The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.

1. The Congress is divided in ____ parts, called houses.
2. There are ____ Representatives in the House.
3. There are ____ Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects ____ Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts ____ years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts ____ years.
7. Representatives must be at least ____ years old.
8. Senators must be at least ____ years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

___ 14. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress.

___ 15. Congress has the sole power to declare war.

___ 16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted too Congress by the Constitution.

___ 17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives.

___ 18. Only the Senate has standing committees.

___ 19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President.

___ 20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress.

___ 21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate.

___ 22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress.

23. Which Congressional district do we live in?

24. Who are our Senators?

25. Who is our Representative to Congress?

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House?

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate?

28. majority party

29. minority party

30. Committee

31. Speaker of the House

32. Congress

List the six steps a bill goes through to become a law
The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.

1. The Congress is divided in ___ parts, called houses.

2. There are ___ Representatives in the House.

3. There are ___ Senators in the Senate.

4. Each state elects ___ Senators.

5. The term of a Senator lasts ___ years.

6. The term of a Representative lasts ___ years.

7. Representatives must be at least ___ years old.

8. Senators must be at least ___ years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

14. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress. T

15. Congress has the sole power to declare war. T

16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted too Congress by the Constitution. T

17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives. F

18. Only the Senate has standing committees. F

19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President. T

20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress. T

21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate. T

22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress. T

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? [Student's answer]

24. Who are our Senators? [Student's answer]

25. Who is our Representative to Congress? [Student's answer]

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? [Student's answer]

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate? [Student's answer]

28. majority party - hacen los de los pueblos

29. minority party - hacen los pueblos

30. Committee - hacen acuerdos

31. Speaker of the House - hombre poderoso en el Congreso

32. Congress makes law

List the six steps a bill goes through to become a law.
The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.

1. The Congress is divided in 2 parts, called houses.
2. There are 435 Representatives in the House.
3. There are 2 Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects 2 Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts 6 years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts 2 years.
7. Representatives must be at least 25 years old.
8. Senators must be at least 30 years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

14. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress. **T**

15. Congress has the sole power to declare war, **F**

16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted too Congress by the Constitution. **F**

17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives. **F**

18. Only the Senate has standing committees. **F**

19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President. **T**

20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress. **T**

21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate. **F**

22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress. **T**

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? 2

24. Who are our Senators? **Coats**

Luger **McIntosh**

25. Who is our Representative to Congress? **McIntosh**

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? **Nurr Cingari**

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate? **Republican**

28. majority party most member

29. minority party fewest member

30. Committee Representative and Senator get together and discuss a bill

31. Speaker of the House declare war, give orders to do something like declare war

32. Congress makes laws

List the six steps a bill goes through to become a law.
Drafting
Introduce
Committee Approves
Vote
Congress Approve
President Can Kill or Bulletin
The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.
1. The Congress is divided in 2 parts, called houses.
2. There are 435 Representatives in the House.
3. There are 160 Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects 2 Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts 6 years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts 2 years.
7. Representatives must be at least 25 years old.
8. Senators must be at least 30 years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

14. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress. T

15. Congress has the sole power to declare war. T

16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted too Congress by the Constitution. T

17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives. F

18. Only the Senate has standing committees. F

19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President. T

20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress. T

21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate. F

22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress. T

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? __________

24. Who are our Senators? ___

25. Who is our Representative to Congress? ________

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? ________

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate? __________

28. Majority party the most people to pass a bill

29. Minority party less than majority to pass a bill

30. Committee a group of people trying to pass a bill

31. Speaker of the House the most important guy in the house

32. Congress is the senators and the representatives together making laws

List the six steps a bill goes through to become a law
draft the bill
introduce the bill
committee pass the bill
Senate pass bill
House pass bill
previous pass bill
Sheldon King
The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.

1. The Congress is divided in 2 parts, called houses.
2. There are 435 Representatives in the House.
3. There are 100 Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects 2 Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts 6 years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts 2 years.
7. Representatives must be at least 25 years old.
8. Senators must be at least 70 years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

Draft the Bill
Introduce Bill
Committee votes on Bill
House votes on it
Send it to the President to sign.
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

**T 14.** The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress.

**T 15.** Congress has the sole power to declare war.

**T 16.** The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution.

**F 17.** A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives.

**F 18.** Only the Senate has standing committees.

**F 19.** The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President.

**F 20.** Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress.

**T 21.** The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate.

**F 22.** The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress.

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? __________

24. Who are our Senators? **Richard Lugar**

**Don Coats**

25. Who is our Representative to Congress? **David McIntosh**

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? **Newt Gingrich**

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate? **Republicans**

28. majority party - larger party in Congress

29. minority party - smallest party in Congress

30. committee - a group of senators and representatives that vote on bills

31. Speaker of the House - The leader of the House.

32. Congress - a group of people who make laws.

List the Six steps a bill goes through to become a law.
Fill in the missing numbers.

1. The Congress is divided in __2__ parts, called houses.
2. There are __435__ Representatives in the House.
3. There are __100__ Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects __2__ Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts __6__ years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts __2__ years.
7. Representatives must be at least __25__ years old.
8. Senators must be at least __30__ years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line:

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

14. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress. T

15. Congress has the sole power to declare war. T

16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted too Congress by the Constitution. F

17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives. F

18. Only the Senate has standing committees. T

19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President. F

20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress. F

21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate. F

22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress. F

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? 2

24. Who are our Senators? Richard Lugar, Dan Coats

25. Who is our Representative to Congress? David McKinley, No power

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? Newt Gingrich

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate? Republican

28. Majority party has the most people

29. Minority party has less people

30. Committee is group of people broken up into different topics

31. Speaker of the House tells people when they can speak

32. Congress makes laws

List the Six steps a bill goes through to become a law.
The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.
1. The Congress is divided in _2_ parts, called houses.
2. There are _435_ Representatives in the House.
3. There are _100_ Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects _2_ Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts _6_ years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts _2_ years.
7. Representatives must be at least _25_ years old.
8. Senators must be at least _25-30_ years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

A. The primary function of Congress is to
   B. carry out the laws
   C. make laws
   D. declare laws unconstitutional
   
B. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
   A. executive branch
   B. judicial branch
   C. local branch
   D. legislative branch

D. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
   A. Article 1
   B. Article 2
   C. Article 3
   D. Article 4

B. Who is the leader of the Senate?
   A. the President
   B. the Vice-President
   C. the Speaker of the House
   D. the President Pro Tempore

C. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
   A. the President
   B. the Vice-President
   C. the Speaker of the House
   D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

14. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress.  
15. Congress has the sole power to declare war.  
16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted too Congress by the Constitution.  
17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives.  
18. Only the Senate has standing committees.  
19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President.  
20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress.  
21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate.  
22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress.

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? ____________  
24. Who are our Senators? Richard Lugar, Dan Coates  
25. Who is our Representative to Congress? ________________  
26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? ________________  
27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate? ________________

28. majority party  
29. minority party  
30. Committee  
31. Speaker of the House (the person who talks and can tell people to shut up)  
32. Congress law making: drafting, introduction, committee, vote in other house, send to the President, veto  

List the six steps a bill goes through to become a law.
The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.
1. The Congress is divided in 2 parts, called houses.
2. There are 435 Representatives in the House.
3. There are 100 Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects 2 Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts 6 years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts 2 years.
7. Representatives must be at least 25 years old.
8. Senators must be at least 30 years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

1. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress. **F**

15. Congress has the sole power to declare war. **T**

16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution. **T**

17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives. **F**

18. Only the Senate has standing committees. **F**

19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President. **T**

20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress. **F**

21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate. **F**

22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress. **T**

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? 2

24. Who are our Senators? Richard Lugar, Dan Coats

25. Who is our Representative to Congress? Dave McIntosh

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? Nettie Gierach

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate?

28. Majority party - who has the most people

29. Minority party - who has the least people

30. Committee - people that help the Congress decide things

31. Speaker of the House - leader of the House of Representatives

1. Draft it
2. Bill it
3. Send to committee
4. Vote on it
5. Send it back
6. Send it to the president
7. Make it a law

List the six steps a bill goes through to become a law.
The United States Congress

Fill in the missing numbers.

1. The Congress is divided in ___ parts, called houses.
2. There are ___ Representatives in the House.
3. There are ___ Senators in the Senate.
4. Each state elects ___ Senators.
5. The term of a Senator lasts ___ years.
6. The term of a Representative lasts ___ years.
7. Representatives must be at least ___ years old.
8. Senators must be at least ___ years old.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

9. The primary function of Congress is to
   A. carry out the laws
   B. make laws
   C. declare laws unconstitutional
   D. veto laws

10. Which branch of our national government does Congress belong to?
    A. executive branch
    B. judicial branch
    C. local branch
    D. legislative branch

11. Which article of the Constitution establishes Congress?
    A. Article 1
    B. Article 2
    C. Article 3
    D. Article 4

12. Who is the leader of the Senate?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore

13. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
    A. the President
    B. the Vice-President
    C. the Speaker of the House
    D. the President Pro Tempore
Place a T in front of the statements that are true and an F in front of the statements that are false.

1. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful and important member of the Congress. **F**

15. Congress has the sole power to declare war. **T**

16. The "elastic clause" refers to the Congressional power to make all laws necessary to carry out the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution. **F**

17. A constituent is another name for a member of the House of Representatives. **F**

18. Only the Senate has standing committees. **T**

19. The House and the Senate must both ratify a treaty negotiated by the President. **F**

20. Every state has the same number of Representatives in Congress. **F**

21. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate. **F**

22. The Senate is the larger of the two houses of Congress. **F**

23. Which Congressional district do we live in? **Z**

24. Who are our Senators? **[Name] [Name]**

25. Who is our Representative to Congress? **[Name]**

26. Who is the current Speaker of the House? **[Name]**

27. Which party currently holds the majority in both the House and the Senate? **Republican**

28. Majority party - who have the most

29. Minority party - who have the less

30. Committee - they are people who vote on the legislation

31. Speaker of the House

32. Congress - make law

List the six steps a bill goes through to become a law.
A Note on Simulations

Simulations are interactive games that are structured to parallel the workings of such institutions as the courts, Congress, or the United Nations. Each participant in a simulation assumes a role, such as senator, diplomat, ambassador, witness, lawyer, or judge.

Simulations are effective teaching techniques because they afford students access to abstract ideas through concrete participation. Participants in simulation games often must assume roles that are new to them and espouse opinions that they may not personally hold. This promotes a freer exploration of ideas than is possible in typical classroom lessons. Simulations also create a common body of experience that can form a basis for class discussion.

Here are some things to keep in mind when conducting simulations:

1. Explain to students that simulation games can be effective vehicles for teaching and learning. In addition to their uses in this course, the strategies and techniques are often used in the adult world to train such professionals as soldiers, astronauts, lawyers, and journalists.

2. Have all participants in the simulation use formal terms of address such as “Senator,” “Your Honor,” etc. This heightens the realism of the simulation. Remind students not to break out of their roles by using first names or slang.

3. Establish a verbal cue (e.g., “time out”) to signal a transition from role playing to class discussion. Use the verbal cue to interrupt the role playing to call attention to a particular point or to settle confusion about rules and procedures, or to diffuse personal disputes. Explain to students that role playing can make them frustrated, angry, or defensive, but that these feelings must not be allowed to disrupt the activity. Remind them that as important as the simulation may appear, it is still only a game.

4. During the simulation, jot down important observations, examples of key ideas, and other developments worth remembering. These notes can become focal points for later discussions.
Simulation 1
Senate Debate
(Use with Chapter 13.)

Introduction
The mock senate debate is a simulation game based on the legislative process of the United States Senate. It follows the progress of bills from committee hearing through final passage. Certain simplifications and modifications are necessary to make the simulation feasible in the classroom, and to involve as many students as possible.

Learning Objectives
• to understand the process of passing a bill
• to recognize the importance of committees, hearings, and debates in proposing good legislation
• to appreciate the sometimes conflicting pulls of constituents, party, and conscience upon a senator
• to appreciate how the rules and procedures of the Senate provide for full and fair debate
• to think critically about issues
• to work cooperatively in groups
• to communicate persuasively
• to understand how decisions are forged from diverse viewpoints and to see how Senate rules promote compromise

Developing Senatorial Roles
Students should draw from a hat the states they are to represent. Or they might choose them from a map (one state per student).

Students should then be assigned to political parties. Put exactly as many slips in the hat as there are students in the class. The slips should reflect the ratio of Democrats to Republicans in the United States Senate.

Meeting in Party Caucus; Committee Assignments
Students meet by party to elect majority and minority party leaders and whips.

Party members should be asked their preference for committee assignments. Seniority determines whose preference takes precedence. Caucus votes can settle assignments when party members have equal seniority.

The majority party should have majority representation on each of the three committees. The three standing committees are: Environment; Intelligence; and Judiciary. Members should engage in a discussion of the following three issues to try to reach some general consensus:

1. Who should pay for the costs of cleaning up the environment—big business or government?
2. Does the CIA need closer congressional supervision?
3. Are drugs compromising the safety and effectiveness of workers and students?

These discussions are an attempt to hammer out party philosophy, so they need not be too detailed in terms of specific problems or solutions. A brief statement of party principles on these three issues should be written and kept by the party leaders.

Meeting by Committees
1. Prepare Witness Statements and Questions. The senator with the highest seniority in the majority party is the chairperson. In cases of equal seniority, a committee vote is required to break the tie.
Three bills have been sent to the appropriate standing committees for consideration. (See Handout D.) The chairperson should now distribute copies of these bills to committee members, who should begin to discuss them.

Members should volunteer to role-play the four witnesses described in Handout E. The chairperson should inform the committee of the names and titles of the witnesses and of the groups they represent.

Committees should research the topic of their bill by referring to periodicals, textbooks, the Constitution, and other materials. Witnesses can build upon the statements they have been given. Other committee members should use their research to develop questions to ask the witnesses. Committee members may share research materials, but witnesses should keep their exact testimony confidential until the hearing.

2. Hearings. Ideally, hearings should occur simultaneously in separate rooms. Simultaneous hearings have two advantages. First, real senators never have the luxury of being a spectator at every hearing. Second, simultaneous hearings afford active roles for more students.

Committee members should sit at a straight or horseshoe table facing the witness.

The chairperson may use a gavel to keep order. He or she introduces the committee, the bill under consideration, and the witness. At the invitation of the chairperson, the witness gives his or her name, title, group represented, and a statement of opinion about the bill. This statement can duplicate the witness's statement from the handout, or it may be added to. For example, witnesses may introduce pictures, statistics, quotations, demonstrations, or any other supporting evidence as part of their testimony.

Following the statement, the chairperson recognizes senators one at a time to question the witness about the statement or any other matter relevant to the bill. Remind students that witnesses are not on trial. Testimony from witnesses helps senators learn about the bill, decide how to improve it and, finally, whether or not to vote for it.

When they finish testifying, witnesses revert to their roles as senators and rejoin the committee.

3. Mark-up. When all the witnesses have testified, the chairperson adjourns the hearing. Then the committee holds a mark-up session to consider the bill further. The committee may decide to do any of the following with the bill:

a. pigeonhole it (that is, table it indefinitely in the committee);

b. report it out to the entire Senate with a favorable recommendation;

c. mark it up (that is, change it partially or entirely, or add or delete sections), after which the committee votes whether to report it out.

4. Report Out. The chairperson leads committee discussion. Decisions are made by simple majority vote. When reporting out, the chairperson reveals the vote to show the strength of support. The chairperson reads the exact language of the marked-up bill to the entire Senate. The bill then receives a number (S-1, S-2, S-3, etc.).

Bills are scheduled for debate on the Senate floor according to the desire of the majority leader in consultation with party leaders and with the minority leader.

Assessing the Popularity of a Bill

Before Senate debate, senators need to learn how the President and their party feel about the bill that was reported out. (See Handout B—Assessing the Popularity of a Bill.)
1. **Presidential Statement.** Someone should assume the role of the President’s Press Secretary. The Press Secretary makes a statement about the President’s position regarding the bill. The statement should indicate whether the President favors the bill as it stands or desires changes, and whether he is likely to sign or veto it. This statement should reflect as much as possible the attitude of the real President, should such a bill really be proposed in the Senate.

2. **Party Caucus.** The party caucus should meet to discuss the bill and to try to develop a united stand on it. Party philosophy, developed in the first caucus meeting, should have some bearing on this discussion.

The party tries to work out internal disagreements about the bill. Sometimes amendments are suggested to meet senators’ particular objections. The caucus arranges for one of its members to present the amendment(s) on the floor during debate. (By now, senators should have completed the chart on Handout B.)

**Floor Debate**

Review Handout A (Senate Leadership) and Handout C (Senate Rules, Procedures, and Terms).

The Democrats and Republicans sit as separate groups. A good classroom rule is to allow only the whip to move about during the debate.

The president *pro tempore* brings the Senate to order. (This position may be rotated among different students. Sit near by to advise the president *pro tempore*, as that position may become difficult during debate.) He or she announces the bill on the day’s calendar and reads it aloud word for word. Copies should be distributed to all senators.

To get the floor, members rise and say, “Mr. (or Madame) President” as soon as the previous speaker has finished.

The president *pro tempore* then says, “The chair recognizes Senator _________."

Members should ask for the floor only when their view is in opposition to the previous one. This ensures a back-and-forth rhythm of debate.

Senators address one another as “Senator ________.”

Another way to get the floor is to interrupt whomever has the floor by asking, “Will the senator yield for a question?” That senator may respond by saying, “I yield to Senator ________.”

After the question is asked, the floor returns to the original speaker.

It may be useful at key moments for a party leader to seek a brief adjournment for a party caucus. Parties use this tactic to discuss strategy when a vote is near.

**Deciding How to Vote**

1. **Elements to Consider.** Senators must consider three elements when deciding how to vote: personal conscience, constituents’ opinions, and party opinion. Sometimes these elements are in conflict. Priority is often determined by the senator’s popularity at home, the strength of his or her re-election chances, and the need to rely on future favors from the party.

2. **Conflicts.** Sometimes difficult situations arise as a senator ponders how to vote. Senators must confront these issues before making any decision:

   a. **Going against personal conscience** may have many troubling consequences. A senator may lose self-respect. Others who know his or her position on the issue may lose respect for him or her. Interviews with the press may highlight the contradiction between the senator’s vote and his or her personal beliefs.

   b. **Going against the constituency** may hurt a senator’s re-election chances.

   c. **Going against the party** may also hurt a senator’s chance for re-election by weakening the party’s support of his or her candidacy. (Students should check to see if they are in the President’s party. If so, they should con-
Consider the importance of having the President's support in future campaigns.)

Lobbying and Logrolling
Now senators are free to mill around and speak to one another about how they plan to vote on the bill. This is the time for senators to try to persuade others to change their minds. Senator A might agree to support Senator B's position on another bill if Senator B supports Senator A's position on this bill.

Roll Call, Signing, Veto, Override
After roll call, it is easy to extend the mock senate to include the President. The President can sign or veto the bill. The Senate may then vote to override a presidential veto. (A two-thirds majority is needed to override.)

Debriefing
The questions in the next column can be used to stimulate class discussion. They can also be given as a writing assignment.

1. How did you vote on a particular bill?
2. What guided your vote most strongly—your conscience, your constituency, your party, or some other factor?
3. Did logrolling influence the way you voted?
4. Which influenced you the most—party caucuses, committee hearings, floor debate, the lobbying period, or some other factor?
5. What is the importance of political parties in the Senate?
6. In your opinion, how well does the committee system work?
7. What compromises did you make or observe? What caused them to be made?
8. In your opinion, is unlimited debate good or bad for the Senate?
9. Do you think the Senate is an effective body for making sound laws?
Simulation 1: Handout A

Senate Leadership

The majority leader leads the majority party and chairs party caucus meetings.

The minority leader leads the minority party and chairs party caucus meetings.

The committee chairperson leads the committee and chairs committee meetings.

Majority and minority whips inform members of party strategy and communicate with all members as votes approach.

The president pro tempore sees that rules and procedures of the Senate are followed and recognizes members during debates.

Simulation 1: Handout B

Assessing the Popularity of a Bill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anti-Pollution Bill</th>
<th>CIA Bill</th>
<th>Drug and Alcohol Testing Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How is the mail from your state running with respect to the bill? (Draw numbers from a hat.)</td>
<td>(support)</td>
<td>(support)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oppose)</td>
<td>(oppose)</td>
<td>(oppose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the President for or against the bill? (Refer to presidential statement.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is your party for or against the bill? (Refer to caucus meeting.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Simulation 1: Handout C
Senate Rules, Procedures, and Terms

The Senate uses parliamentary procedure as well as its own rules. The following is a simplified set of rules, procedures, and terms used in floor debate.

**Motion**
"I move that..." This is a way to introduce new business. It must be disposed of (voted up or down) before a new motion can be made.

**Amendment**
"I move to amend the motion..." This is a way to change or add to the bill. A bill with all its amendments is voted on as a whole. If the bill is defeated, the last amendment is dropped and the bill is voted upon again. If a bill is defeated in all prior forms, the bill will be voted upon without any of its amendments.

**Unanimous Consent**
"I move to seek unanimous consent..." Majority and minority leaders agree to seek the consent of all senators to limit the overall debate on an issue. Using this method, the time of the final vote may be set in advance.

**Filibuster**
This is a delaying tactic in which one or more senators hold the floor by talking on any subject. If they wish to rest, senators participating in the filibuster can yield to one another for questions by saying, "I yield to Senator..."

**Cloture**
"I move for cloture." This is a technique to end a filibuster and bring about a vote. Cloture requires a three-fifths majority of Senate votes. Cloture may be accomplished by a written petition signed by three-fifths of the Senate as the filibuster is in progress, or it may be effected verbally.

**Roll Call Vote**
This is the final vote on a bill. Senators are asked by the president pro tempore to say "Yes" or "No," or to abstain when their names are called. A majority of the Senate is needed to pass a bill.

**Point of Order**
"Point of order..." This is a means by which senators can interrupt debate to ask procedural questions, such as "What are we voting on?" or "How many votes are needed?"

**Absentees**
Absent senators cannot vote. However, majorities and other factions of the Senate are always based on the total membership, not on the number of members present.

**Seconding**
All motions must be seconded to be continued. To second, a senator must be recognized and then say, "I second the motion."

**Ties**
The Vice President rarely leads the Senate, and votes only to break ties.
Simulation 1: Handout D

Bills

1. Anti-Pollution Bill

Resolved, that companies that are judged to be contributing significantly to the deterioration of the nation's air, water, or land environment, be levied a tax surcharge equal to 50 percent of their profits, and that revenues collected from said tax be used for environmental cleanup.

2. CIA Bill

Resolved:

first, that all covert activities conducted by the CIA be reported and periodically reviewed by the Senate Intelligence Committee in closed hearings;

second, that the CIA is strictly forbidden to use any private sources or private operatives to fund, supply, or implement their activities; and

third, that all monies used by the CIA for its activities be appropriated by Congress and accounted for through the Senate Intelligence Committee in closed hearings.

3. Drug and Alcohol Testing Bill

Resolved, that drug and alcohol testing be required for all of the following: federal office workers; members of Congress, the Army, and the FBI; air-traffic controllers; safety inspectors in nuclear energy plants; teachers in school districts and colleges that receive any federal aid (direct or indirect); and students receiving federal higher education loans.
Simulation 1: Handout E
Witness Statements

1. Anti-Pollution Bill

Company Owner
"I'm as worried as any American about the environment, but how is one to judge fairly whether or not there is a violation by a company? There must be due process before a fine is imposed. The company must have a chance to defend itself in court. That is the American way.

Business can't reduce pollution without spending a good deal of money. A business can't always afford to make changes so quickly. Some companies would have to lay off workers if they had to cut profits by fifty percent. Stock dividends would be cut, stock prices could fall. Sure, the environment is important, but so is the economic health of the country. I think this bill would lead to a stagnant economy and increased unemployment, if not a major economic recession."

Earth-Watch (an environmental lobby)
"The issues are simple. The environment, which supports our population as well as our industry, is deteriorating. Air pollution in the cities contributes to lung disease. The pollution of lakes and rivers poisons the fish we eat. Contamination of the land brings cancer to families. Most pollution is industrial. Industry, not the individual taxpayer, is responsible for the cleanup. I support the tax on industrial polluters."

Professor of Environmental Law
"There are at least a dozen steel plants between Gary, Indiana, and New York State. The winds in the area blow constantly from west to east. All that smoke from heavy industry is blown right into New York's forests and lakes, where it comes to earth as acid rain. How would anyone know whether an individual plant in Gary, Indiana, is causing "substantial" damage to New York? How would you measure it? This bill needs to be tightened up or thrown out. It is too vague to be enforceable."

Representative of the Environmental Protection Agency
"We in the EPA think that standards can be applied and that pollution sources can be identified and measured. Federal air-, water-, and soil-quality standards are already in common use. But it is a big job to finance a cleanup. As you know, the EPA has taken action to clean up only a fraction of the violations that exist because our budget has not increased at the same rate as the problem. If business can be persuaded to help government do the job, more of the job will be done. Maybe Congress can devise some incentives for businesses rather than simply rely on a punitive tax."

2. CIA Bill

Retired General, Private Fundraiser for Political Causes
"I raise money from wealthy business executives in the United States and abroad. The money goes to support the overthrow of dictators around the world. I once used the money for automatic rifles, bullets, and uniforms for the African National Congress (ANC), the political party opposing the apartheid government in South Africa. The CIA helped hire private airplanes to deliver these supplies to the ANC guerrillas in the South African countryside. The key to this mission, in a strictly military sense, was secrecy. Had the press got hold of the story through congressional leaks, the supply mission would have failed. Therefore, I am opposed to making such information available to Congress, whose record for secrecy is not outstanding."

Director of the CIA
"I authorized and assisted the hiring of private transport companies to fly the supplies to the ANC. No money from the United States budget was used. I hate racism, and I hate apartheid. I feel that the United States has a moral obligation to combat racism wherever it exists. Congress was not ready to publicly pursue a policy
The CIA was in a position to help a private effort, and we did. We did not inform Congress. Legally, we didn’t have to, because no taxpayer money was involved. I think stronger regulation of the CIA would cut the legs out from under American action in areas of the world where racism rears it ugly head."

Editor of the Washington Sentinel Magazine

"I ran a story about the Trans-Atlantic Enterprise flier shot down in South Africa and captured by South African government soldiers. I think that this policy of helping guerrilla armies should not be kept secret. The public has a right to know the policy of the United States in a matter as important as war. I am in favor of stricter congressional control of the CIA."

Political Science Professor at Georgetown University

"I am an expert in the field of constitutional law. I believe that the framers of the Constitution intended that Congress—and only Congress—has the right to levy and collect taxes, support armies, and wage wars. An executive branch that usurps this power by relying on private funding sources and private operatives is acting without the ‘consent of the governed.’ Such government-run, privately funded operations violate fundamental principles of democracy. How can we fight dictatorships abroad while trampling on democracy at home? I am for stronger accountability and control of the power of the CIA."

3. Drug and Alcohol Testing Bill

Flight Attendant

"I fly many times each week. When I read about the number of near misses in the sky, I think about quitting my job. Air-traffic controllers are really under pressure. Some of them use drugs. I know, because they are friends of mine. They say that it helps them concentrate. I hope this bill passes. I don’t want to die in the air because some workers are under the influence of drugs while on the job."

Energy Watch Lobbyist

"I believe that nuclear energy plants are not foolproof to begin with. Add human negligence and human error, and you have a bad situation. Human beings are even less foolproof than the reactors they operate. A drugged worker is more susceptible to mistakes and more likely to be negligent. Are we waiting for a catastrophe to happen, such as a major river becoming radioactive? I hope the Congress passes and enforces this new bill."

College Student

"I go to a state university and I have a federally funded student loan. My family is poor, and I hold down a job as I work my way through college. If this bill becomes law, I will have to submit to drug tests against my will and possibly have my scholarship dropped. If my family were richer, I would go to another college and would have no need for loans. I wouldn’t have to take a drug test. I think this bill, as written, discriminates against the poor. This bill would violate my Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection under the law."

Constitutional Expert

"The trend toward mass drug testing in the United States is unconstitutional. It violates the Fourth Amendment’s ban on searches without probable cause. An argument could be made for exceptions in cases of dire emergency or when the public safety is at risk. However, this bill, which covers office workers, students, teachers, and even members of Congress, subjects people to searches of their person in situations that are not directly involved with public safety. I oppose such testing because it is unconstitutional."
Introduction

The purpose of the game is to involve the students in the process of passing a bill. The students will learn the role of committees, the function of legislative leaders and the role of lobbyists. They will also learn the necessity of compromise in the legislative process.

Procedures

Day 1: The purpose of the game is explained; the legislative chairperson is selected (see COMMITTEE HAN DOUT for roles and rules); class is divided into four teams; lobbyists are appointed (see LOBBYIST HAN DOUT for roles and rules); necessary materials are distributed.

Materials to be distributed
Committee Handout
Lobbyist Handout
Rule sheet
Rules Handout
Legislative Goals Handout

Day 2: Legislative chairperson selects committee chairperson and committees; each team assembles to discuss strategy; lobbyists should assemble to discuss strategy.
Day 3: Legislators and lobbyists make presentations to legislative committees.
Day 4: Legislative hearings continue.
Day 5: Vote on legislation.
### Scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points for Compromises</th>
<th>Money Bills</th>
<th>2 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-money Bills</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Money bills: 4 points per bill passed.
2. Non-money bills: 2 points per bill passed.

### Rules for the General Session

1. Voting on bills will be done by the raising of a hand. Majority vote wins.
2. Votes can be taken on the floor or in committee.
3. Amendments may be made using standard parliamentary rules.
4. The chairperson is the deciding vote in case of a tie.
5. Any bill not reported out can be reintroduced to the entire group at any time. The order in which bills are voted on is decided by the chairperson.

### Rules for Lobbyists

1. Lobbyists have ten power points to give to legislators. They may also transfer power points among themselves.
2. Lobbyists can make deals at any time during the game.
3. The power points are added to the team totals. Lobbyists may make deals among themselves in exchanging support and in influencing legislators. They may also transfer power points among themselves.

### Questions

1. The teams are divided into four teams. Each team has a list of bills that must be passed into law. The team with the most points will be the winner.
2. Since each lobbyist has a variety of legislation to contend with, some have many bills to look after and others have very few bills. Lobbyists will be judged on the percentage of success in getting favorable bills passed and preventing bills that are harmful to their interests from passing.
**Legislative Bills**

Bills are given a letter and a number. Bills of the same number are competing bills. The letters indicate which team is sponsoring the bill.

### Team A

**Bill 1A:** Increases the corporation tax by 20%.
**Bill 2A:** Increases requirements for pollution control on factories so that they will be pollution free. Requires that the business pay for the controls.
**Bill 3A:** Increases payments for welfare to keep up with the cost of living. Also provides free food.
**Bill 4A:** Purchases land for two large parks.
**Bill 5A:** Provides for free abortions for anyone who wants them.
**Bill 6A:** Increases education expenditures by $1,000 per student.
**Bill 7A:** Provides halfway houses rather than prison for first time felony offenders.
**Bill 8A:** Abolishes the use of pesticides in farms and gardens.
**Bill 9A:** Increases taxes on the sale of cars; provides $1 billion for rapid transit.
**Bill 10A:** Legalizes the growing and use of marijuana.

### Team B

**Bill 1B:** Increases personal income tax by 20% for those making over $25,000 a year.
**Bill 2B:** Increases requirements for pollution controls. Half of the expense of the controls should be paid by the taxpayers. Controls to reduce pollution by 50%.
**Bill 3B:** Provides free food to welfare recipients.
**Bill 4B:** Purchases land for one large park.
**Bill 5B:** Allows for free abortions for those who cannot afford them.
**Bill 6B:** Increases school expenditures by $500 per student.
**Bill 7B:** Provides for jobs for convicts released from prison.
**Bill 8B:** Allows the use of approved pesticides on farms. Must be safe for use around humans.
**Bill 9B:** Increases gasoline taxes to provide for $500 million for rapid transit.
**Bill 10B:** Legalizes gambling in selected areas. Gambling revenues will be taxed.

### Team C

**Bill 1C:** Increases sales tax by 2%.
**Bill 2C:** Permits pollution controls to be voluntary on the part of the factory owner. Will create special 1% sales tax to pay for pollution controls.
**Bill 3C:** Provides for a 10% cut in welfare and requires that a welfare recipient must look for a job before receiving welfare.
**Bill 4C:** Provides for the expansion of one existing park.
**Bill 5C:** Limits abortions to victims of rape and incest.
**Bill 6C:** Reduces school expenditures by $500 per student.
**Bill 7C:** Provides for mandatory prison sentences for robbers and burglars.
**Bill 8C:** Requires the use of safety gear in using pesticides.
**Bill 9C:** Provides for an increase in the gasoline tax to be spent on highways.
**Bill 10C:** Provides that obscene and pornographic material cannot be sold.

### Team D

**Bill 1D:** Eliminates all taxes on business.
**Bill 2D:** Eliminates all existing pollution controls.
**Bill 3D:** Provides for only one year of welfare benefits. By that time the recipient must have found a job or have their benefits eliminated.
**Bill 4D:** Allows lumber companies to cut down trees in parks.
**Bill 5D:** Prohibits abortions under any circumstance.
**Bill 6D:** Gives parents $2,000 per child to spend on education as they see fit.
**Bill 7D:** Provides for mandatory death penalty in cases of murder and rape.
**Bill 8D:** Allows farmers to use pesticides of their choice. Removes all restrictions on the use of pesticides including safety laws regarding their use.
**Bill 9D:** Provides for $1 billion for more freeways.
**Bill 10D:** Requires that prayers will be read in the schools.
Committee & Legislative Chairperson Handout

Legislative Chairperson
The entire class after it has been divided into teams will elect a chairperson to preside over the teams when they meet as a legislative body.

The chairperson will select chairpeople to preside over the committees listed below. They will assign members of the teams to the committees.

Committees will be comprised of three or five people including the chairperson.

The committee has the power to pass legislation on to the entire body or reject the legislation. Bills that are rejected by the committee may be brought up for a vote of the entire body by a two-thirds vote.

The chairperson shall assign all bills to the appropriate committees. All finance bills which increase or decrease money used by the government must be sent to the ways and means committee after it is sent to the appropriate committee to rule on its content.

Any method of voting may be used in the committee. To begin with a voice vote is sufficient. The vote is to be counted by the chairperson of the committee. This rule may be changed by the chairperson or the committee.

Committees
- WAYS AND MEANS: Must rule on all revenue bills. Revenue bills after they pass their initial committee are forwarded to Ways and Means.
- WELFARE: Must rule on all legislation designed to help people.
- EDUCATION: Must rule on all bills affecting education.
- AGRICULTURE: Must rule on all bills pertaining to farming.
- ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES: All bills to protect and conserve resources, create parks and prevent pollution are sent to this committee.
- JUSTICE: Must rule on all bills pertaining to crime and prisons.
Lobbyist Handout

There are seven lobbyists in this simulation. They are listed below.

The goal of each lobbyist is to persuade the legislature to pass laws that favor the interest that the lobbyist represents. Lobbyists will be scored separately from legislators.

Since each lobbyist has a variety of legislation to contend with, some have a great many bills to look after and others have very few bills. Lobbyists will be judged on the percentage of success in getting favorable bills passed and preventing bills that are harmful to their interests from passing.

Lobbyists may move freely among the legislators. They may testify in committee meetings. They may use their power points to influence legislators.

Lobbyists

Industry: Want freedom from controls. Will oppose any legislation favoring pollution controls, minimum wages, etc.

Farming: Will favor any legislation that will benefit farmers such as free irrigation water, freedom to use whatever pesticides they want, etc.

Education: Favors increased funding for schools; more pay for teachers, etc.

Law Enforcement: They want tougher laws for criminals, more prisons and police and fewer rights for criminals, etc.

Tax Payers' Association: Want lower taxes and reduced government expenditures, etc.

Conservation: Favors more parks, laws that prevent pollution, protect wildlife, etc.

Moral Force Group: Favors prayer in the schools, opposes abortion, welfare, pornography and free thinking.
Preparing for the Senate Simulation

Responsibilities

You are a Senator with party affiliation and seniority. You may pick your state, but we need only one Senator from each state. This is a three-part simulation: Each of you will serve on a bill-writing committee, each will serve on a standing committee that considers reporting out of committee a different bill; and each will engage in debate on the floor of the Senate. Following are some steps to help you carry out each role:

Bill-Writing Committee
1. Research the law on your subject as it exists at present.
2. In order to write your bill and argue it with conviction and authority, you must research it thoroughly. A partial list of sources to be consulted appears at the end of this handout. Another excellent source would be members of Congress from this state.
3. You will need to know how expenditures called for in your bill will fit into the overall current budget picture. Try to locate areas of waste in the national budget that might be eliminated to free funds for your bill.
4. Each committee writing a bill selects one of its members to speak as sponsor of that bill. The sponsor will speak first when the bill is introduced. The sponsor's speech needs careful preparation. If the speech is to be read, this must be done in a convincing manner. A copy is to be turned in to your teacher immediately after it has been delivered.
5. Remember as you write your bill that it must be best for the welfare of the entire nation, for now and as far into the future as you can project. It must not be a bill that favors a particular region or state or that is written to appeal to or win the support of any one political party. Your committee will sign up for one of the topics listed under “Suggested Topics for Bills” below or ask your teacher's approval for a topic of your choice. No two committees in one class may write a bill on the same topic.
6. As you think through and write your bill, you will also be organizing your arguments for the floor debate. Be certain you can document the evidence in favor of passage of your bill. You will also need evidence to refute the arguments of those who oppose your bill. It is crucial that you have an organizational system for your data that works well for your group. You must support your arguments and separate fact from opinion!

Standing Committee
You will be assigned by your teacher to a standing committee to consider the passage of a bill. Each committee will include both Republicans and Democrats and members of the committee will select a chairman. The chairman will be the standing committee member with the greatest seniority who is of the majority party. To determine who your chairman will be, simply refer to the party affiliation and seniority slip you drew.

The standing committee must consider and discuss whether there is a need for the legislation before it. The committee will also explore how monies appropriated for carrying out the legislation will fit into the overall national budget. You may conduct hearings by taking testimony from any member of the committee that wrote the bill or from any class member acting as a lobbyist. Finally, the standing committee will vote (1) to report the bill out to the floor of the Senate for debate; (2) to change the bill and then report it out; or (3) to kill the bill. If the committee decides to report a bill out of committee, the chairman of the committee will sign the name of the bill and the committee on the Senate Calendar, which will be posted in the classroom.

Senate Debate
The Senate will take up debate on bills in the order in which they are entered on the calendar. All Senate members (all students) will receive a copy of each bill, in its revised form, as it is reported out of committee. All Senate members must speak for at least one 3-minute period during debate on the bills. You may argue for or against passage of any of the bills that particularly interests you. You will be graded, as individuals, on the quality of your speeches. Be sure that you back your arguments with evidence. Your
Suggested Topics for Bills

Below is a list of possible topics for bills. You and the other members of your bill-writing committee can use it as a source for ideas. Your committee may instead wish to write a bill on a topic not on this list. If you do, discuss your proposed topic with your teacher.

1. Handgun control
2. Capital punishment in federal courts
3. Mandatory sentence for some crimes
4. Change in insanity defense
5. Education of illegal aliens
6. Exclusionary rule modification
7. Economic sanctions on South Africa
8. Immigration
9. Balanced national budget
10. Direct presidential election
11. Increased taxes on tobacco and alcohol
12. Financing Congressional campaigns

Research Sources

Below is a list of sources of information that may prove useful as you write your bill. Some of these materials may be available in the school library. Others can be found in your local public library.

*Vital Speeches of the Day.* This publication contains speeches by recognized leaders on topics of importance to the nation; indexed in *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.*

*Congressional Quarterly.* This is a weekly publication presenting an overview of bills before the Congress; weekly, 90-day, and annual index; not indexed in *Reader's Guide.*

*Congressional Digest.* This publication gives pros and cons of issues discussed by members of Congress; indexed in *Reader's Guide.*

*Current History.* This magazine contains background material concerning issues in world affairs; indexed in *Reader's Guide.*

*Current.* This is a compilation of articles on current problems with full sources given; indexed in *Reader's Guide.*

*Facts on File.* This is a weekly digest and index of national and foreign news; not indexed in *Reader's Guide.*

*Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.* U.S. Department of State; Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. These papers include yearly volumes and special publications dealing with the United States and foreign affairs.

*United States Code.* Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. In these volumes are the general and permanent laws of the nation arranged under general subject headings.


There are many different kinds of policy-making bodies. Families, church groups, student councils, and lodge and fraternal organizations all make decisions that affect their members. In governments, religious groups, and civic bodies, it is necessary that the making of these decisions be carried out according to a strict set of rules, or protocol. Almost all deliberative bodies use such rules for procedure to make the transaction of business easier. Such rules help to ensure that the decisions of the majority are implemented. At the same time, these rules safeguard the rights of the minority and permit all sides of an issue to be heard so that the best decisions can be made.

We will use some features of these rules, known as parliamentary procedure, during the Senate Debate Simulation. You will gain a useful working knowledge of parliamentary procedure and experience how much smoother the decision-making process can be when this procedure is used.

Parliamentary procedure uses formal methods of making proposals known as motions. The motions we will use are listed below with their specific purposes and important attributes. They are listed in descending order of importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parliamentary Motions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to adjourn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to call for a roll call vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rise to a point of order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to table the motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the previous question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take from the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the main motion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* To offer a motion for consideration, a speaker should be recognized by the chairman and then say, "I move..." For example, if you wish to dismiss the meeting, say, "I move to adjourn."

† "Second" means that another member of the Senate must support the motion before it can be approved. This is usually done by the other member saying, "I second the motion."

General Procedure Rules

1. All debate on bills will be strictly timed—3 minutes per speaker.
2. In beginning debate on a bill, the speech of the sponsor comes first. The sponsor represents the group that authored the bill.
3. Anyone who takes the floor to speak will stand.
4. No one may speak for the second time when someone is waiting to speak for the first time.
5. The Senate should not ask the authoring group what a bill means; it means what the assembly thinks it means.
6. Following the sponsoring speech, each member who wishes to speak may ask for recognition only if assuming a position that opposes that of the preceding speaker.
7. A member of the Senate may speak a total of five times a day.
8. If debate begins to lag, the presiding officer may return to "general recognition" and recognize individuals randomly.
9. A Senator may not yield any portion of his or her time to another.
10. The presiding officer will be addressed as "Mr." or "Ms. President".
11. Members of the Senate will be addressed as "Senator."
12. A Senator desiring to gain the floor in order to make a motion or to participate in debate will rise and say "Mr. or Ms. President," as soon as the preceding speaker has finished.
13. The presiding officer will state, "The chair recognizes Senator ___________ or he or she will ignore the one attempting to gain recognition.
14. No one may argue with or show disrespect for the presiding officer.
15. The proper form for a motion is "I move that..."
16. Voting will be done by standing vote.

Duties of the Presiding Officer

1. Follow all prescribed procedures.
2. Use the table of parliamentary motions in conducting Senate debate.
3. Keep time on each student who speaks. When 3 minutes have elapsed, call "time."
4. Apply the rules fairly. Be aware of all restrictions placed on speakers.
5. Ensure that speakers alternate between the affirmative and the negative. Make an announcement each time a speaker is called: "The chair will now entertain a speech for the affirmative (or negative) side."

Order of Events

Below is an outline of the way business should be carried out in your Senate. Fill in the blanks with your bill number and choose the appropriate responses as debate goes on.

PRESIDING OFFICER gives the call to order: "This special session of the United States Senate in simulation will now come to order."
PRESIDING OFFICER: "Are there any special resolutions?"
PRESIDING OFFICER: Either, "At the time of adjournment, the old business before this body was Senate Bill _______. We will resume with a statement in the affirmative (or negative)."
Or, "Since we have no old business, the chair will now entertain a main motion."
CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEE: "Mr. (or Ms.) President, I move to consider Senate Bill _______."
PRESIDING OFFICER: "Is the motion seconded?"
PRESIDING OFFICER: "The motion has been made and seconded to take up Senate Bill _______. Will all in favor signify by raising their right hand?"
PRESIDING OFFICER: Either, "Will the chairman of the standing committee please come to the podium and read the bill?"
Or, "The chair will now entertain another main motion."

If the former, then
PRESIDING OFFICER: "The chair will now recognize a member of the bill-writing committee who will give a sponsoring speech."
PRESIDING OFFICER: "The chair will now entertain a statement in the negative."
PRESIDING OFFICER: "The chair will now entertain a statement in the affirmative."
Eliminate Notable Crimes & Social Equality

1. We propose to abolish hate crimes, especially those dealing with race, creed, ethnic background, heritage etc...

2. We define a hate crime as anything offending, damaging to one's personality, or causing bodily damage to someone because of their race, heritage etc... (refer to line 2)

Definition of the Bill

6. This Bill is being set up to abolish all racial bigotry, racial slurs to any one person or group of people regarding color, creed etc... (refer to line 2)

Penalties of the Bill

9. Anyone who disregards the law will be penalized with a minimum of a $1000 fine, may vary according to the severity of the crime.
Be it enacted by the Senate of the United States of America:

1. section 1: We propose a bill be passed in which
2. the age of legally purchasing tobacco products,
3. including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars,
4. chewing tobacco, snuff, pipe tobacco, rolling papers,
5. and tobacco pipes of various kinds, should be lowered
6. to the age of 16 years.
7. section 2: We believe that because the law states
8. that people at the age of 16 years are allowed
9. to possess and use any tobacco products, then they
10. should also be able to legally purchase these products.
11. section 3: If a person is first able to receive his or
12. her driver's license and the responsibility of driving a
13. vehicle at the age of 16 years and one month, then
14. he or she should also have the ability to choose
15. whether or not they wish to purchase tobacco products.
16. section 4: In conclusion, we believe that many man-hours
17. and a lot of money has been wasted in processing the
18. paper work for the charges brought against the owners,
19. managers, and employees who played a part in the illegal
20. purchasing of tobacco products by those youths under 18
21. years of age. This is nonsense and it should be stopped.

Theresa Renee Boros

M. Donald Cumberly
1. A Bill for an Act to change tax breaks on the middle class.


3. Sec. 1

4. This Bill will state that the middle class should receive tax breaks, because they are the majority of the people.

5. Sec. 2

6. Anyone earning over $50,000 should be in a higher tax bracket.

7. Therefore, the more we earn in income, I think we should pay more to our poor community.

8. Sec. 3

9. Will this $50 income

10. bring us closer to the neighbors who are in the same income of the state.

David Jones
William Jones
Willie Rogers
Send to the floor
Be it enacted by the Senate
& the United States of America
We propose a bill that would limit
the acts of sexual discrimination.
This bill applies to female or male,
black or white.
If you do sexually discriminate against
another you will be fined get a
salty six months in jail.
The public will find out.
Sexual discrimination along the lines
not hiring someone because of color or
sex. Also, on trial because of color or
sex. Basically in everyday life.
You will be fined $2000 if they don't
have the money they will have to do
30 hours of community service. Also
if you refuse to abet them they
will lose their job.

Michael
493245

Dwight
123456
Be it enacted by the Senate of the United States of America

1. Section 1. Legalize Marijuana
2. It will help teach the brain
3. It will cause you to make it
4. into paper. Helps甚one dry
5. Making oxygen肚 saving
6. true.
7. Section 2. By legalizing it
8. The government pays growers
9. to sell and to change
10. High taxes. The govenment
11. Will regulate the price
12. and only the government will
13. know what is in it

Only you can grow + sell
for paper or doctor orders. Those are the only uses for it.
Decrease Federal Spending

1. Be it enacted by the Senate of the United States of America, that the government shall accept the lowest or second lowest price in the U.S. for items being purchased. This will cover all products that the government purchases.

2. There need to be more than two bids due to the competitiveness.

3. The money that is saved from our decreasing federal spending will be put towards the highway department, housing authorities in order to rebuild down town neighborhoods and to the parks and recreational department. Part of this money will go back to state and local governments in order to pay for the above.

Chad Morrison
3-21-95

Senate Bill

1. Increased taxes on tobacco and alcohol.

2. Be it enacted by the Senate

3. of the United States of America,

4. we here propose:

5. 1) Section: Increase taxes on tobacco and alcohol.

6. Section: Leave the same tax for workers.

7. 2) Section: This will help out people who

8. don't smoke.

9. 3) Section: Use the current tax money for

10. United States debt.

add 15% to the price

Signed (our 5% on workers)

Dorthea Johnson

Moore Goodman

The 5% will go to the debt

No club 5% will go to the county
Candidate
Candidate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
<th>Voters</th>
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#069 Elections

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Nominate
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Electors
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