

## Government Structure and Function Vocabulary **Answer Key**

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

<b>implied powers</b>	powers not <u>written</u> 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
<b>judicial branch</b>	the branch of government that <u>interprets</u> the laws made by the legislative branch
<b>legislative branch</b>	the branch of government that <u>creates</u> laws
<b>naturalization laws</b>	laws made by Congress that people from other countries must follow in order to become legal <u>citizens</u> of the United States
<b>necessary and proper clause</b>	the power of Congress to make <u>laws</u> they view as necessary and proper to carry out their enumerated powers; also known as the elastic clause
<b>original jurisdiction</b>	the power of a <u>court</u> to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic
<b>presidential appointments</b>	the power of the U.S. President to choose members of his or her <u>cabinet</u> , ambassadors to other nations, and other officials in his or her administration
<b>regulate</b>	to <u>control</u> , govern, or direct according to rule
<b>trade</b>	to buy and sell goods or <u>services</u>
<b>U.S. Congress</b>	the national <u>legislative</u> body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house
<b>U.S. House of Representatives</b>	the <u>lower</u> house of the U.S. Congress
<b>U.S. Senate</b>	the upper house of the U.S. <u>Congress</u>
<b>U.S. Supreme Court</b>	the <u>highest</u> court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system