

Senate Kids

A Student Guide to the Florida Legislature



This guide belongs to:

The Florida Senate Handbook for Kids

A STUDENT GUIDE TO THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

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Your Florida Legislature

Have you ever wondered who decides how long a school day can be, or when a student can drive without an adult in the car, or how many math credits a student needs before graduation? The answer to all these questions lies in the Legislature of the State of Florida.



The Florida Legislature, which is divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, makes “rules” or laws that govern our state. Members of the legislature, Senators and Representatives, are chosen by the citizens of Florida to represent them and the area where they live. These areas are called districts. Each member of the Florida Legislature must live in the district that he or she represents. Each Senator and Representative is responsible for making sure that the people who elected him or her have a voice in all matters concerning the state.

Senators are elected to serve four-year terms. Representatives are elected to serve two-year terms. Currently, 40 Senators and 120 members of the House of Representatives serve the people of Florida. Members of both houses must be at least 21 years old, a resident of the district where they have been elected, and must have lived in the state for two years before running for election.

Each year the legislature meets in legislative session to determine and debate issues important to the people in our state. Issues like driving under the influence, recycling, and education are debated. The regular session begins on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March and lasts for sixty days. It ends either in sine die adjournment, with the ceremonial dropping of white handkerchiefs by each house’s Sergeant at Arms, or in an extension of the regular session to complete unfinished work.



Your Florida Legislature

During session, legislators work on making new laws or changing existing laws. Each member also serves on several committees where the effects of laws on the people in our state are studied. Any member of either house can make suggestions for new laws.

These suggestions, called bills, are studied in committees. The committee can change the bill, accept the bill or reject the bill. If the bill is changed or accepted by the committee it is then sent to the full house which in turn votes to accept the bill as it is, change the bill or reject the bill. Passage of a bill occurs when the bill is accepted, in most instances, by a majority of the members of one house. The passed bill goes to the other house of the Florida Legislature for its review; that means, a bill passed in the Senate goes to the House of Representatives for its review. The bill goes through the same process in the second house as it did in the first house. The only bill that is required to

be passed every year, however, is the State's Budget.

When a bill is passed by both houses it is sent to the Governor for action. The Governor may sign the bill, allow it to become a law without his signature, or veto it. All the laws are compiled to form the Florida Statutes.

Senators invite selected students (ages 15-18) to come to Tallahassee for one week to work as pages during the regular session. Pages distribute materials

and deliver messages to Senators and staff. They also participate in a mock session and have scheduled visits to offices in other branches of government. House members also invite pages (ages 12-14) and messengers (ages 15-18) to work in the regular session.

Florida's government is divided into three branches: the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The Governor, as head of the executive branch, tells the legislators, in a speech at the beginning of session, the state issues that he has determined need to be worked on during that session. The Lieutenant Governor helps the Governor to keep those issues in the minds of the legislators. The executive branch implements the laws. The judges and justices of the judicial branch examine the facts, interpret the law, and make rulings in cases brought to court.

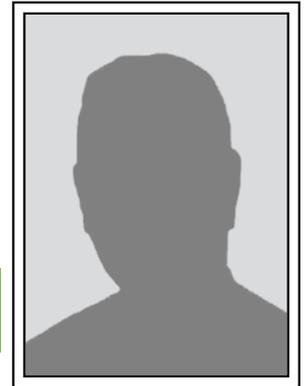
This guide to the legislative process was created to help students become familiar with the Florida Legislature. Your participation in the legislative process is essential to the preservation of democracy. You can make a difference!



Legislative Leaders



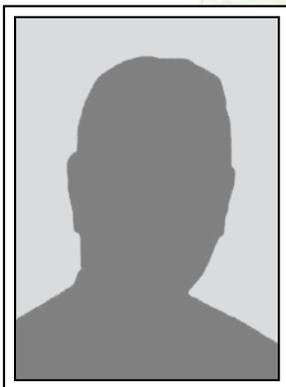
Senate President



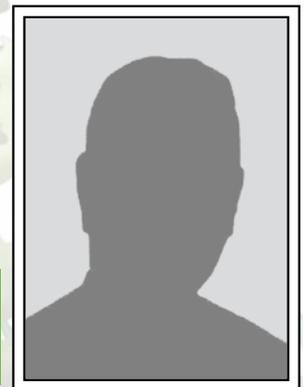
House Speaker

The President of the Senate presides over the Senate, and the Speaker of the House presides over the House of Representatives. The President and Speaker have many other responsibilities in addition to presiding over the chamber during session to include:

- appointing members to committees.
- appointing chairs of committees.
- choosing which committees will hear bills.
- influencing the placement of bills on the Special Order Calendar.
- ruling on procedural matters during sessions.



**Senate President
Pro Tempore**



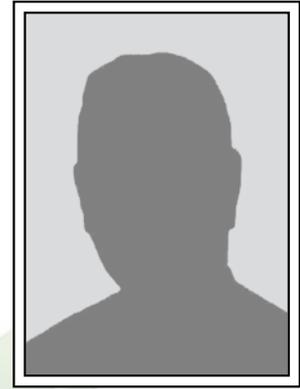
**House Speaker
Pro Tempore**

The roles of the President Pro Tempore and Speaker Pro Tempore are defined by the President or Speaker and the Senate or House Rules. Although these officers may preside in the chamber during the absence of the President or Speaker, a different senator or representative could also be chosen to preside.

Non-Member Officers



Secretary of the Senate



Chief Clerk of the House

The Senate elects a Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker of the House appoints a Chief Clerk of the House. These non-member constitutional officers have various responsibilities including:

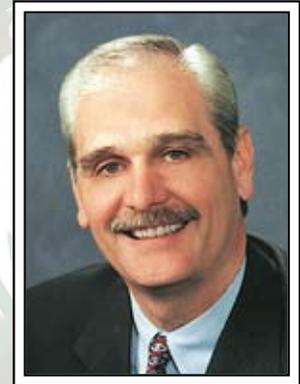
- recording events of the session.
- keeping the records of their respective houses.
- authenticating each bill passed by the legislature.
- publishing the journals and calendars of their respective houses.

When the legislature is in session, each day's official actions are recorded and published in the journal.

Sergeants at Arms



Donald Severance
Senate Sergeant
at Arms



Earnest W. Sumner
House Sergeant
at Arms

Each chamber has a Sergeant at Arms who is in charge of maintaining order in the chamber, gallery, and in committee rooms. Each sergeant also maintains that house's property.

Symbols of Florida



STATE SEAL. The State Seal was created by joint resolution in the 1865 Legislature. The resolution mandated: "A Seal of the size of the American silver dollar, having in the center thereof a view of the sun's rays over a high land in the distance, a cocoa tree, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers in the foreground, encircled by the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Florida: In God We Trust.'" In 1985, a revised Great Seal of the State of Florida was presented to the Governor and Cabinet which corrected historical errors.



STATE FLAG. Many different flags have flown over Florida. These flags include those of Spain, France, Great Britain, the Confederate States, and the United States of America. The 1899 Legislature adopted a joint resolution that led to the design of our current flag: "The State Flag shall conform with standard commercial sizes and be of the following proportions and descriptions: The seal of the state, in diameter one-half of the hoist, shall occupy the center of a white ground. Red Bars, in width one-fifth the hoist, shall extend from each corner towards the center, to the outer rim of the seal."

STATE BEVERAGE. Orange juice was named the state beverage of Florida by the 1967 Legislature. The production of orange juice became a multi-million dollar industry in Florida during the Second World War.



STATE FLOWER. The orange blossom became the state flower through a concurrent resolution passed by the 1909 Legislature. This fragrant flower is found in central and south Florida.

Symbols of Florida



STATE BIRD. Designated by the 1927 Legislature, the mockingbird is Florida's state bird. It lives in Florida year-round and is known for its singing voice and mimicry skills. Its Latin name means "mimic of many tongues."

STATE ANIMAL. Students throughout the state of Florida voted the panther our state animal in 1982. Panthers are pale brown and black in color and play a large part in our wildlife ecosystem. They have been on the federal endangered species list since 1967 and on the state endangered list since 1973. Panthers have been protected from legal hunting in Florida since 1958. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is responsible for the management and preservation of the panther.



STATE BUTTERFLY. The zebra longwing became the state butterfly in 1996. It is common in South Florida, especially in the Everglades National Park. The longwing however, is not common in North Florida. This black and yellow butterfly is known for dining on the sweet nectar of passion flowers.

STATE WILDFLOWER. The 1991 Legislature named the coreopsis Florida's official wildflower. These colorful flowers are used extensively in Florida's roadside plantings and highway beautification programs. The coreopsis is found in a variety of colors, ranging from golden yellow to pink. The flower is a food source for seed-eating birds.



Symbols of Florida



STATE REPTILE. In 1987, the American alligator (*alligator mississippiensis*) was designated the official state reptile. It has long been an unofficial symbol of the state as the alligator originally symbolized Florida's untamed lands. Alligators are found throughout Florida and in parts of other southeastern states. They like lakes, swamps, canals, and other wetland habitats. They eat fish, turtles, and many other animals. Alligators should not be fed because this causes them to lose their fear of humans. Feeding is also against Florida law. Alligators are now under controlled management by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. This commission works to preserve the species and the wetland habitats that they and other Florida wildlife inhabit.

STATE SALTWATER MAMMAL. The 1975 Legislature designated the "porpoise, also commonly known as the dolphin," our saltwater mammal. The porpoise or dolphin belongs to the mammalian order cetacea. It is gray or black with a slightly lighter underside. A system of echos - much like sonar - directs them in their travels. Porpoises have no sense of smell but they make up for this loss with sharp eyesight and extraordinary hearing. Historically, sailors took the presence of porpoises near their boats as a sign of good luck.



STATE SHELL. In 1969, the Legislature named the horse conch, also known as the giant band shell, the state shell. It is native to the marine waters around Florida and grows up to a length of 24 inches. Young shells have orange color; adult shells have orange openings. The shell is the external skeleton of a soft-bodied animal that inhabits it.

Symbols of Florida

STATE MARINE MAMMAL. The manatee became the state marine mammal in 1975. The manatee, which is also known as the sea cow, big beaver, mermaid or “furnished with hands” is a gray, water-plant-eating, marine mammal that can often weigh a ton or more. The manatee is on the endangered species list, but chances for its survival are good if we as citizens of this state take steps to ensure its survival. Of all the known causes of manatee mortality, people are responsible for about half of the deaths. Most of these deaths are caused by boats and barges. A speeding boat is more hazardous to a manatee than anything else because its propeller blades can cut a manatee's thick skin.



STATE SALTWATER FISH. The 1975 Legislature named the sailfish as Florida's state saltwater fish. Sailfish are dark blue on top and brown-blue on the sides with a silvery white underbelly and many black spots. Its upper jaw is elongated in the form of a spear and the first dorsal fin is in the shape of a large sail. The sailfish is a rapidly growing species, reaching up to 7 feet long and 116 pounds. Sailfish are found offshore in south Florida near the gulfstream and off the panhandle. They feed on smaller fishes and squid at the surface or at mid-depths.



STATE FRESHWATER FISH. In 1975, the Legislature named the Florida largemouth bass, the largest member of the sunfish family, as the official state freshwater fish. It usually has light green to brown sides with a dark line down the side. The upper jaw of the largemouth bass extends beyond the rear edge of the eye. It prefers clear, nonflowing water and aquatic vegetation which provides food and cover. Largemouth bass are found in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds and estuaries, usually at depths of 20 feet or less. The largemouth bass is Florida's most popular freshwater game fish.

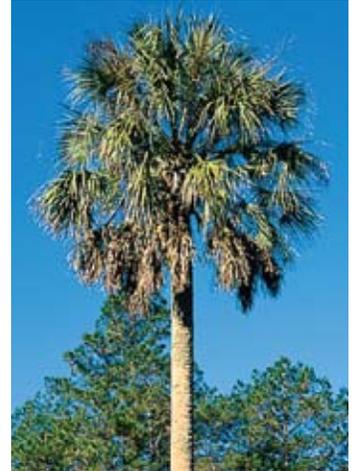


Symbols of Florida



STATE GEM. United States astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin (“Buzz”) Aldrin landed on the moon on July 20, 1969, aboard the Apollo 11 spacecraft. Since this and all other astronaut-controlled spaceflights had been launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Brevard County, the Florida Legislature sought to memorialize this “giant step” for humankind. In 1970, lawmakers adopted the moonstone as the official state gem.

STATE TREE. The 1953 Legislature designated the sabal palm our state tree. The sabal palm grows in any kind of soil and is found throughout the state. There are many uses of the sabal palm including medicine, food, and landscaping. In 1970, the Legislature mandated that the sabal palm should replace the cocoa palm on the state seal.



STATE PIE. The 2006 Florida Legislature designated key lime pie as the official state pie. The key limes (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle) used to make this dessert are named after the Florida Keys where the key limes originated in the United States. The first key lime pie was created in the 1850s in south Florida. The recipe became popular in early Florida because it was made using key limes and sweetened condensed milk and did not require refrigeration.

STATE STONE. In 1979, agatized coral was designated the official state stone. Agatized coral occurs when silica in the ocean water hardens, replacing the limy corals with a form of quartz known as chalcedony. This long process (20-30 million years) results in the formation of a “pseudomorph,” meaning that one mineral has replaced another without having lost its original shape. Agatized coral is found in three main Florida locations: Tampa Bay, the Econfinia River, and the Withlacoochee/Suwannee river beds.



Fun Florida Facts

Geographical facts

- Total Area - 58,560 square miles
- Total land area - 54,136 square miles
- Total water area - 4,424 square miles
- Rank among states in total area - 22nd
- Length north and south - 447 miles (St. Marys River to Key West)
- Width east and west - 361 miles (Atlantic Ocean to Perdido River)
- Distance from Pensacola to Key West - 792 miles (by road)
- Highest Natural Point - 345 feet, near Lakewood in Walton County
- Geographic Center - 12 miles northwest of Brooksville, Hernando County
- Coastline - 1,197 statute miles
- Tidal shoreline (general) - 2,276 statute miles
- Beaches - 663 miles
- Longest River - St. Johns, 273 miles
- Largest Lake - Lake Okeechobee, 700 square miles
- Largest county - Palm Beach, 2,578 square miles
- Smallest county - Union, 245 square miles
- Number of lakes (greater than 10 acres) - about 7,700
- Number of first-magnitude springs - 33
- Number of islands (greater than 10 acres) - about 4,500

Historical facts

- First permanent European settlement - 1565, St. Augustine, by Spain
- Acquired from Spain as a U.S. Territory - 1821
- Admitted as 27th state of the U.S. - March 3, 1845

Current facts

- Capital - Tallahassee
- Population 2005 (estimate) - 17,789,864 (Rank 4th)
- Population 2004 (estimate) - 17,397,161 (Rank 4th)
- Population 2000 - 15,982,378 (Rank 4th)
- Population 1990 - 12,937,926
- Population 1980 - 9,739,992
- Population growth rate 2000-2005 (estimate) - 11.31%
- Population growth rate 1990-2000 - 23.53%
- Most populous metropolitan area 2003 - Miami-Ft. Lauderdale: 5,289,000 (estimate - Ranked 6th in the US)
- Most populous metropolitan area 2000 - Miami-Ft. Lauderdale: 3,876,380
- Most populous County 2005 - Miami-Dade County: 2,376,014 (estimate)
- Number of counties - 67
- Form of government - Governor and cabinet consisting of Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer and Commissioner of Agriculture
- State sales tax - 6%
- State income tax - None
- Legislature - 120 house districts, 40 senate districts
- Congress - 25 congressional districts

Information obtained from:

US Census Bureau

The Florida Handbook, Allen Morris. © 2003

The 1985 State Seal



In 1985, a revised Great Seal of the State of Florida was presented to the Governor and Cabinet. The previous version of the state seal had several historical errors, which were corrected in the 1985 seal. The current seal features a Seminole woman rather than a western Plains Indian, as was depicted on earlier seals. The image of a steamboat has been made more accurate and the seal now includes a sabal palm, our state tree, instead of a cocoa palm.

Through the years, the appearance of the state seal has changed considerably. The steamboat, for instance, has been depicted in a variety of ways. Also, the earliest official state seal pictured a mountainous background, which was later removed because it did not represent Florida's flat terrain. The Indian woman has worn various types of clothing, some of them more historically accurate than others. In one version of the seal, for example, the woman wore a feather head-dress of a style worn only by Indian men. Despite the changes in the appearance of the seal, the basic elements of the Great Seal of the State of Florida have remained the same.

The 1972 Senate Seal

The 1972 Senate adopted a new official Senate seal. The perimeter of the seal contains the words "Senate" and "State of Florida." The center contains a fan of the five flags that have flown over Florida, above a disk containing the words, "In God We Trust," arched above a gavel, quill, and scroll—symbols of the Legislature. The quill depicts the writing of laws; the gavel depicts control or authority in the presiding officer; and the scroll depicts the parchment on which laws are permanently written. It is this body of written law upon which rests the very foundation of this nation's "rule of law," as opposed to "rule of men."



Getting Involved



Even though you cannot vote until you are 18 years old, you play an important role in the shaping of Florida laws. You should be learning all you can about the legislative process so that you can become an informed voter. Become knowledgeable about the issues affecting the lives of the citizens of our state and how those issues affect us even on the national level. Start by involving yourself in state-wide mock government programs such as YMCA Youth in Government, Girls or Boys State, and other such organizations. Involvement in student government programs at your school is also a good way to learn the legislative process works.

Contacting Your Legislator

Legislators enjoy hearing from their younger constituents. Write your Senator and Representative about ideas you may have for a new law. You can determine who your legislators are by visiting the Senate's web site at www.flsenate.gov. You may also e-mail your legislators using the e-mail address provided on each legislator's web page.

If you wish to meet with your Senator or Representative during the legislative session, you should call ahead to make an appointment. Groups wishing to make special arrangements to visit on a day when the Legislature is in session should contact their legislators as far in advance of their proposed visit as possible. Your legislator can assist you in making sure that your visit to the Florida Legislature is properly scheduled.



We also encourage you to visit the State Capitol in Tallahassee. The Welcome Center provides educational and fun tours for your family or class all year round. You will get to see such sights as the Great Seal of the State of Florida in the Capitol Rotunda and a panoramic view of Tallahassee and its surrounding area from the twenty-second floor. You may schedule a tour of the Capitol by calling (850) 488-6167.

Our State Capitol



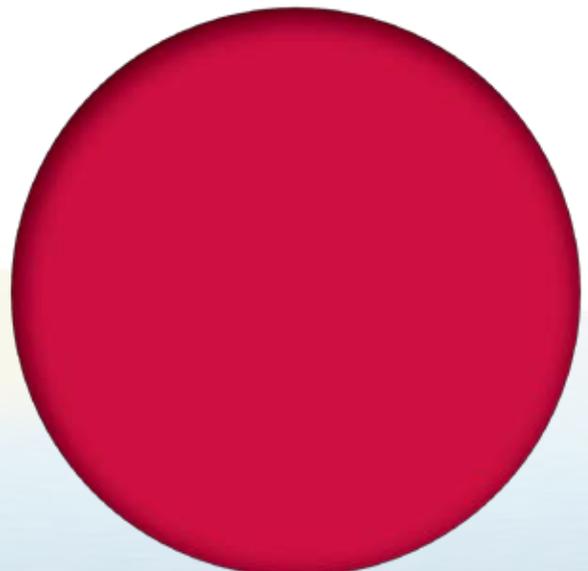
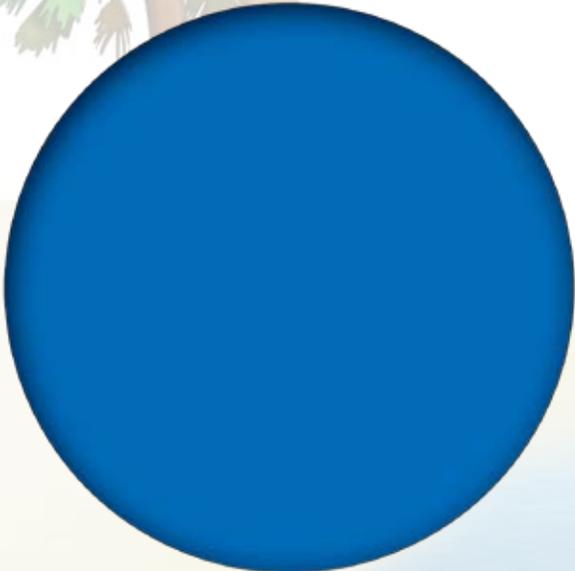
The “new” State Capitol officially opened in March 1978, and has a tower that is 22 stories tall. The Senate is housed in the south wing and the House of Representatives is housed in the northern wing. The Historic Capitol, or “old” Capitol building, has been preserved to the 1902 version and houses many exhibits relating to state and legislative history. Work is continually being done on the old Capitol building to ensure historical accuracy.

The Right to Vote



The right to vote is a great privilege of citizens. Each Florida citizen votes to elect one State Senator and one State Representative for his or her district. Voters must be at least 18 years old, registered, and a resident of our state.

Below you'll find examples of campaign buttons used during elections. Have fun making your own campaign buttons. Hold a mock-election in your classroom to experience the voting process.



Glossary of Legislative Terms



Act A bill passed by the legislature.

Adopt To vote to accept.

Amendment A proposal to change the original terms of a bill.

Bicameral Consisting of two houses. All states have bicameral legislatures except Nebraska, which only has one house (unicameral).

Bill A draft of a proposed law.

Budget A bill that states how much money will be spent on government programs and services.

Calendar A list of bills awaiting legislative action.

Caucus A meeting of members of a political party where party leaders may be elected and plans are made concerning issues and agendas.

Chair A legislator who presides over a committee meeting or a session.

Chamber Also known as the "floor," it is the room in which the Senate or the House of Representatives meets.

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives The person elected by the House of Representatives to assist the members of the House in the detailed processes of enacting laws and recording that history.

Committee A group of Senators or Representatives appointed by the presiding officer to consider important issues and to report its recommendations for action by the body that originated it.

Constituent A citizen who resides in the district of a legislator.



Constitution The written instrument embodying the fundamental principles of the state that establishes power and duties of the government and guarantees certain rights to the people.

Convene To meet in formal legislative session.

Debate To argue the merits of a bill, for and against.

Decorum Appropriate behavior and conduct.

District That area of the state represented by a legislator, determined on the basis of population.

Gallery The seating area for visitors located above the chambers (on the fifth floor of the Capitol).

Governor The highest ranking state official.

Journal The official record of the proceedings of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

Law The final product of the legislative process. It is the end result of the introduction of a bill, its passage by both houses, and its approval by the Governor (or the overriding of his veto by the legislature), and its recording by the Secretary of State.

Legislator A member of the legislature.

Lobbyist A person who, voluntarily or for a fee, represents himself or herself, an individual, organization or entity before the legislature. The term derives from the fact that lobbyists usually stay in the areas (lobbies) next to the chambers of the Senate and the House, either to meet legislators as they walk to and from the chambers or await legislative action which might affect their interest.

Majority party The political party having the greater number of seats in a house.

Minority party The political party having the least number of seats in a house.





Motion A proposal, usually oral, made to the presiding officer and relating to procedure or action before a legislative body.

Oath of Office An oath or vow taken by a public official prior to assuming his or her official duties.

Order of Business The defined routine of procedure in the legislative body each day. It can be deviated from only by waiver of the rules.

Override To pass a bill after the Governor has vetoed it. This requires a two-thirds vote of each house.

Passage Favorable action on a measure before the legislature.



President of the Senate The presiding officer of the Senate. He or she is designated as President by the majority party in caucus and then elected by the full membership of the Senate.

President Pro Tempore of the Senate Literally, president "for a time." He or she performs specified duties as prescribed by the Senate Rules or the Senate President.

Quorum The number of members required to conduct business.

Readings The constitution requires that bills be read three separate times on three separate days before it can be passed.

Recess To end a day's session or a committee meeting.

Repeal To delete a previously passed law.

Roll call An electronic vote or the calling the roll of names to determine the outcome of a vote on a legislative matter.



Rules Provisions for the procedure, organization, officers and committees of each house of the legislature.



Secretary of the Senate

The person elected by the Senate to assist Senate officers, members, and staff in the detailed processes of enacting laws and recording that history.

Sergeant at Arms

The person in each house who is responsible for the security of the legislative house and the maintenance of that house's property.

Session

The period during which the legislature meets.

Sine die

A Latin phrase meaning "without day." The term is often used to denote the ceremony involving the dropping of white handkerchiefs which symbolizes the end of a regular session.

Speaker of the House of Representatives



The presiding officer of the House of Representatives. He is designated as Speaker by the majority party in caucus and then elected by the full membership of the House for a term of two years.

Sponsor or Introducer

Legislator who introduces a proposed bill.

Statutes

The compilation of individual laws which are the official laws of Florida.

Term of office

The period of time for which a person is elected to serve in an office.

Veto

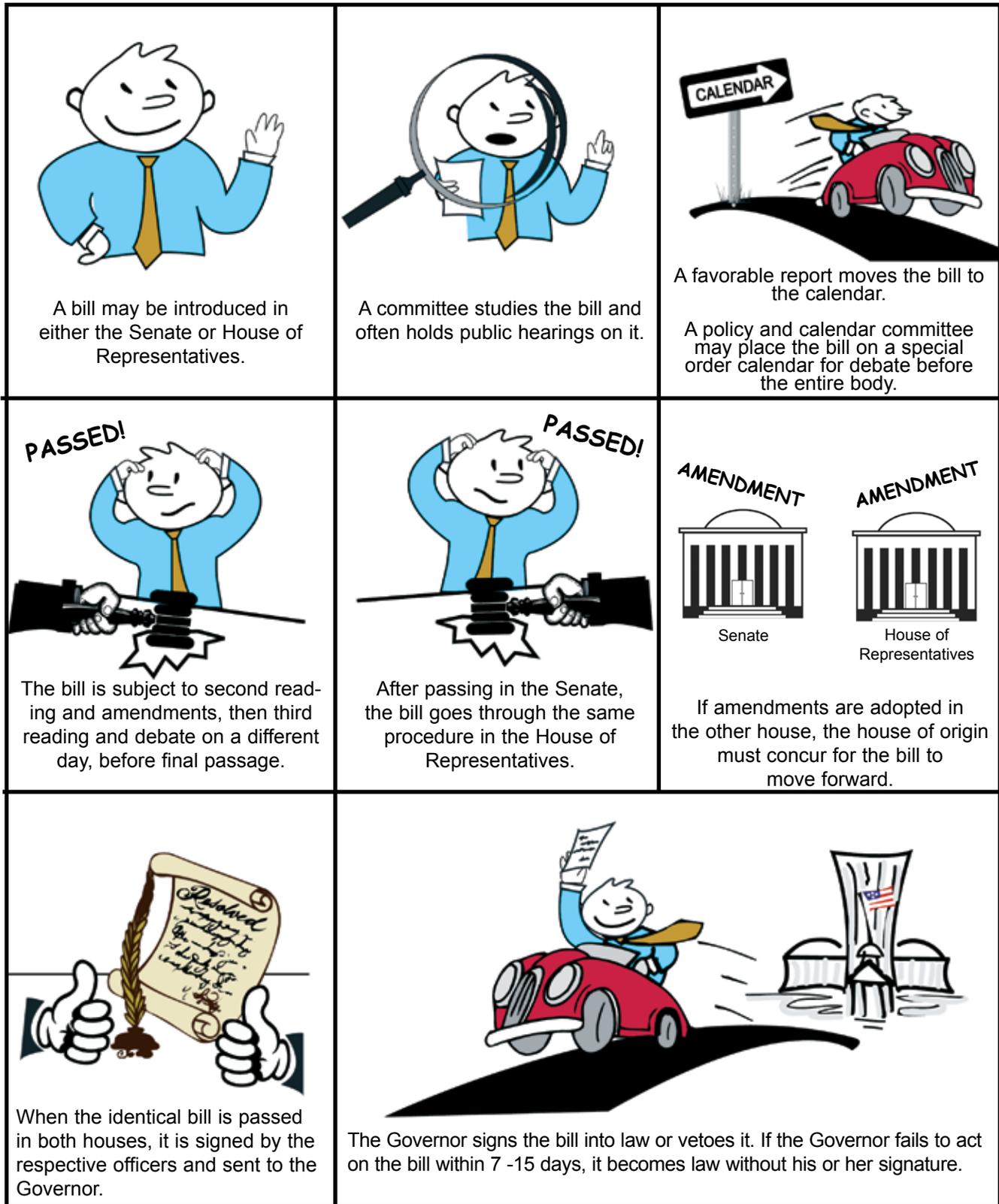
The return by the Governor to the legislature of a bill without his or her signature; the veto message from the Governor usually explains why he or she thinks the bill should not become a law.

Vote

A decision on a question, either affirmative or negative.



How a Senate Bill Becomes a Law



Picture Matching

Match the pictures on the left with the words on the right:
The solution to the puzzle is on page 33.



**Schaus' swallowtail
butterfly**



Florida manatee



Green sea turtle



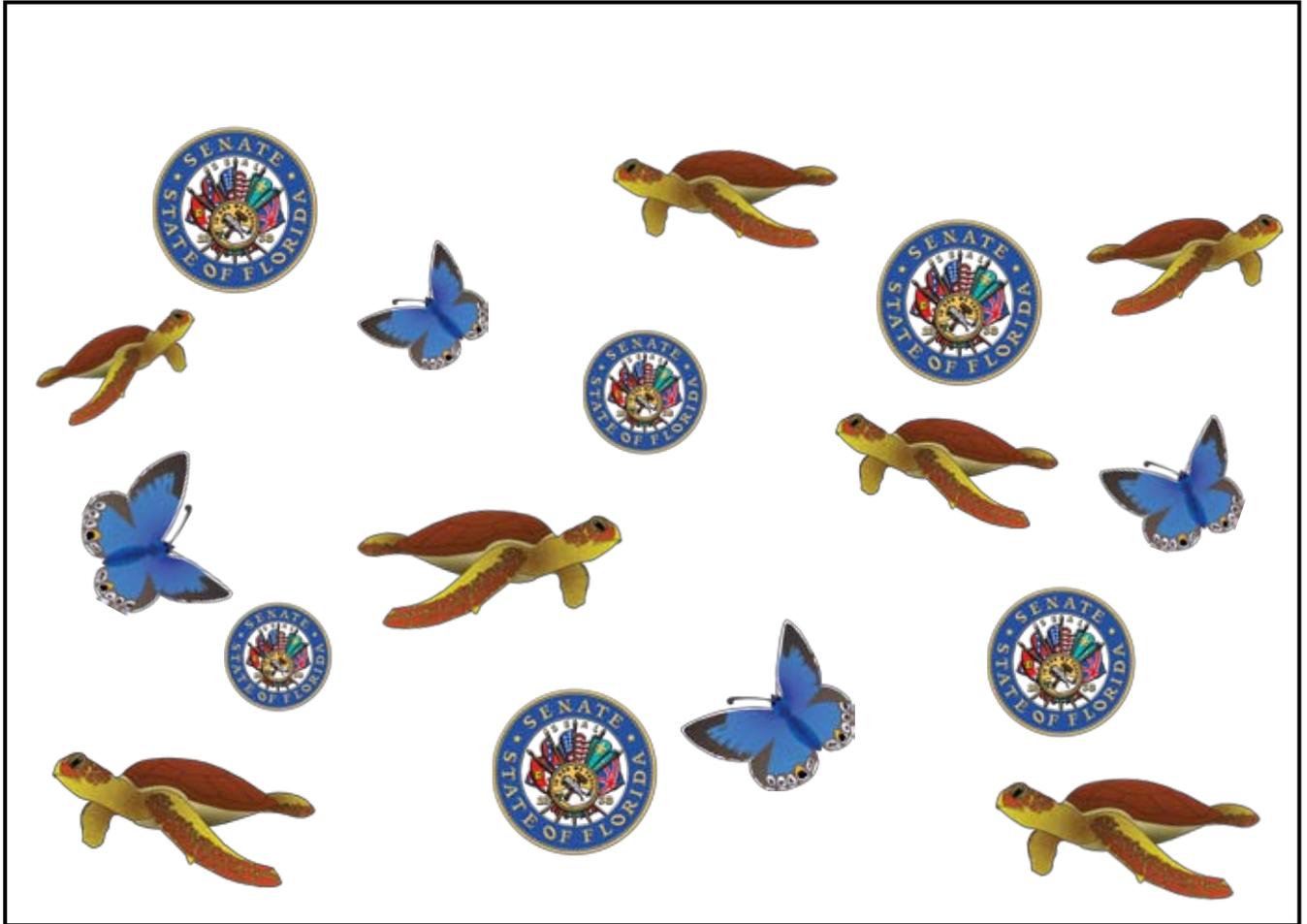
American crocodile



Miami blue butterfly

Counting

The solution to the puzzle is on page 37.



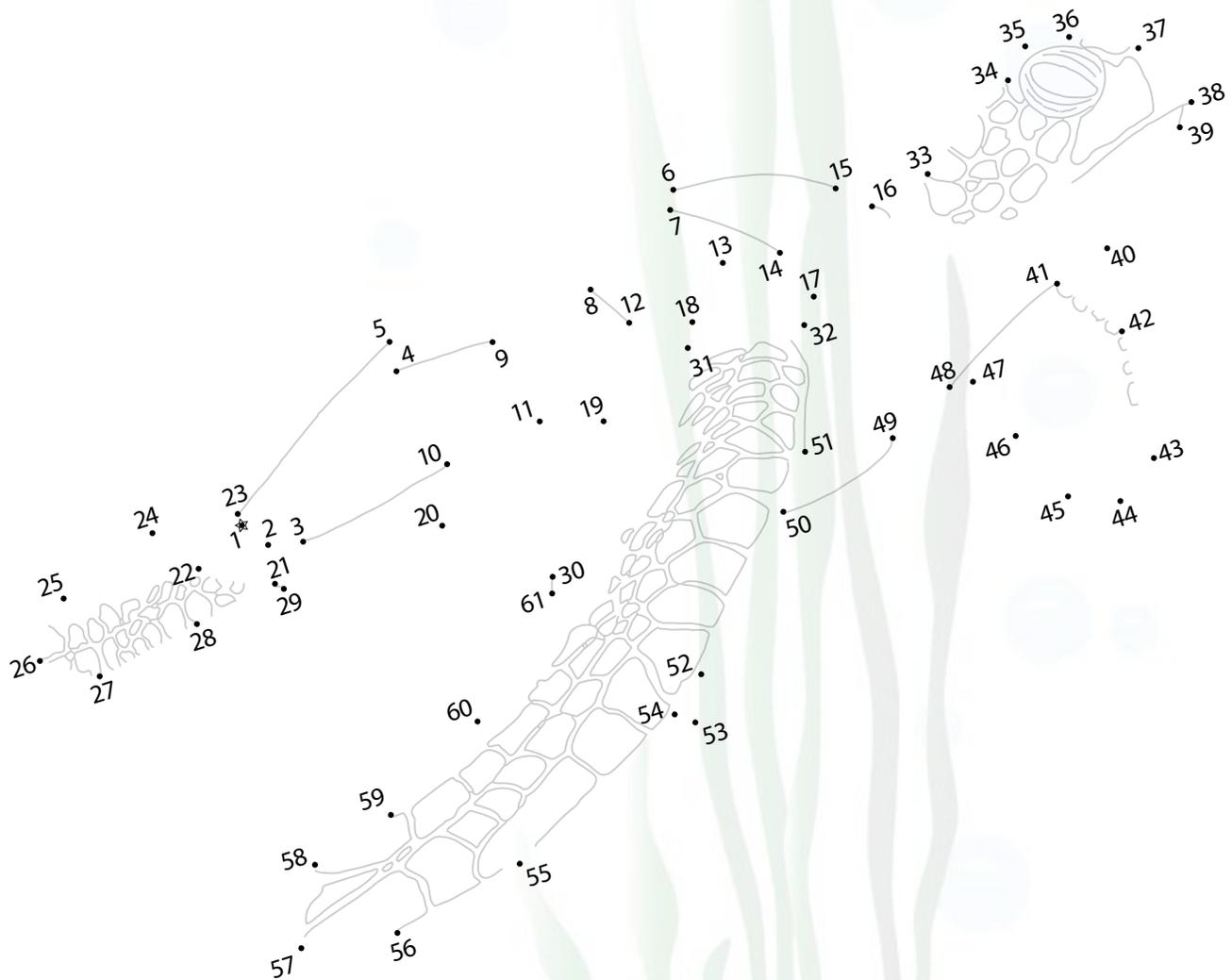
How many sea turtles do you see? _____ 

How many butterflies do you see? _____ 

How many Senate Seals do you see? _____ 

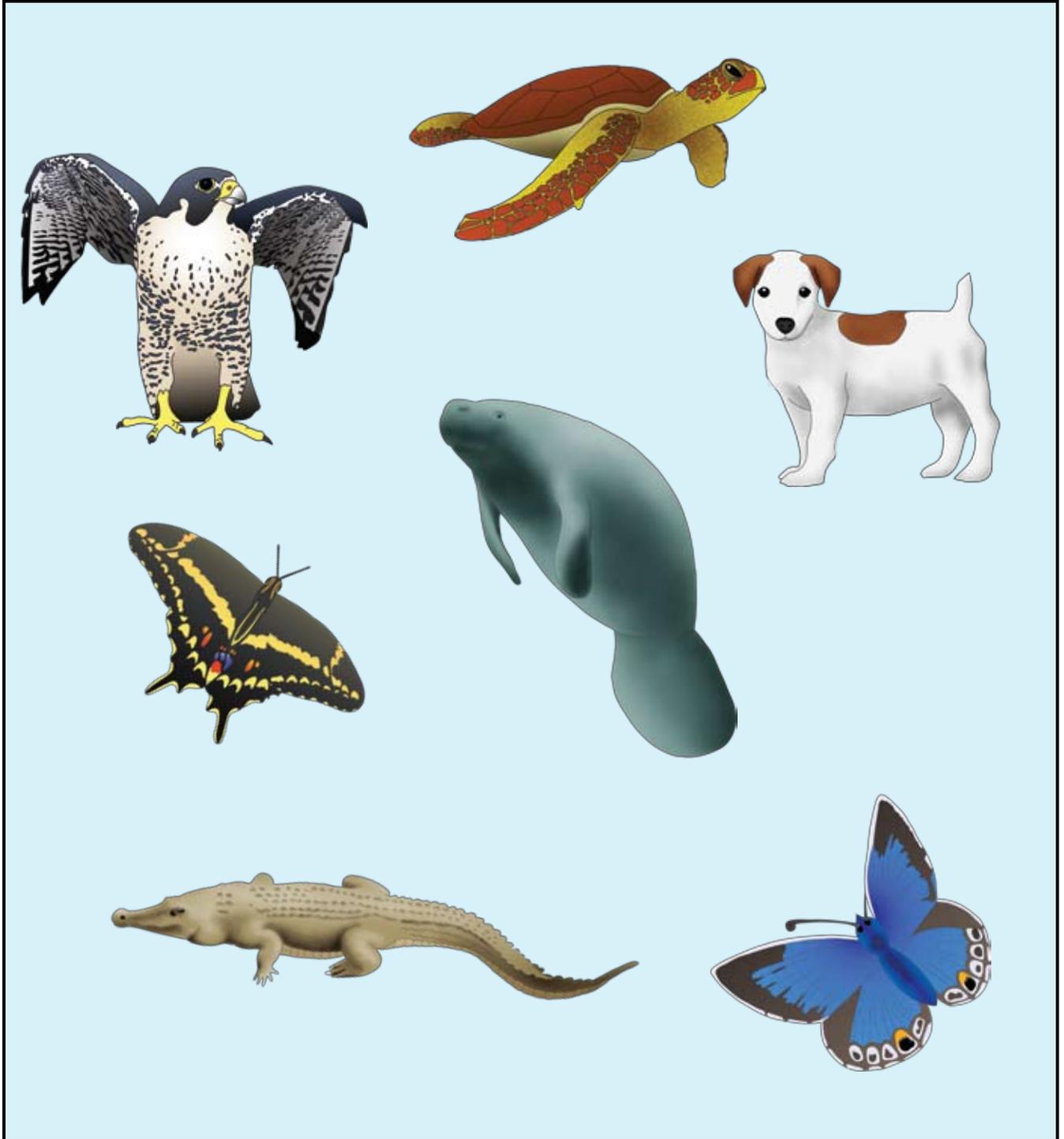
How many pictures in all do you see? _____

Discover The Hidden Animal



What Doesn't Belong?

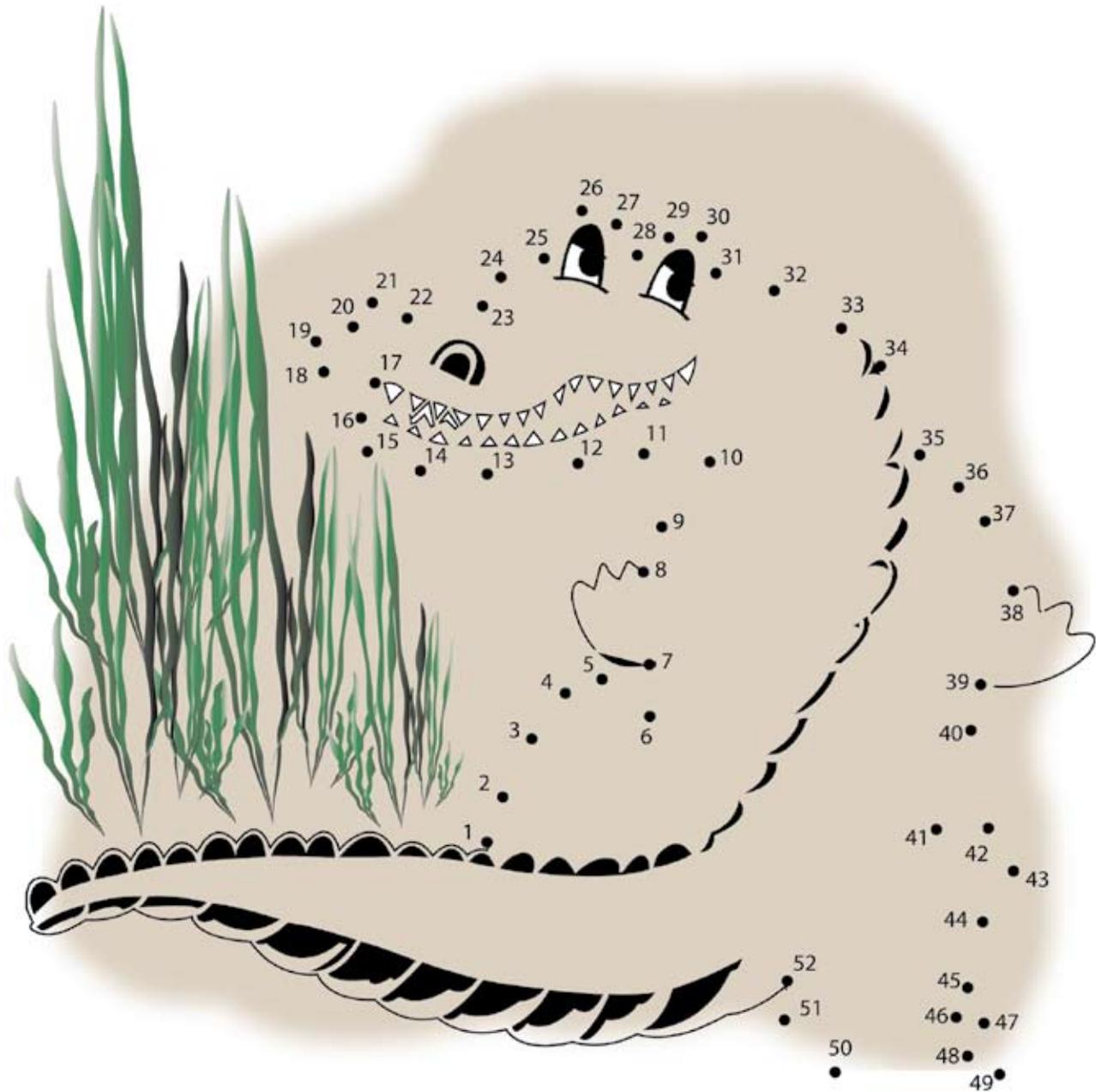
Circle the animal that is not endangered in Florida. The solution to the puzzle is on page 34.



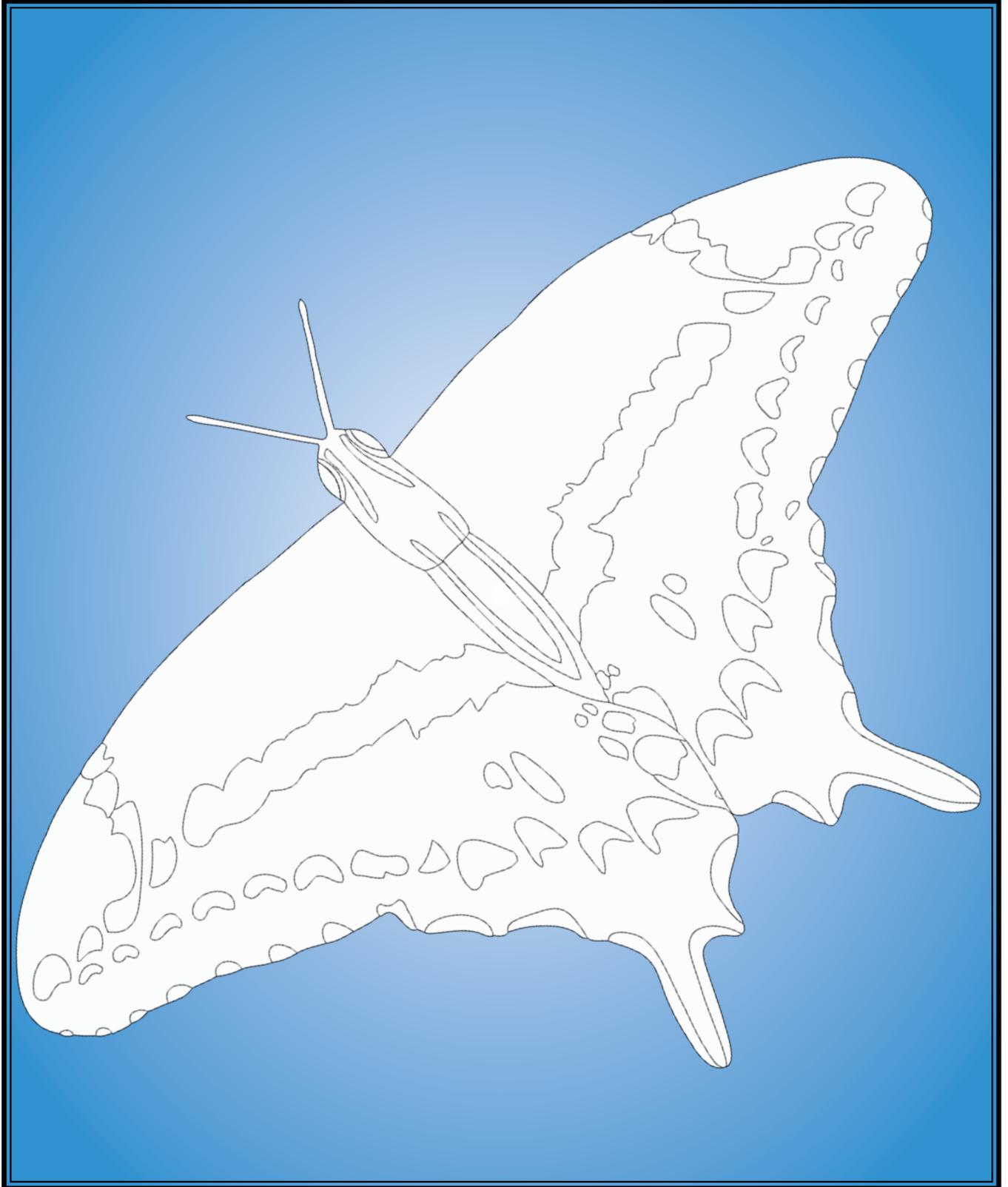
Florida's State Reptile

Connect these dots and discover one of Florida's exciting state symbols.

CLUE: This creature is well-known in Florida and makes its home in lakes, swamps, canals and other wetland habitats. It likes to eat fish, turtles and many other animals.



Coloring



Matching

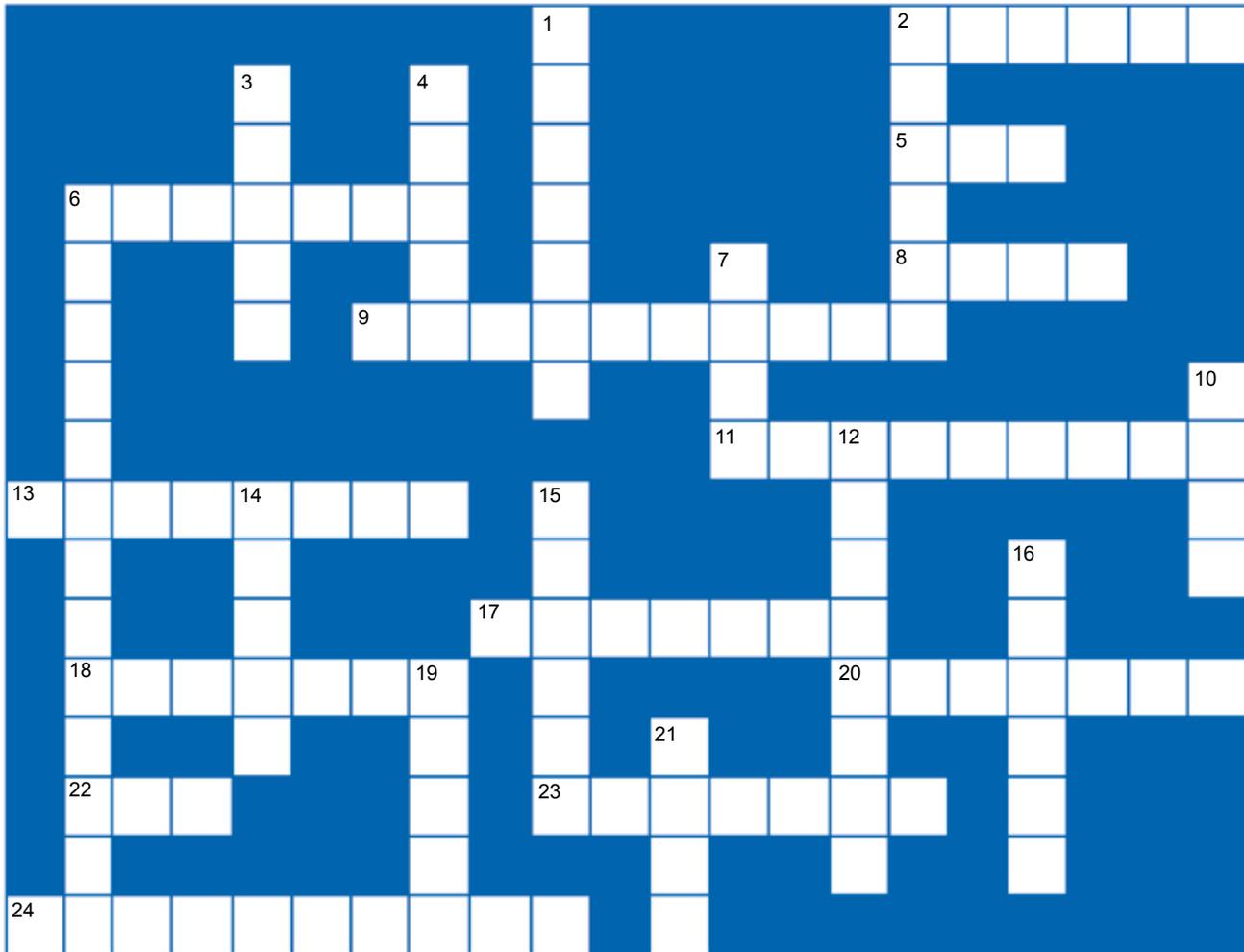
Match the following legislative terms on the left with the definitions on the right. The answers are on page 37.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| A. Union | [] | First European settlement in Florida |
| B. Brooksville | [] | Florida's Capital |
| C. St. Augustine | [] | Acquired as U.S. territory |
| D. Palm Beach | [] | Smallest county in Florida |
| E. Tallahassee | [] | Admitted as state |
| F. 1821 | [] | Largest county in Florida |
| G. 1845 | [] | Largest lake in Florida |
| H. Okeechobee | [] | Geographic center of Florida |
| I. St. Johns | [] | Longest river in Florida |



Crossword

Take the crossword puzzle challenge. See how many of these legislative terms you can figure out. Have fun. When you are done, the solution may be found on page 36.



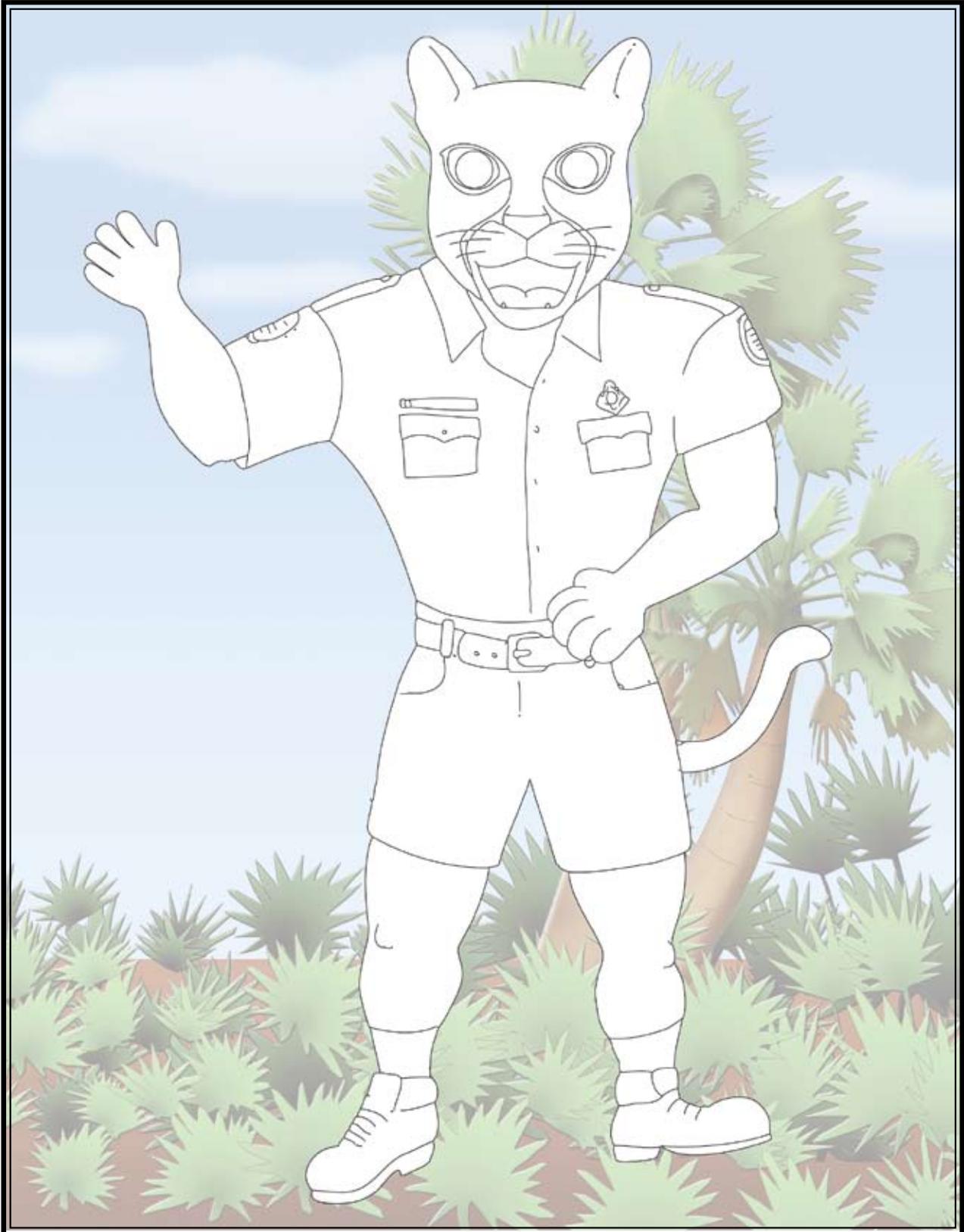
Across

- 2) Discussion on a bill
- 5) What a passed bill becomes after the Governor approves it
- 6) Legislator who serves a 4-year term
- 8) _____ of Office
- 9) Party's symbol is an elephant
- 11) Create legislation
- 13) Area represented by legislators
- 17) To meet for regular session
- 18) End of session
- 20) Consideration of a bill
- 22) A passed bill
- 23) Introducer of an amendment
- 24) Party's symbol is a donkey

Down

- 1) Appropriate behavior
- 2) Explorer who named Florida
- 3) Legislator who presides over a committee
- 4) Number of branches of government
- 6) State nickname
- 7) Name of proposed law
- 10) A state symbol
- 12) Highest ranking state official
- 14) Set of guidelines for the legislature
- 15) Passes a resolution
- 16) State operating dollars
- 19) To pass a bill
- 21) Action taken on a bill (for passage)

Coloring



About Our Government

Are you a good code breaker? We need one. In the following paragraph, certain words disappeared, and in their place were left numbers. We know that each of these numbers match up to a certain letter in the alphabet. We need you to convert these numbers to letters and bring back the missing words. Fill in the blank above the number with a letter. When you think you've cracked the code, check the solution on page 37.

We discovered that 12 = L, hope this helps. Good Luck!!

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Florida is the only state in the nation whose _____ is reviewed every
 3 15 14 19 20 9 20 21 20 9 15 14

20 years. This set of rules determines the State's government and our laws. Our government

has three branches. They are the _____, the _____,

and the _____ branches. The Legislature passes _____, which are carried
 10 21 4 9 3 9 1 12 12 1 23 19

out by the executive branch. The head of this branch is the _____. The judicial
 7 15 22 5 18 14 15 18

branch is a system of _____. Judges and justices in this branch determine facts,
 3 15 21 18 20 19

interpret the law, and make rulings on legal cases. The Legislature meets _____
 1 14 14 21 1 12 12 25

to discuss laws, change the law, or make new laws. The two bodies of the Legislature are the

_____ and the _____. Together these houses work to better the lives of the
 8 15 21 19 5 19 5 14 1 20 5

citizens of Florida.



Solution to Picture Matching



**Schaus' swallowtail
butterfly**



Florida manatee



Green sea turtle

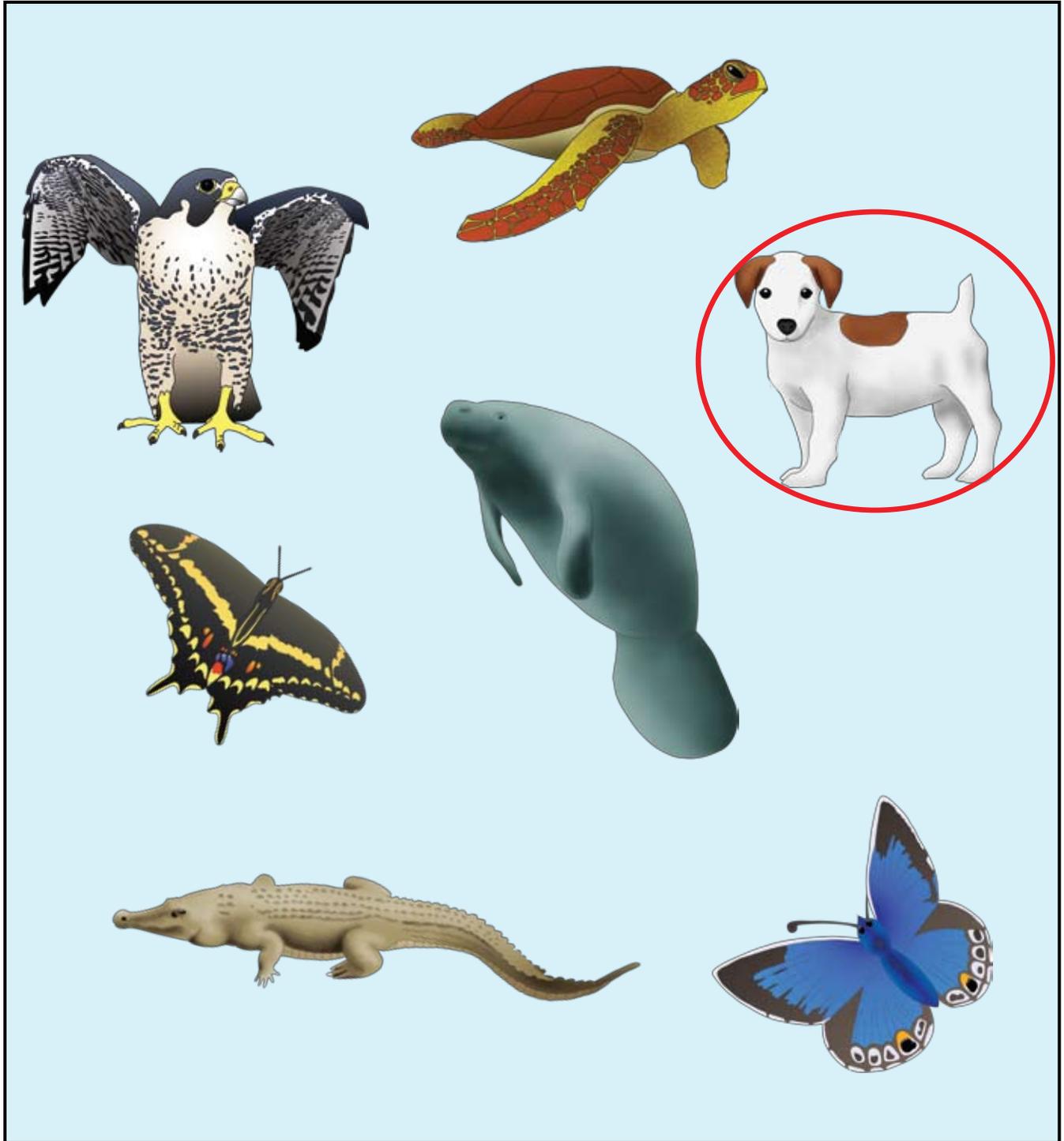


American crocodile

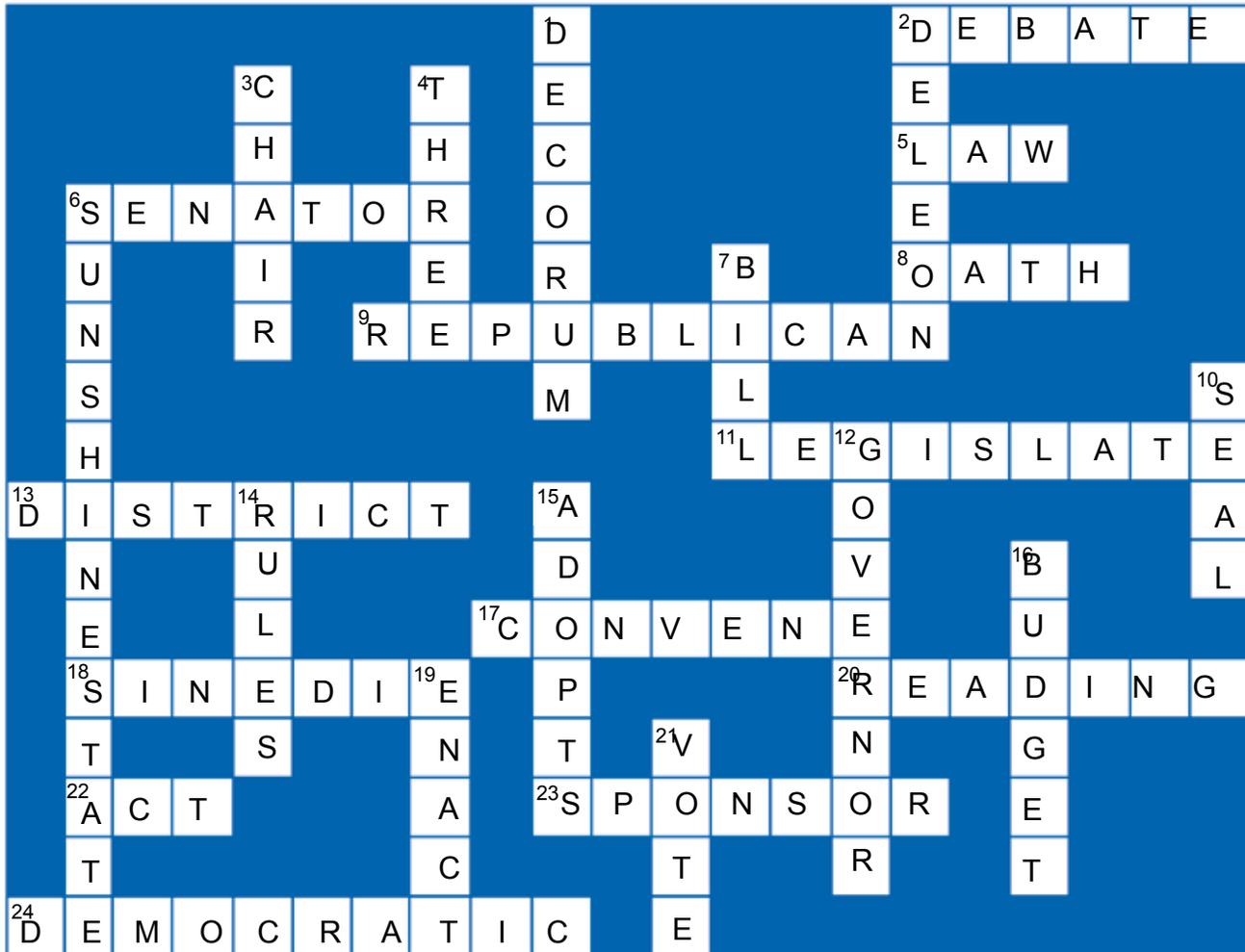


Miami blue butterfly

Solution to what Doesn't Belong



Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Solution to Counting

How many sea turtles do you see? 7



How many butterflies do you see? 4



How many Senate Seals do you see? 6



How many pictures do you see in all? 17

Solution to Matching

- [C] First European settlement
- [E] Florida's Capital
- [F] Acquired as US territory
- [A] Smallest county in Florida
- [G] Admitted as state
- [D] Largest county
- [H] Largest lake
- [B] Geographic center of Florida
- [I] Longest river

Solution to About Our Government

Florida is the only state in the nation whose CONSTITUTION is reviewed every 20 years. This set of rules determines the State's government and our laws. Our government has three branches. They are the LEGISLATIVE, the EXECUTIVE and the JUDICIAL branches. The Legislature passes LAWS which are carried out by the executive branch. The head of this branch is the GOVERNOR. The judicial branch has a system of COURTS. Judges and justices in this branch determine facts, interpret the law, and make rulings on legal cases. The Legislature meets ANNUALLY to discuss laws, change the law, or make new laws. The two bodies of the Legislature are the HOUSE and the SENATE. Together these houses work to better the lives of the citizens of Florida.



We hope you enjoyed learning about the Florida Senate and the Florida Legislature.

Don't forget—there's fun for kids of all ages on our web site. Visit our Kids Page at: www.flsenate.gov

See you there!

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