Midterms Shift Power in Washington

Democrats won control of Congress, setting up two years of divided power and big civics lessons about checks and balances.



An illustrated ballot box and empty negotiating table sit in front of the U.S. Capitol.

Voters changed the balance of power in Washington in the 2026 midterm elections. According to reporting by PBS NewsHour, Democrats won control of both **chambers** of **Congress**, meaning both the House of Representatives and the **Senate**. **Midterms** are national elections held halfway through a **president**'s four-year term. They often become a report card on how voters think the president and his party are doing.

The result matters because Congress writes laws, approves federal spending, and can investigate the **executive** branch, which is the part of government led by the president. President Trump is now entering what is often called a lame-duck period. A lame duck is an elected leader who is still in office but is nearing the end of a term and has less political power than before.

PBS reported that Trump said he was prepared to work with Democrats, even though he also pointed to his **veto** power. A veto is when a president rejects a bill passed by Congress, stopping it from becoming law unless Congress has enough votes to **override**, or cancel, that veto.

This is one example of checks and balances, the system in the Constitution that keeps one part of government from having all the power.

The **election** also showed how voters can respond to national problems. Vice President J.D. Vance said the Republican Party lost because of the Iran war. Trump said prices were the main reason. Those explanations point to two issues many voters care about: foreign policy, which means how the United States deals with other countries, and the cost of everyday life.

For people in middle school, the connection is closer than it may seem. Congress helps decide how federal money is spent. It also debates laws that can affect families, communities, and schools. Even when people are too young to vote, they live with the choices voters and elected officials make. Studying this election is a way to see civics moving in real time, not just in a textbook.

The election also changed who will be represented in government. PBS reported several historic firsts. Abdul El-Sayed of Michigan will become the first Muslim elected to the Senate. Chris Pappas of New Hampshire will become the first

openly gay man elected to the Senate. Illinois Democrat Juliana Stratton's win means three Black women will serve in the Senate for the first time. In governor's races, Deb Haaland will become the first Native American woman to lead a U.S. state, and Keisha Lance Bottoms will become the first Black woman governor in U.S. history. Melat Kiros will become the first woman from Generation Z elected to Congress.

Those firsts do not mean every problem is solved. They do show that the group of people making laws is changing. Representation means who gets a seat at the table when decisions are made. In a country as large and different from place to place as the United States, that can shape which questions leaders ask and which experiences they bring to debates.

Not every race was finished when PBS reported the story. Some votes were still being counted, including in places where ballots can take longer to collect. But the larger result was clear: voters gave Democrats control of Congress, while Trump remained president. That means the next two years will test whether leaders use divided government to **compromise**, to block one another, or some mix of both.

Written from reporting by PBS NewsHour.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. **When voters give one party Congress and another party the presidency, is that more likely to improve government or slow it down? Defend your answer with a trade-off.**

   A strong answer: A strong answer should weigh compromise and oversight against gridlock and delayed decisions.

2. **How much should one election result be seen as a judgment on a president, and how much should it be seen as many local choices added together?**

   A strong answer: A strong answer should consider national issues, local candidates, turnout, and the limits of reading one message from millions of votes.

3. **Why might representation matter in Congress or a governor's office even if elected officials from the same group do not all think alike?**

   A strong answer: A strong answer should discuss lived experience, public trust, policy priorities, and the danger of assuming any one person speaks for a whole group.

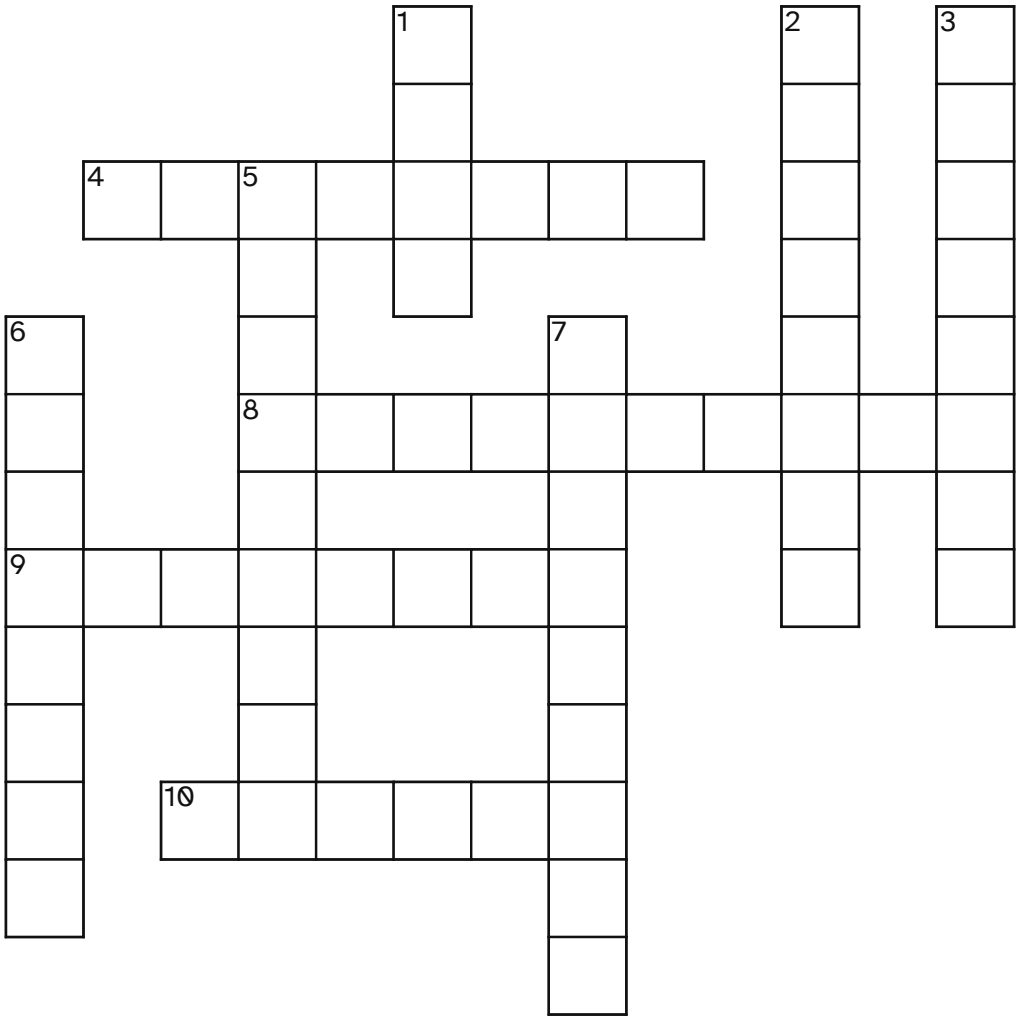
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CHAMBERS COMPROMISE CONGRESS ELECTION
EXECUTIVE MIDTERMS OVERRIDE PRESIDENT SENATE
VETO

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ACROSS

4 Process of choosing leaders or deciding public offices

8 Agreement in which each side gives up something to reach a solution

9 National contests held halfway through a president's four-year time in office

10 Upper lawmaking body with members representing states

DOWN

1 President's rejection of a bill passed by lawmakers

2 Congressional action that cancels a president's rejection of a bill

3 National lawmaking body made up of the House and Senate

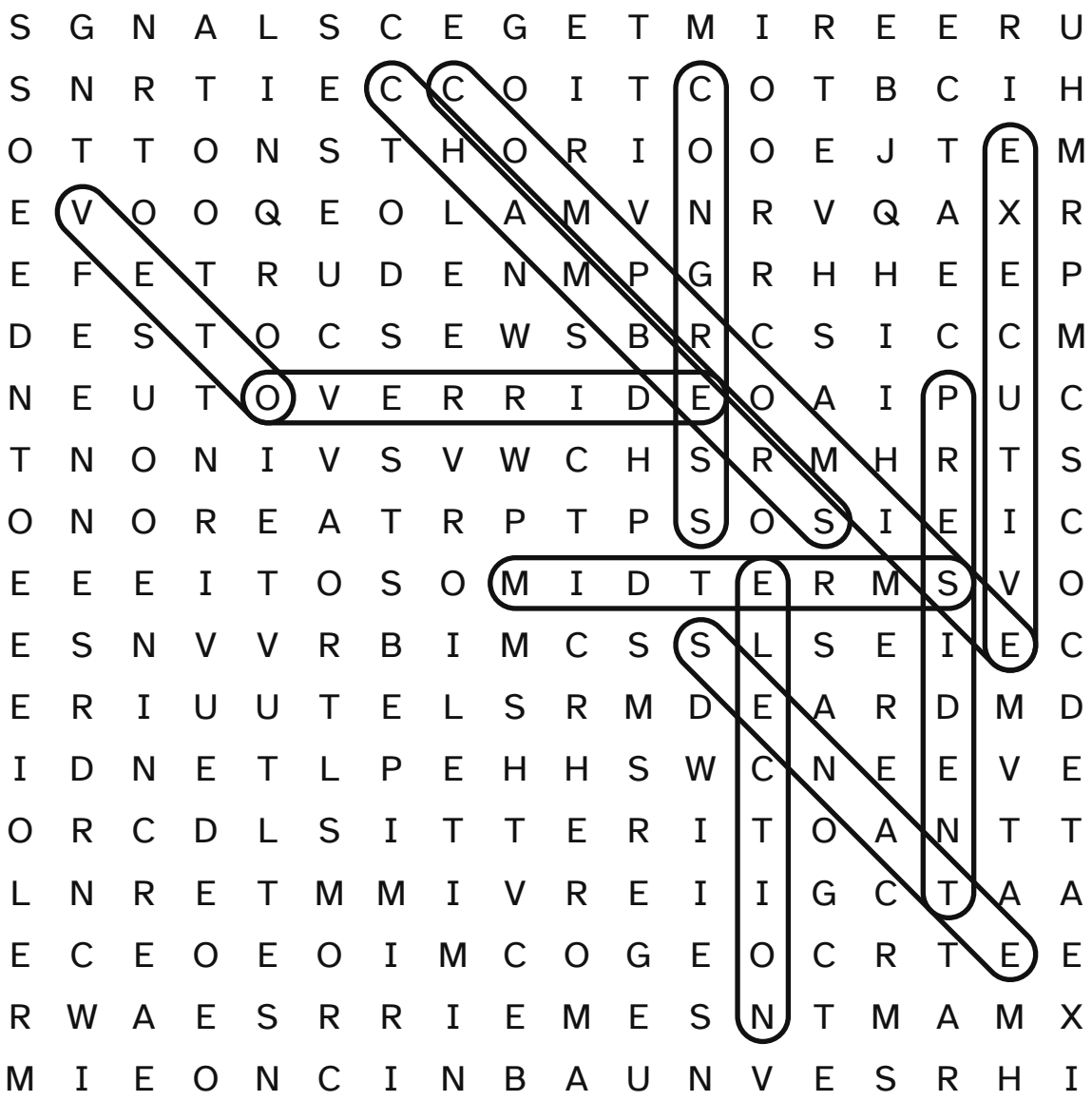
5 Government branch responsible for carrying out laws

6 House and Senate as two divisions of a lawmaking body

7 Nation's chief elected leader and head of the executive branch

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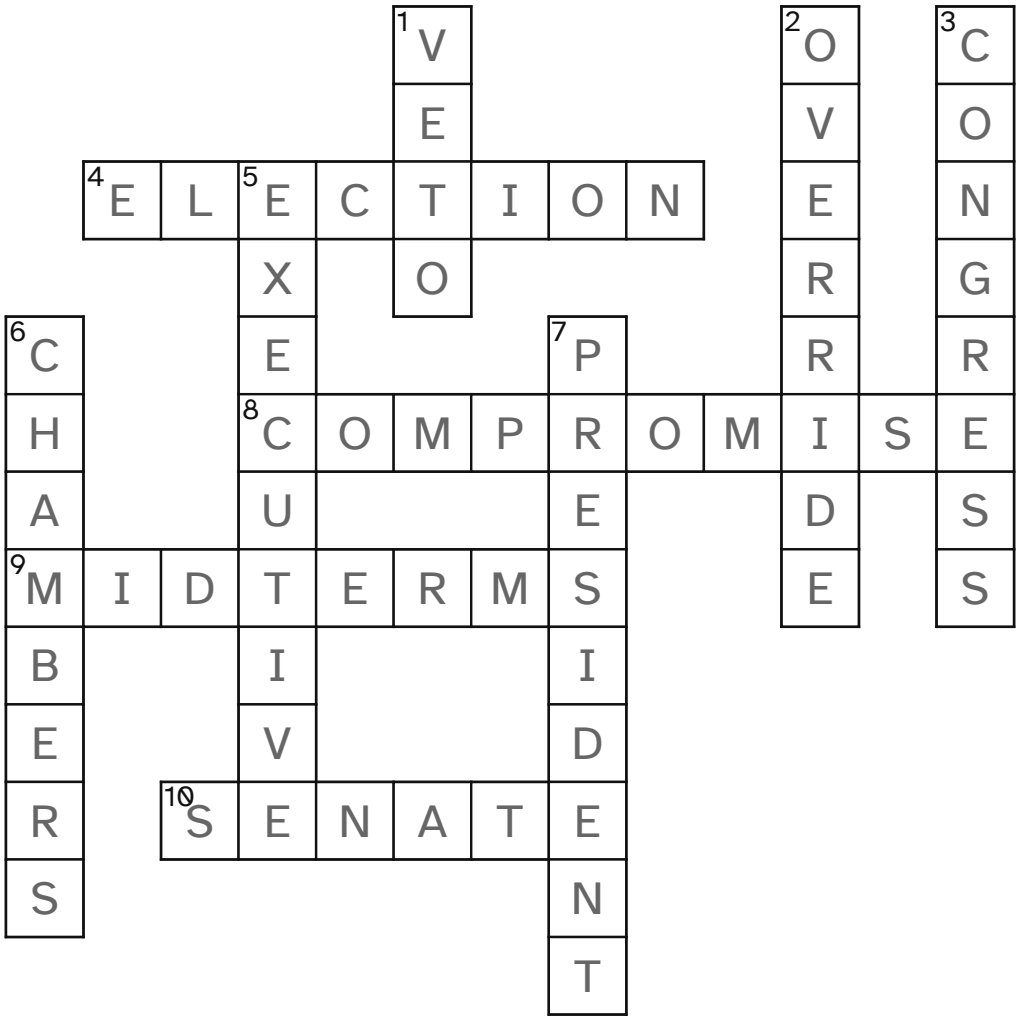
Midterms Shift Power in Washington — answer key



CHAMBERS COMPROMISE CONGRESS ELECTION EXECUTIVE MIDTERMS OVERRIDE PRESIDENT SENATE VETO

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Midterms Shift Power in Washington — answer key



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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

PBS NewsHour

"Midterm voters rebuke Trump, handing Democrats both chambers of Congress"

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https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/midterm-voters-rebuke-trump-handing-democrats-both-chambers-of-congress

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