

## CHAPTER

## 11

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

## Powers of Congress

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**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 11.

**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.

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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.

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#### 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.