

CHAPTER SUMMARY * * * * * **CHAPTER 1** * * *

People and Government

★ PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT * * * * *

To students of government, the terms *state* and *country* have the same meaning. A state is a political community with definite boundaries and an independent government.

We call the main political divisions within our country states, because when the colonies declared

their independence, they thought of themselves as 13 separate countries. They later joined as one country but still referred to themselves as “states.” Technically, the word *nation* refers to a group of people united by culture. However, we will use the terms *nation*, *state*, and *country* interchangeably.

FOUR ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF STATES	
Population	all the people who live in the state. The state is more likely to be stable if the population agrees about basic beliefs, or has social consensus.
Territory	the area within established boundaries. Territory can be a source of conflict among states and may change through war, negotiation, or purchase.
Sovereignty	authority to conduct internal affairs without seeking approval from a higher authority or other nations.
Government	the institution through which a state maintains social order, provides public services, and enforces the nation’s laws.

Government serves several major purposes for the state:

- It maintains social order by making laws and punishing individuals who break those laws.
- It provides essential public services that promote the general welfare of the people.
- It handles relations with other nations and protects citizens from attack.
- It makes decisions that influence the nation’s economy.

★ THE FORMATION OF GOVERNMENTS * * * * *

Most large countries have several levels of government. In a unitary system, a central or national government has supreme power. It has the power to create lower levels to govern smaller units and may give those agencies limited authority. In a federal system, the central and regional governments share powers. The United States Constitution created a federal system.

A constitution is a plan of government. Written constitutions express national ideals in a preamble

stating the goals and purposes of the government. The main body of the document describes the basic structure of the government and defines its powers and duties. To be constitutional, a government must accept that its powers are clearly limited by the constitution.

Politics, the effort to control or influence government conduct and policies, provides a peaceful way for society to manage conflict and competition.

(continued)

Chapter 1 Summary continued

★ TYPES OF GOVERNMENT *****

Aristotle, an ancient Greek philosopher, identified three types of governments:

- autocracy, or rule by one person
- oligarchy, or rule by a few people
- democracy, or rule by many people

The key idea of democracy is that the people have sovereign power. In a direct democracy, people vote on every issue. Many nations rely on indirect, or representative democracy, in which the people elect representatives to whom they delegate the power to govern. The United States is a republic, a representative democracy in which the people, who hold sovereign power, elect lawmakers and a head of state.

Democracy seems to flourish in countries without extremes of wealth and poverty and with a large middle class. The opportunity to control one's own economic destiny provides a basis for making independent political decisions. In the United States, this concept is called free enterprise. Stable,

growing economies support democracy. Dictators may topple democratic governments during an economic depression. Democracy and education seem to be interrelated. An educated public makes wiser political decisions. Democracy needs a civil society, a network of voluntary associations to help people express their views. Democracy prospers where the social consensus is that individual liberty is valuable.

Democracy has four characteristics:

- It promotes individual liberty, or equal opportunity for all people.
- It is based on majority rule with minority rights.
- It requires elections in which candidates can express their views freely, voting requirements are few and nondiscriminatory, and each person's vote is equal and cast by secret ballot.
- It allows competing political parties, with different approaches to issues, to give voters a choice.

★ ECONOMIC THEORIES *****

Economics is the study of human efforts to satisfy seemingly unlimited wants with limited resources. The world's three major economic systems are capitalism, socialism, and communism.

Capitalism has five characteristics:

- private ownership of property and resources
- free enterprise
- business competition
- freedom of choice
- the possibility of profits

Buyers and sellers have unlimited freedom to make economic decisions in a free market. The government adopts a laissez-faire ("to let alone") policy.

No nation has a pure capitalist system. The United States is a mixed-market economy, one in which free enterprise, or capitalist practices, are combined with and supported by government influences.

Under socialism, the government owns the means of production and makes economic decisions.

Socialism has three goals:

- public ownership of the basic means of production
- government control over key economic policies
- equal distribution of wealth

Socialists believe that workers should share equally in the benefits of production. Opponents say that socialism stifles individual initiative and hinders economic growth through high taxes.

Communism holds that history is a struggle between two classes. The bourgeoisie own the means of production and use their economic power to oppress the proletariat, or workers. This struggle must end in violent revolution, after which government owns the means of production and distribution. In time one class will evolve, property will be held in common, and there will be no need for government. In Communist systems, as they exist today, all decisions are made at the upper levels of government.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

CHAPTER
1

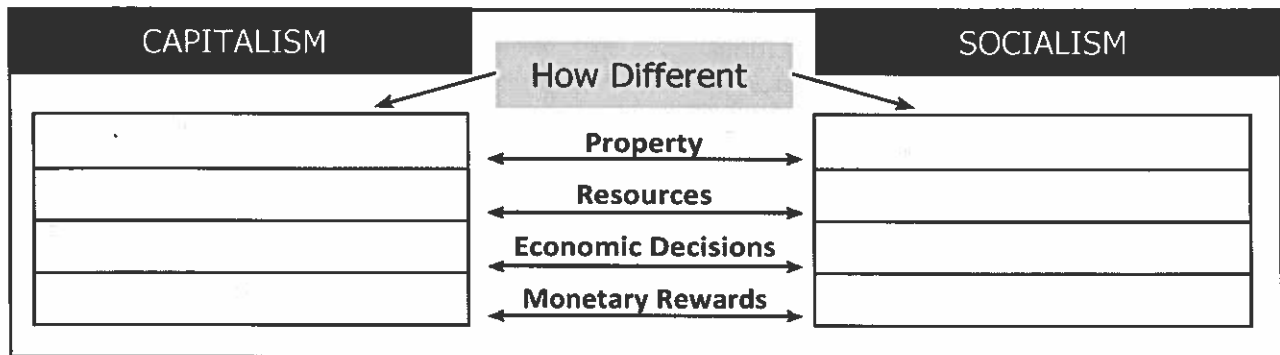
People and Government

★ **DIRECTIONS** In the blank to the left of each term, write the letter of the statement that most closely matches it from the box below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. sovereignty
_____ 2. federal system
_____ 3. constitution
_____ 4. politics | _____ 5. laissez-faire policy
_____ 6. representative democracy
_____ 7. social consensus
_____ 8. mixed-market economy |
|---|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. In this political system, people delegate to elected officials the power to govern.
B. This term describes a written or unwritten plan of government.
C. This economic system combines free enterprise with government regulation.
D. This term describes the effort to control or influence government conduct and policies. | E. In this political system the national government and regional governments share powers.
F. This term refers to the general agreement among most people about values.
G. This term refers to a state's authority to conduct internal affairs without seeking approval from other nations.
H. The government does nothing to interfere with the economy. |
|---|--|

Organizing Information Examine the following diagram and study the list of characteristics associated with capitalism and socialism. Write each phrase in the appropriate space in the diagram.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public ownership of property • private ownership of resources • freedom of choice • public ownership of resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equal distribution of wealth • government control of key economic decisions • private ownership of property • possibility of profits |
|--|---|

CHAPTER SUMMARY * * * * * **CHAPTER 2** * * * * *

The Origins of American Government

★ THE COLONIAL PERIOD * * * * *

English colonists who settled in America in the 1600s brought along two important political concepts: limited government and representative government. The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights had established limited government. British colonists believed that their monarch ruled by their consent. They could not be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except according to law.

Each colony in North America set up a representative government, elected by the people.

However, only white men who owned property could vote. Though flawed, these governments set precedents:

- a written constitution that guarantees basic rights and limits government powers,
- an elected legislature,
- the separation of powers between the executive (governor) and the legislature.

★ UNITING FOR INDEPENDENCE * * * * *

Cordial relations between Great Britain and the colonies changed after 1763. War had ended the French threat to the colonies but had left Britain deeply in debt. The king expected the colonists to help repay that debt. Angry colonists protested Parliament's new taxes by boycotting British goods. In 1773 colonists dumped a shipload of tea into Boston harbor in protest. Parliament then passed laws to punish Boston. Furious colonists called these laws the Intolerable Acts.

The Intolerable Acts united the colonists against British authority. In 1765, nine colonies met in New York at the Stamp Act Congress—the first formal meeting to protest King George III's actions. A new sense of community prompted 12 colonies to send delegates to the First Continental Congress in 1774. Those delegates agreed to prohibit trade with Great Britain and to meet again in May 1775. By the time the Second Continental Congress met, the first battles of the Revolutionary War had been fought.

As hostilities escalated, an independence movement took root, and on July 4, 1776, the delegates approved the Declaration of Independence drafted by Thomas Jefferson. The Declaration has three parts:

- The preamble includes a statement of purpose and a description of basic human rights.
- The main body lists 27 grievances—specific ways in which the colonists believed that the king had violated their political liberties.
- The conclusion states the colonists' determination to separate from Great Britain.

Delegates to the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence as representatives of individual states. Each state drafted its own constitution recognizing the people as the source of government and limiting government powers. Most of the new constitutions contained bills of rights.

★ THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION * * * * *

In 1781 the states set up a league of friendship, under the Articles of Confederation, which gave each state one vote in a congress that made laws and settled disputes. The Articles, however, had major flaws:

- Congress could not levy taxes or regulate trade.
- Congress could not compel a state to obey its decisions; there was no executive to enforce its laws.

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Chapter 2 Summarycontinued

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (continued)

- Amending, or changing the Articles, required the consent of every state, and unanimous agreement on any issue did not exist.

Weaknesses of the Articles led to severe problems. States quarreled over boundaries and interstate

commerce. The central government could not pay its debts. An economic depression led to a farmers' revolt. The resulting unrest frightened American leaders, so Congress authorized a convention of the states in 1787 for the purpose of "revising the Articles of Confederation."

★ THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Delegates from 12 states attended the Constitutional Convention. All favored limited and representative government, separation of powers among legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and a stronger national government.

Their mandate was to revise the Articles, but the delegates soon abandoned that charter to write a new constitution. They first considered the Virginia Plan, which had three components:

- a two-chamber legislature with the power to declare state laws unconstitutional
- a strong executive chosen by the legislature
- a national judiciary chosen by the legislature

This plan, in modified form, eventually became the basis for the Constitution. The small states, fearing domination by the large states, introduced the New Jersey Plan. It retained the one-chamber, one-vote-per-state legislature but gave it the power to tax and regulate trade. The plan also created a weak executive and national courts with limited powers. The delegates rejected those ideas and returned to considering Virginia's plan.

The Convention deadlocked over representation. Large states favored representation based on population, while the small states wanted equal representation regardless of population. The Connecticut Compromise broke the stalemate. It called for a Senate with two members from each state and a House of Representatives, with representation based on population. All revenue laws—those concerning spending and taxing—would originate in the House.

Debates over slavery and commerce led to more compromise. Southern states wanted enslaved persons to count for representation, but not for taxation. Northern states took the opposite position. Under the Three-Fifths Compromise, three-fifths of enslaved people would be counted for both taxation and representation. To satisfy the sectional interests of the North and the South, the delegates agreed that Congress could not ban the slave trade until 1808. They gave Congress the power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce, or trade among the states, but forbade it to tax exports.

In September 1787 the delegates sent the Constitution to the states for ratification. For the new Constitution to take effect, nine of the thirteen states had to approve it. The debate divided the public. Supporters of the Constitution, or Federalists, argued that only a strong national government could protect the nation from enemies and solve its internal problems. Opponents, or Anti-Federalists, feared a strong central government. They warned that without the protections of a Bill of Rights, the government could take away liberties won in the Revolution.

The Federalists promised that the new government would immediately add a Bill of Rights to the Constitution. This promise turned the tide in their favor. On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify, and the Constitution went into effect. By 1790 the new Constitution had the unanimous approval of the thirteen United States of America. It would continue to be the law of the land as the United States spread across the North American continent.

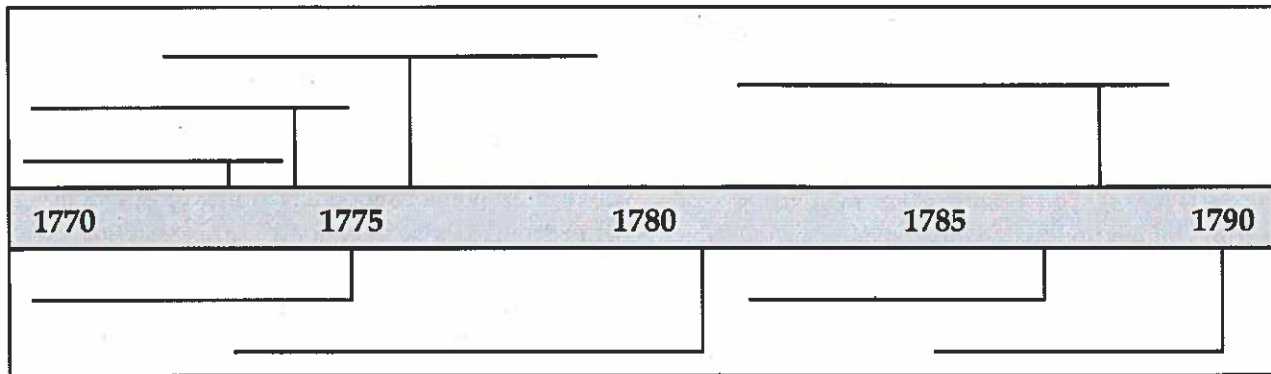
CHAPTER SUMMARY * * * * * **CHAPTER 2** * * * * *

Origins of American Government

★ **DIRECTIONS** Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. What two especially important English political concepts greatly influenced the development of the United States? _____
2. What was the unintentional effect of the harsh tax laws passed by Parliament between 1763 and 1773? _____
3. What proposal, in modified form, became the basis for the Constitution? _____
4. What proposal broke the stalemate over representation by suggesting a Congress composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate? _____
5. What agreement determined the guidelines by which enslaved persons would be counted for purposes of taxation and representation? _____

Organizing Information Examine the following time line. Study the list of historical events below and review Chapter 2 to find the correct dates for each. Place each event in the appropriate space provided on the time line.



- Declaration of Independence signed
- First Continental Congress convenes
- Articles of Confederation take effect
- Second Continental Congress convenes
- New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution
- Constitutional Convention meets
- All 13 states have ratified the Constitution
- Boston Tea Party

Critical Thinking Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

6. Why do you think the founders stipulated that all laws concerning spending and taxation must originate in the House of Representatives?
7. Explain why you think the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were right or wrong in compromising on the slavery issue?

CHAPTER SUMMARY

CHAPTER
3

The Constitution

★ STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLES ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

The United States Constitution has three parts: the Preamble (which lists the goals of American government), the articles, and the amendments. The body of the Constitution contains seven divisions called articles.

Article I creates Congress, the legislative branch of the national government, and describes its two chambers—the House of Representatives and the Senate. Article I also spells out procedures for making laws and lists the types of laws Congress may pass.

Article II creates an executive branch, the presidency, to carry out the laws Congress passes. It describes the powers and duties of the president and qualifications for the office.

Article III establishes a Supreme Court to head the judicial branch and gives Congress the power to create lower federal courts.

Article IV explains the relationship of the states to one another and to the national government. This article requires that each state give citizens of other states the same rights as its own citizens and sets up procedures for admitting new states.

Article V provides rules for amending, or changing, the Constitution.

Article VI contains the supremacy clause. This clause establishes the Constitution as the “supreme law of the land.”

Article VII states that the Constitution would take effect after it was ratified by nine of the thirteen states.

The third part of the Constitution contains the 27 amendments, or changes, that have been added to date.

SIX MAJOR PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION	
popular sovereignty	The government is based upon the consent of the governed and derives its authority from the people.
federalism	The states share power with the national government.
separation of powers	Dividing responsibilities among the three branches prevents any one branch from acquiring too much power.
checks and balances	Each branch of government is permitted to exercise some control over the others.
judicial review	The courts have power to declare laws invalid if they violate the Constitution.
limited government	The Constitution restricts the actions of government by specifically describing its powers and listing powers the government does not have.

★ THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

The Founders expressed, or enumerated, the powers given to Congress. Five of these enumerated powers cover economic legislation, such as the power to tax and to regulate commerce. Seven others are related to defense. Five more involve miscellaneous specific powers. The eighteenth enumerated power gives Congress the right to make all laws “necessary and proper” to carry out its other powers. This is

called the elastic clause because it allows Congress to “stretch” its powers in unforeseen situations.

Article II begins by stating, “The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.” Some scholars call this the executive “wild card.” Presidents have used “executive power” to justify powers not specified in the Constitution. Article II describes some executive powers as follows:

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Chapter 3 Summary continued

THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT (continued)

The president

- (1) is commander-in-chief of the armed forces;
- (2) with the Senate's consent, appoints ambassadors, judges, and other officials;
- (3) makes treaties with the consent of the Senate;
- (4) calls Congress into special session, if necessary;
- (5) meets with foreign officials;

- (6) ensures that the laws of Congress are faithfully executed.

Article III calls for a Supreme Court and any lower courts Congress may establish. The Constitution gives federal courts jurisdiction, or authority, over cases involving United States laws, treaties, interpretations of the Constitution, and the law of the sea. State courts have jurisdiction in other kinds of cases.

★ AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

By providing for amendments the Founders created a Constitution that could be adapted to future needs. Amendments are proposed at the national level in two ways: a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress or a national convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the states. Amendments can also be approved in two ways: if legislatures in three-fourths of the states ratify the amendment or if each state calls a ratifying convention. Either way, Congress sets a time limit, usually seven years, for the states to decide.

The Constitution keeps pace with the times through informal changes as well. Some changes occur as Congress makes laws that enlarge or clarify constitutional provisions, for example, by passing

many complex tax laws. Other changes result from the ways in which the branches of government use their powers.

Modern presidents often conduct foreign affairs by executive agreement, a pact between the president and another head of state. Unlike treaties, which are pacts between nations, executive agreements do not need Senate approval.

Federal courts bring about change through rulings in legal cases. Advocates of judicial restraint believe that the courts should uphold laws unless they clearly violate a specific provision of the Constitution. Supporters of judicial activism believe the courts should interpret the Constitution in ways that bring about social change.

★ THE AMENDMENTS

The first ten amendments, the Bill of Rights, protect individual liberties and the rights of persons accused of crimes.

The **First Amendment** guarantees freedom of religion and protects freedom of speech and of the press. The government cannot stop people from expressing unpopular opinions, nor can it impose prior restraint, censorship of information before it is made public.

The **Second Amendment** supports the right to own firearms, but does not ban government regulation of the use and sale of weapons.

The **Third Amendment** prohibits the government from forcing people to provide shelter for soldiers in their homes.

The **Fourth Amendment** protects the right to privacy. Police need a warrant and probable cause, a reasonable basis for believing that a person or place

is linked to a crime, before a search or arrest.

The **Fifth Amendment** guarantees that no one may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process—proper constitutional procedures in legal action against individuals.

The **Sixth through Eighth Amendments** provide protections such as the right to a fair and speedy trial by jury and a ban on “cruel and unusual punishment.”

The **Ninth Amendment** says that all basic rights not specifically mentioned in the Constitution are “retained by the people.”

The **Tenth Amendment** notes that powers not given to the national government—or denied to the states—by the Constitution belong to the states or to the people.

Seventeen other amendments, covering various issues, have been added over the years.

CHAPTER SUMMARY * * * * *

CHAPTER
3

The Constitution

★ **DIRECTIONS** In the space provided, write the word(s) or phrase(s) that best completes each sentence.


1. The three parts of the United States Constitution are the _____, or introduction; the _____, or divisions; and the _____, or changes.
2. The Constitution creates three branches of the federal government: the _____, the _____, and the _____.
3. The _____ in Article VI establishes the Constitution as the “supreme law of the land.”
4. _____ sovereignty means that the government is based on the consent of the governed and derives its authority from the people.
5. _____ of powers prevents any one branch from acquiring too much power, by dividing responsibilities among the three branches.
6. A system of _____ and _____ allows each branch of government to exercise some control over the others.
7. The right of Congress to make all laws “necessary and proper” to carry out its other powers is called the _____ clause because it allows Congress to “stretch” its powers.
8. The first ten amendments, the _____ of _____, protect individual liberties and the rights of persons accused of crimes.
9. The _____ Amendment protects freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.
10. The Fifth Amendment guarantees _____, which means that the government must follow proper constitutional procedures in legal action against individuals.

Critical Thinking

11. Which constitutional principle is illustrated by the president’s power to veto a law and the power of Congress to override that veto by a two-thirds vote? Explain. _____

12. Do you think an advocate of judicial restraint would support a “narrow” interpretation of the Constitution or a “broad” interpretation? Why? _____

13. Someone tried to explain the limits on freedom of speech by using this figurative expression: “My right to extend my arm ends at your nose.” What do you think he or she meant? _____

CHAPTER SUMMARY * * * * *  * * *

The Federal System

★ NATIONAL AND STATE POWERS *****

The U.S. Constitution divides authority among the national government, the states, and the people.

POWERS GRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	
Powers	Examples
Expressed, or enumerated, powers are stated in the Constitution.	the power to levy and collect taxes, to coin money, and to regulate commerce
Implied powers are the unstated powers needed in order to carry out expressed powers. The “elastic clause” gives Congress the authority to make all laws that are “necessary and proper” to carry out its other powers.	the power to draft people into the armed forces in order to raise an army and a navy
Inherent powers are those that the national government may exercise simply because it is a government.	the power to control immigration

Reserved powers are the unlisted powers that the Constitution says belong strictly to the states. They include any right not delegated to the national government, reserved to the people, or denied to states by the Constitution. Reserved powers do not give states the right to make laws that conflict with the Constitution. The supremacy clause says that the law of the United States Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land.

The federal government and the states also have concurrent powers, which both have and each exercises independently, such as maintaining courts. Finally, the Constitution specifically denies some

powers to government. For example, the national government cannot interfere with the ability of states to carry out their responsibilities. One of many powers denied to states is the right to coin money.

The Constitution obliges the national government to guarantee states a republican form of government and to protect them from invasion and domestic violence. The national government also cannot take territory from an existing state to create a new one without permission. If conflicts arise between national and state governments, the federal courts settle the dispute.

★ RELATIONS AMONG THE STATES *****

The Constitution defines relations among the states. Article IV requires that the states:

- give “full faith and credit” to the laws, records, and court decisions of other states;
- give one another’s citizens all the “privileges and immunities” of its own citizens;
- extradite—that is, return fugitives who flee across state lines.

Full faith and credit means that each state must recognize the civil laws and legal proceedings of

other states. However, one state cannot enforce another state’s criminal laws.

Mutual privileges and immunities prevent one state from discriminating unreasonably against citizens of another. Examples are the right to pass through or live in any state. This clause does not prohibit reasonable distinctions, such as treating nonresidents differently with respect to tuition payments in state colleges.

The Constitution requires states to settle disputes among themselves without the use of force. They

(continued)

Chapter 4 Summary continued

RELATIONS AMONG THE STATES *(continued)*

often do this through interstate compacts, or written agreements that must be approved by Congress. The Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction when a dispute between states results in a lawsuit.

Congress has the power to admit new states, with two restrictions. Congress must respect territorial integrity, and the president can veto any acts of admission

with which he disagrees.

The admission procedure begins with an enabling act. This enables the people of a territory to draft a constitution. If Congress approves the constitution, it passes an act admitting the new state. Once admitted, each state is the equal of every other state with respect to privileges and obligations.

★ DEVELOPING FEDERALISM *****

Two schools of thought exist on how federalism should operate. The states' rightists believe:

- Any doubts concerning whether a power is delegated to the national government or reserved to the states should be settled in favor of the states.
- The Constitution is a compact among the states which created the national government and gave it narrowly defined powers.
- State governments are better able to resolve problems because they better reflect the people's wishes.

The nationalists believe:

- Delegated powers of the national government should be expanded as necessary to solve social and economic problems.
- People, not the states, created the national government and did not intend it to be subordinate.
- The national government represents all the people; each state speaks for only a part of the national population.

The Supreme Court has supported one viewpoint or the other at various stages of history. Over time,

the national government has grown in size and power. Three constitutional provisions, in particular, have contributed to this expansion of the powers of the federal government:

- the war powers
- the power to regulate interstate commerce
- the power to tax and spend

War powers expanded the national government's influence; in the modern world, the strength of the economy and the educational system affect a nation's military might. The Supreme Court has consistently interpreted commerce to include activities concerned with production, buying, selling, and transporting of goods and allowed Congress to extend its authority based on its power to regulate interstate commerce. For example, in 1964 the Court ruled that Congress could prohibit racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants because it hindered travel and therefore restricted interstate commerce.

Congress has used its power to tax and spend to expand government regulation of business. Heavy taxes on certain dangerous products have made them too expensive to make and sell.

★ FEDERALISM AND POLITICS *****

A policy is a stated course of action, a conscious, deliberate way of handling an issue. Federalism affects public policy, or government courses of action, in two ways: it affects how and where new policies are made, and it sets limits on government policymaking.

Federalism encourages state and local governments to try new policies such as sunshine laws and sunset laws. Sunshine laws prohibit public officials from

holding meetings that are not open to the public. Sunset laws require periodic checks of government agencies to see if they are still needed.

Federalism makes it possible for rival parties to win elections at state and local levels, and lessens the risk of one party monopolizing power. It also creates political bases from which the opposition party can develop new policies to challenge the majority.

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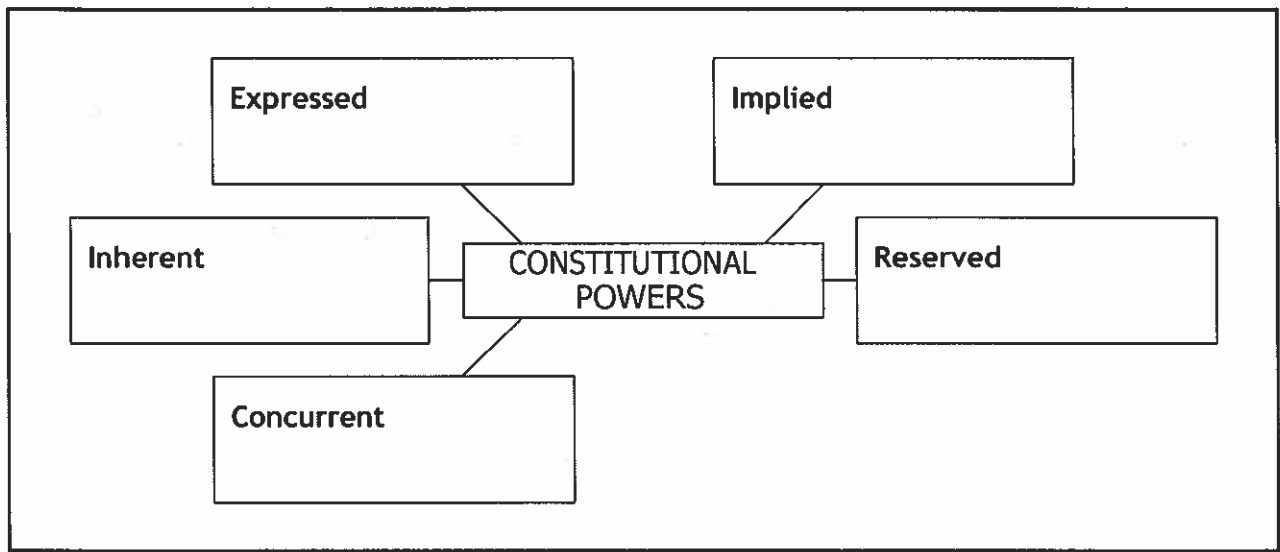
CHAPTER SUMMARY CHAPTER 4

The Federal System

★ **DIRECTIONS** Match each term in Column A with the statement that best applies to it in Column B. Write the correct letters in the spaces provided.

Column A	Column B
<p>___ 1. elastic clause</p> <p>___ 2. supremacy clause</p> <p>___ 3. states' rights</p> <p>___ 4. nationalist</p> <p>___ 5. sunshine law</p> <p>___ 6. sunset law</p>	<p>A. The powers of the federal government should be expanded as necessary to solve problems.</p> <p>B. States do not have the right to make laws that conflict with the Constitution.</p> <p>C. Public officials may not hold meetings closed to the public.</p> <p>D. Federal agencies are regularly checked to see if they are still needed.</p> <p>E. Congress has authority to make all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out its other powers.</p> <p>F. The states created the national government and gave it narrowly defined powers.</p>

Organizing Information Write each power from the list below under the appropriate heading.



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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulate public schools • draft people into the armed forces • maintain courts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulate interstate commerce • control immigration |
|--|---|

Critical Thinking Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

7. Recently, some people have urged Congress to regulate the Internet. If Congress did, what kind of power would it be exercising? Explain.