

11.4 & 5 Congress: Implied Powers & Nonlegislative Powers

Name: _____ Per: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How has the doctrine of implied powers increased the powers of Congress? The final clause of _____ of the Constitution says Congress has the power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “To make all Laws _____ 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.” 	<p>Implied Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also called the _____, this clause allows Congress to decide how it should carry out the many powers given to it by the Constitution. In doing so, Congress has _____ not mentioned in the Constitution. It has argued that these implied powers are needed to fulfill its other duties.
<p>Expanding Powers, cont.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court have _____ for the national government. Implied powers allow the federal government to _____ in society and technology that the Framers could not have anticipated. For example, while Education is an area expressly delegated to the States, Congress has used its implied powers to make _____. 	<p>Congress and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ authorized the attorney general to issue civil suits against discriminatory school in the United States. _____ forbids gender discrimination in federally funded education programs. _____ is designed to prevent discrimination and enable individuals with disabilities to participate fully in all aspects of education.
<p>Implied Powers in Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ have most often been _____, the power to tax and spend, and the war powers. Congress can levy a wide range of taxes and assign federal money to be spent on improving the general welfare through a variety of services like Social Security or Medicare. 	<p>The Commerce Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commerce Clause is now defined to include the _____ as well as the transportation of people and goods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using implied powers derived from the Commerce Clause, Congress can _____, and more. Congress can also build _____, _____, and protect the environment.
<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What nonlegislative powers does the Constitution delegate to Congress? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress can propose _____ Congress has some rarely used _____ when elections must be decided or a new vice president appointed. Congress can _____ certain federal officials. The Senate must approve major presidential appointments and _____ 	<p>Amendments & Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress can propose constitutional amendments by a _____ of each house and has done so 33 times. If no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes for President or Vice President, _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ chooses the President, voting on a state-by-state basis for one of the top three contenders. _____ votes for the Vice President, with individual Senators casting votes.
<p>The Impeachment Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution allows _____ the President, Vice President, 	<p>Executive Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All major _____ must be confirmed by a majority vote of the Senate.

<p>and all civil officers for _____</p> <p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The House impeaches, or brings charges against, an official. This requires a majority vote. - The Senate then _____ and tries the official. Convicting an official takes a two-thirds majority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Senate _____ a Cabinet appointment, though candidates may be withdrawn. - The custom of _____ means the Senate will only approve appointees supported by the _____ who belong to the President's party.
<p>Congressional Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Senate _____ high level appointments by the President. • The _____ with Congress during the negotiation of treaties. • Presidents may need to make changes in a treaty at the behest of Congress. • Even after a treaty has been approved, _____ 	<p>Congressional Hearings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are some of the reasons that Congress holds hearings? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To _____ needed for lawmaking - To _____ executive branch agencies - To focus _____ on an issue - To _____ questionable activities of group or individual - To _____ the interests of members of Congress

1. Explain what it means to appropriate funds/money.
2. What is the Necessary and Proper Clause sometimes called? How did it get that name?
3. What is the doctrine of implied powers?
4. If the vice presidency becomes vacant, how is a successor chosen?
5. What public offices can the house impeach?
6. Which two Presidents were impeached by the House & why?

<p>A. Name</p> <p>B. Why</p> <p>C. Outcome</p>	<p>A. Name</p> <p>B. Why</p> <p>C. Outcome</p>
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7. Why did some Clinton supporters want to censure him during his impeachment?
8. What did the House Judiciary Committee seek in the subpoenas in served on President Nixon?