

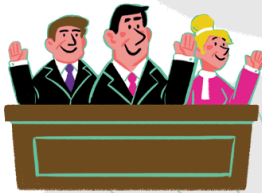
# Lawmaking in the U.S. | Worksheet



The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for making laws.



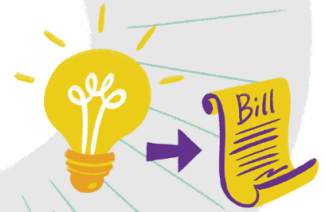
Because they knew that laws were a restriction on our freedom, the \_\_\_\_\_ intentionally made it difficult to create laws.



Once an entire chamber debates the bill, it only gets sent to the other chamber if it is voted on and passes with \_\_\_\_\_.



After a bill has been formally introduced, it goes to the \_\_\_\_\_.



Once a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives has an idea for a law, their next step is to propose a \_\_\_\_\_.



The \_\_\_\_\_ has the power to declare that a law is in violation of the Constitution.



If both the House and the Senate approve the bill, it then goes to the president, who can either approve or \_\_\_\_\_.



Congress can override a president's veto if both chambers pass it with a \_\_\_\_\_.



# Lawmaking in the U.S. | Answer Key



The **LEGISLATIVE BRANCH** is responsible for making laws.



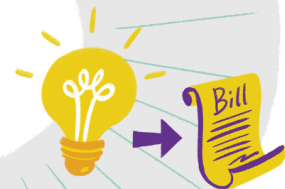
Once an entire chamber debates the bill, it only gets sent to the other chamber if it is voted on and passes with **MAJORITY SUPPORT**.



Because they knew that laws were a restriction on our freedom, the **FOUNDING FATHERS** intentionally made it difficult to create laws.



After a bill has been formally introduced, it goes to the **RELEVANT COMMITTEE**.



Once a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives has an idea for a law, their next step is to propose a **BILL**.



The **SUPREME COURT** has the power to declare that a law is in violation of the Constitution.



If both the House and the Senate approve the bill, it then goes to the president, who can either approve or **VETO**.



Congress can override a president's veto if both chambers pass it with a **TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY**.