

**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.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Powers of Congress**

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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.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Powers of Congress**

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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.