

Delegated Powers

Expressed, implied &  
inherent powers

Expressed Powers

Powers directly stated  
in the Constitution

Implied Powers

Powers the national  
government requires to carry  
out the powers that are  
defined in the Constitution

Elastic Clause

Nickname for the necessary &  
proper clause in Article I of  
the Constitution that justifies  
implied powers of Congress

Burning

proper way of disposing  
of a flag (instead of  
throwing it away when old  
& tattered)

Reserved Powers

Powers given directly to the states by the national government

Supremacy Clause

this clause is used when STATES have created a law or laws that violate the Constitution

Concurrent Powers

Powers that the national and state governments have in common

Supreme Court

All lawsuits between states are settled here

McCulloch v. Maryland

The court case in which national supremacy over states was determined

States-Rights Position

Belief that the states are closer to their members and should solve their problems

Commerce

Buying, selling & producing goods

...Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges & immunities of Citizens in several States...

right to get married, use of the courts, buy property

Bureaucracy

Because of the massive amounts of federal programs developed since the 1930s, this emerged to oversee those programs and continues to grow today

Necessary & Proper Clause

Also called the Elastic Clause