

Government Structure and Function Vocabulary

appellate jurisdiction	the power to hear _____ of cases which have been tried in lower courts
armed forces	the nation's _____ (Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, National Guard and Navy)
article	a numbered chapter or _____ of a contract, treaty, or constitution
coining money	the power of the _____ branch to print money (coins and bills) for use
concurrent powers	powers _____ by the national, state, and/or local government
declaration of war	the power of Congress to _____ to go to war with another country
delegated powers	the powers specifically named and assigned to the _____ government or prohibited to be exercised by the states under the U.S. Constitution, also known as enumerated powers
elastic clause	the power of _____ to pass all laws they deem necessary and proper for carrying out its enumerated powers (also known as implied powers)
enumerated powers	the powers specifically named and assigned to the federal government or prohibited to be exercised by the _____ under the U.S. Constitution, also known as delegated powers
executive branch	the branch of government that _____ the laws made by the legislative branch
foreign relations	the power of the executive branch to decide on the United States' dealings with other _____ in order to achieve national goals
immigration	the movement of _____ from one country into another country
impeach	to bring formal charges of _____ against a public official (such as the U.S. President)

implied powers	powers not _____ in the U.S. Constitution but are necessary and proper in order for the federal government to carry out the expressed powers; Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 gives Congress the power to do what it deems “necessary and proper” to carry out the delegated powers
judicial branch	the branch of government that _____ the laws made by the legislative branch
legislative branch	the branch of government that _____ laws
naturalization laws	laws made by Congress that people from other countries must follow in order to become legal _____ of the United States
necessary and proper clause	the power of Congress to make _____ they view as necessary and proper to carry out their enumerated powers; also known as the elastic clause
original jurisdiction	the power of a _____ to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic
presidential appointments	the power of the U.S. President to choose members of his or her _____ ambassadors to other nations, and other officials in his or her administration
regulate	to _____, govern, or direct according to rule
trade	to buy and sell goods or _____
U.S. Congress	the national _____ body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house
U.S. House of Representatives	the _____ house of the U.S. Congress
U.S. Senate	the upper house of the U.S. _____
U.S. Supreme Court	the _____ court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system