

Write the Conclusion: The U.S. Congress



The U.S. Capitol

Conclusions are an important part of writing. It is a short summary of the writing, meant to leave the reader with the basic information in the piece.

Below is an informational piece about the U.S. Congress. Read the text and write a conclusion summing up the important points.

The U.S. Congress

I. Introduction

The U. S. Constitution provided for the legislative branch to be composed of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. While each has its own duties and responsibilities, they are equal in their governing power.

II. Body

The United States House of Representatives is made up of elected representatives from all over the country. The number of representatives is set by law at 435. Every ten years, after the national census, or a counting of the population, the states are assigned how many representatives they will have. States with large populations have more representatives than those with small populations. California, for example, has 53 representatives, while South Dakota has one. Each representative serves for two years.

The House of Representatives has unique powers. All laws about revenue spending, or tax income spending, must start in the House. The House also is the only chamber that can impeach a U.S. official, such as president or vice president. Impeaching is the bringing of formal charges against an elected official.

The U.S. Senate is the other chamber of Congress. Two senators are elected from each state; it doesn't matter how big or small the state is, each has two senators. Since there are 50 states, there are 100 voting senators. Each senator serves for six years.

The Senate has powers that the House does not. It may agree to foreign treaties, and it may confirm, or approve, appointments by the President. If the House impeaches an official, it is the Senate that holds a trial.

III. Conclusion

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Student's answers will vary.
