

**How much power
does the Constitution
give to Congress?**

Powers of Congress

- Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, [Imposts](#) and [Excises](#), to pay the Debts and provide for the common [Defence](#) and general [Welfare](#) of the United States; but all Duties, [Imposts](#) and [Excises](#) shall be uniform throughout the United States;
- To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
- To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
- To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
- To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
- To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;
- To establish Post Offices and [Post Roads](#);
- To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
- To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
- To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;
- To declare War, grant [Letters of Marque](#) and [Reprisal](#), and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
- To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
- To provide and maintain a Navy;
- To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
- To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
- To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
- To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And
- 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.

ELASTIC CLAUSE

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.

- Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, [Imposts](#) and [Excises](#), to pay the Debts and provide for the common [Defence](#) and general [Welfare](#) of the United States; but all Duties, [Imposts](#) and [Excises](#) shall be uniform throughout the United States;
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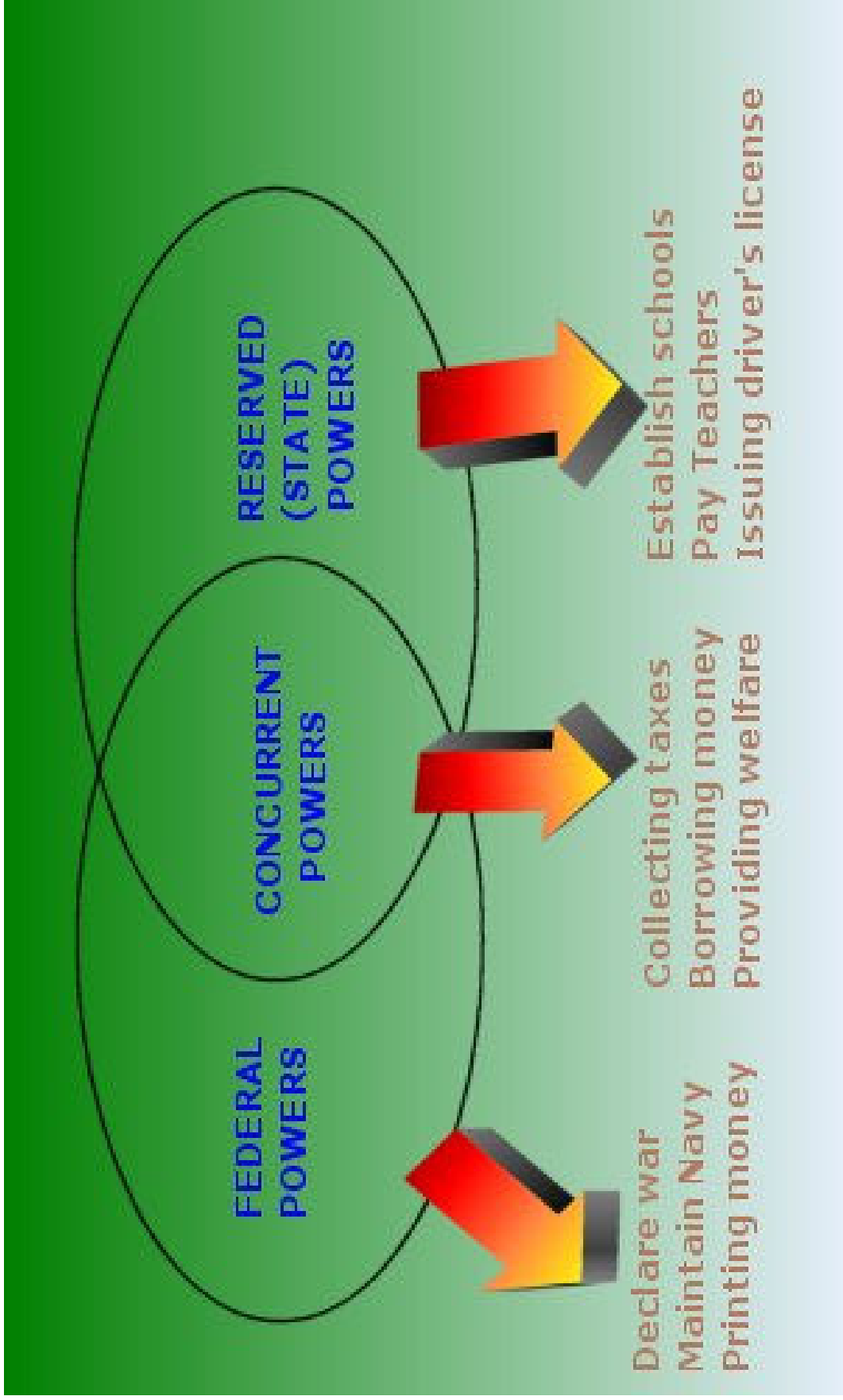
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**How does the
constitution
establish
Federalism?**

**what happens if
the power is not
on the list???**

Amendment 10

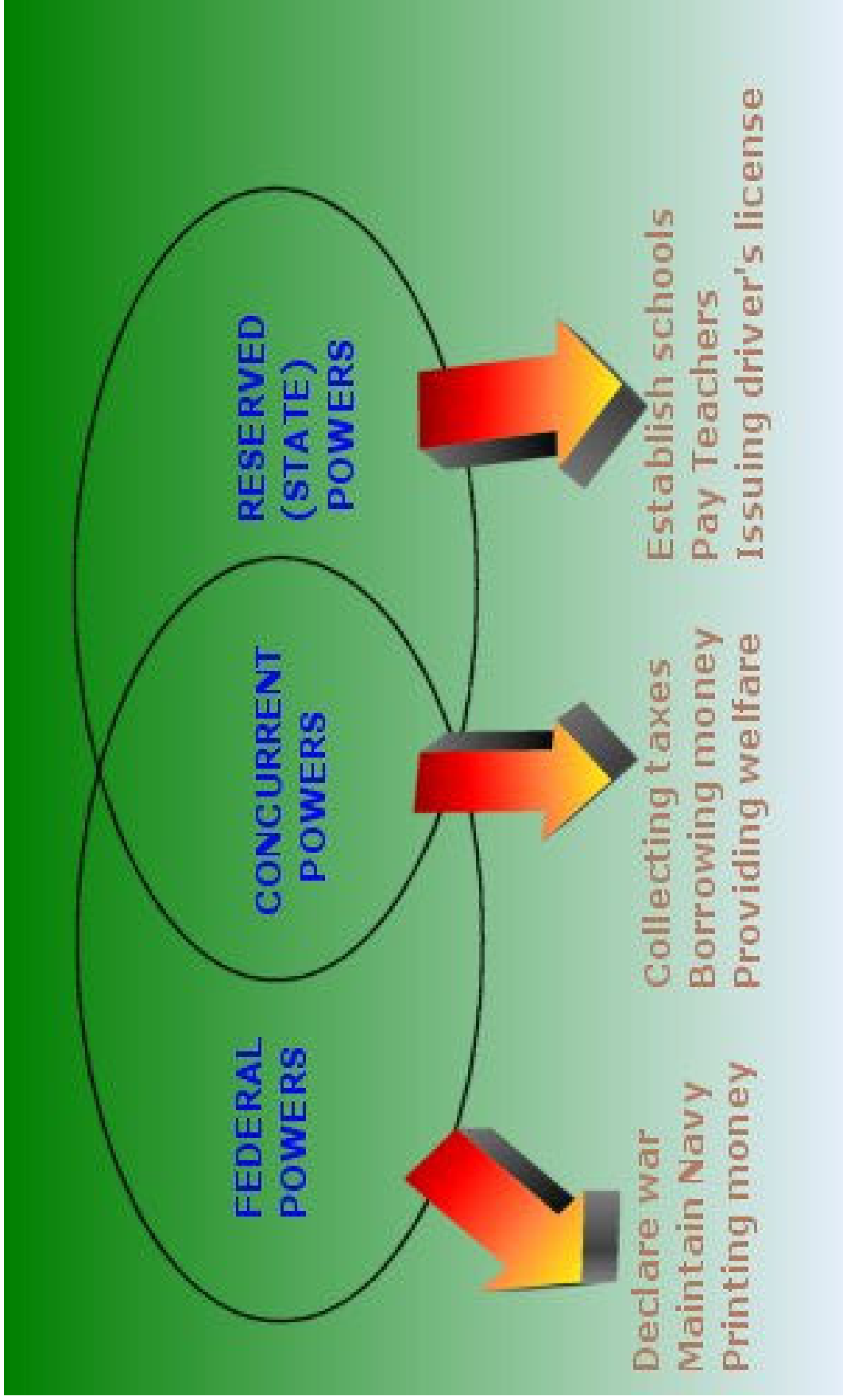
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.



**Why is
Amendment 10
so important?**

The Supremacy Clause: Article VI § 2

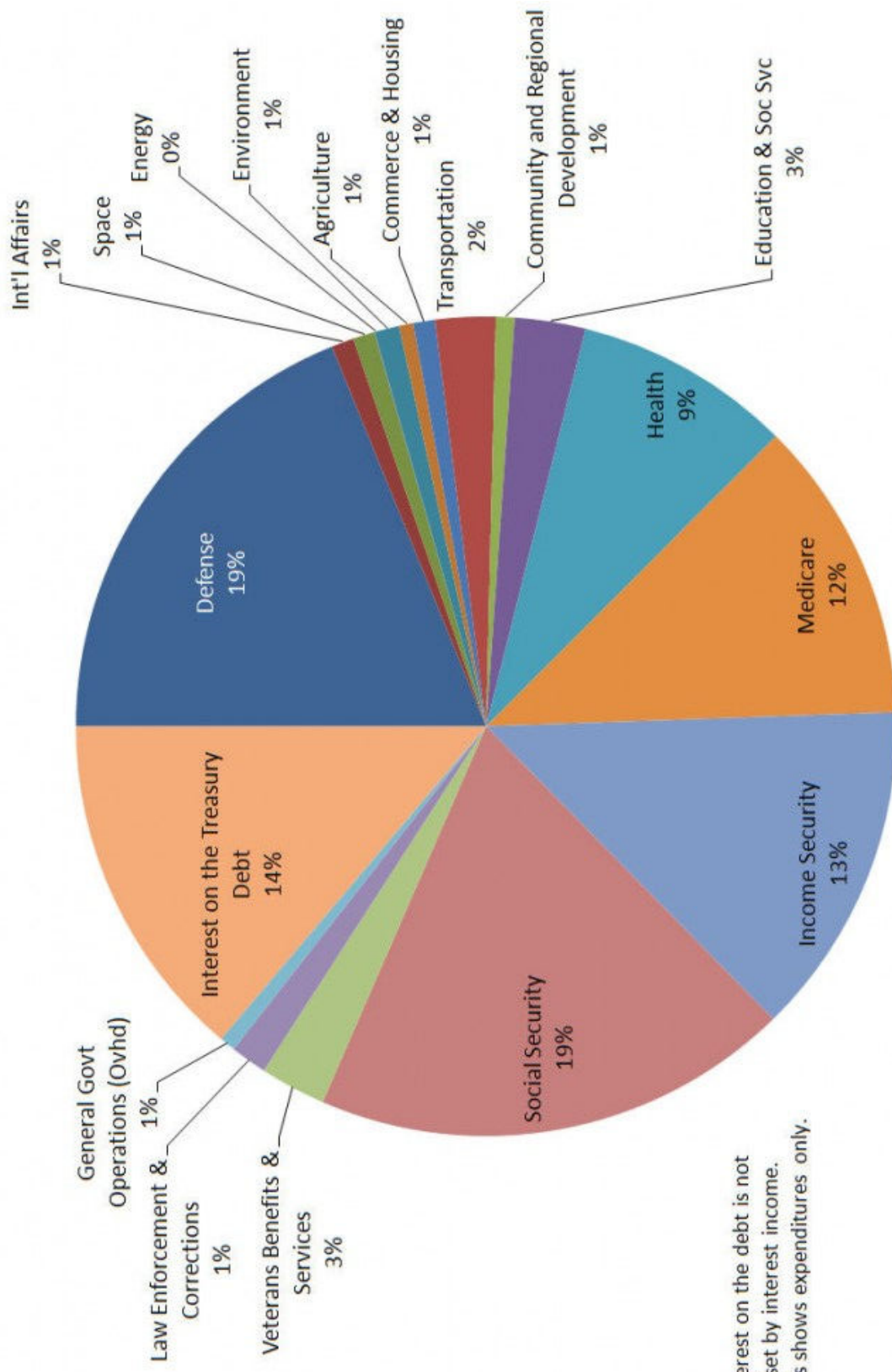
“This Constitution, and the laws of the United States...shall be the supreme law of the land... anything in the ... laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.”



**How does
Congress exert
influence and
power, even if the
power is not on**

They can spend money, “with strings attached”

2008 U.S. Budget Allocations



Interest on the debt is not offset by interest income. This shows expenditures only.

Source: U.S. Govt OMB at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/fy10/hist.html> (see Table 3.2)