

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF CONGRESS

Expressed Powers -

DOMESTIC POWERS: MONEY & COMMERCE Constitution Article I Section 8 (763-765 old; C6-C7 new) Ch 11 (296-300 old; 297-303 new)	DOMESTIC POWERS: OTHER LEGISLATIVE & NON-LEGISLATIVE Constitution Article I Sections 3 & 8 (761-765 old; C3-C7 new) Ch 11 (302-305, 310-314 old; 306-309, 318-324 new)	FOREIGN RELATIONS & WAR POWERS Constitution Article I Section 8 (763-765 old; C6-C7 new) Ch 11 (301-765, 313-314 old; 304-306, 322-323 new)
1)	1)	1)
2)	2)	2)
3)	3)	3)
4)	4)	4)
5)	5)	5)
6)	6)	6)
7)	7)	7)
8)		8)
		9)
		10)
		11)
		12)

Implied Powers –

Article I Section 8 includes the following known as the “necessary and proper clause”:

The Congress shall have Power - To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

1) Explain the meaning of the quote above” –

2) Explain why the “necessary and proper” clause is also called the “elastic clause” –

Examples of Implied Powers – For each of the implied powers used below, identify the appropriate expressed power(s) that I originates from.

**Constitution Article I Section 8 Clause 18 (765 old; C7 new)
Ch 11 (305-308 old; 312-313 new)**

Expressed Power(s)	Implied Power
	Establish a national bank
	Purchase the Louisiana Territory
	Create the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
	Create the U.S. Air Force
	Establish a minimum wage

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