**SS.7.C.3.3 Benchmark Clarification 3:** Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles of the Constitution</th>
<th>General Powers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Article I – Legislative Branch</td>
<td>The <strong>legislative branch</strong> is made up of the <strong>House of Representatives</strong> and the <strong>Senate</strong>, also called <strong>Congress</strong>. Congress makes the laws for the entire nation. In Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution the powers of Congress are <strong>enumerated</strong>. These include: 1. The power to collect taxes 2. The power to coin money 3. The power to make laws on immigration 4. The power to make laws on trade 5. The power to create an army and navy 6. The power to <strong>impeach</strong> and remove officials from office 7. To approve presidential appointments</td>
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<td>Article II – Executive Branch</td>
<td>The <strong>executive branch</strong> is made up of the <strong>President</strong> and Vice President. The president enforces the laws that Congress makes. Article II of the Constitution describes the powers of the President. These powers include: 1. The power to enforce the laws (Chief Executive; “he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed”) 2. The power to send troops into combat (Commander in Chief; “The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States”) 3. The power to make <strong>treaties</strong> with leaders of other nations 4. The power to nominate people to serve in the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and other high government positions 5. The power to grant <strong>pardons</strong>, except in cases of impeachment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Article III – Judicial Branch</td>
<td>The <strong>judicial branch</strong> is made up of the <strong>United States Supreme Court</strong> and all of the lower courts including federal, state, and local courts. Article III of the Constitution describes the powers of the Supreme Court. These include: 1. The power of <strong>original jurisdiction</strong> (the power to be the first court to hear a case) for cases that involve: a. Ambassadors b. Maritime (navy) issues c. Arguments between two or more states d. Problems that involve the United States government 2. All other cases not listed above come to the Court through their <strong>appellate jurisdiction</strong>. (The Supreme Court hears a case that has been heard by a lower court first.)</td>
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appellate jurisdiction - the power to hear appeals of cases that have been tried in lower courts

Congress - the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house

denumerated powers - the powers specifically named and assigned to the federal government or prohibited to be exercised by the states under the U.S. Constitution, also known as delegated powers

executive branch - the branch of government that enforces the laws made by the legislative branch

impeach - to bring formal charges of wrongdoing against a public official (such as the U.S. President)

judicial branch - the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch

legislative branch - the branch of government that creates laws

original jurisdiction - the power of a court to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic

pardon - the formal act of forgiving someone or excusing a mistake

president - the head of the executive branch

treaty - an agreement or arrangement between two or more countries

U.S. House of Representatives - the lower house of the U.S. Congress

U.S Senate - the upper house of the U.S. Congress

U.S. Supreme Court - the highest court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system