

American Citizenship
Chapter 14
The Presidency in Action

Notes:

Section 1

a. The Growth of Presidential Power

B. Article II

a. The Constitution's "Executive Article"

i. Power to:

1. _____
2. _____
3. Approve or veto acts of Congress
4. Receive Diplomatic representatives
5. Grant pardon
6. _____

C. Why Presidential Power Has Grown

a. _____

i. Americans have looked especially to the President for leadership in the Federal Government having a bigger role

b. _____

c. Congress has also passed laws that allow the Executive to help carry out its laws

i. _____

D. The Presidential View

a. Recently people have condemned “imperial presidency”

- i. _____

1. Example: Richard Nixon

Section 2

b. The President’s Executive Powers

E. Executing the Law

a. Must take the oath of office

i. “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States” *Article II, Section 1, Clause 8*

b. _____

- i. However, President’s can view laws in bias ways
 - 1. _____

F. The Ordinance Power

a. President can call for an executive order

i. _____

ii. Comes from ordinance power

- 1. _____

G. The Appointment Power

a. President names top-ranking offices of the Federal Government:

i. Ambassadors and other diplomats

ii. _____

Notes:

- iii. _____

- iv. Federal judges, U.S. marshals
- v. Offices in the armed forces
- b. _____

Notes:

H. The Removal Power

- a. The Historical Debate
 - i. _____

- b. Removal and the Court
 - i. _____

 - 1. however they can not remove any from independent regulatory commissions

Section 3

- c. Diplomatic and Military Powers

I. The Power to Make Treaties

- a. _____

- i. _____

- ii. Must be approved by a _____ vote of the members present in _____
 - 1. However the Senate does not ratify the treaty
- b. Treaties are just as legal as acts passed by Congress
 - i. _____

J. Executive Agreements

- a. _____

- i. Does not require Senate consent

K. The Power of Recognition

Notes:

- a. President receives the diplomatic representatives of another sovereign state, the President exercises the power of recognition
 - i. _____
 - ii. Does not mean that one government approves of the character and conduct of another
- b. Could be used as a weapon in foreign relations
 - i. _____
 - 1. that individual is called persona on grata
 - a. _____
 - 2. Sharpest diplomatic rebuke for countries

L. Commander in Chief

- a. _____
 - i. Though Congress has the power to take away funding, rarely if ever done
- b. Making Undeclared War
 - i. Can a President go to war, without declaring war?
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
- c. Congressional Resolutions
 - i. Congress can enact joint resolutions to authorize the President to meet certain international crises with military forces
 - 1. Every U.S. war since WWII
- d. Other uses of Military Power
 - i. _____

- e. The War Powers Resolution
 - i. Passed in 1973 during the Vietnam War
 - 1. _____

Notes:

Section 4

- f. Legislative and Judicial Powers

M. Legislative Powers

- a. Recommending Legislation
 - i. President has *Message Power*
 - ii. Sends three messages to Congress a year
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. Annual Economic Report
 - 4. Along with other request Congress to enact certain laws
- b. Veto Power
 - i. President has four options when he receives a measure passed by Congress
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
 - 4. Pocket veto
 - a. _____
- c. The Line-Item Veto
 - i. _____
 - 1. However, very questionable about it's constitutionality
- d. Other Legislative Powers
 - i. President can call a special session of Congress

N. Judicial Powers

- a. President can give a reprieve and a pardon
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
- b. President can only give clemency in cases that involve federal offenses
 - i. A pardon must be accepted by the individual in order to take affect
- c. Commutation
 - i. _____
 - _____
- d. _____
- _____

Notes: