**DISCUSSION: COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGHNS OF U.S SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CANDIDATES, ARE THEY NOMINSATIONS DIIFERENT?**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES AND DEMOCRACRY.**

**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP IN POLITICAL SCIENCE IN GOVERNMENT RESEARCH OF UNITED STATES FOR EXAMINATIONS IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF BARCHELORS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE IN THE FIELD OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD.**

The Senate in the United states plays a role in electoral campaigns in the passage of federal legislation and also confirms presidential appointments and provides a vital check and balance on the powers of the executive and judicial branches of government, the United States Senate, 118th United States Congress.

The House of Representatives makes and passes the federal laws where the House is one of Congress two chambers and the part of the federal governments legislative branch.

The comparison of the house of representatives to the Senate is that the Senate has several distinct powers. Example, the distinct powers where it has power to approve treaties and confirm members of the Cabinet are all of a sole Senate privilege.

The House of representatives also has an exclusive power to initiate bills raising revenue. To impeach officials and to choose the president if a presidential candidate fails to get a majority of the Electoral College votes.

The Senate and House are further differentiated by term lengths and the number of districts represented; the Senate has longer terms of six years, fewer members (currently one hundred, two for each state), and ( in all but seven delegations) larger constituencies per member. The Senate is referred to as the upper house and the House of Representatives as the lower house.

The Upper house has the six terms means the Senate can be slower and consider the long-term effects of law in electoral processes in campaigns. the Lower House responds to the needs of the people faster since representatives only have a two-year term. Laws dealing with revenue must in the House.

The seats of the House of Representatives are voted in the house. 435 voting members, 6 non-voting members, 5 delegates and 1 resident commissioner. While in the Senate, it only has 100 voted members appointed to the House.

On the seats apportioned, in the House of Representatives it is only based on the population of each state while in the Senate there are only two seats apportioned for each state.

Members of House are elected every two years, whereas senators are elected for six-years terms where in the electoral campaigns, the Senate has power on conducting presidential elections and the lower house conducts the inner house elections.

Every two years the entire membership of the House of Representatives is elected. Members vote on the rules that apply for the next two years at the beginning of each new Congress. Only one-third of Senators are elected every two years (two-third of the senator remain current members). Therefore, the Senate is a” continuous body”. The Senate does not adopt rules every two years but depends more on tradition and precedent when determining procedure.

The party leaders and committees function differently in the House and the Senate as well. The House elects a Speaker (article 1, section 2) who exerts great control. The Speaker is the in charge of the calendar (what bills are debated and when that occurs) and influences the House rules Committee in deciding the legislation to be considered. The Senate does not have a position similar to Speaker. In the Senate, the majority and minority leaders generally work together in consultation with all members to determine the schedule.