

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.