



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



ARTICLE ONE SECTION 8

1. What is the primary purpose of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution?
 - A. To outline the powers of the executive branch
 - B. To delegate enumerated powers to Congress
 - C. To establish the judiciary branch
 - D. To provide a method for amending the Constitution
2. What is the main focus of Clauses 1, 2, and 3 of Article I, Section 8?
 - A. Regulation of citizenship and immigration
 - B. Establishing the federal judiciary
 - C. Money and commerce-related powers
 - D. Defining treason
3. According to the Constitution, all duties, imposts, and excises must be:
 - A. Approved by the President
 - B. Uniform throughout the United States
 - C. Paid by the states proportionally
 - D. Subject to state approval
4. The phrase "among the states" in the Commerce Clause refers to:
 - A. Regulation of commerce within a single state
 - B. Trade and commerce between states
 - C. Local government activities
 - D. Federal oversight of state elections
5. What does the Constitution say about Indian Nations in Article I, Section 8?
 - A. They are considered part of the Union
 - B. They are foreign nations with which Congress regulates commerce
 - C. They are territories under federal jurisdiction
 - D. They must pay taxes to Congress



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6. Why was it important for Congress to have the power to borrow money, according to the lecture?
- A. To establish a central bank
 - B. To maintain national security by paying off debts
 - C. To regulate state economies
 - D. To enforce the Articles of Confederation
7. James Madison in Federalist 45 described the federal government's powers as being primarily focused on:
- A. Internal state affairs
 - B. External objects like war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce
 - C. Education and healthcare
 - D. Religious and cultural matters
8. The purpose of regulating commerce "among the states" was to ensure:
- A. Fair competition and uniformity in trade laws across the Union
 - B. State independence in economic matters
 - C. Free movement of labor and services
 - D. Federal control of all commercial activities
9. Which document provides insight into the intended meaning and application of Article I, Section 8?
- A. The Declaration of Independence
 - B. The Federalist Papers and Anti-Federalist Papers
 - C. The Bill of Rights
 - D. The Magna Carta
10. What was a key problem the Constitution aimed to solve from the Articles of Confederation, according to the lecture?
- A. Lack of a national executive branch
 - B. Inability to collect taxes uniformly
 - C. Absence of a judiciary system
 - D. Unregulated interstate travel



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Answer Key:

1. B - To delegate enumerated powers to Congress
2. C - Money and commerce-related powers
3. B - Uniform throughout the United States
4. B - Trade and commerce between states
5. B - They are foreign nations with which Congress regulates commerce
6. B - To maintain national security by paying off debts
7. B - External objects like war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce
8. A - Fair competition and uniformity in trade laws across the Union
9. B - The Federalist Papers and Anti-Federalist Papers
10. B - Inability to collect taxes uniformly



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1. Why is it important for Congress to have the power to regulate commerce between states, foreign nations, and Indian tribes? How does this power help maintain unity and fairness among the states?

(Encourage students to consider the balance between state independence and federal authority.)

2. The Constitution requires duties, imposts, and excises to be uniform throughout the United States. Why do you think the framers included this requirement, and how might it affect the relationship between states?

(Ask students to think about fairness, competition, and economic harmony within the Union.)

3. What are some examples of how Congress's power to collect taxes and borrow money impacts current issues in the United States? Do you think this power is used effectively today?

(Encourage students to relate historical principles to modern government and national debt.)

4. The lecture emphasizes that the federal government was designed to handle external matters (e.g., war, foreign commerce) rather than internal state issues. Do you think this distinction still holds true today? Why or why not?

(Challenge students to think about modern federal involvement in areas like healthcare, education, and environmental regulations.)

5. The Indian Nations were treated as foreign governments under the Constitution. How does this historical perspective shape current relationships between the federal government and Native American tribes? Do you think this approach was fair or problematic?

(Encourage students to explore the complexity of sovereignty and historical context.)