**CHAPTER OUTLINE**

**Powers of Congress**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**

**11**

**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will

help you as you read and study Chapter 11. Due 12/07

**I. Section 1: The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce**

**A. The Delegated Powers**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers of Congress include

the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers.

**B. The Commerce Power**

**1.** The Court’s decision in the 1824 case \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ v.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opened the way to the involvement of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many aspects of

American life.

**2.** The commerce power is limited. For example, Congress cannot

tax \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C. The Taxing and Other Money Powers**

**1.** Congress can charge an amount of money on persons or

property called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to raise money for public

needs.

**2.** Taxes can also be used to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to protect public

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** The Constitution places \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ limits on the taxing

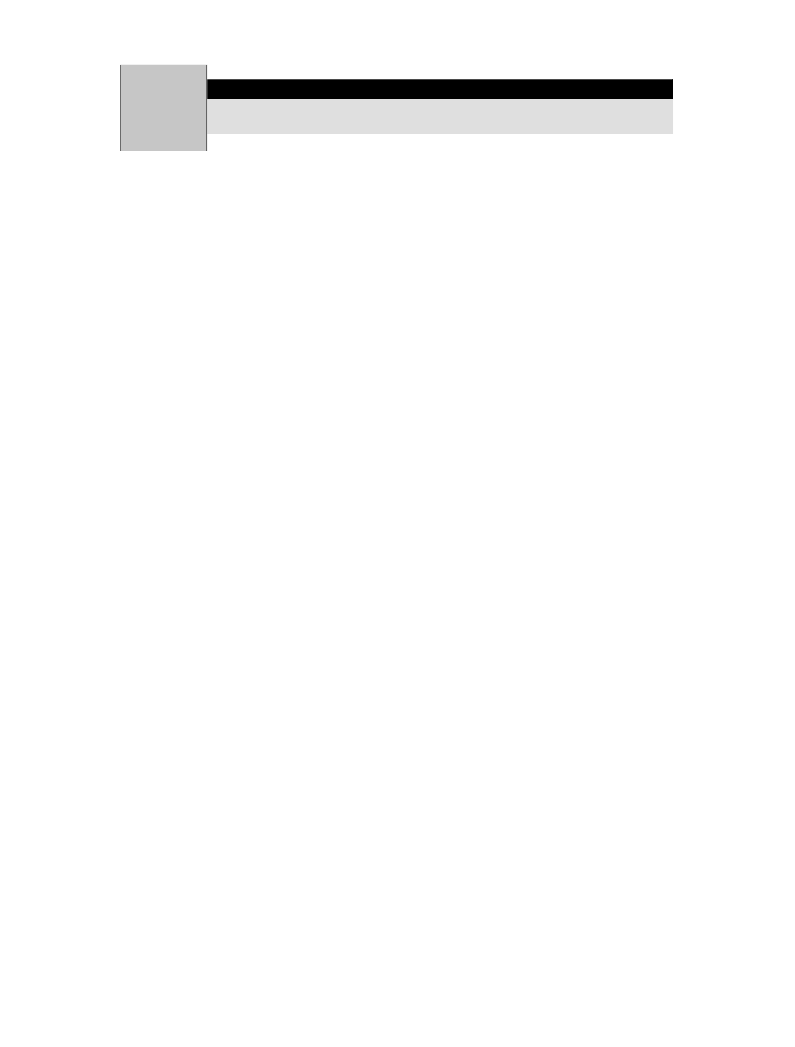
power.

**4.** Because the federal government usually spends more money

than it takes in, it has to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power

allows Congress to do this.



**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Powers of Congress**

**5.** The Supreme Court ruled that the issuing of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a proper

use of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.

**6.** Both the national government and the states can regulate

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Section 2: The Other Expressed Powers**

**A. The Foreign Powers**

**1.** Only Congress can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was meant to limit the

President’s war-making powers.

**B. Domestic Powers**

**1.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives a person the exclusive right

to reproduce, publish, and sell his or her creative work.

**2.** The power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives the government the right to

take private property for public use.

**III. Section 3: The Implied Powers**

**A. The Necessary and Proper Clause**

The Necessary and Proper Clause is also known as the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clause because it has been stretched to

give Congress broad powers.

**B. Strict versus Liberal Construction**

**1.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wanted

Congress to use only the powers written into the Constitution.

**2.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed

Congress should be able to expand its powers when needed.



**Powers of Congress**

**C. The Implied Powers Today**

Every use of the implied powers must be based on one of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Section 4: The Nonlegislative Powers**

**A. Amendments and Electoral Duties**

**1.** Congress has passed amendments to the Constitution by a

two-thirds vote \_\_\_\_\_\_ times.

**2.** If no presidential candidate receives a majority of electoral

votes, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ selects the President from

among the top three candidates.

**B. Impeachment and Executive Powers**

**1.** The House has impeached two Presidents:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** After impeachment, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires a two-

thirds vote in the Senate. No President has ever been convicted.

**3.** The Senate must approve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made by the President.

**4.** One reason Congress may investigate a matter is to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when

writing new laws.

