

## Chapter 11 Powers Of Congress

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### Chapter 11 Powers Of Congress

1. Congress has the sole power to raise and support an army and navy. 2. Congress makes rules for governing the nation's military and can organize, arm, and call out the National Guard. 3. Only Congress can declare war. 4. Congress can issue letters of marque and reprisal.

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List the four limits that are placed on Congress' use of the Commerce power Cannot tax exports Cannot favor the ports of one State over those of any other in regulation of trade

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Chapter 11: Powers of Congress. Set 2. STUDY. PLAY. Implied Powers. In the case of the United States government, implied powers are the powers exercised by Congress which are not explicitly given by the Constitution itself but necessary and proper to execute the powers which are.

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Those delegated powers of the National Government that are spelled out, expressly, in the Constitution; also called the "enumerated powers." Implied Powers Those delegated powers of the National Government that are suggested by the expressed powers set out in the Constitution; those "necessary and proper" to carry out the expressed powers.

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Cannot tax exports. Cannot favor the ports of one state over those of any other. Cannot require that "vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another". The Currency Power. The Constitution gives Congress the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof".

### Chapter 11: Powers of Congress

Chapter 11: Powers of Congress Section 2. Chapter 11, Section 1 Copyright © Pearson Education, Inc. Slide 13 Foreign Policy • The President is the main authority ...

### Chapter 11: Powers of Congress Section 1

Chapter 11:1 o We will examine how the Constitution and the Federal system affect the power that Congress exercises. o We will examine how the controversy of strict versus liberal construction of the Constitution has affected the United States Government.

### CHAPTER 11: Powers of Congress

Territory may be acquired from a foreign state as a result of the exercise of the power Congress holds to admit new States (Article IV), the war powers, or the treaty-making power of the executive (Article II). ... Chapter 11 Powers of Congress Last modified by: Barnes, Laura ...

### Chapter 11 Powers of Congress - Shelby County Schools

CHAPTER 11: POWERPOINTS 11.1-3 The Scope of Congressional Powers 11.4&5 Implied and Nonlegislative Powers of Congress HOMEWORK Vocabulary - Print this page, fill out & turn in on due date. Chapter homework - Hard copy was given in class.

### Chapter 11: Powers of Congress - History with Mrs. Roser

Powers of Congress. Section 1: The Scope of Congressional Power. Main Idea: The Constitution gives Congress certain limited powers. But what truly determines the extent of Congress's power is how Americans, Congress, and the courts interpret the Framers's intent.

### Chapter 11: Powers of Congress

Chapter 11: Powers of Congress Section 1: The Scope of Congressional Powers Electoral Duties: What electoral duty does the House have? If the electoral college cannot choose a President by majority vote, the House must choose. What electoral duty does the Senate have? If the

### Chapter 11: Powers of Congress by Debby Jennings on Prezi Next

Chapter 11: Powers of Congress. Section 2: The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce. Main Idea: Congress fulfills a critical role in the American economy through its powers to regulate money and commerce. These powers cover everything from levying taxes, to printing money, to regulating interstate commerce. The Power to Tax

### Chapter 11: Powers of Congress

Chapter 11: Powers of Congress Section 4 •What nonlegislative powers does the Constitution delegate to Congress? -Congress can propose constitutional amendments -Congress has some rarely used electoral duties when elections must be decided or a new vice president appointed -Congress

### Download Chapter 11 Powers Of Congress Worksheet Answers

Chapter 11 Section 1 297. o the Constitution. Later in the chapter, we shall examine the conflict between the strict constructionists, who interpret congressional power narrowly, and the liberal constructionists, who favor a broader interpretation. The Expressed Powers.

### 11 - Dearborn Public Schools

Chapter 11: Powers of Congress Section 1: The Scope of Congressional Powers Key Terms: expressed power, implied powers, inherent powers, strict constructionist, liberal constructionist, consensus A. Congressional Power 1. Congress has only those powers delegated to it and not specifically denied to it by the

### Chapter 10: The Congress

Chapter 11-Powers of Congress Vocabulary Terms Expressed Powers- Powers afforded to the government explicitly and in specific wording in the constitution Implied Powers- Powers afforded to the government by reasonable deduction from the expressed powers Inherent Powers- Powers afforded to the government because it created a national government Commerce Power- The power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign trade Tax- Charge levied by government on persons or property to raise money ...

### Chapter-11-Vocabulary-Terms-1.docx - Chapter 11-Powers of ...

Chapter 11, Section 3. Key Terms. Necessary and Proper Clause: the final clause of Article I, Section 8 in the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make all laws "necessary and proper"...

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