

***Civics Content Vocabulary***

<b>Word/Term</b>	<b>Part of Speech</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>appellate jurisdiction</b>	noun	the power to hear appeals of cases which have been tried in lower courts
<b>armed forces</b>	noun	the nation’s military (Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, National Guard and Navy)
<b>article</b>	noun	a numbered chapter or section of a contract, treaty, or constitution
<b>coining money</b>	verb	the power of the legislative branch to print money (coins and bills) for use
<b>concurrent powers</b>	noun	powers shared by the national, state, and/or local government
<b>declaration of war</b>	noun	the power of Congress to vote to go to war with another country
<b>delegated powers</b>	noun	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 enumerated powers
<b>elastic clause</b>	noun	the power of Congress to pass all laws they deem necessary and proper for carrying out its enumerated powers (also known as implied powers)
<b>enumerated powers</b>	noun	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
<b>executive branch</b>	noun	the branch of government that enforces the laws made by the legislative branch
<b>foreign relations</b>	noun	the power of the executive branch to decide on the United States’ dealings with other countries in order to achieve national goals
<b>immigration</b>	noun	the movement of people from one country to another country
<b>impeach</b>	verb	to bring formal charges of wrongdoing against a public official (such as the U.S. President)
<b>implied powers</b>	noun	powers not written 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>	noun	the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch
<b>legislative branch</b>	noun	the branch of government that creates laws
<b>naturalization laws</b>	noun	laws made by Congress that people from other countries must follow in order to become legal citizens of the United States
<b>necessary and proper clause</b>	noun	the power of Congress to make laws they view as necessary and proper to carry out their enumerated powers; also known as the elastic clause
<b>original jurisdiction</b>	noun	the power of a court to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic
<b>presidential appointments</b>	noun	the power of the U.S. President to choose members of his or her cabinet, ambassadors to other nations, and other officials in his or her administration
<b>regulate</b>	verb	to control, govern, or direct according to rule
<b>trade</b>	verb	to buy and sell goods or services
<b>U.S. Congress</b>	proper noun	the national legislative 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>	proper noun	the lower house of the U.S. Congress
<b>U.S. Senate</b>	proper noun	the upper house of the U.S. Congress
<b>U.S. Supreme Court</b>	proper noun	the highest court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system