Legislative Powers

Directions: Refer to the list of Congressional powers attached. The list has been divided into legislative and non-legislative powers. Categorize each statement (from the list) into the appropriate heading. You will not use all of the statements in the list.

Non-legislative Powers

I. Investigative Powers purpose: To obtain a variety of information that will help Congress do a better job.
   Specific Powers
   1. 
   2. 

II. Electoral purpose: To choose the President and Vice President in the event that no candidate wins a majority in the natural election.
   Specific Powers
   1. 
   2. 

III. Judicial purpose: To maintain the integrity of public office and the political process
   Specific Powers
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

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IV. Monetary purpose: To raise money for government programs and to determine how the money raised should be spent.
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

V. Commerce and Regulatory purpose: Regulate interstate and foreign trade; provide standardized regulations and procedures for a range of government services to citizens.
   Specific Powers
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5. 
VI. **Defense purpose:** To provide defense and protection for United States.

1. 

2. 

VII. **Governing power:** To oversee and manage states, territories and federal property.

1. 

2. 

VIII. **Judicial purpose:** To assist in conducting the judicial functions of the U.S. government.

1. 

2. 

3. 
The powers listed below are jumbled. Organize the powers listed below on the attached worksheet. Not all powers will be used.

**Non-Legislative Powers:**

1. Power to administer federal lands
2. Power to admit new states and territories
3. Power to determine effectiveness of enacted laws.
4. Power to try impeachment cases (Senate)
5. Power to bring impeachment charges (House)
6. Power to elect a President (House) if no candidate wins in a majority of votes in the Electoral College
7. Power to propose amendments and to call conventions to propose amendments at the request of the states
8. Power to conduct investigations
9. Power to regulate elections and to judge the qualifications of elected members
10. Power to elect a Vice President (Senate) if no candidate wins in a majority of votes in the Electoral College

**Legislative Powers:**

1. Power to make laws that are necessary and proper, or convenient and useful, to carrying out expressed powers.
2. Power to secure patents and copyright for investors and authors.
3. Power to decide punishment for federal crimes.
4. Power to set up federal courts.
5. Power to raise and maintain military services.
6. Power to declare war.
7. Power to set up rules about the admission of new states to the country
8. Power to govern the nation’s territories
9. Power to enact naturalization laws and to regulate immigration
10. Power to establish and maintain highways
11. Power to establish post offices
12. Power to set up uniform standards of weights and measures
13. Power to regulate trade with foreign nations and among the states
14. Power to coin money and regulate its value
15. Power to decide how money will be spent
16. Power to borrow money
17. Power to levy and collect taxes