

CHAPTER  
**11**  
SECTION 1

QUIZ A

**The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce 3**

**A. Key Terms**

**Directions:** Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. power to regulate interstate and foreign trade
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. levied by government to meet public needs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. powers spelled out in the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. legal proceeding to resolve debts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. money that must be accepted in payment for debts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. reasonably deduced from the expressed powers

**Column II**

- a. bankruptcy
- b. commerce power
- c. expressed powers
- d. implied powers
- e. legal tender
- f. tax

**B. Main Ideas**

**Directions:** Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which can Congress do under the expressed powers granted to it by the Constitution?
- a. create a national public school system
- b. regulate trade among the States
- c. require citizens to vote
- d. abolish trial by jury
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Supreme Court's broad definition of "commerce" has resulted in
- a. increased taxes on imports.      c. greatly expanded federal power.
- b. increased taxes on exports.      d. strict limits on federal power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Federal Government's practice of spending more money than it takes in each year and borrowing to make up the difference is called
- a. deficit financing.      c. the public debt.
- b. bankruptcy.      d. money laundering.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. One reason the Framers gave Congress the power to issue currency was
- a. to ensure that the government would have enough money.
- b. to help control the size of the national debt.
- c. to help pay the nation's debt after the Revolution.
- d. to establish a single, national system of hard money.