

Chapter 14, Section 1: The Growth of Presidential Power

1. Article II of the Constitution is also known as: _____

Because: _____

2. Your textbook gives some reasons why presidential power has grown since 1789, describe each of them beginning on page 391.

A. Unity of the Presidency: _____

B. Need for a Strong Federal Government: _____

C. Need for immediate and decisive action: _____

D. Congressional Actions: _____

3. What is the "stewardship theory" about being president? (392)

4. What does it mean to be an **imperial president**?

Chapter 14, Section 2: The President's Executive Powers

1. What are the two provisions in the Constitution that give the president executive power?

A. _____

B. _____

2. Define the following terms:

A. **Executive Order**

B. **Ordinance Power**

3. What are the five positions that the President can **appoint**?

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Chapter 14, Section 3: Diplomatic & Military Powers

1. What is a **treaty**? What are the requirements to pass a treaty?

2. What is an **executive agreement**? How are they different from treaties?

3. What role is the president exercising when he negotiates a treaty?

4. What is the recognition power? (400) Why is it considered such a powerful power in the international community?

5. What is a **persona non grata**?

6. Describe how a president can make "undeclared war":

7. How do Congressional Resolutions play a role in the president's power to use the military?

8. What is the War Powers Resolution and what are the resolutions three central provisions (403)?

A.

B.

C.

Chapter 14, Section 4: Legislative & Judicial Powers

1. Describe the President's different legislative powers:

A. Recommending Legislation: _____

B. The Veto Power: _____

2. What is a **line-item veto**? _____

3. Define the following terms that are Judicial Powers of the president (be specific):

A. reprieve

B. pardon

C. Clemency

D. Commutation

E. Amnesty