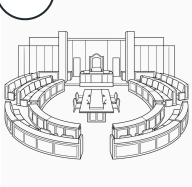


PUT THE LAW IN ORDER

EASY

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write 1–6 in the circles to put the cards in order.



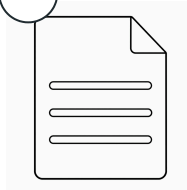
The second House debates and votes



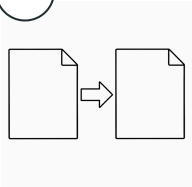
An idea



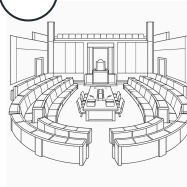
Royal Assent makes it an Act



A bill is written



Both Houses agree to the same bill



The first House debates and votes

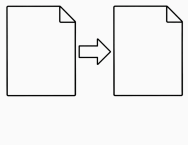
This broad sequence combines Royal Assent and becoming an Act. Many bills can start in either House.

PUT THE LAW IN ORDER

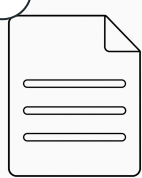
STANDARD

Name: _____ Date: _____

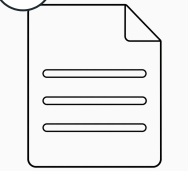
Write 1–8 in the circles to put the cards in order.



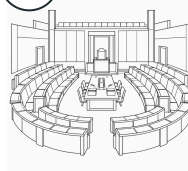
Both Houses agree



A bill is written



It becomes an Act — a law



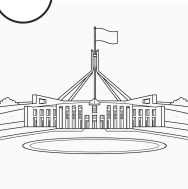
House of Representatives



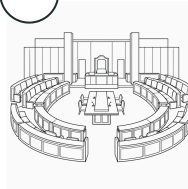
An idea



Royal Assent



Parliament considers the bill



Senate

This is a simplified version of the usual federal law-making process. Bills can be amended and considered through additional parliamentary stages.

This example starts in the House of Representatives. Many bills can start in either House; some financial bills must start in the House. A bill may also be rejected. An Act begins operating on its commencement date.

PUT THE LAW IN ORDER

CHALLENGE

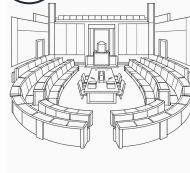
Name: _____ Date: _____

Write 1–8 in the circles to put the cards in order.

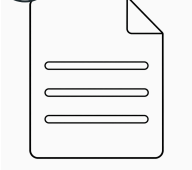
In this successful example, the second House proposes amendments and the first House accepts them. Not every bill follows this amendment route.



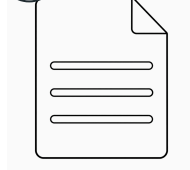
Royal Assent is given



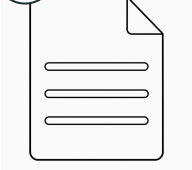
First House votes to pass it



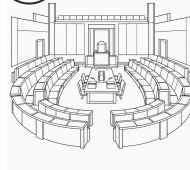
First House considers and accepts those amendments



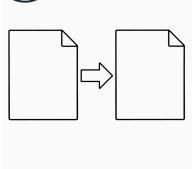
Bill introduced in the first House



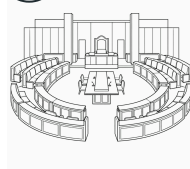
It is an Act of Parliament



First House debates the bill



Both Houses agree to the same text



Second House considers it and proposes amendments

This is a simplified version of the usual federal law-making process. Bills can be amended and considered through additional parliamentary stages.