
FEDERAL POWER

SOME MAJOR ENUMERATED POWERS

Lay and collect taxes

Borrow money

Regulate foreign and interstate commerce

Establish immigration laws

Coin money and regulate its value

Establish federal court system

Create, support, and regulate an army and navy

Declare war

Establish post offices and roads to carry mail over

Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the other enumerated powers

SOME MAJOR USES OF IMPLIED POWERS (STRETCHED POWER(S) IN PARENTHESES)

Establish a national bank (interstate commerce and regulate value of money)

Establish an air force (army and navy)

Establish an interstate highway system (post roads and army—help transport troops and tanks)

Social Security (interstate commerce)

Medicare and Medicaid—health care for the elderly and poor (interstate commerce)

Minimum wage (interstate commerce)

SOME MAJOR LIMITS ON FEDERAL POWER

Establish a national religion (Amendment I)

Interfere with free speech, religion, peaceful assembly, and petition the government (Amendment I)

Completely outlaw personal ownership of guns (Amendment II)

Search private property without a warrant (Amendment IV)

Double jeopardy—putting someone on trial twice for the same crime (Amendment V)

Arrest someone without promptly charging them with a crime (habeas corpus) (Amendment VI)

Deny access to a trial by jury, speedy trial, and a lawyer (Amendment VI)

Impose cruel and unusual punishment (Amendment VIII)

Grant titles of nobility (Article I, Section 9)

Issue ex post facto law—law that applies to actions done before the law was passed (Article I, Section 9)

Issue bill of attainder—law that declares someone guilty of a crime without a jury trial (Article I, Section 9)