**IDENTIFY THE “ENUMERATED” POWERS OF CONGRESS**

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| NOTES: **State the powers** from Article 8 using simplified, modern terms (avoid simply repeating the archaic original language in the Constitution) | PROVIDE PRESENT-DAY EXAMPLE / EXPLANATION **or** write a QUESTION |
| 1. **The power to tax and spend** |  |
| 2. | **U.S. Treasury bonds** |
| 3. **Commerce clause: The power to regulate trade with other nations, between the states, and witn Native American tribes** |  |
| 4. | **Immigration laws created by Congress explain who can become a citizen and how; existing bankruptcy laws specify the process and penalties for individuals and corporations that don’t pay their debts** |
| 5. **The power to coin money, regulate its value and set a standard for weights and measures** | **Lincoln pennies and “Benjamins” ($100 bills); the Federal Reserve was created in 1913 by extending the power in this clause through use of the Elastic Clause; Congress has not adopted the metric system (unlike the vast majority of the world)** |
| 6. | **Existing laws make counterfeiting illegal and subject to punishment** |
| 7. | **U.S. Postal Service still exists** |
| 8. **The power to promote the progess of science and the arts, by granting (for a limited time) exclusive rights to authors and scientists** |  |
| 9. | **We have federal district courts and circuit courts (of appeal) in the judicial branch – established by Congress, and inferior to the Supreme Court [which was established in Article III of the Constitution]** |
| 10. **The power to punish piracy and felonies committed on the high seas (maritime crimes)** |  |
| 11. | **The War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II (but there are also many counterexamples)** |
| 12. **The power to raise and support armies, but no money may be approved for them for any longer than 2 years** |  |
| 13. | **The U.S. Navy exists and is funded in each two year budget** |
| 14. **The power to make rules for the government and regulation of the Army and Navy** |  |
| 15. | **The National Guard exists as the modern form of the Militias that existed in the late 1790s. While states organize these militias, Congress has the authority to call the National Guard to serve the U.S. government to put down rebellions and fight against invasions**. *Important note: starting in 1795, Congress gave the President the authority to call out the militia to put down a rebellion, and has authorized the President to do so many other times, including to enforce civil rights rulings by the Supreme Court in the 1950s and 1960s* |
| 16. **Power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and use them for the US governments’ purposes (with some rights reserved to the states)** | **States have the power to appoint the officers and organize the training of their National Guard (militia) units, but Congress may set rules of discipline for them and organize them to serve the United States government, as needed** |
| 17. **The power to govern DC (the District of Columbia), and to govern forts, arsenals and places the federal government acquired from the states** | **Congress later granted the rule of DC to locally elected governments** |
| 18. **The power to make all laws which shall be “necessary and proper” for executing the previous 17 stated powers** |  |

**Paragraph (using complete sentences):** What are the 3 most significant powers granted to Congress? Explain why you think those powers are so important (connecting to present-day situations).