

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Document Based Question for Advanced Placement U.S. History Classes and U.S. Government Classes

ADVANCED PLACEMENT U.S. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS TOPICS

The enclosed activities for the *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) lesson will help students address the following parts of the AP U.S. Government and Politics Course Outline:

I Constitutional Underpinnings of United States Government

- A Considerations that influenced the formulation and adoption of the Constitution
- B Separation of powers
- C Checks and balances
- D Federalism

IV Institutions of National Government: ...Congress...the Federal Courts.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT U.S. HISTORY THEMES/ LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The enclosed activities for the *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) lesson will help students address the following themes and learning objectives of the AP U.S. History Course:

- **Politics and Power 5:** Analyze how arguments over the meaning and interpretation of the Constitution have affected U.S. politics since 1787.
- **Identity 1:** Analyze how competing conceptions of national identity were expressed in the development of political institutions and cultural values from the late colonial through the antebellum periods.

In addition, this lesson will help students develop the following **historical thinking skills**:

- Chronological reasoning
- Comparison and contextualization
- Crafting historical arguments from historical evidence and
- Historical interpretation and synthesis

MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND (1819)

DIRECTIONS

Read the Case Background and Key Question. Then analyze the Documents provided. Finally, answer the Key Question in a well-organized essay that incorporates your interpretations of the Documents as well as your own knowledge of history.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

*Federalism
Limited government*

Case Background

The Necessary and Proper Clause gives Congress the power to “make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States.” It is not a free-standing grant of power, but rather was intended to give Congress the power to enact laws needed to “carry into execution” the various powers granted to the federal government by other parts of the Constitution.

The wording of the Clause suggests that a law authorized by it must meet two separate requirements: it must be “necessary” to the execution of some power granted to the federal government, and also “proper.” Since at least the 1790s, debate has raged over the meaning of these two terms. In the early republic, debate over the interpretation of the Clause focused on the constitutionality or lack thereof of the First Bank of the United States. When the Bank was first proposed in 1790, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson argued that its establishment was not authorized by the Necessary and Proper Clause because the word “necessary” should be interpreted to include only such measures as are truly essential to the implementation of other federal powers. By contrast, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton defended the Bank, arguing that “necessary” should be interpreted to include any law that is “useful” or “convenient.” The issue of the constitutionality of the Bank did not reach the Supreme Court until 1819, when the justices decided the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

While the Supreme Court has addressed the meaning of the word, “necessary” in a number of cases over time, it has focused far less attention to the meaning of “proper.” Controversy over both terms continues.

TEACHING TIPS: MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Students understand the major events and controversies related to interpretation of the Necessary and Proper Clause from the founding to the present day.
- Students understand and apply constitutional principles at issue in *McCulloch v. Maryland* to evaluate the Supreme Court's ruling in that case.

ACTIVITIES

1. To prepare students for his lesson, have them read the **Case Background** for *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819).
2. Lead students through a careful whole-class study of **Documents F, G, and H**. These reports prepared by President Washington's cabinet members on the National Bank establish the primary lines of reasoning for differing methods of interpreting the Necessary and Proper Clause.
3. Assign appropriate documents for student analysis. **Documents A – I** address the historical background and Constitutional significance of the issues in *McCulloch v. Maryland*. **Documents J – M** prompt students to consider the continuing significance of these constitutional issues.
4. Use key question, "Does the Necessary and Proper clause grant a new power or does it serve to limit the ones that come before it? What does "Proper" mean?" for class discussion or writing assignment, focusing on the constitutional principles involved in the case.
5. Have students use **Graphing Federal Power** to show the change in the level of federal power over time, using the Supreme Court cases, *McCulloch v. Maryland* and *U.S. v. Comstock*. They may expand on this graph as they study the constitutional principle of federalism in the remaining lessons in this unit, *Gonzales v. Raich* and *South Dakota v. Dole*.
6. Have students collect and analyze current events articles related to the Necessary and Proper Clause.

See Appendix for additional Graphic Organizers.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND

Documents F, G, H: Cabinet Opinions regarding constitutionality of a national bank

By the time President George Washington named Alexander Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton had already begun to craft a plan to assure the economic success of the new nation. Central to his plan, which was modeled on the English financial system, was the incorporation of a national bank that would stimulate the economy and establish the credit of the United States. Other members of Washington's cabinet were skeptical. Washington asked each one to prepare a report explaining his answer to this question: Does the Constitution permit Congress to establish a national bank? Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, (**Document F**) interpreted the Necessary and Proper Clause narrowly, deciding that the bank was unconstitutional because it was not specifically included in the enumerated powers of Congress. Based on his interpretation of the Necessary and Proper Clause, Attorney General Edmund Randolph (**Document G**) advised the President that the bank was unconstitutional. Hamilton built his defense of the bank on the implied powers of the Necessary and Proper Clause. Hamilton's argument (**Document H**) was most persuasive to Washington and he signed the Bank Bill. These approaches to understanding the powers of the national government set the foundation for analysis of the constitutional limits on national power continuing into the present day.

Document I: *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), Unanimous Opinion

In 1819 the United States had been a nation under the Constitution for barely a generation when an important case about federal power reached the Court. A National Bank had been established in 1791. When its initial twenty-year charter came up for renewal in 1811, Congress voted not to extend it. Then, following the nation's brush with bankruptcy in the War of 1812, Congress established the second National Bank of the United States in 1816. Those who supported a National Bank maintained that it was necessary to control the amount of unregulated paper money issued by state banks. However, most states opposed branches of the National Bank within their borders. They did not want the National Bank competing with their own banks, and objected to the establishment of a National Bank as an unconstitutional exercise of Congress's power.

The state of Maryland imposed a tax of \$15,000/year on the National Bank, which cashier James McCulloch of the Baltimore branch refused to pay. The case went to the Supreme Court. Maryland argued that as a sovereign state, it had the power to tax any business within its borders. McCulloch's attorneys argued that it was "necessary and proper" for Congress to establish a national bank in order to carry out its enumerated powers.

Chief Justice John Marshall wrote that the Necessary and Proper Clause provided for implied powers, including a power to establish the bank.

Document J: Jackson's Veto Message, July 10, 1832

By the 1830s, the National Bank had experienced several phases of good and bad management, and had weathered charges of corruption. The Bank was a volatile political issue, with many supporters in the East and many detractors in the West and South. The 1828 election of Andrew Jackson as President brought the Bank's most powerful enemy to the White House. He saw the Bank as a greedy monopoly dominated by a powerful elite and foreign interests. The Bank's second charter was set to expire in 1836, but in 1832 Senator Henry Clay proposed re-chartering

it early, explaining a number of benefits and winning approval of his bill in both Houses of Congress. However, Jackson’s view of the Bank is summarized in a February 19, 1832 letter to John Coffee: “Unless the corrupting monster should be shaven with its ill-gotten power, my veto will meet it frankly and fearlessly.” As promised, Jackson vetoed the bill. Congress could not muster the two-thirds majority needed to overturn the veto, so the bank’s charter expired in 1836 and was never renewed.

Document L: *U.S. v. Comstock* (2010), Majority Opinion (7-2)

President George W. Bush signed the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act into law in 2006. The law required that sex offenders register their whereabouts periodically, created a national sex offender registry, and Section 4248 of the law provided for continued incarceration of certain offenders even after they had completed their criminal sentences. A federal judge had authority to civilly commit individuals who were in the federal prison system if it were proven that they continued to be sexually dangerous.

Just before Graydon Comstock was to have completed his 37-month sentence for receiving child pornography, U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzales certified that he remained a sexually dangerous person, which meant that he would not be released. Lower courts had ruled that Section 4248 of the law was unconstitutional, on the basis that it exceeded the constitutional power of Congress. Justice Breyer delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, determining that the powers implied in the Necessary and Proper Clause built on themselves and granted Congress the power to enact such a law.

MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

Federalism
Limited government

KEY QUESTION

To what extent does the Necessary and Proper Clause grant a new power to Congress? What does “Proper” mean?

- A United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (1787)
- B An Old Whig (1787)
- C *Brutus #1* (1787)
- D *Federalist #33* by Alexander Hamilton (1788)
- E *Federalist #39* by James Madison (1788)
- F Thomas Jefferson, Opinion on the Constitutionality of the Bill for Establishing a National Bank (1791)
- G Memorandum #1: Edmund Randolph to George Washington (1791)
- H Alexander Hamilton’s Opinion on the National Bank (1791)
- I *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), Unanimous Opinion
- J Jackson’s Veto Message, July 10, 1832
- K King Andrew the First cartoon (1833)
- L *U.S. v. Comstock* (2010), Majority Opinion
- M *U.S. v. Comstock* (2010), Dissenting Opinion

DOCUMENT A

United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (1787)

The Congress shall have Power ...To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

- 1. Underline the most important words and phrases in this passage and put them in your own words**

DOCUMENT B

An Old Whig (1787)

My object is to consider that undefined, unbounded and immense power which is comprised in the following clause: "And, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States; or in any department or offices [officer] thereof." Under such a clause as this can any thing be said to be reserved and kept back from Congress? ...[B]esides the powers already mentioned, other powers may be assumed hereafter as contained by implication in this constitution. The Congress shall judge of what is necessary and proper in all these cases and in all other cases – in short in all cases whatsoever.

Where then is the restraint? How are Congress bound down to the powers expressly given? What is reserved or can be reserved?

- 1. State in your own words the main concerns of the author of this passage.**

DOCUMENT C

Brutus #1 (1787)

[T]he legislature of the United States are vested with the great and uncontrollable powers, of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. ...And are by this clause invested with the power of making all laws, *proper and necessary*, for carrying all these into execution; and they may so exercise this power as entirely to annihilate all the state governments, and reduce this country to one single government.

[I]t is a truth confirmed by the unerring experience of ages, that every man, and every body of men, invested with power, are ever disposed to increase it, and to acquire a superiority over every thing that stands in their way. This disposition, which is implanted in human nature, will operate in the federal legislature to lessen and ultimately to subvert the state authority, and having such advantages, will most certainly succeed, if the federal government succeeds at all.

- 1. According to Brutus, what governments are in danger?**
- 2. What observation does Brutus make about human nature?**
- 3. What does Brutus say will necessarily happen if the federal government is to succeed at all? Why?**

DOCUMENT D

Federalist #33 by Alexander Hamilton (1788)

These two clauses [the “necessary and proper clause” and the “supremacy clause”] have been the sources of much virulent invective and petulant declamation against the proposed constitution, they have been held up to the people, in all the exaggerated colours of misrepresentation, as the pernicious engines by which their local governments were to be destroyed and their liberties exterminated — as the hideous monster whose devouring jaws would spare neither sex nor age, nor high nor low, nor sacred nor profane; and yet strange as it may appear, after all this clamour, to those who may not have happened to contemplate them in the same light, it may be affirmed with perfect confidence, that the constitutional operation of the intended government would be precisely the same, if these clauses were entirely obliterated, as if they were repeated in every article....

If the Federal Government should overpass the just bounds of its authority, and make a tyrannical use of its powers; the people whose creature it is must appeal to the standard they have formed, and take such measures to redress the injury done to the Constitution, as the exigency may suggest and prudence justify. The propriety of a law in a constitutional light, must always be determined by the nature of the powers upon which it is founded

- 1. According to Hamilton, why are these two clauses not cause for concern?**
- 2. What must the people do if the government becomes tyrannical?**

DOCUMENT E

Federalist #39 by James Madison (1788)

But if the government be national with regard to the operation of its powers, it changes its aspect again when we contemplate it in relation to the *extent* of its powers. The idea of a national government involves in it, not only an authority over the individual citizens, but an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things, so far as they are objects of lawful government. ...In this relation, then, the proposed government cannot be deemed a *national* one; since its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects. It is true that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide, is to be established under the general government. But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made, according to the rules of the Constitution; and all the usual and most effectual precautions are taken to secure this impartiality....

- 1. According to Madison, the government established by the Constitution has “an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things” as long as what?**
- 2. What does Madison say is the role of the tribunal (the Supreme Court) in deciding questions between the federal and state governments?**

DOCUMENT F

Thomas Jefferson, Opinion on the Constitutionality of the Bill for Establishing a National Bank (1791)

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground that “all powers not delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution, not prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people” [Tenth Amendment]. To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition.

The incorporation of a bank, and other powers assumed by this bill have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution. They are not among the powers specially enumerated...

They are not to do anything they please to provide for the general welfare. ...[G]iving a distinct and independent power to do any act they please which may be good for the Union, would render all the preceding and subsequent enumerations of power completely useless. It would reduce the whole instrument to a single phrase that of instituting a Congress with power to do whatever would be for the good of the United States; and, as they would be the sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil they please and this can never be permitted.

- 1. Name at least two main reasons that Jefferson gave for *not* interpreting the powers of Congress broadly.**

DOCUMENT G

Memorandum #1: Edmund Randolph to George Washington (1791)

February 12, 1791

The Attorney General of the United States in obedience to the order of the President of the United States, has had under consideration the bill, entitled “An Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States,” and reports on it, in point of constitutionality, as follows...

The general qualities of the federal government, independent of the Constitution and the specified powers, being thus insufficient to uphold the incorporation of a bank, we come to the last enquiry, which has been already anticipated, whether it [a National Bank] be sanctified by the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution. To be necessary is to be incidental, or in other words may be denominated the natural means of executing a power.

The phrase, “and proper,” if it has any meaning, does not enlarge the powers of Congress, but rather restricts them. For no power is to be assumed under the general clause but such as is not only necessary but proper, or perhaps expedient also. ...However, let it be propounded as an eternal question to those who build new powers on this clause, whether the latitude of construction which they arrogate will not terminate in an unlimited power in Congress?

In every aspect therefore under which the attorney general can view the act, so far as it incorporates the Bank, he is bound to declare his opinion to be against its constitutionality.

- 1. According to Randolph’s reasoning, how should the word, “necessary” be defined?**
- 2. In your own words, explain Randolph’s view that “The phrase, ‘and proper,’ if it has any meaning, does not enlarge the powers of Congress, but rather restricts them.”**

DOCUMENT H

Alexander Hamilton's Opinion on the National Bank (1791)

It is not denied that there are implied well as express powers, and that the former are as effectually delegated as the latter....

Then it follows, that as a power of erecting a corporation may as well be implied as any other thing, it may as well be employed as an instrument or mean of carrying into execution any of the specified powers, as any other instrument or mean whatever. The only question must be in this, as in every other case, whether the mean to be employed or in this instance, the corporation to be erected, has a natural relation to any of the acknowledged objects or lawful ends of the government. Thus a corporation may not be erected by Congress for superintending the police of the city of Philadelphia, because they are not authorized to regulate the police of that city. But one may be erected in relation to the collection of taxes, or to the trade with foreign countries, or to the trade between the States, or with the Indian tribes; because it is the province of the federal government to regulate those objects, and because it is incident to a general sovereign or legislative power to regulate a thing, to employ all the means which relate to its regulation to the best and greatest advantage....

To establish such a right, it remains to show the relation of such an institution to one or more of the specified powers of the government. Accordingly it is affirmed, that it has a relation more or less direct to the power of collecting taxes; to that of borrowing money; to that of regulating trade between the states; and to those of raising, supporting & maintaining fleets & armies....

The constitutionality of all this would not admit of a question, and yet it would amount to the institution of a bank, with a view to the more convenient collection of taxes. ... To deny the power of the government to add these ingredients to the plan, would be to refine away all government.

1. Below are paraphrases of steps that Hamilton followed in order to reason that creation of the first national bank was a constitutional exercise of the power of Congress. Number them in the correct order to follow Hamilton's reasoning.

- ___ Implied powers "are as effectually delegated as" the expressed powers.
- ___ Certain expressed powers are related to establishment of a national bank.
- ___ Implied powers are inherent in the definition of government: "To deny the power of the government to add these ingredients to the plan, would be to refine away all government."
- ___ We must determine whether there is a natural relation between the national bank and one or more of the lawful purposes of government.

***McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)***

Although, among the enumerated powers of Government, we do not find the word “bank” or “incorporation,” we find the great powers, to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to declare and conduct a war; and to raise and support armies and navies. The sword and the purse, all the external relations, and no inconsiderable portion of the industry of the nation are entrusted to its Government. ... [I]t may with great reason be contended that a Government entrusted with such ample powers, on the due execution of which the happiness and prosperity of the Nation so vitally depends, must also be entrusted with ample means for their execution. ...

Does [the word, “necessary”] always import an absolute physical necessity...? We think it does not. ...[W]e find that it frequently imports no more than that one thing is convenient, or useful, or essential to another. To employ the means necessary to an end is generally understood as employing any means calculated to produce the end, and not as being confined to those single means without which the end would be entirely unattainable....

[It is clear] that any means adapted to the end, any means which tended directly to the execution of the Constitutional powers of the Government, were in themselves Constitutional. ...

We think so for the following reasons:

1st. The clause is placed among the powers of Congress, not among the limitations on those powers.

2d. Its terms purport to enlarge, not to diminish, the powers vested in the Government. It purports to be an additional power, not a restriction on those already granted. ...

Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are Constitutional....

That the power to tax involves the power to destroy [is a proposition] not to be denied...

The Court has [determined] that the States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the General Government. This is, we think, the unavoidable consequence of that supremacy which the Constitution has declared.

We are unanimously of opinion that the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional and void.

- 1. How did Chief Justice John Marshall interpret the following clauses of the Constitution in the unanimous opinion in *McCulloch v. Maryland*: Commerce Clause, the Necessary and Proper Clause, and the Supremacy Clause?**
- 2. Did the opinion in this case align more with the reasoning of Hamilton, Jefferson, or Randolph?**

DOCUMENT J

Jackson's Veto Message, July 10, 1832

To the Senate.

...It is maintained by the advocates of the bank that its constitutionality in all its features ought to be considered as settled by precedent and by the decision of the Supreme Court. To this conclusion I can not assent. ...

The Congress, the Executive, and the Court must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. ... The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve. ...

I understand them to have decided that inasmuch as a bank is an appropriate means for carrying into effect the enumerated powers of the General Government, therefore the law incorporating it is in accordance with that provision of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those powers into execution." Having satisfied themselves that the word "necessary" in the Constitution means "needful," "requisite," "essential," "conducive to," and that "a bank" is a convenient, a useful, and essential instrument in the prosecution of the Government's "fiscal operations," they conclude that to "use one must be within the discretion of Congress"...

...Under the decision of the Supreme Court, therefore, it is the exclusive province of Congress and the President to decide whether the particular features of this act are *necessary* and *proper* in order to enable the bank to perform conveniently and efficiently the public duties assigned to it as a fiscal agent, and therefore constitutional, or *unnecessary* and *improper*, and therefore unconstitutional.

... [M]any of the powers and privileges conferred on it can not be supposed necessary for the purpose for which it is proposed to be created, and are not, therefore, means necessary to attain the end in view, and consequently not justified by the Constitution....

It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles. ...

Most of the difficulties our Government now encounters and most of the dangers which impend over our Union have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. ...

1. What are the main objections that President Jackson raised against the National Bank?

DOCUMENT K

King Andrew the First cartoon, 1833



1. Why was Jackson attacked as a tyrant in this cartoon?
2. Was Jackson trying to expand or limit the role of the national government?

Courtesy - Library of Congress
LC-US2C-12983

DOCUMENT L

***U.S. v. Comstock* (2010), Majority Opinion**

The Necessary and Proper Clause grants Congress broad authority to enact federal legislation. Nearly 200 years ago, ...Chief Justice Marshall emphasized that the word “necessary” does not mean “absolutely necessary.” ...

Congress has the implied power to criminalize any conduct that might interfere with the exercise of an enumerated power... we must reject [the] argument that the Necessary and Proper Clause permits no more than a single step between an enumerated power and an Act of Congress....

To be sure, as we have previously acknowledged, the Federal Government undertakes activities today that would have been unimaginable to the Framers in two senses; first, because the Framers would not have conceived that *any* government would conduct such activities; and second, because the Framers would not have believed that the *Federal* Government, rather than the States, would assume such responsibilities. Yet the powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution were phrased in language broad enough to allow for the expansion of the Federal Government’s role.

The Framers demonstrated considerable foresight in drafting a Constitution capable of such resilience through time. As Chief Justice Marshall observed nearly 200 years ago, the Necessary and Proper Clause is part of “a constitution intended to endure for ages to come, and, consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs.”

- 1. How does this ruling interpret the Necessary and Proper Clause?**
- 2. Who or what should be the one to do the “adapting” of the Constitution Chief Justice Marshall referred to 200 years ago?**

DOCUMENT M

U.S. v. Comstock (2010), Dissenting Opinion

The Constitution plainly sets forth the “few and defined” powers that Congress may exercise. Article I “vest[s]” in Congress “[a]ll legislative Powers herein granted,” §1, and carefully enumerates those powers in §8. The final clause of §8, the Necessary and Proper Clause, authorizes Congress “[t]o make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.” Art. I, §8, cl. 18. As the Clause’s placement at the end of §8 indicates, the “foregoing Powers” are those granted to Congress in the preceding clauses of that section. The “other Powers” to which the Clause refers are those “vested” in Congress and the other branches by other specific provisions of the Constitution.

...Congress lacks authority to legislate if the objective is anything other than “carrying into Execution” one or more of the Federal Government’s enumerated powers.

This limitation was of utmost importance to the Framers. ...Referring to the “powers declared in the Constitution,” Alexander Hamilton noted that “it is expressly to execute these powers that the sweeping clause ... authorizes the national legislature to pass all *necessary* and *proper* laws.” James Madison echoed this view, stating that “the sweeping clause ... only extend[s] to the enumerated powers.” Statements by delegates to the state ratification conventions indicate that this understanding was widely held by the founding generation....

I respectfully dissent

1. On what basis does the dissenting opinion disagree with the majority’s interpretation of the Necessary and Proper clause?

DIRECTIONS

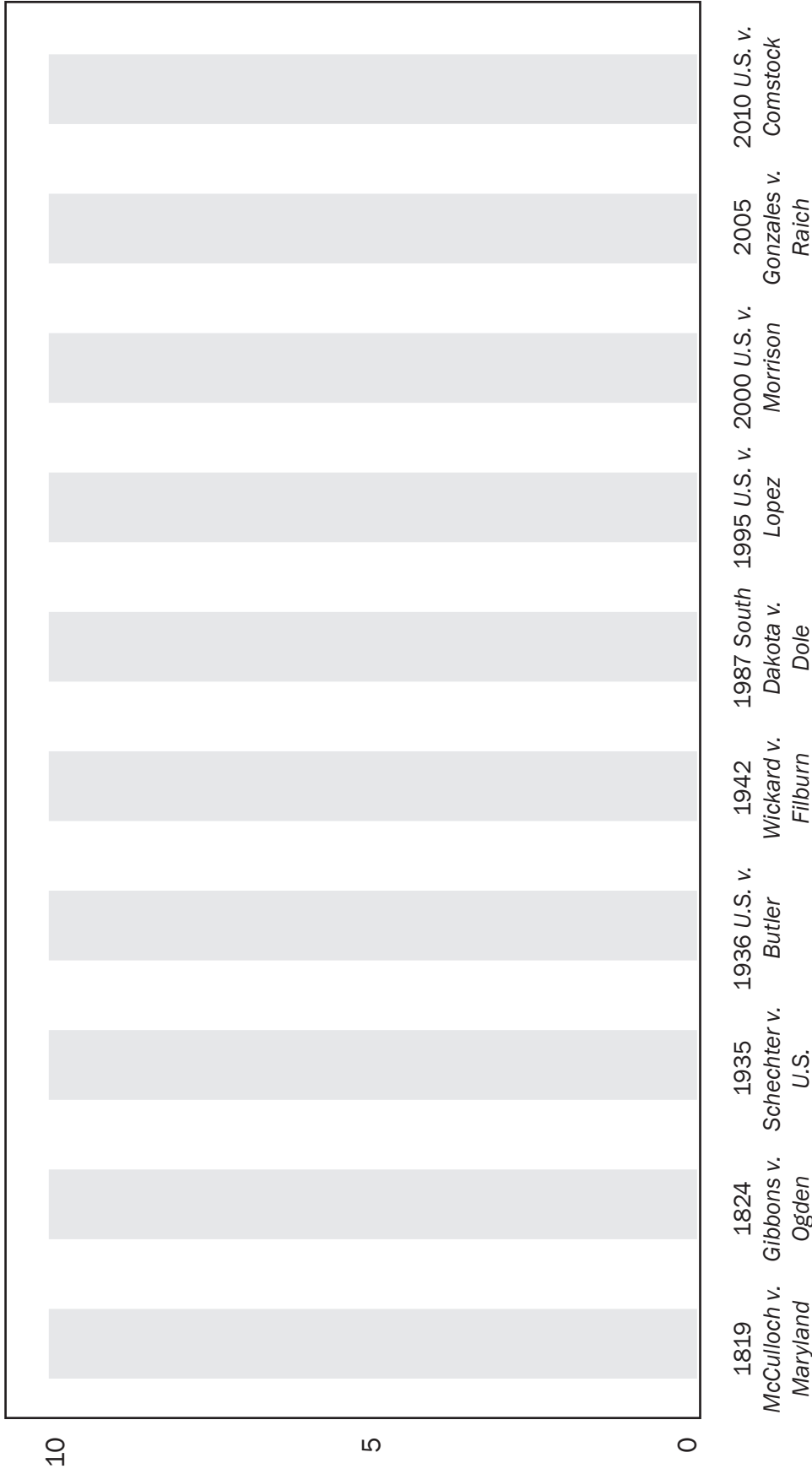
Read the Case Background and Key Question. Then analyze the Documents provided. Finally, answer the Key Question in a well-organized essay that incorporates your interpretations of the Documents as well as your own knowledge of history

KEY QUESTION

To what extent does the Necessary and Proper Clause grant a new power to Congress? What does “Proper” mean?

GRAPHING FEDERAL POWERS

For each case listed on the table below, assign a score on a scale of 1 – 10, showing to what extent federal power changed.



APPENDIX

TEACHER TOOLBOX

Classroom Applications

Case Briefing Sheet

Constitutional Issue Evidence Form

Documents Summary

Attorney Document Analysis

Moot Court Procedures

Tips for Thesis Statements and Essays

Rubric for Evaluating a DBQ Essay on a 9-Point Scale

Key Question Scoring Guidelines for All Essays

CLASSROOM APPLICATIONS

Scaffolding questions are provided as an option. Teachers of AP or honors classes may choose not to have students write answers to these.

Context/Background information for some documents is provided as an option to brief students on historical/legal context and significance.

DBQ Strategies:

- Write the Key Question on the board and give each student a copy of one document. Ask this question: Does this document help you to answer this question? If so, how? If not, what additional information might you need? Allow students 3-4 minutes to answer these questions. Then, have students pair up, sharing their documents and answering the same questions. Have each pair join another and repeat the process. Finally, bring the entire class together and answer the Key Question as a group.
- Write the Key Question on the board and spend one class period having students analyze documents and answer the scaffolding questions, followed by one class period writing their answers to the key question.
- Divide students into pairs or trios and assign one or more documents per group. Then ask groups to report on their documents to the class, being sure that they explain how their specific documents can help to answer the Key Question.
- Go over DBQs as a large group, using scaffolding questions and key questions as discussion prompts.
- Give students the documents from a case and have them craft a key question.
- Have students complete a Case Briefing Sheet (see p. 231) to reinforce key concepts.
- Have students determine for each document which side would be more likely to use it in oral argument of the case. (See graphic organizers, p. 232.)
- Conduct a Moot Court presentation (see p. 235 for directions).
- Lightning Round Moot Court: This strategy might be especially helpful to provide a quick review of a number of cases. Assign two students to each case—one to present the petitioner’s position and one to present the respondent’s. Each student has two minutes to present his/her position to the entire class, which then must vote on this question: Is the law in question a valid exercise of government power under the relevant constitutional principles?
- Have students conduct research to discover more details about the people involved in a case, and then report to the class.
- Develop an illustrated timeline to depict changes and trends in interpretation of a given constitutional principle.
- Develop political cartoons to highlight the important issues in a case.

ONLINE RESOURCES

Consult any of the following websites for additional resources to learn more about the Supreme Court and landmark cases.

<http://billofrightsinstitute.org/resources/educator-resources/landmark-cases/>
www.oyez.org
<http://www.streetlaw.org/en/landmark.aspx>
<http://www.supremecourt.gov/>
<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/cases/name.htm>
<http://www.scotusblog.com/>

CASE BRIEFING SHEET

Case Name and Year: _____

Facts of the Case: _____

What is the constitutional question that the Supreme Court must answer?
(This is a yes/no question and spells out the specific part of the Constitution at issue.)

What constitutional principles are indicated in the case? _____

Summary of one side's arguments:

Summary of the other side's arguments:

How would you decide the case and why? _____

How did the Supreme Court majority decide the case and why? _____

What were the main points raised in any dissenting opinions? _____

What other Supreme Court cases are related in important ways? _____

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE EVIDENCE FORM

How would you use the documents provided to answer the constitutional question?

Case Name and Year:

Constitutional Issue:

Yes (Source/Evidence)		No (Source/Evidence)	

DOCUMENTS SUMMARY

Use this form to develop an overview of the evidence available.

Document name & date	Author	Answer to scaffolding question	How each side might use this document to answer the Key Question —OR— What is the main idea of this document?

ATTORNEY DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Use this form to show which attorney would probably use each document provided, and why.

Petitioner	Both sides	Respondent
Additional notes: How did majority/dissenting opinions align with each attorney's position?		

MOOT COURT PROCEDURES

Preparation

- Encourage students to use the background knowledge they have developed. Attorneys and Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court apply a great deal of background and historical knowledge.
- Caution students that “gotcha” questions within the classroom context are not productive. “Justices” should not ask questions that, based on their background and class activities, would not be fair game.
- Decide whether students will be allowed to use online resources via their smartphones during the exercise—there are good arguments both for using and for not using them.
- Recommendation—do not allow “Justices” to interrupt the attorneys in the first time or two that you run moot courts. They can ask their questions at the end of each attorney’s oral arguments.
- Encourage teamwork among “attorneys” in their presentations. Each team should have a lead attorney, but others will help fill in as needed.

Divide class into 3 groups: 9 Justices, advocates for the petitioner, and advocates for the respondent (A fourth group could be journalists.)

- Give time for planning: Justices decide what questions they want answered in oral arguments; advocates for each side plan their oral arguments.
- Allow equal time for presentation of each side, including interruptions from Justices (or not—your choice). In the U.S. Supreme Court, each side has 30 minutes, and the Justices interrupt continuously.
- Justices deliberate and announce decision. Deliberation is actually done in strict privacy in the U.S. Supreme Court conference, but you decide for your class.

At the beginning of each session of the Supreme Court, the Marshal of the Court (Court Crier) announces:

“Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States, are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this Honorable Court!”

The Chief Justice will begin the oral argument phase by saying, “Petitioner, you may begin.”

The petitioner’s attorney says, “Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court...”

Debrief: Discuss both the content of the case (Constitutional principle and its application) and the processes employed. Consider thinking and planning process, civil discourse process, and the application of these skills outside the classroom.

TIPS FOR THESIS STATEMENTS AND ESSAYS

Thesis Statement: The thesis statement condenses your arguments to a nutshell and appears in the opening paragraph, but it is not written until AFTER you have planned your overall response. (Planning process shown in table below.)

A good thesis statement—

- Fully addresses all parts of the prompt, while acknowledging the complexity of the issue.
- Clearly takes a side—makes a declarative statement that one thing was more important, more persuasive, etc. than another. Since the verb in the prompt is often something like “assess” or “evaluate,” the thesis statement should show which side the writer takes.
- Suggests a “table of contents ”or road map for the essay—shows what elements enter into consideration.
- Begins an essay that is proven by abundant and persuasive facts and evidence.

In a DBQ essay, the student writes a well-organized response to target a specific prompt, analyzing pertinent documents in order to support his/her thesis. The steps described here will guide the process of handling the documents. (For Advanced Placement US History the response must include BOTH outside information AND information from the documents. On US History AP exams, one of the essays that must be written under timed conditions is the DBQ.)

DBQ Do and Don't

Steps	Do	Don't
1. Analyze the prompt and divide it into its components. A graphic organizer helps with this step.	Fully address the prompt. It is better to address all parts of the prompt, even if you must do some in a way that is less complete, than to spend all your time on just one of two parts or 3 of 4 parts.	Neglect part of the prompt because you spent too much time on the part you know more about.
2. Plan to prove your point. It is best to begin by planning the overall structure BEFORE even looking at the documents.	Organize your thoughts before writing the thesis statement. What are the logical points your essay needs to include?	Write a “laundry list” that simply summarizes each document.

Steps	Do	Don't
3. Check the documents to see how you can use them as tools.	Strive to use all the documents; but be sure you accurately understand their main ideas.	Take quotes or ideas out of context to use them in a manner other than the author intended.
4. Ask yourself when writing every paragraph: "How does this help to prove my thesis?"	Analyze to prove the position asserted in the thesis statement. Analysis is not the same thing as description or narrative. Merely making a series of true statements is not analysis. Key to analysis—is the essay answering the "So what?" question?	Use 1st- or 2 nd -person pronouns "I think the Supreme Court has the authority to use judicial review because..." "Have you ever wondered how the Supreme Court got the authority to overturn federal laws?"
5. Manage time wisely; writing long quotes will eat up thinking time.	Use relevant facts, evidence, proof. A well-chosen brief phrase in quotations and worked into your own sentence is powerful.	Use lengthy quotes. Pad the paper in an attempt to conceal a lack of analysis.
6. Give credit to sources.	Cite sources using the author's name and/or document title.	Write "According to Document B,..."
7. Think as you write!	Let logic and analysis drive the essay.	Let documents drive the essay.

RUBRIC FOR EVALUATING A DBQ ESSAY ON A 9-POINT SCALE

Adapted from AP US History guidelines

Score (Grade)	Thesis	Analysis (tends to be the most difficult component)	Entire Prompt	Documents	Outside Info (required for AP class)	Organization & Writing Skill	Errors
8-9 (95-100)	Contains a well-developed thesis which clearly addresses all aspects of the prompt and shows organizational roadmap	Effective analysis which shows & proves relationships; fully answers the “so what?” questions; more analytical than narrative.	Addresses all aspects of the prompt, though coverage may be slightly uneven	Effectively and appropriately uses all—(or almost all) documents “The angels are starting to sing!”	Supports thesis with substantial and relevant outside information.	Clearly organized & well-written—evident on first reading, but we’ll read it again just for pleasure. “Call the President; he needs to hear this essay!”	May contain minor errors. “Get this writer to proofread your next paper!”
5-6-7 (80-85-90)	Contains a thesis which addresses the prompt	Limited analysis; mostly descriptive; knowledge & comprehension level in use of facts	Slightens or neglects some parts of the prompt	Uses some documents effectively	Supports thesis with some outside information	Acceptable organization; language errors do not interfere with comprehension and do not indicate misunderstanding of the topic	May contain errors that do not seriously detract from quality of the essay
2-3-4 (65-70-75)	Presents a limited, confused and/or poorly developed thesis	Simplistic explanations that do not indicate mastery of the content; may list facts without analysis	Deals with one aspect of the prompt in a general way or with additional parts in a superficial way	Quotes or briefly cites some documents, but does not use them as tools to support thesis	Contains little outside information	Demonstrates weak organizational and/or writing skills which interfere with comprehension	May contain major errors
0-1 (60 & below)	Contains no thesis or a thesis which does not address the prompt	Shows inadequate or inaccurate understanding of the prompt	Ignores part of the question	Contains little or no understanding of the documents or ignores them completely	Includes inappropriate, off-target, or no outside information	Is so poorly organized or written that it is difficult to understand	Contains numerous errors, both major and minor
-	Response is completely off-target. Examples: “I didn’t have to pay for this exam and I’m not wasting my time on it”; “I know nothing about the prompt, but let me tell you about snow-boarding...”; “My former boyfriend is the world’s biggest jerk and here’s why...”						

KEY QUESTION SCORING GUIDELINES FOR ALL ESSAYS

The Good-Excellent Essay

- Asserts a strong, clear, and well-developed thesis in response to the key question.
- Supports the thesis with outstanding analysis of Founding documents, custom, legal precedent and contemporary views.
- Intelligently applies and/or critiques the Court's opinion(s).
- Effectively uses many documents and incorporates prior knowledge.
- Contains only minor errors; is clearly organized and exceptionally well-written.

The Average-Good Essay

- Asserts a thesis in response to the key question.
- Supports the thesis with some analysis of Founding documents, custom, legal precedent and/or contemporary views. Analysis of some aspects may be cursory or absent.
- Critiques and/or applies the Court's opinion(s), but may demonstrate less command of nuance than the Good-Excellent Essay.
- Effectively uses many documents and incorporates prior knowledge.
- Contains few significant errors; is acceptably organized and written.

The Below Average-Average Essay

- Asserts a limited thesis or does not fully address the key question.
- Analysis is largely incomplete, superficial, or incorrect; may merely paraphrase or quote documents.
- Contains simplistic or incorrect application/critique of the Court's opinion(s).
- Uses few documents and incorporates little prior knowledge.
- Contains some significant errors and is poorly organized and written.

The Poor-Below Average Essay

- Lacks a thesis.
- Exhibits inadequate understanding of the question and the documents.
- Offers no application/critique of the Court's opinion(s).
- Uses very few documents and incorporates no prior knowledge.
- Contains numerous significant errors and is poorly organized and written.

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1 – FEDERALISM AND THE CONSTITUTION

MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND (1819)

Document A: United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (1787)

1. Students may suggest that the most important words and phrases are as follows:

all Laws, necessary and proper, foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution

Document B: An Old Whig (1787)

1. Congress may use the “necessary and proper” clause to expand its power indefinitely. The Constitution’s limitations on the powers of the national government would be irrelevant.

Document C: Brutus #1 (1787)

1. State governments are in danger.
2. People who have power have always been interested in increasing that power.
3. According to Brutus, the federal government, because of all the advantages it has (including the necessary and proper clause), will increase in power and eventually make the state government irrelevant. This will happen, according to Brutus, because the desire to increase power is part of human nature.

Document D: Federalist #33 by Alexander Hamilton (1788)

1. They add no new power to the federal government than that which is already contained in other parts of the Constitution.
2. The people must insist that their government return to the principles of the Constitution.

Document E: Federalist #39 by James Madison (1788)

1. The central government’s jurisdiction extends only to certain enumerated powers and leaves all other powers with the states.
2. In disputes between the two levels, the Supreme Court would make the decision impartially, “according to the rules of the Constitution.”

Document F: Thomas Jefferson, Opinion on the Constitutionality of the Bill for Establishing a National Bank (1791)

Answers may include: He refers to the Tenth Amendment, which provides that any power not delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution belongs to the states or to the people.

He notes that incorporation of a bank is not included in the enumerated powers of Congress.

He explains that interpreting the General Welfare clause broadly would nullify the enumeration of Congress’ powers, and would give Congress the power to do whatever good—or whatever evil—they choose.

Document G: Memorandum #1: Edmund Randolph to George Washington (1791)

1. Necessary—the natural means of executing a power
2. Accept reasoned responses. Students may suggest that a government action could be “necessary,” or the natural means of executing a power, but not be the “proper” (right, correct, best) way to carry out the task. Just because a policy may be a good idea does not mean it is constitutional.

Document H: Alexander Hamilton’s Opinion on the National Bank (1791)

Statements should be arranged in this order:

1. Implied powers “are as effectually delegated as” the expressed powers.
2. We must determine whether there is a natural relation between the national bank and one or more of the lawful purposes of government.
3. Certain expressed powers are related to establishment of a national bank.
4. Implied powers are inherent in the definition of government: “To deny the power of the government to add these ingredients to the plan, would be to refine away all government.”

Document I: *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), Unanimous Opinion

1. He explained that creation of a national bank was an appropriate and legitimate means to carry out some of the expressed powers of Congress, including the Commerce Clause. He maintained that the Necessary and Proper Clause enlarges the expressed powers. The Supremacy Clause provides that the national government is supreme over the state governments. For this reason, the states have no power to tax a function of the national government.
2. Hamilton; However—Hamilton noted that the Necessary and Proper Clause was not a blank check for Congress to do whatever it wished.

Document J: Jackson’s Veto Message, July 10, 1832

Answers should include: The Supreme Court is not the only branch of government with the responsibility to determine constitutionality of a law.

The bank gives too many benefits to those who are already rich and powerful, fail to equally protect the poor and working classes.

The bank invades on the powers of the states.

The bank bill demonstrates that the government has abandoned the legitimate goals of government.

Document K: King Andrew the First cartoon (1833)

1. For vetoing the Bank Bill
2. Jackson was trying to limit government’s role. Note the irony—Jackson was attacked as a tyrant for limiting the power/role of the federal government. On the other hand, by vetoing a bill that had been passed by the duly-selected representatives of the states and the people, he was attacked for arguably substituting his will for theirs. It might be argued that, as President, Jackson was just as much a representative of the people as Congress was.

Document L: *U.S. v. Comstock* (2010), Majority Opinion

1. It grants broad authority to Congress to take actions related to enumerated powers. The Constitution was written to allow for the expansion of the federal government’s role.
2. Some students will say that Courts are in the position of adapting the Constitution through judicial opinions that shape how the Constitution is interpreted. Others will say that the adaptation of the Constitution should come by the people through the means it provides for its own adaptation—i.e. the constitutional amendment process.

**Document M: *U.S. v. Comstock* (2010),
Dissenting Opinion**

1. In this opinion written by Justice Thomas, the dissenters quote the Founders to support their argument that the Necessary and Proper Clause grants Congress the power to legislate on only those areas enumerated in the Constitution.

SOUTH DAKOTA V. DOLE (1987)

Teaching Tips

1. Suggested responses: marriage and divorce laws, speed limits, education, alcohol/drug regulation, establish local governments, define state crimes, driver's licenses.

**Document A: United States Constitution,
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (1787)**

1. Congress may spend to pay for the nation's debts, defense and general welfare.
2. Answers will vary, but students may define "general welfare" as anything that contributes to the common good, peace, health, safety or morals of the American people.

Document B: *Brutus* #6 (1787)

1. Brutus argued that it is a vague concept, and that what qualifies as the "general welfare" is a matter of opinion, having no true definition or limits. He worried that the federal government would end up becoming the judge of the scope of its own powers.
2. Brutus argued that the General Welfare Clause cannot be interpreted as a limitation on the powers of Congress. He wrote that since Congress will be the only real judge of it, they will always make the claim that what they do is in the "general welfare," using it to expand their powers.

3. People may be honest, or they may have bad motives, for arguing that any particular thing supports the "general welfare."

**Document C: *Federalist* #41 by James
Madison (1788)**

1. Madison argued that the specific enumeration of powers that immediately follows the General Welfare (Spending) Clause serves to explain and define the meaning of "general welfare." He wrote that it is absurd to think that "general welfare" has limitless meaning, as Brutus suggested.
2. No. Madison argued that the General Welfare (Spending) Clause is merely a general statement that is limited by the particular powers given to Congress; they may only tax and spend on the realm of powers given to them elsewhere in the Constitution. Those powers listed in the Constitution serve as the definition of what Congress can do in the name of the "general welfare."
3. Depending on the examples that students find, they may support or refute Madison's reasoning. Students' conversation would illustrate the difficulty of interpreting the concept of general welfare.

**Document D: *Federalist* #45 by James
Madison (1788)**

1. The Founders envisioned a system of government in which the national government exercised authority in a few specific areas; all other areas, save a very few items, such as those listed in Article I, Section 10, were to be left to the states.
2. By consulting the Constitution.
3. America's system of federalism, crafted by the Constitution, was designed to give appropriate powers to a central government over all the states, and at the same time to guard against the accumulation of power in a single, national (or central) government at the expense of state/local authority.