It is also responsible for the Nation's nuclear energy and weapons technologies.



Department of Education (1979):

Establishes guidelines and provides leadership to address American education. It helps local communities meet the needs of their students. It also helps individuals pay for college and prepare for employment.



Department of Veterans Affairs (1988):

Acts as the principal advocate for veterans and their families ensuring that they receive medical care, benefits, social support, and lasting memorials recognizing their service.



Department of Homeland Security (2003):

Works to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters.

The Judicial Branch

Distinction of Federal and State Courts

Federal Courts

Federal courts have power to decide only those cases over which the Constitution gives them authority. These courts are located principally in the larger cities. Only carefully selected types of cases may be heard in the federal courts. The controversies that may be decided in the federal courts are identified in Article 111, Section 2 of the Constitution. They include cases in which the United States government or one of its officers is either suing someone or is being sued.

Federal courts may also decide cases for which state courts are inappropriate or might be suspected of partiality. Federal courts may decide, "...Controversies between - two or more states – between a State and Citizens of another State - between Citizens of different States - between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States..."

State Courts

State courts have general, unlimited power to decide nearly every type of case, subject only to the limitations of the United States Constitution, their own state constitutions, and state law. The state and local courts are in virtually every town and parish (county) and are the courts with which citizens most often have contact. These courts handle most criminal matters and the great bulk of legal business concerning probate of estates, marital disputes, dealings in land, commercial contracts, and other day-to-day matters.

State and Federal Courts - Questions

1. Describe the two judicial systems that exist in the United States.
2. What are the powers of the state courts?
3. What types of cases are tried in federal courts?

The Federal Judiciary



The Federal Judiciary

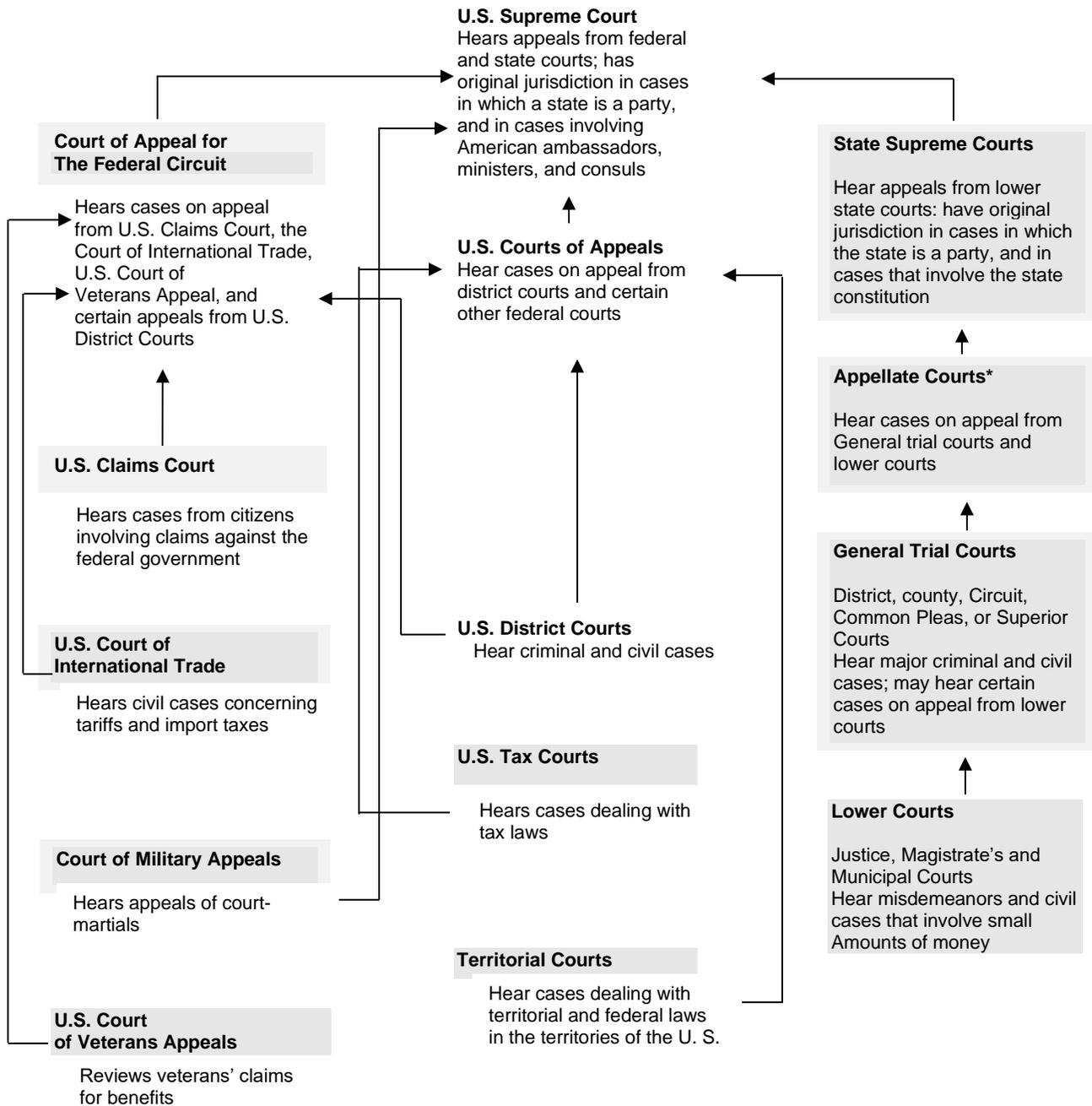
Federal judges are appointed for life by the president. Federal courts can exercise only judicial powers and shall perform only judicial work. Their judicial work includes interpreting laws, not making laws, which is the duty of the legislative branch, nor does their work include carrying out laws, which is the function of the executive branch. Federal judges, like other judges, are to be impartial and should render their decisions based on the law and the facts of cases.

The Judiciary Acts

The Constitution had not fully explained either the organization or the role of this branch of government. With the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress had filled in the missing details. The act created a national court system with three circuit courts and thirteen district courts, all headed by the Supreme Court. The act also stated that the Supreme Court would settle differences between state and federal laws.

Just before the end of its term, Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1801. This act decreased the number of Supreme Court justices and increased the number of federal judges. Outgoing members of Congress, in cooperation with President John Adams, were trying to limit newly elected President Thomas Jefferson's opportunity to appoint judges to the Supreme Court. They were also working to leave behind a powerful group of Federalist judges whose terms were made for life. Adams quickly filled the new judicial posts just before leaving office. These last-minute appointments, known as the **midnight judges**, angered Jefferson, who believed that he had the right to appoint judges from his own party.

The United States Court System



* Found in about two thirds of the states

← Indicates usual route of appeals

Federal Court System

- **Special Federal Courts**

- State Court System

Federal Court Jurisdiction

Article III of the Constitution gives the federal courts **jurisdiction**, the authority to hear and decide a case, only in cases involving one of the following:

1. The Constitution (arising under)
2. Federal laws
3. Admiralty and maritime laws
4. Disputes in which the United States government is involved
5. Controversies between states
6. Controversies between citizens of different states (Amount in controversy must exceed \$75,000.00)
7. Disputes involving foreign governments
8. United States ambassadors, ministers, and consuls serving in foreign countries

In most of these areas, the federal courts have **exclusive jurisdiction**, which means that only the federal courts may hear and decide cases. By giving the federal courts jurisdiction in these instances, the writers of the Constitution left all other matters to the state courts. In some instances, however, a case can be heard in either the state or federal courts. In these instances, the state and federal courts are said to share jurisdiction, or to have **concurrent jurisdiction**.

Courts of Appeals

The intermediate appellate courts in the federal judicial system are the courts of appeals. The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and the twelve regional courts of appeals are often referred to as circuit courts. The courts of appeals review matters from the district courts of their geographical regions, the United States Tax Court, and from certain federal administrative agencies.

The First through Eleventh Circuits each include three or more states. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia hears cases arising in the District of Columbia and has appellate jurisdiction assigned by Congress in legislation concerning many departments of the federal government.

The judges who sit on the courts of appeals are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each court of appeals consists of six or more judges, depending on the caseload of the courts. The judge who has served on the court the longest and who is under 65 years of age is designated as the chief judge and performs administrative duties in addition to hearing cases. The chief judge serves for a maximum term of seven years. There are 167 judges on the 12 regional courts of appeals.

District Courts

The United States district courts are federal courts of general trial jurisdiction. There are 94 district courts in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories of Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. A district may itself be divided into divisions and may have several places where the court hears cases. Each district court also has a bankruptcy unit.

With the exception of the three territorial courts, all district court judges are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Congress authorizes judgeships for each district based in large part on the caseload. In each district, the judge who has served on the court the longest and who is under 65 years of age is designated as the chief judge. The chief judge has administrative duties in addition to a caseload. There are 649 district court judges.

The President is free to choose anyone for appointment, but the selection must be approved by the Senate.



Directory of United States Courts of Appeals

Court of Appeals	Districts Included in Circuit	Number of Authorized Judgeships	Location and Postal Address
<i>Federal Circuit</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Washington, D.C. 20439</i>
<i>District of Columbia Circuit</i>	<i>District of Columbia</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Washington, D.C. 20001</i>
<i>First Circuit</i>	<i>Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Boston, MA 02109</i>
<i>Second Circuit</i>	<i>Connecticut, New York, and Vermont</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>New York, NY 10007</i>
<i>Third Circuit</i>	<i>Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Virgin Islands</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>Philadelphia, PA 19106</i>
<i>Fourth Circuit</i>	<i>Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Richmond, VA 23219</i>
<i>Fifth Circuit</i>	<i>Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>New Orleans, LA 70130</i>
<i>Sixth Circuit</i>	<i>Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Tennessee</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Cincinnati, OH 45202</i>
<i>Seventh Circuit</i>	<i>Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Chicago, IL 60604</i>
<i>Eighth Circuit</i>	<i>Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>St. Louis, MO 63101</i>
<i>Ninth Circuit</i>	<i>Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>San Francisco, CA 94101</i>
<i>Tenth Circuit</i>	<i>Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Denver, CO 80294</i>
<i>Eleventh Circuit</i>	<i>Alabama, Florida, and Georgia</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Atlanta, GA 30303</i>

The United States Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the only court established by the constitution. It is the highest court in the land.

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, however, applies only to a few cases. These are cases in which a state is a party, and cases that involve ambassadors, ministers, and consuls. Such cases are heard for the first time by the Supreme Court. All other cases heard by the Court fall under its appellate jurisdiction. That is, they are cases that have been decided by a state court or a lower federal court, but are being appealed the Supreme Court.

One of the most important powers of the Court in deciding cases is the power of judicial review. This is the power of the Supreme Court, as well as other courts, to decide whether or not the laws and actions of other branches or levels of government agree with the Constitution. If they do not, such laws and actions are found to be unconstitutional and are no longer in force.

Supreme Court Justices

The Supreme Court is made of eight associate justices and one chief justice. Until 1981, all the justices who had served on the Supreme Court were men. In 1981, President Ronald Reagan appointed Sandra Day O'Connor to the Court, and in 1993, President Bill Clinton appointed Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the Court. Thurgood Marshall, the first African American appointed to the Court, was appointed in 1967. After Justice Marshall retired in 1991, Clarence Thomas, an African American, was appointed to the Court.

Supreme Court justices serve for life.

The Constitution does not provide any qualifications for serving on the Supreme Court. However, all justices have been lawyers and most have been judges or law professors.

The Constitution gives the President the power to appoint Supreme Court Justices, with the consent of the Senate. Presidents usually try to appoint justices who share their political beliefs or view of the law. Once appointed to the Court, however, a justice is under no obligation to follow the President's line of thinking.

The justices of the Supreme Court decide to hear only certain kinds of cases. They usually decide to hear a case if it involves a significant constitutional question. In most instances, such questions center around the Bill of Rights and

other amendments and deal with issues such as freedom of speech, equal protection of the laws, and fair trial.



John Marshall

His Contributions to the Supreme Court

One of John Adams' judicial appointments was John Marshall, a long-time Federalist leader and cousin of Thomas Jefferson. At the time of his appointment, Marshall was serving as Secretary of State.

Marshall became Chief Justice (the leading judge of the Supreme Court) on January 31, 1801. He had that post for 34 years, until his death in 1835. While on the Supreme Court, Marshall helped establish many important principles of constitutional law. Marshall also helped build the prestige and authority of the Supreme Court in such cases as *Marbury v. Madison*.

Marbury v. Madison

The case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) arose when President Jefferson tried to block the activities of Federalist judges. Just before he left office, President Adams had appointed William Marbury as justice of the peace for the District of Columbia, but Secretary of State James Madison, under orders from President Jefferson, never delivered the official papers giving Marbury his authority. Marbury sued Madison, demanding that the Supreme Court order the Secretary of State to let him take his office. According to the Judiciary Act of 1789, the Court had the power to give such an order.

Judicial Review

Chief Justice John Marshall ruled against Marbury, declaring that it was against the Constitution for the Supreme Court to give this order to the executive branch. In other words, Marshall declared part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional – the first time a federal court had been so bold.

The Court ruling was a victory for the Jefferson administration. Yet in a much larger sense it was a victory for the Supreme Court, for the case established the power of **judicial review**. The power of judicial review enables federal courts to review state laws and state court decisions to determine if they are in keeping with the federal Constitution. In this way the Court plays an important role in preserving the federal union. Marshall, a Federalist, wanted to establish the supremacy of the national government over the states. Judicial review also allows federal courts to decide whether laws passed by Congress constitutional, as is the case of *Marbury v. Madison*.

Judicial review is not clearly stated anywhere in the constitution. Yet thanks in part to *Marbury v. Madison*, it remains a vital power of the judicial branch today.

United States Supreme Court

September 2020

1. Clarence Thomas: Appointed by President George H. W. Bush in 1991
2. Stephen Breyer: Appointed by President Clinton in 1994
3. John G. Roberts: Appointed by President G. W. Bush in 2005
4. Samuel A. Alito, Jr.: Appointed by President G. W. Bush in 2006
5. Sonia Sotomayor: Appointed by President Obama in 2009
6. Elena Kagan: Appointed by President Obama in 2010
7. Neil McGill Gorsuch: Appointed by President Trump in 2017
8. Brett Michael Kavanaugh: Appointed by President Trump in 2018

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
of the UNITED STATES
ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

Current as of September 2020

Abramson, Ralph Lee	Republican	Louisiana (LA)
Aderholt, Robert B.	Republican	Alabama (AL)
Aguilar, Pete	Democrat	California (CA)
Allen, Rick W.	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Allred, Colin Z.	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Amash, Justin	Libertarian	Michigan (MI)
Amodei, Mark E.	Republican	Nevada (NV)
Armstrong, Kelly	Republican	North Dakota (ND)
Arrington, Jodey C.	Republican	Texas (TX)
Axne, Cynthia	Democrat	Iowa (IA)
Babin, Brian	Republican	Texas (TX)
Bacon, Don	Republican	Nebraska (NE)
Baird, James R.	Republican	Indiana (IN)
Balderson, Troy	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Banks, Jim	Republican	Indiana (IN)
Barr, Andy	Republican	Kentucky (KY)
Barragán, Nanette Diaz	Democrat	California (CA)
Bass, Karen	Democrat	California (CA)
Beatty, Joyce	Democrat	Ohio (OH)
Bera, Ami	Democrat	California (CA)

Bergman, Jack	Republican	Michigan (MI)
Beyer, Donald S. Jr.	Democrat	Virginia (VA)
Biggs, Andy	Republican	Arizona (AZ)
Bilirakis, Gus M.	Republican	Florida (FL)
Bishop, Dan	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Bishop, Rob	Republican	Utah (UT)
Bishop, Sanford D. Jr.	Democrat	Georgia (GA)
Blumenauer, Earl	Democrat	Oregon (OR)
Blunt Rochester, Lisa	Democrat	Delaware (DE)
Bonamici, Suzanne	Democrat	Oregon (OR)
Bost, Mike	Republican	Illinois (IL)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Brady, Kevin	Republican	Texas (TX)
Brindisi, Anthony	Democrat	New York (NY)
Brooks, Mo	Republican	Alabama (AL)
Brooks, Susan W.	Republican	Indiana (IN)
Brown, Anthony G.	Democrat	Maryland (MD)
Brownley, Julia	Democrat	California (CA)
Buchanan, Vern	Republican	Florida (FL)
Buck, Ken	Republican	Colorado (CO)
Bucshon, Larry	Republican	Indiana (IN)

Budd, Ted	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Burchett, Tim	Republican	Tennessee (TN)
Burgess, Michael C.	Republican	Texas (TX)
Bustos, Cheri	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Butterfield, G. K.	Democrat	North Carolina (NC)
Byrne, Bradley	Republican	Alabama (AL)
Calvert, Ken	Republican	California (CA)
Carbajal, Salud O.	Democrat	California (CA)
Carson, André	Democrat	Indiana (IN)
Carter, Earl L. "Buddy"	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Carter, John R.	Republican	Texas (TX)
Cartwright, Matt	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Case, Ed	Democrat	Hawaii (HI)
Casten, Sean	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Castor, Kathy	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Castro, Joaquin	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Chabot, Steve	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Cheney, Liz	Republican	Wyoming (WY)
Chu, Judy	Democrat	California (CA)
Cicilline, David N.	Democrat	Rhode Island (RI)
Cisneros, Gilbert Ray Jr.	Democrat	California (CA)

Clark, Katherine M.	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
Clarke, Yvette D.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Clay, Wm. Lacy	Democrat	Missouri (MO)
Cleaver, Emanuel	Democrat	Missouri (MO)
Cline, Ben	Republican	Virginia (VA)
Cloud, Michael	Republican	Texas (TX)
Clyburn, James E.	Democrat	South Carolina (SC)
Cohen, Steve	Democrat	Tennessee (TN)
Cole, Tom	Republican	Oklahoma (OK)
Collins, Doug	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Comer, James	Republican	Kentucky (KY)
Conaway, K. Michael	Republican	Texas (TX)
Connolly, Gerald E.	Democrat	Virginia (VA)
Cook, Paul	Republican	California (CA)
Cooper, Jim	Democrat	Tennessee (TN)
Correa, J. Luis	Democrat	California (CA)
Costa, Jim	Democrat	California (CA)
Courtney, Joe	Democrat	Connecticut (CT)
Cox, TJ	Democrat	California (CA)
Craig, Angie	Democrat	Minnesota (MN)
Crawford, Eric A. "Rick"	Republican	Arkansas (AR)

Crenshaw, Dan	Republican	Texas (TX)
Crist, Charlie	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Crow, Jason	Democrat	Colorado (CO)
Cuellar, Henry	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Cunningham, Joe	Democrat	South Carolina (SC)
Curtis, John R.	Republican	Utah (UT)
Cárdenas, Tony	Democrat	California (CA)
Davids, Sharice	Democrat	Kansas (KS)
Davidson, Warren	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Davis, Danny K.	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Davis, Rodney	Republican	Illinois (IL)
Davis, Susan A.	Democrat	California (CA)
Dean, Madeleine	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
DeFazio, Peter A.	Democrat	Oregon (OR)
DeGette, Diana	Democrat	Colorado (CO)
DeLauro, Rosa L.	Democrat	Connecticut (CT)
DelBene, Suzan K.	Democrat	Washington (WA)
Delgado, Antonio	Democrat	New York (NY)
Demings, Val Butler	Democrat	Florida (FL)
DeSaulnier, Mark	Democrat	California (CA)
DesJarlais, Scott	Republican	Tennessee (TN)

Deutch, Theodore E.	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Diaz-Balart, Mario	Republican	Florida (FL)
Dingell, Debbie	Democrat	Michigan (MI)
Doggett, Lloyd	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Doyle, Michael F.	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Duncan, Jeff	Republican	South Carolina (SC)
Dunn, Neal P.	Republican	Florida (FL)
Emmer, Tom	Republican	Minnesota (MN)
Engel, Eliot L.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Escobar, Veronica	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Eshoo, Anna G.	Democrat	California (CA)
Español, Adriano	Democrat	New York (NY)
Estes, Ron	Republican	Kansas (KS)
Evans, Dwight	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Ferguson, A. Drew IV	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Finkenauer, Abby	Democrat	Iowa (IA)
Fitzpatrick, Brian K.	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Fleischmann, Charles J. "Chuck"	Republican	Tennessee (TN)
Fletcher, Lizzie	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Flores, Bill	Republican	Texas (TX)

Fortenberry, Jeff	Republican	Nebraska (NE)
Foster, Bill	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Foxx, Virginia	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Frankel, Lois	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Fudge, Marcia L.	Democrat	Ohio (OH)
Fulcher, Russ	Republican	Idaho (ID)
Gabbard, Tulsi	Democrat	Hawaii (HI)
Gaetz, Matt	Republican	Florida (FL)
Gallagher, Mike	Republican	Wisconsin (WI)
Gallego, Ruben	Democrat	Arizona (AZ)
Garamendi, John	Democrat	California (CA)
Garcia, Mike	Republican	California (CA)
Garcia, Sylvia R.	Democrat	Texas (TX)
García, Jesús G. "Chuy"	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Gianforte, Greg	Republican	Montana (MT)
Gibbs, Bob	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Gohmert, Louie	Republican	Texas (TX)
Golden, Jared F.	Democrat	Maine (ME)
Gomez, Jimmy	Democrat	California (CA)
Gonzalez, Anthony	Republican	Ohio (OH)

Gonzalez, Vicente	Democrat	Texas (TX)
González-Colón, Jennifer	Republican	Puerto Rico (PR)
Gooden, Lance	Republican	Texas (TX)
Gosar, Paul A.	Republican	Arizona (AZ)
Gottheimer, Josh	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Granger, Kay	Republican	Texas (TX)
Graves, Garret	Republican	Louisiana (LA)
Graves, Sam	Republican	Missouri (MO)
Graves, Tom	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Green, Al	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Green, Mark E.	Republican	Tennessee (TN)
Griffith, H. Morgan	Republican	Virginia (VA)
Grijalva, Raúl M.	Democrat	Arizona (AZ)
Grothman, Glenn	Republican	Wisconsin (WI)
Guest, Michael	Republican	Mississippi (MS)
Guthrie, Brett	Republican	Kentucky (KY)
Haaland, Debra A.	Democrat	New Mexico (NM)
Hagedorn, Jim	Republican	Minnesota (MN)
Harder, Josh	Democrat	California (CA)
Harris, Andy	Republican	Maryland (MD)

Hartzler, Vicky	Republican	Missouri (MO)
Hastings, Alcee L.	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Hayes, Jahana	Democrat	Connecticut (CT)
Heck, Denny	Democrat	Washington (WA)
Hern, Kevin	Republican	Oklahoma (OK)
Herrera Beutler, Jaime	Republican	Washington (WA)
Hice, Jody B.	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Higgins, Brian	Democrat	New York (NY)
Higgins, Clay	Republican	Louisiana (LA)
Hill, J. French	Republican	Arkansas (AR)
Himes, James A.	Democrat	Connecticut (CT)
Holding, George	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Hollingsworth, Trey	Republican	Indiana (IN)
Horn, Kendra S.	Democrat	Oklahoma (OK)
Horsford, Steven	Democrat	Nevada (NV)
Houlahan, Chrissy	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Hoyer, Steny H.	Democrat	Maryland (MD)
Hudson, Richard	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Huffman, Jared	Democrat	California (CA)
Huizenga, Bill	Republican	Michigan (MI)
Hurd, Will	Republican	Texas (TX)

Jackson Lee, Sheila	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Jacobs, Chris	Republican	New York (NY)
Jayapal, Pramila	Democrat	Washington (WA)
Jeffries, Hakeem S.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Johnson, Bill	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Johnson, Dusty	Republican	South Dakota (SD)
Johnson, Eddie Bernice	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Johnson, Henry C. "Hank" Jr.	Democrat	Georgia (GA)
Johnson, Mike	Republican	Louisiana (LA)
Jordan, Jim	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Joyce, David P.	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Joyce, John	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Kaptur, Marcy	Democrat	Ohio (OH)
Katko, John	Republican	New York (NY)
Keating, William R.	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
Keller, Fred	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Kelly, Mike	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Kelly, Robin L.	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Kelly, Trent	Republican	Mississippi (MS)
Kennedy, Joseph P. III	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)

Khanna, Ro	Democrat	California (CA)
Kildee, Daniel T.	Democrat	Michigan (MI)
Kilmer, Derek	Democrat	Washington (WA)
Kim, Andy	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Kind, Ron	Democrat	Wisconsin (WI)
King, Peter T.	Republican	New York (NY)
King, Steve	Republican	Iowa (IA)
Kinzinger, Adam	Republican	Illinois (IL)
Kirkpatrick, Ann	Democrat	Arizona (AZ)
Krishnamoorthi, Raja	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Kuster, Ann M.	Democrat	New Hampshire (NH)
Kustoff, David	Republican	Tennessee (TN)
LaHood, Darin	Republican	Illinois (IL)
LaMalfa, Doug	Republican	California (CA)
Lamb, Conor	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Lamborn, Doug	Republican	Colorado (CO)
Langevin, James R.	Democrat	Rhode Island (RI)
Larsen, Rick	Democrat	Washington (WA)
Larson, John B.	Democrat	Connecticut (CT)
Latta, Robert E.	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Lawrence, Brenda L.	Democrat	Michigan (MI)

Lawson, Al Jr.	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Lee, Barbara	Democrat	California (CA)
Lee, Susie	Democrat	Nevada (NV)
Lesko, Debbie	Republican	Arizona (AZ)
Levin, Andy	Democrat	Michigan (MI)
Levin, Mike	Democrat	California (CA)
Lieu, Ted	Democrat	California (CA)
Lipinski, Daniel	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Loeb sack, David	Democrat	Iowa (IA)
Lofgren, Zoe	Democrat	California (CA)
Long, Billy	Republican	Missouri (MO)
Loudermilk, Barry	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Lowenthal, Alan S.	Democrat	California (CA)
Lowey, Nita M.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Lucas, Frank D.	Republican	Oklahoma (OK)
Luetkemeyer, Blaine	Republican	Missouri (MO)
Luján, Ben Ray	Democrat	New Mexico (NM)
Luria, Elaine G.	Democrat	Virginia (VA)
Lynch, Stephen F.	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
Malinowski, Tom	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Maloney, Carolyn B.	Democrat	New York (NY)

Maloney, Sean Patrick	Democrat	New York (NY)
Marchant, Kenny	Republican	Texas (TX)
Marshall, Roger W.	Republican	Kansas (KS)
Massie, Thomas	Republican	Kentucky (KY)
Mast, Brian J.	Republican	Florida (FL)
Matsui, Doris O.	Democrat	California (CA)
McAdams, Ben	Democrat	Utah (UT)
McBath, Lucy	Democrat	Georgia (GA)
McCarthy, Kevin	Republican	California (CA)
McCaul, Michael T.	Republican	Texas (TX)
McClintock, Tom	Republican	California (CA)
McCollum, Betty	Democrat	Minnesota (MN)
McEachin, A. Donald	Democrat	Virginia (VA)
McGovern, James P.	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
McHenry, Patrick T.	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
McKinley, David B.	Republican	West Virginia (WV)
McNerney, Jerry	Democrat	California (CA)
Meeks, Gregory W.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Meng, Grace	Democrat	New York (NY)
Meuser, Daniel	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Mfume, Kweisi	Democrat	Maryland (MD)

Miller, Carol D.	Republican	West Virginia (WV)
Mitchell, Paul	Republican	Michigan (MI)
Moolenaar, John R.	Republican	Michigan (MI)
Mooney, Alexander X.	Republican	West Virginia (WV)
Moore, Gwen	Democrat	Wisconsin (WI)
Morelle, Joseph D.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Moulton, Seth	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
Mucarsel-Powell, Debbie	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Mullin, Markwayne	Republican	Oklahoma (OK)
Murphy, Gregory F.	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Murphy, Stephanie N.	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Nadler, Jerrold	Democrat	New York (NY)
Napolitano, Grace F.	Democrat	California (CA)
Neal, Richard E.	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
Neguse, Joe	Democrat	Colorado (CO)
Newhouse, Dan	Republican	Washington (WA)
Norcross, Donald	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Norman, Ralph	Republican	South Carolina (SC)
Norton, Eleanor Holmes	Democrat	District of Columbia (DC)
Nunes, Devin	Republican	California (CA)

O'Halleran, Tom	Democrat	Arizona (AZ)
Ocasio-Cortez, Alexandria	Democrat	New York (NY)
Olson, Pete	Republican	Texas (TX)
Omar, Ilhan	Democrat	Minnesota (MN)
Palazzo, Steven M.	Republican	Mississippi (MS)
Pallone, Frank Jr.	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Palmer, Gary J.	Republican	Alabama (AL)
Panetta, Jimmy	Democrat	California (CA)
Pappas, Chris	Democrat	New Hampshire (NH)
Pascrell, Bill Jr.	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Payne, Donald M. Jr.	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Pelosi, Nancy	Democrat	California (CA)
Pence, Greg	Republican	Indiana (IN)
Perlmutter, Ed	Democrat	Colorado (CO)
Perry, Scott	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Peters, Scott H.	Democrat	California (CA)
Peterson, Collin C.	Democrat	Minnesota (MN)
Phillips, Dean	Democrat	Minnesota (MN)
Pingree, Chellie	Democrat	Maine (ME)
Plaskett, Stacey E.	Democrat	Virgin Islands (VI)

Pocan, Mark	Democrat	Wisconsin (WI)
Porter, Katie	Democrat	California (CA)
Posey, Bill	Republican	Florida (FL)
Pressley, Ayanna	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
Price, David E.	Democrat	North Carolina (NC)
Quigley, Mike	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Radewagen, Aumua Amata Coleman	Republican	American Samoa (AS)
Raskin, Jamie	Democrat	Maryland (MD)
Reed, Tom	Republican	New York (NY)
Reschenthaler, Guy	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Rice, Kathleen M.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Rice, Tom	Republican	South Carolina (SC)
Richmond, Cedric L.	Democrat	Louisiana (LA)
Riggleman, Denver	Republican	Virginia (VA)
Roby, Martha	Republican	Alabama (AL)
Rodgers, Cathy McMorris	Republican	Washington (WA)
Roe, David P.	Republican	Tennessee (TN)
Rogers, Harold	Republican	Kentucky (KY)
Rogers, Mike	Republican	Alabama (AL)
Rooney, Francis	Republican	Florida (FL)

Rose, John W.	Republican	Tennessee (TN)
Rose, Max	Democrat	New York (NY)
Rouda, Harley	Democrat	California (CA)
Rouzer, David	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Roy, Chip	Republican	Texas (TX)
Roybal-Allard, Lucille	Democrat	California (CA)
Ruiz, Raul	Democrat	California (CA)
Ruppersberger, C. A. Dutch	Democrat	Maryland (MD)
Rush, Bobby L.	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Rutherford, John H.	Republican	Florida (FL)
Ryan, Tim	Democrat	Ohio (OH)
Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho	Democrat	Northern Mariana Islands (MP)
San Nicolas, Michael F. Q.	Democrat	Guam (GU)
Sarbanes, John P.	Democrat	Maryland (MD)
Scalise, Steve	Republican	Louisiana (LA)
Scanlon, Mary Gay	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Schakowsky, Janice D.	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Schiff, Adam B.	Democrat	California (CA)
Schneider, Bradley Scott	Democrat	Illinois (IL)

Schrader, Kurt	Democrat	Oregon (OR)
Schrier, Kim	Democrat	Washington (WA)
Schweikert, David	Republican	Arizona (AZ)
Scott, Austin	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Scott, David	Democrat	Georgia (GA)
Scott, Robert C. "Bobby"	Democrat	Virginia (VA)
Sensenbrenner, F. James Jr.	Republican	Wisconsin (WI)
Serrano, José E.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Sewell, Terri A.	Democrat	Alabama (AL)
Shalala, Donna E.	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Sherman, Brad	Democrat	California (CA)
Sherrill, Mikie	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Shimkus, John	Republican	Illinois (IL)
Simpson, Michael K.	Republican	Idaho (ID)
Sires, Albio	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Slotkin, Elissa	Democrat	Michigan (MI)
Smith, Adam	Democrat	Washington (WA)
Smith, Adrian	Republican	Nebraska (NE)
Smith, Christopher H.	Republican	New Jersey (NJ)
Smith, Jason	Republican	Missouri (MO)

Smucker, Lloyd	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)
Soto, Darren	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Spanberger, Abigail Davis	Democrat	Virginia (VA)
Spano, Ross	Republican	Florida (FL)
Speier, Jackie	Democrat	California (CA)
Stanton, Greg	Democrat	Arizona (AZ)
Stauber, Pete	Republican	Minnesota (MN)
Stefanik, Elise M.	Republican	New York (NY)
Steil, Bryan	Republican	Wisconsin (WI)
Steube, W. Gregory	Republican	Florida (FL)
Stevens, Haley M.	Democrat	Michigan (MI)
Stewart, Chris	Republican	Utah (UT)
Stivers, Steve	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Suozzi, Thomas R.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Swalwell, Eric	Democrat	California (CA)
Sánchez, Linda T.	Democrat	California (CA)
Takano, Mark	Democrat	California (CA)
Taylor, Van	Republican	Texas (TX)
Thompson, Bennie G.	Democrat	Mississippi (MS)
Thompson, Glenn	Republican	Pennsylvania (PA)

Thompson, Mike	Democrat	California (CA)
Thornberry, Mac	Republican	Texas (TX)
Tiffany, Thomas P.	Republican	Wisconsin (WI)
Timmons, William R. IV	Republican	South Carolina (SC)
Tipton, Scott R.	Republican	Colorado (CO)
Titus, Dina	Democrat	Nevada (NV)
Tlaib, Rashida	Democrat	Michigan (MI)
Tonko, Paul	Democrat	New York (NY)
Torres Small, Xochitl	Democrat	New Mexico (NM)
Torres, Norma J.	Democrat	California (CA)
Trahan, Lori	Democrat	Massachusetts (MA)
Trone, David J.	Democrat	Maryland (MD)
Turner, Michael R.	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Underwood, Lauren	Democrat	Illinois (IL)
Upton, Fred	Republican	Michigan (MI)
Van Drew, Jefferson	Republican	New Jersey (NJ)
Vargas, Juan	Democrat	California (CA)
Veasey, Marc A.	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Vela, Filemon	Democrat	Texas (TX)
Velázquez, Nydia M.	Democrat	New York (NY)
Visclosky, Peter J.	Democrat	Indiana (IN)

Wagner, Ann	Republican	Missouri (MO)
Walberg, Tim	Republican	Michigan (MI)
Walden, Greg	Republican	Oregon (OR)
Walker, Mark	Republican	North Carolina (NC)
Walorski, Jackie	Republican	Indiana (IN)
Waltz, Michael	Republican	Florida (FL)
Wasserman Schultz, Debbie	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Waters, Maxine	Democrat	California (CA)
Watkins, Steve	Republican	Kansas (KS)
Watson Coleman, Bonnie	Democrat	New Jersey (NJ)
Weber, Randy K. Sr.	Republican	Texas (TX)
Webster, Daniel	Republican	Florida (FL)
Welch, Peter	Democrat	Vermont (VT)
Wenstrup, Brad R.	Republican	Ohio (OH)
Westerman, Bruce	Republican	Arkansas (AR)
Wexton, Jennifer	Democrat	Virginia (VA)
Wild, Susan	Democrat	Pennsylvania (PA)
Williams, Roger	Republican	Texas (TX)
Wilson, Frederica S.	Democrat	Florida (FL)
Wilson, Joe	Republican	South Carolina (SC)

Wittman, Robert J.	Republican	Virginia (VA)
Womack, Steve	Republican	Arkansas (AR)
Woodall, Rob	Republican	Georgia (GA)
Wright, Ron	Republican	Texas (TX)
Yarmuth, John A.	Democrat	Kentucky (KY)
Yoho, Ted S.	Republican	Florida (FL)
Young, Don	Republican	Alaska (AK)
Zeldin, Lee M.	Republican	New York (NY)

List of Current Members of the United States Senate 116th Congress

The United States Senate consists of 100 members, two from each of the 50 states. Below is a list of U.S. senators in the 116th United States Congress.

State	Senator		Assumed Office	Seat Up
Alabama	Richard Shelby	Republican	January 3, 1987	2022
	Doug Jones	Democratic	January 3, 2018	2020
Alaska	Lisa Murkowski	Republican	December 20, 2002	2022
	Dan Sullivan	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
Arizona	Kyrsten Sinema	Democratic	January 3, 2019	2024
	Martha McSally	Republican	January 3, 2019	2020 (special) 2022 (general)
Arkansas	John Boozman	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
	Tom Cotton	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
California	Dianne Feinstein	Democratic	November 4, 1992	2024
	Kamala Harris	Democratic	January 3, 2017	2022
Colorado	Michael Bennet	Democratic	January 22, 2009	2022
	Cory Gardner	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020

State	Senator		Assumed Office	Seat Up
Connecticut	Richard Blumenthal	Democratic	January 3, 2011	2022
	Chris Murphy	Democratic	January 3, 2013	2024
Delaware	Tom Carper	Democratic	January 3, 2001	2024
	Chris Coons	Democratic	November 15, 2010	2020
Florida	Marco Rubio	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
	Rick Scott	Republican	January 8, 2019	2024
Georgia	David Perdue	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
	Kelly Loeffler	Republican	January 6, 2020	2020 (special) 2022 (general)
Hawaii	Brian Schatz	Democratic	December 26, 2012	2022
	Mazie Hirono	Democratic	January 3, 2013	2024
Idaho	Mike Crapo	Republican	January 3, 1999	2022
	Jim Risch	Republican	January 3, 2009	2020
Illinois	Dick Durbin	Democratic	January 3, 1997	2020
	Tammy Duckworth	Democratic	January 3, 2017	2022
Indiana	Todd Young	Republican	January 3, 2017	2022
	Mike Braun	Republican	January 3, 2019	2024

State	Senator		Assumed Office	Seat Up
Iowa	Chuck Grassley	Republican	January 3, 1981	2022
	Joni Ernst	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
Kansas	Pat Roberts	Republican	January 3, 1997	2020
	Jerry Moran	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
Kentucky	Mitch McConnell	Republican	January 3, 1985	2020
	Rand Paul	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
Louisiana	Bill Cassidy	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
	John Kennedy	Republican	January 3, 2017	2022
Maine	Susan Collins	Republican	January 3, 1997	2020
	Angus King	Independent	January 3, 2013	2024
Maryland	Ben Cardin	Democratic	January 3, 2007	2024
	Chris Van Hollen	Democratic	January 3, 2017	2022
Massachusetts	Elizabeth Warren	Democratic	January 3, 2013	2024
	Ed Markey	Democratic	July 16, 2013	2020
Michigan	Debbie Stabenow	Democratic	January 3, 2001	2024
	Gary Peters	Democratic	January 3, 2015	2020
Minnesota	Amy Klobuchar	Democratic	January 3, 2007	2024
	Tina Smith	Democratic	January 3, 2018	2020
Mississippi	Roger Wicker	Republican	December 31, 2007	2024
	Cindy Hyde-Smith	Republican	April 9, 2018	2020
Missouri	Roy Blunt	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
	Josh Hawley	Republican	January 3, 2019	2024
Montana	Jon Tester	Democratic	January 3, 2007	2024
	Steve Daines	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
Nebraska	Deb Fischer	Republican	January 3, 2013	2024
	Ben Sasse	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
Nevada	Catherine Cortez Masto	Democratic	January 3, 2017	2022

State	Senator		Assumed Office	Seat Up
	Jacky Rosen	Democratic	January 3, 2019	2024
New Hampshire	Jeanne Shaheen	Democratic	January 3, 2009	2020
	Maggie Hassan	Democratic	January 3, 2017	2022
New Jersey	Bob Menendez	Democratic	January 18, 2006	2024
	Cory Booker	Democratic	October 31, 2013 ⁱⁱⁱ	2020
New Mexico	Tom Udall	Democratic	January 3, 2009	2020
	Martin Heinrich	Democratic	January 3, 2013	2024
New York	Chuck Schumer	Democratic	January 3, 1999	2022
	Kirsten Gillibrand	Democratic	January 26, 2009	2024
North Carolina	Richard Burr	Republican	January 3, 2005	2022
	Thom Tillis	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
North Dakota	John Hoeven	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
	Kevin Cramer	Republican	January 3, 2019	2024
Ohio	Sherrod Brown	Democratic	January 3, 2007	2024
	Rob Portman	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
Oklahoma	Jim Inhofe	Republican	November 17, 1994	2020
	James Lankford	Republican	January 3, 2015	2022
Oregon	Ron Wyden	Democratic	February 6, 1996	2022
	Jeff Merkley	Democratic	January 3, 2009	2020
Pennsylvania	Bob Casey Jr.	Democratic	January 3, 2007	2024
	Pat Toomey	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
Rhode Island	Jack Reed	Democratic	January 3, 1997	2020
	Sheldon Whitehouse	Democratic	January 3, 2007	2024
South Carolina	Lindsey Graham	Republican	January 3, 2003	2020
	Tim Scott	Republican	January 2, 2013	2022
South Dakota	John Thune	Republican	January 3, 2005	2022
	Mike Rounds	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
Tennessee	Lamar Alexander	Republican	January 3, 2003	2020
	Marsha Blackburn	Republican	January 3, 2019	2024
Texas	John Cornyn	Republican	December 2, 2002	2020
	Ted Cruz	Republican	January 3, 2013	2024
Utah	Mike Lee	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
	Mitt Romney	Republican	January 3, 2019	2024
Vermont	Patrick Leahy	Democratic	January 3, 1975	2022
	Bernie Sanders	Independent	January 3, 2007	2024
Virginia	Mark Warner	Democratic	January 3, 2009	2020
	Tim Kaine	Democratic	January 3, 2013	2024
Washington	Patty Murray	Democratic	January 3, 1993	2022
	Maria Cantwell	Democratic	January 3, 2001	2024
West Virginia	Joe Manchin	Democratic	November 10, 2010	2024

State	Senator		Assumed Office	Seat Up
	Shelley Moore Capito	Republican	January 3, 2015	2020
Wisconsin	Ron Johnson	Republican	January 3, 2011	2022
	Tammy Baldwin	Democratic	January 3, 2013	2024
Wyoming	Mike Enzi	Republican	January 3, 1997	2020
	John Barrasso	Republican	June 25, 2007	2024

Demographics

There are 74 men (at least 69 white, 3 Hispanic, and 2 black) and 26 women (at least 21 white, 1 Hispanic, 2 Asian (1 Thai, and 1 Japanese), and 1 bi-racial (black and Indian) who are currently (September 2020) United States senators.