

Presentation Pro

# Magruder's American Government

## CHAPTER 11 *Powers of Congress*

# Powers of Congress

**SECTION 1** The Scope of Congressional Powers

**SECTION 2** The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce

**SECTION 3** Other Expressed Powers

**SECTION 4** The Implied Powers

**SECTION 5** The Nonlegislative Powers

# Other Expressed Powers

- What are the key sources of Congress's foreign relations powers?
- How does the power-sharing agreement between Congress and the President on the issues of war and national defense work?
- What other key powers can Congress exercise?



# Foreign Relations and War Powers

- Congress has the inherent power to act on matters affecting the security of the nation.
- Congress's war powers are extensive and substantial, including: the power to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to organize, arm, and discipline the military.
- Congress also has the power to restrict the use of American forces in combat in areas where a state of war does not exist (War Powers Resolution of 1973).



Go To  
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 11, Section 3

Prentice  
Hall



# Other Expressed Powers

## *Naturalization*

**Naturalization** is the process by which citizens of one country become citizens of another.

## *The Postal Power*

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 says that Congress has the power “[t]o establish Post Offices and post Roads.”

## *Copyrights and Patents*

A **copyright** is the exclusive right of an author to reproduce, publish, and sell his or her creative work.

A **patent** grants a person the sole right to manufacture, use, or sell “any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter.”



Go To  
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 11, Section 3

Prentice  
Hall

# More Expressed Powers

## *Weights and Measures*

Congress has the power to “fix the Standard of Weights and Measures” throughout the United States.

## *Judicial Powers*

Congress may create all of the federal courts below the Supreme Court and structure the federal judiciary.

Congress may also define federal crimes and set punishment for violators of federal law.

## *Power Over Territories and Other Areas*

Congress has the power to acquire, manage, and dispose of various federal areas.

One way of acquiring property is through **eminent domain**, the inherent power to take private property for public use.



Go To  
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 11, Section 3

Prentice  
Hall

# Article I, Section 8

Congressional Powers Expressed in Article 1, Section 8			
PEACETIME POWERS		WAR POWERS	
Clause	Provision	Clause	Provision
1	To establish and collect taxes, duties, and excises	11	To declare war; to make laws regarding captures on land and water
2	To borrow money	12	To raise and support armies
3	To regulate foreign and interstate commerce	13	To provide and maintain a navy
4	To create naturalization laws; to create bankruptcy laws	14	To make laws governing land and naval forces
5	To coin money and regulate its value; to regulate weights and measures	15	To provide for summoning the militia to execute federal laws, suppress uprisings, and repel invasions
6	To punish counterfeiters of federal money and securities	16	To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and governing it when in the service of the Union
7	To establish post offices		
8	To grant patents and copyrights		
9	To create courts inferior to the Supreme Court		
10	To define and punish crimes at sea and violations of international law		
17	To exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia and other federal properties		
18	To make all laws necessary and proper to the execution of any of the other expressed powers		



Go To Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 11, Section 3



## *Thanks*



*Schneemann, age 17*



Go To  
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

*Chapter 11, Section 3*