

A.P. GOVERNMENT

Unit 1
Foundation of American Government

POWERS OF GOV'T

Mr. Ahlberg

Notes #6





A.P. GOVERNMENT

Delegated Powers

- Also known as
 - Expressed Powers
 - Enumerated Powers
- These are powers given to Federal government by the Constitution
 - There are 17 listed in Article 1, Section 8
 - Printing money
 - Regulating interstate and international trade
 - Declaring war
 - Raising an army/navy
 - Setting up US Post Office





A.P. GOVERNMENT

Necessary and Proper Clause



- Aka – “Elastic Clause”
 - Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 18 - "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."
- Could not predict all powers Congress would need to function. This would allow them to stretch their delegated powers.
 - Used to create Federal District Courts, Federal Reserve
 - Also used to pass Federal Highway Laws
 - Worker Safety Standards
 - Civil Rights

A.P. GOVERNMENT

Commerce Clause





- One of the Delegated powers of Congress
- “to regulate commerce between states and foreign countries”
- What is commerce?
 - “Buying and selling of goods and services.”
- Congress has used the elastic clause to stretch this power more than any other
 - Used to control radio and television signals
 - Banking
 - Telephone/Internet
 - Civil rights
 - Guns in school

A.P. GOVERNMENT

Reserved Powers

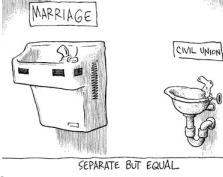
- These powers are given to the States by the 10th Amendment
 - “Powers not given to Congress or forbidden to the States shall be reserved to the States”
- In other words, the States shall have authority over all powers not mentioned in the Constitution.
 - Marriage laws
 - Driving laws
 - Elections
 - Schools

A.P. GOVERNMENT


State Relations

- Full Faith and Credit Clause
 - States must honor one another's licenses, laws, legal decisions.
- Privileges and Immunities Clause
 - A person from one state is entitled to the rights of people from other states
 - States may not refuse police protection or access to courts to U.S. citizens who live in different states




A.P. GOVERNMENT **Concurrent Powers**

- These are powers that are shared by both the Federal and State governments
 - Collecting Taxes
 - Building roads
 - Operate courts of law
 - Borrow money
 - Set up banks
 - Have a police force

A cartoon illustration showing a man in a suit being weighed down by a large stack of coins labeled 'TAXES'. He is standing on a scale, and another man in a suit is standing next to him, looking at the scale. The man being weighed is struggling under the weight of the coins.

A.P. GOVERNMENT **Supremacy Clause**

- This sets the rules for handling conflicts between Federal and State laws
 - Constitution is the highest law in the land
 - Federal Law will be superior to State Law

A photograph of a pair of golden scales of justice. The left pan is lower and contains a blue map of the United States. The right pan is higher and contains a white dome, representing the U.S. Capitol building. The scales are balanced.