



Part 5 Quiz (17-18 yr olds) - The Interstate Commerce Clause **Name:** _____

Assignment #1 – Explain to your parent/guardian your favorite thing you learned about the Constitution today and have them initial here _____

Assignment #2 – Have your parent/guardian give you the quiz. Give the quiz to your parent/guardian

a) I quizzed my child on the quiz below _____ He/she got ___/ 12 correct. I starred the ones missed. (Parent/Guardian signature)

b) I quizzed my parent/guardian on the quiz below _____ He/she got ___/ 12 correct. I circled the ones missed (Student signature)

- 1) a) Define the following terms: Interstate; Intrastate; Interpersonal; Intrapersonal b) Explain why understanding what “interstate” means is so important to understanding the “interstate” commerce clause.
- 2) If you would like to sell your car but the buyer and you can’t come to agreement on how well it runs:
a) To whom can you take the car b) What can they do?
- 3) What does this car analogy teach us about the interstate commerce clause?
- 4) The Interstate Commerce Clause identifies what type of commerce Congress can regulate and what power Congress has over such commerce. a) Name the type of commerce and define it b) Name the power and define it.
- 5) a) Can the states set standards over each other? b) Does the interstate commerce clause give Congress power to regulate – or to set a standard – over the states? c) If so, what is that power. If not, why not?
- 6) a) (True or False) Before the interstate commerce clause, states could choose to put any amount of fees on other states. b) Why did the states need a third party to help in this situation?
- 7) Fill in the blanks from a quote by James Monroe regarding the interstate commerce clause: “A _____ . . . to _____ any [_____] on the _____ the _____ was the _____ power _____.”
- 8) Fill in the blank in the modernized wording of Article I, Section 9, Clause 6: “No trucks or _____ that are going to or _____ a _____ can be _____ to pay _____ just for _____ in that _____”
- 9) Define the phrase: “Among the several states”
- 10) Write from memory the words of the Interstate Commerce clause
- 11) The expanded version of the Interstate Commerce clause – Congress has power to control all buying and selling that happens inside the state – is, a) justified or not justified in the Constitution? b) Explain c) What effect does the expanded version have on states?
- 12) a) What principle is being broken when a bureaucrat in Washington D.C. tells a farmer in Wyoming what he can and cannot do on his farm? b) Explain

1) a) between (across) states; inside of (within) a state; between (across) people; inside of (within) a person b) the interstate commerce clause only applies to buying and selling that crosses state lines. It doesn't apply to buying and selling inside of a state, between people or with a person 2) a) A mechanic shop b) run a standardized test on the car 3) The mechanic shop (the federal government or the Congress) can run the standardized test (to regulate or to set a standard) but they can't control the buyer or the seller (the states) in decisions about the buying and selling of the car (commerce) 4) a) interstate; between (across) states b) regulate; to set a standard 5) a) No b) Yes c) Congress can prevent states from putting fees on each other 6) a) True b) since states couldn't control each other they needed to agree to a third party, the federal government, to have power to prevent each of them from putting fees on each other so they could buy and sell more regularly again. 7) power; prevent; fees; trade between; states; only; granted 8) ships; from; state; forced; fees; being; state 9) between the states 10) The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several states. 11) a) not justified b) Such power was never given by the states to the federal government c) It destroys the states sovereignty – or power over its own affairs 12) a) self-government b) the interstate commerce clause gave power to the federal government to prevent states from putting fees on each other. It didn't give power to the federal government to decide anything in relation to an individual such as a farmer