

Ryan Francis

AM-Gov **B**

Benchmark

U.S - \$0.00
Can - \$0.00

Story

of

a

Bill

How one
Small bill
became one
BIG law

-Ryan Francis

1

Bill → Law (Process)

2

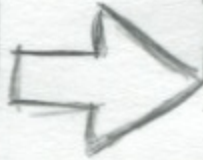
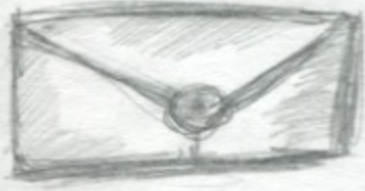


The Bill is written up by a Senate Member who presents it to either the House Speaker or the President of the Senate.



They discuss the Bill with other representatives to get their support and gain sponsorship. Once it reaches Committee, they research, and revise the bill, and send it to the House floor.

3



4

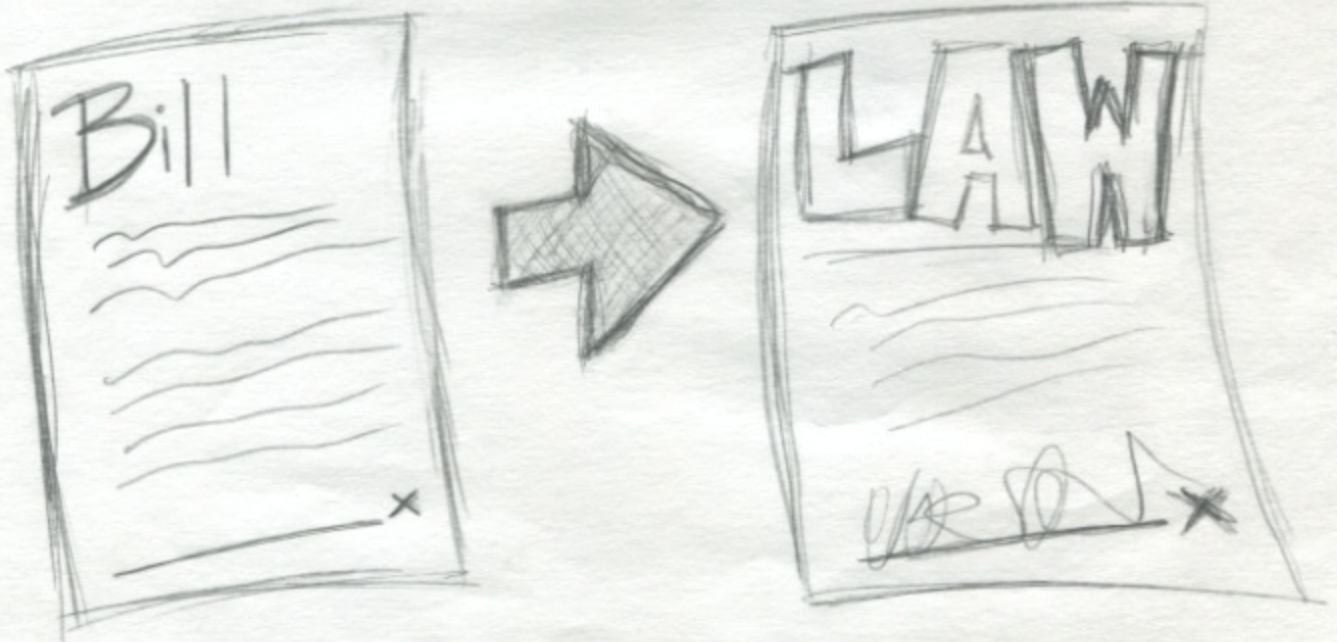


After the Bill is sent, and reported to the House floor, it is then taken to the House of Representatives to be debated on.

The House of Representatives then vote on the bill, then sent to the U.S. Senate. When it reaches the Senate and they vote on it, if it gets voted a majority of "yes", it's sent to the president to be signed.



When a bill reaches the President, he can either sign and pass the bill so it can become a law, veto it, or he can "pocket veto". (A Pocket Veto is when the President or governor keeps the bill unsigned.)



★ When it passes to the President, and is signed it becomes a law.

Campaign Finance Reform



This law limits the amount of money that can be donated to a campaign so that campaigners can't use a large sum of money to influence voters, or bribe politicians to vote against them. Each check has to be duplicated and sent to the Government to keep from bribery of voters.

1824



was the first time
in history the problem
of financial influence on a political
campaign arose



ANDREW JACKSON V.S

2nd Bank of America

During Andrew Jackson's campaign, he had a problem with the 2nd Bank of America who spent over \$40,000.00 trying to bribe politicians into voting against Andrew Jackson's re-election.

1828 BILL



When Andrew Jackson obtained Presidency, he tried to pass the first form of the law so that no politician would have an unfair advantage during their Campaigns... It failed

Key term: "Hostile legislation" - forcing/bribing people to vote against the democratic party, which in turn gives Republicans more Political Power.



In 1872, a group of wealthy Democrats donated \$10,000.00 each towards the election. During this year it was a Republican race, and a lot of the votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and he won by over 200 votes.

\$10,000.00

During the 1901 election when Roosevelt was elected, but during the election, he turned to banks for financial influence. When this happened he was able to beef up his campaign by paying voters, and politicians to help his vote, and he won in a landslide



"It was legitimate to accept large contributions if there are no implied obligations"

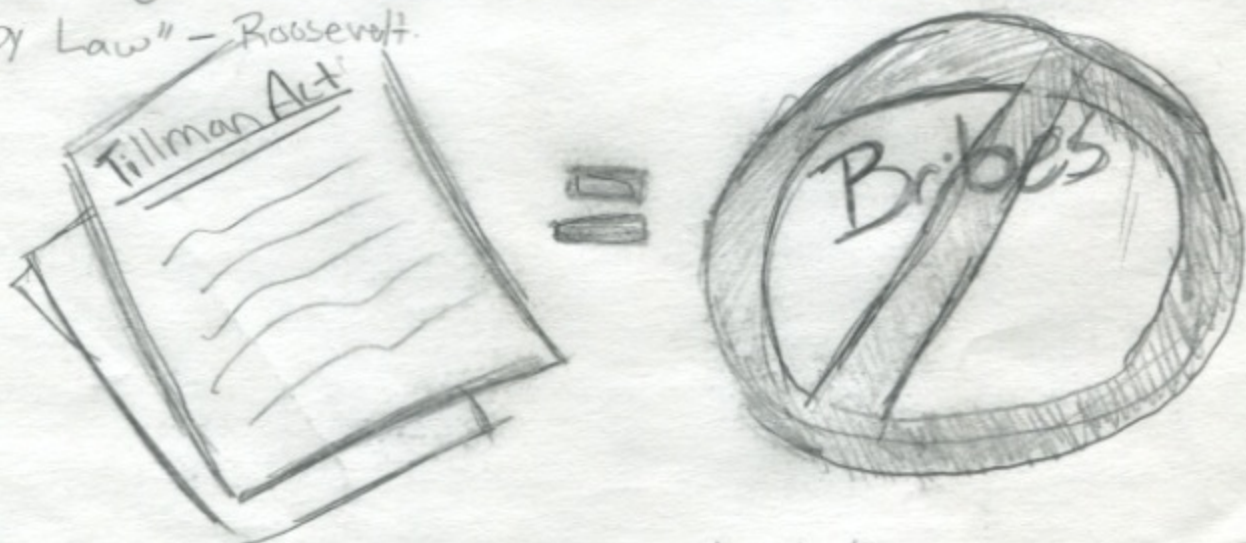
Theodore Roosevelt

In 1905, his corporate finance called him out on being given funds to support his campaign. He then

began a new motto for his campaign after not being able to dispell the fact that he did use finance to gain support.



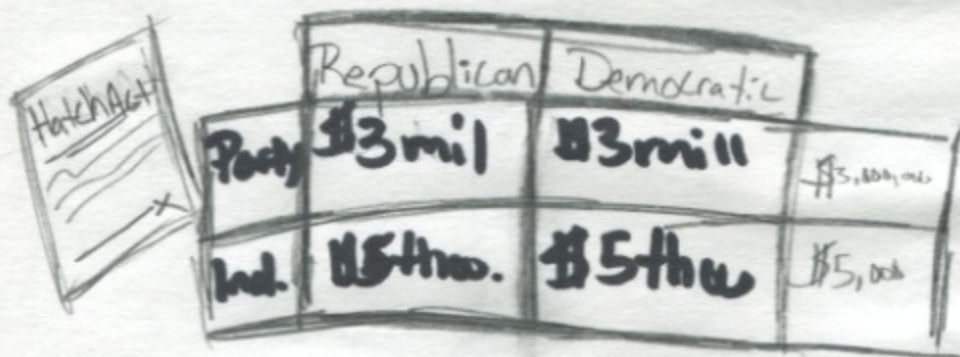
"Any funds given by any corporations for political purposes should be forbidden by Law" - Roosevelt.



His first attempt to pass a law similar to the current Campaign Finance reform; (second attempt in History), and it was called "The Tillman Act" (Named after Bill Tillman), which forbid the donation of money to bribe voters/politicians.

Next attempt in history was when the "Hatch Act" was passed in 1939 by

Republican Congress which forbids intimidation and bribery of voters, and sets an annual ceiling of \$3,000,000.00 for each political party and \$5,000.00 for individual campaigns. This act restricted donations but not cut them



	Republican	Democratic	
Party	\$3mil	\$3mil	\$3,000,000
Ind.	\$5thou.	\$5thou	\$5,000

Campaign Finance Reform 1974

Finally after all the acts that were passed, and all the events that led up to the 1970s, in 1974 the Campaign Finance Reform was amended. To control the money flow into campaigns, and to keep voters from being bought, making each election fair for both parties