

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Cloze Notes: Georgia's Legislative Branch: The General Assembly

SS8CG2: What is the General Assembly?

The legislative branch of government makes _____. Georgia's legislative branch is called the General Assembly. It is _____. Two houses make up the General Assembly - the House of _____ and the _____. There are _____ representatives in the House of Representatives, and _____ senators in the Senate.

SS8CG2a: Qualifications of Legislators

Senators

- Must be at least _____
- Live in the district they represent
- Legal residents of GA for at least _____ years

Representatives

- Must be at least _____
- Live in the district they represent
- Legal resident of GA for at least _____ years

SS8CG2 a: Duties of the General Assembly

- GA meetings begin on 2nd Monday of _____ each year for their regular _____.
- Session usually lasts for two months or less.
- For remainder of their two year terms they meet in special sessions and committees
- Most important duty is making laws and passing _____ (proposed by governor)
- Can change constitution (amend) with a _____'s vote in GA

SS8CG2 b. Organization of General Assembly

- Most work takes place in committees
- Each house has a majority and a minority power
 - _____ party is the political party with the most members in the house
 - Minority party has the fewest _____

SS8CG2 b: House of Representatives Leadership

- Majority party tends to control the House because there are two leaders from majority
 - _____ of the House - most important leader
 - Picks committee assignments for representatives
 - Decides debate and discussion topics
 - Choose leaders of committees
- Majority Leader – make sure majority party ideas are heard
- _____ leader is leader of minority party in the house

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- _____ leader promotes governor's cause and is usually represents the same party
- Leaders try to get the interests and ideas of their party heard

SS8CG2 b: Senate Leadership

- Lieutenant governor is the _____ *of the Senate* (leader of Senate)
- The other leader in the Senate is the *president pro* _____ (leader of the Senate majority party)
- There is also a majority and minority leader for each party

SS8CG2 b: Committee System

- Most _____ of the legislative branch takes place in committees
- There are _____ committees in the Senate (each Senator is on at least three committees)
- There are _____ regular committees in the House of Representatives (most members serve on 2 to 3)
- Leaders of committees tend to represent the _____ party

Different Types of Committees

- Standing - are _____ and monitor the work of federal agencies and departments
- _____ (Select)—temporary and deal with specific current issues
- _____ - members of both houses focus on issues of nation concern
- Conference - members of both houses work to develop a compromise version of a bill that both houses support

SS8CG3 b: How a Bill Becomes a Law

1. _____ – written by legislators
2. _____ – By senator or representative to house in which they serve
3. _____ consideration – studied and changes or improvements are considered (other officials, bill's author, lobbyists or public may comment)
4. _____ Consideration – Proposed before each house for a vote
5. _____ consideration – either signed into law or vetoed