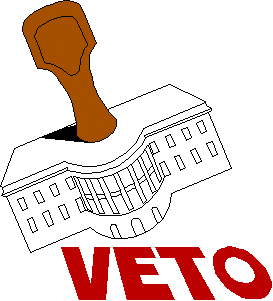
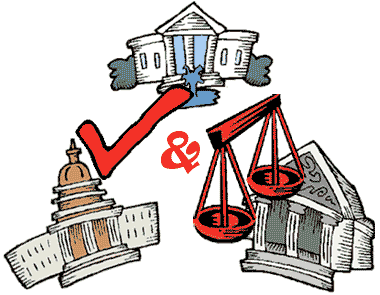
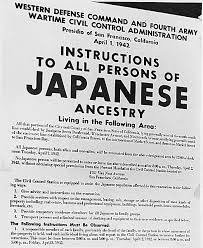
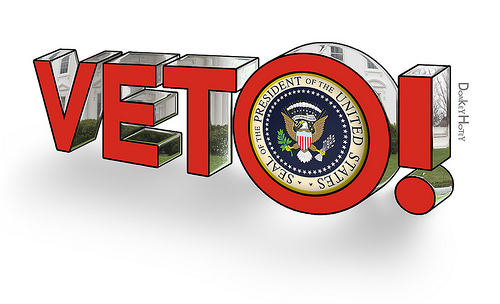
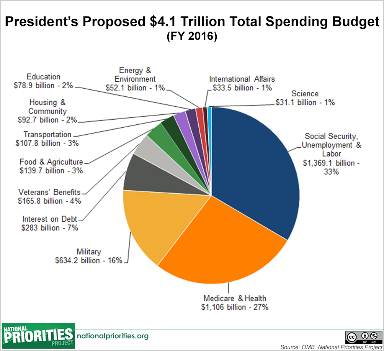
Executive Branch

**Chapter 9: The Presidency**

1. **Sources of Presidential Powers**
2. Constitutional Powers
3. Need for a Strong Executive
4. The Framers of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**did not want the leader of our country to become a tyrant
5. The Framers knew that a strong executive was needed to **\_\_\_\_\_** out the acts of Congress
6. The Framers also wanted a strong executive because the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** direct participation by the people in decision making.
7. Powers Defined in the Constitution
8. Article II of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** gives lays out the power of the President
9. Defined Powers include:
10. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws
11. Veto legislation
12. Command the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
13. Engage with foreign leaders
14. With Senate approval the President can:
15. Make **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with foreign nations
16. Appoint ambassadors & federal judges
17. Growth of Presidential Power
18. Inherent Powers
19. Inherent powers are the reason for which Presidents have justified **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** their powers
20. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Powers- are those claimed by the president that are not clearly expressed in the Constitution
21. Presidents say they have these powers because of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** worded phrases in the Constitution
22. “The executive power shall be vested in a President”
23. They also claim inherent powers is part of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** job.
24. When Presidents exercise these powers, Congress and the courts may either try to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**the power or go along with it
25. Immediate Needs of the Nation
26. Presidents often have to use inherent powers during **\_\_\_\_\_** or other times of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
27. Examples throughout history
28. President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus
29. President FDR had to use inherent powers to help get the country out of the Great Depression
30. President George W. Bush, declared “war on terrorism” and expanded the power of the President to combat terrorism
31. Executive Privilege
32. This power is not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the Constitution
33. This is the right to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**from Congress or the courts information about **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** between the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**and his or her advisers
34. The Supreme Court ruled that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** privilege only applies with certain qualifications, but is still a part of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**of Power
35. Popular Opinion
36. All Presidents like to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**that their ideas and polices represent a mandate from the people
37. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**can be an informal source of presidential power, but popularity ratings can change quickly
38. Modern day Presidents use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** media as a way to sway public opinion
39. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**opinion can also limit eh President because without favorable public opinion it can be hard for Presidents to enact a political program
40. Checks and Balances on Presidential Powers
41. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** built significant safeguards into the Constitution against the possibility that the President would abuse their lawful powers
42. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Court can rule executive actions unconstitutional
43. Congress can pass **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** even if a president vetoes the law
44. The Senate must **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a president’s appointees and all treaties
45. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** & **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** can also impeach the president
46. Presidential Roles
47. **Head of State**- the president serves as a ceremonial figure representing the United States
48. **Chief Executive**-the president lead the executive branch of government, which implements the laws that Congress passes, and appoints federal judges and heads of executive departments and agencies
49. **Commander in Chief**-the president is responsible for the nation’s security and is in charge of the military
50. **Chief Diplomat**-the president meets with foreign leaders, appoints ambassadors, and makes treaties
51. **Legislative Leader**-the president delivers an annual State of Union message to Congress, proposes legislation, sign or vetoes laws, and can call Congress into special session when necessary
52. **Economic Planner**- the president appoints economic advisors, meets with business leaders, prepares an annual budget request, and submits economic reports to Congress
53. **Party Leader**- the president leads his or her own political party, rewarding party supporters with positions in government, and helps to elect other party members by raising money and campaigning for party members
54. **Head of State & Chief Executive**
55. Head of State
56. The president, as head of state, represents the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and performs many ceremonial roles
57. Some of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** as head of state are mentioned in Article II of the Constitution
58. Modern presidents play an ­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ role as a leader when a natural disaster strikes, especially to give words of comfort
59. Some **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that are less serious include:
60. Throw out the first pitch to begin the baseball season
61. Light the nation’s Christmas tree and Menorah
62. Meet public figures
63. To millions around the world the president is the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the United States
64. Chief Executive
65. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the leader of the executive branch of government and carries out laws that Congress passes
66. There are more than **\_\_\_\_\_** departments and agencies that follow under the jurisdiction of the President
67. More than \_\_\_\_ million people work for the Federal government
68. The President’s executive power is described in the Constitution, but the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** does not provide much detail about the components of this power
69. The Constitution states the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** shall have powers & that “he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed” (Articled II Section 3)
70. The Appointment Power
71. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** appoints about 2,200 top level federal officials who run the executive branch
72. The authority to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** officials is the most important tool a president has to influence legislation
73. Presidents try to appoint **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that share their political beliefs
74. Presidents can also control the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of laws by firing officials they have appointed
75. The President also appoints all **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** judges, include the justices of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Court
76. Executive Orders
77. Executive orders are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** directives that have the force of law without the approval of Congress
78. This is an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** power of the Constitution
79. Executive orders maybe issued to detail **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** actions federal agencies must make to implement a law
80. They have also been used to make **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** new policy
81. Even though Presidents can use the executive order their **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** may just as easily reverse them.
82. Impoundment of Funds
83. Happens when the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has a deep disagreement with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on what programs should exist
84. Impoundment of Funds means that the President **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to spend funds Congress approved to carry out the programs they are disagreeing about.
85. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of impoundment argue that it is an inherent power of the executive
86. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** argue that impoundments undermine the will of the people who have chosen the legislators who created and funded the programs
87. Reprieves, Pardons, and Amnesty
88. A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** postpones legal punishment
89. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** releases a person from legal punish, usually people who have been convicted of a federal crime
90. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a pardon for a group of people who have committed an offense against the government
91. **Commander in Chief/Chief Diplomat**
92. Commander in Chief
93. Power to Make War
94. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** retains the power to declare war, and to fund the military
95. Presidents have sent American forces into action many times without **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of war
96. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (1973) does limit the power of the president to wage war without a formal declaration
97. Prevents presidents from committing troops to combat for more than 60 days without Congress’s approval
98. Allows Congress to order the president to disengage troops involved in an undeclared war
99. Since the War Powers Act there have been many instances where the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has engaged in military operations
100. Military Operations and Strategy
101. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are responsible for key military decisions that define military policy and strategy
102. The president is a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and not an active member of the military, and thus may not have any military experience
103. The president will **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** regular reports from the military and national security leaders that help him or her know about **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**security threats
104. Shadow War
     1. In the last **\_\_\_** years, the US has conducted shadow war
     2. Shadow Warfare is fought in secret by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** operations troops, hired contractors and armed drones
     3. Many shadow war **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are classified (information not made public)
     4. There are groups out there who want to try to make the information about special activities public, so that the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** can hold the government accountable.
105. The Presidency in Times of War
106. During a war, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** often claims powers to protect the nation
107. Congress is also more likely to give the president special **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** at home and abroad
108. Examples:
109. FDR during WWII was given the power by Congress to control prices, ration gas and food, and manage the industries needed to produce military weapons
110. President George W. Bush after 9/11 expanded presidential powers as a way to fight terrorism & a few weeks after the attacks Congress passed the US Patriot Act
111. Chief Diplomat
112. ****Treaties and Diplomatic Resolutions
113. Under the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the President has the sole power to negotiate and sign treaties, but Congress has to approve it
114. The Senate takes its powers to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** treaties very seriously, sometimes Congress can even restrict or deny funds to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** policy initiatives
115. In the struggle over foreign policy the President has two advantages over Congress:
116. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
117. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
118. Executive Agreements
119. These are pacts between the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and the head of a foreign government
120. They have the same **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** status as treaties, but do not require Senate consent
121. They involve routine matters, but could include more **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** arrangements
122. Some presidents have tried to keep these agreements but Congress passed a law in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** requiring the president to make public all executive agreements
123. Recognition of Foreign Governments
     1. The president decides whether the United States will **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government of other countries
     2. Presidents determine whether the government will acknowledge the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** status of another country
     3. Presidents sometimes use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** as a foreign tool
124. **Legislative, Economic, and Party Leader**
125. Influencing Legislation
126. Tools to Influence Congress
127. The president works to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Congress in several ways
128. If the Congress has a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in Congress from the party, then several of the president’s laws will get passed
129. A standard measure of presidential success with Congress is how frequently presidents get their way on congressional roll call votes
130. When Presidents and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Congress are from different political parties the president must work harder to influence **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to support his goals
131. Presidents may do the following to influence Congress:
132. Hand out political favors
133. Visit the home state of a member of Congress
134. Start a federal project that will bring money and jobs to a member’s home state or district
135. The Veto
136. This is a very important **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in lawmaking
137. The president has **\_\_\_\_** days to veto or sign the law or it automatically becomes a law
138. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** veto: is where Congress adjourns before the 10-day period and thus a bill does not become a law
139. Presidents sometimes use the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of veto to force Congress to stop a bill or change it
140. The president does not have the power to veto selected **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the bill **(governors have this power)**
141. Congress did attempt to give the president more power for line item vetoes in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, but the Supreme Court in *Clinton v. City of New York* found the law unconstitutional
142. Economic Planning
143. The president’s role as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** economic planner was not set out in the Constitution but it developed over time
144. One of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** duties of the president is to prepare an annual budget
145. Presidents work with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** officials to decide what government programs to support or programs to cut back
146. Decisions on budgeting reflect the presidents **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
147. The annual budget proposal is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the House, where it is modified and debated
148. Ultimately, Congress passes a law that creates the budge and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** can sign or veto the law
149. Political Party Leader
150. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** political party expects the chief executive to be the party leader
151. The president may give **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to help party members who are running for office
152. The president also selects the party’s **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**chair and often helps plan future election strategies
153. Presidents are also expected to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** members of their party to government jobs