



# Three Branches of Government

Chapter 3 section 2

# I. The Legislative Branch

- The powers granted Congress are expressed in Article I, Section 8.
- They are called *enumerated powers* because they are numbered 1-18.



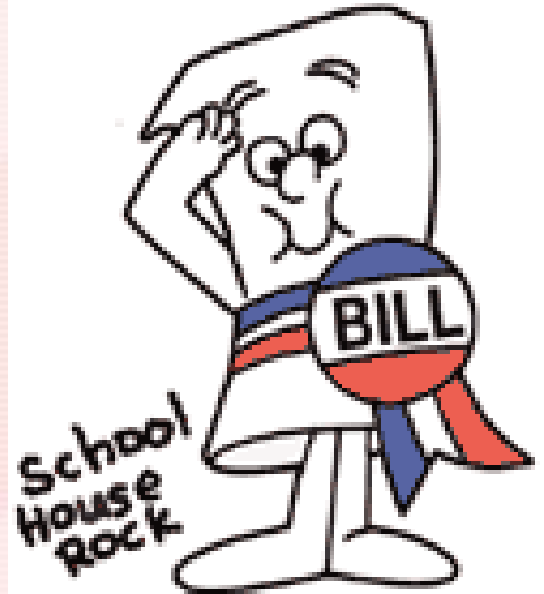
# I. The Legislative Branch

- Five powers deal with economic legislation
- Seven powers provide for defense
- The final enumerated power is called the *elastic clause*. It gives Congress the right to pass laws that help it carry out the other powers.



# I. The Legislative Branch

- The first Congress met in New York, and moved to Philadelphia during their first year.
- There was not much work for them. The Senate introduced 5 bills, the House introduced 26.
- Today, Congress averages 10,000 bills a year.
- Congressmen were part-time workers as well.





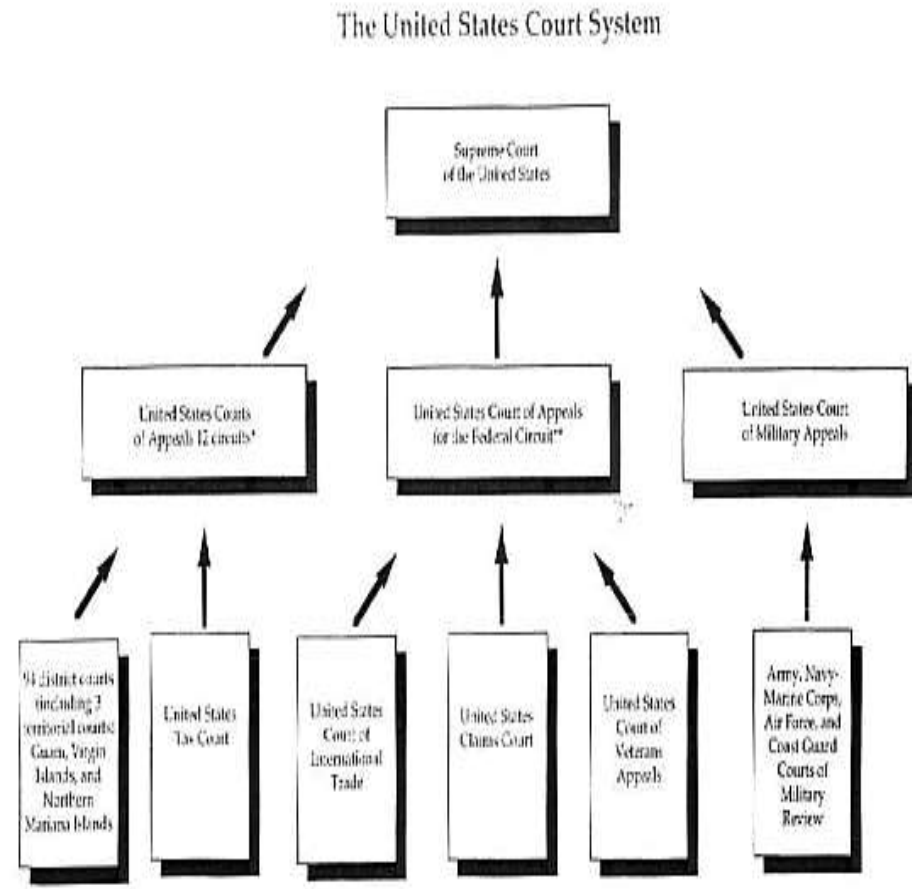
# II. The Executive Branch

- The Founders recognized the need for a strong executive and granted the president broad but vaguely described powers.
- There are some specific powers granted to the President in Article II sections 2,3.
- The presidency has changed greatly over the years, with modern presidents handling so many duties that their schedules are timed down to the minute.



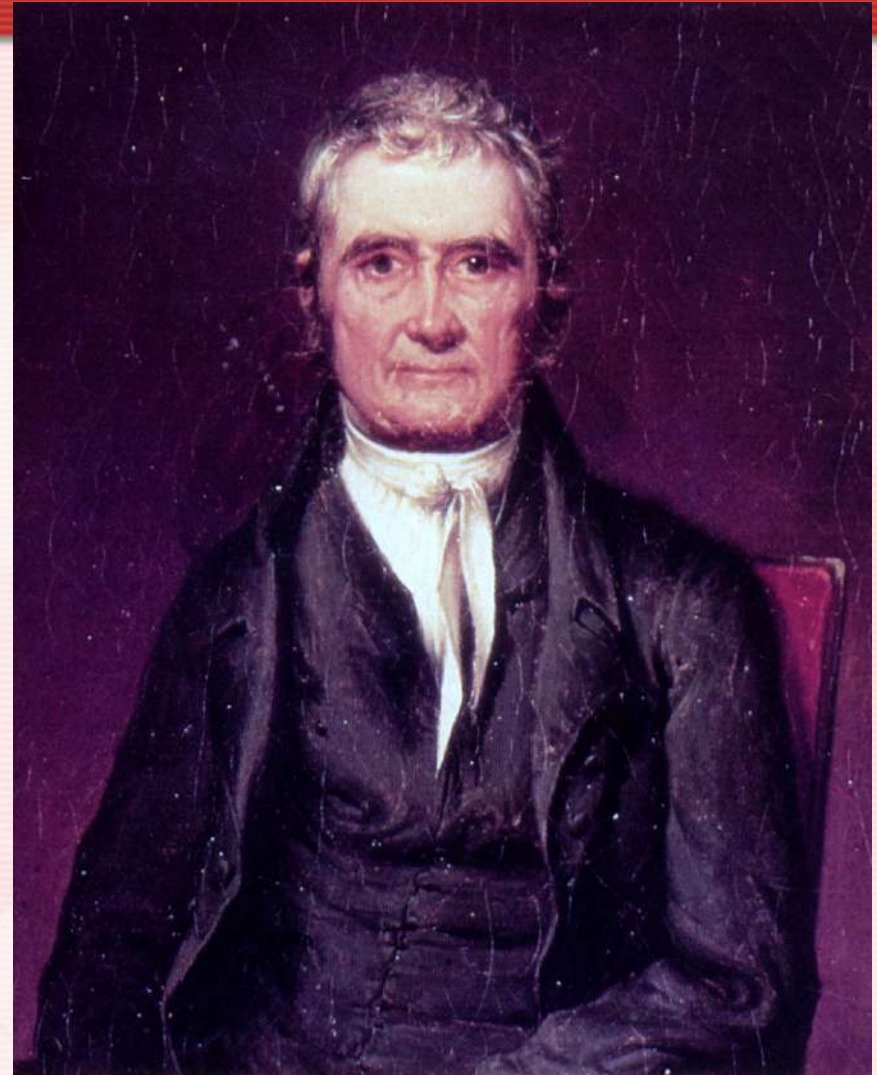
# III. Judicial Branch

- The United States has two levels of courts, federal and state, each with its own jurisdiction; the subject of the case and the parties involved determine the jurisdiction of federal courts.



# III. Judicial Branch

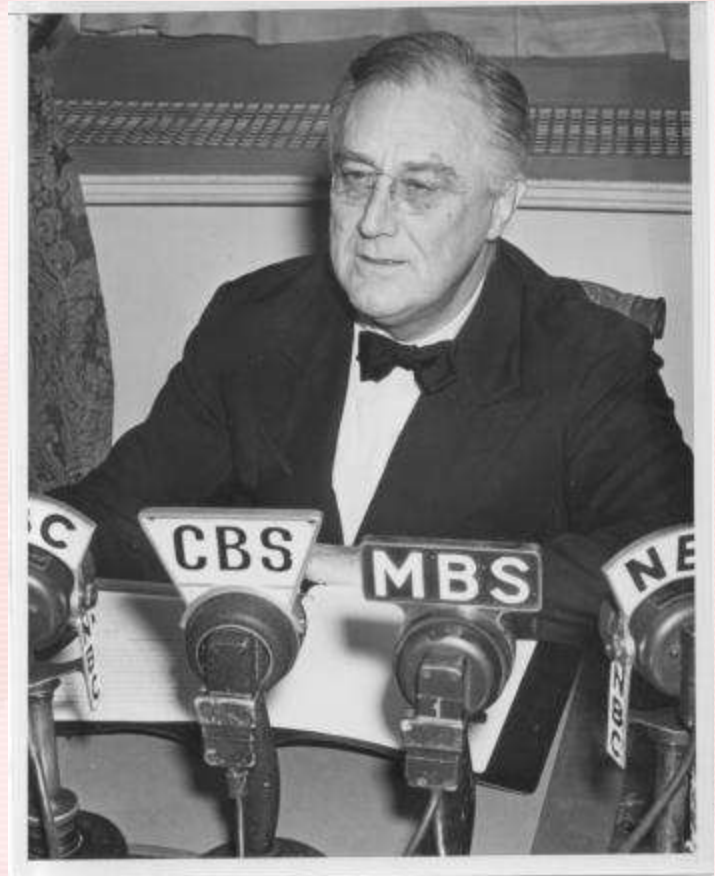
B. The modern federal court system dates from 1891, but the Supreme Court exercised important power from the nation's earliest years by using judicial review





# IV. Shared Power and Conflict

- The executive and legislative branches must cooperate to produce effective policies, but some conflicts are inevitable.
- The growing power of the president, the monitoring by Congress of the president, Congress giving up too much power to the president, and the development of political parties has created conflict.





# IV. Shared Power and Conflict

- Congress has the power to limit judicial authority but has been reluctant to use it.
- The Supreme Court must depend on the president to carry out its decisions.



# In your notebooks

- Write a half-page summary of the lecture.