

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF CONGRESS**Directions:**

Using the following sources, respond to the questions below. Each member must complete her/his own graphic organizer:

1) U.S. Constitution Articles I and II, 2) Sabato and/or Wilson textbooks, and 3) excerpts from the *Federalist Papers*

1. According to the Constitution, list the qualifications for membership in the House (HR) and Senate (S)

House Qualifications	Senate Qualifications

2. According to Articles I and II of the Constitution, list the expressed powers (a.k.a. formal or enumerated powers) in the House and Senate in the areas of domestic policy and foreign affairs. Make notations for those powers that are given solely to one branch over the other (use HR for House, S for Senate, or both):

Domestic Powers	Foreign Affairs Powers

3. Article I Section 8 includes the following known as the “necessary and proper clause” [a.k.a. “the elastic clause”]:
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.
- Define “implied powers.”
 - Provide several specific examples of Congress using its implied powers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF CONGRESS

4. Briefly discuss the theses for Federalist Papers 53, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63. Note: since you already did this for homework, you don't have to write them down.
5. Discuss and evaluate Madison's explanation in Federalist 57 & 58 for the primary purpose of the HR and the basic qualities required for the position. Be sure to use evidence from the articles to support your statements.
6. Referring to Federalist 62, discuss and evaluate Madison's rationale for the qualifications, appointment by state legislatures, equality of representation, terms & numbers, and powers of the Senate. Areas where you disagree? Again, use evidence from the articles to support your statements.
7. Discuss and evaluate Madison's contention in Federalist 63 that the Congress established by the Constitution provides a "sense of national character" and best protects liberty and guards against tyranny. Do you agree with these statements? Explain