

Source Document

APUSH
Alex

Powers of the President

The President as Chief Executive *Article (2) two*

- the President is the chief executive, or head of the executive branch

ENFORCES

Role of Executive Branch:

- the President executes the laws, which means he makes sure they are carried out

- one way this is done is through executive orders

- Executive Order - rules and regulations that government officials must follow (ex. Truman ending segregation in armed services)

Example

- these executive orders are limited, His orders may not violate the Constitution or laws by Congress

1. The President as Commander in Chief

TWO powers out of four listed

- the Constitution says that "the President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States."

- So, when the nation is at war, the President makes the most important decisions

2. The President as Chief Diplomat

- He is our representative with other nations.

- The President leads in making foreign policy
 - Foreign Policy - plans for guiding our nation's relationships with other countries.
 - Basically, foreign policy involves deciding how to support or oppose actions of other nations

- Foreign Policy is the President's "territory, but Congress may set limits

Congress
check
on foreign
Policy

- The President may make treaties (agreements with other countries), but the Senate may reject any treaty
- The President appoints ambassadors (reps. To foreign governments), but they must be approved by the Senate
- But, the President does NOT need approval to enter into executive agreements (agreements with other countries). These can range from trade goals to foreign aid

3. The President as Legislative Leader

- The Constitution says the President may recommend to Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient"

- Basically this means Congress is expected to consider the Presidents idea's, rather than pass laws alone
- Early each year the President address both houses in the State of the Union Address
 - In this address he speaks of items ranging from foreign policy to taxes and day care to pollution
 - His goal is to set up domestic policy (plans for dealing with national problems)
- How does the President turn domestic and foreign policy into law?
 - Getting members of Congress to write bills
 - Speeches to interest groups
 - Threat of a veto - it gets Congress to change a bill (only 4% of 2,500 vetoes have been overridden)
 - Preparing a budget
 - Call special sessions of Congress

Check on
Legislative
Branch's
Veto

4. The President's Judicial Powers

Check on Judicial
Branch

- The president chooses Supreme Court Justices and other federal judges, but they must be approved by the Senate
- He may put off or reduce the punishment of someone convicted of crime in federal courts
- He may grant pardons

Powers of the President

Using the source document answer the following questions:

1. What is his power as Chief Executive?
2. What are executive orders?
3. What may executive orders not violate?
4. What is his power as Commander and Chief?
5. What is his power as Chief Diplomat?
6. How does Congress set limits on foreign policy?
7. What is his power as Legislative Leader?
8. What is the State of the Union Address?
9. How does the President turn domestic and foreign policy into law?
10. What are his Judicial powers?

Presidential “Perks”

Use the internet to answer the following:

1. While President
 - A. Salary –
 - B. Expense Account –
 - C. Travel –
 - D. Protection –
 - E. Vacation resort (Private) –
 - F. Where does he live? –

2. White House perks:
 - A. Rooms –
 - B. Bedrooms –
 - C. Bathrooms -
 - D. What are the entertainment areas? –

 - E. Athletic areas –
 - F. Dining room –
 - G. What floor does he live on? –

3. Air Force One perks:
 - A. Square feet –
 - B. Bathrooms –
 - C. Refueling capabilities –
 - D. How many passengers? –
 - E. Telephones –
 - F. Describe the executive suite –

4. After Retirement Perks:
 - A. Annual Pension –
 - B. Office and Staff Expenses –
 - C. Civil Service Retirement –
 - D. Widow’s Annual Pension –
 - E. Protection –
 - F. Mailing privileges –
 - G. Office Space –
 - H. Government planes -

Define:

1. Branch: _____
2. Regulation: _____
3. Segregation: _____
4. Commander: _____
5. Violate: _____
6. Diplomat: _____
7. Foreign: _____
8. Policy: _____
9. Treaty: _____
10. Expedient: _____
11. Address: _____
12. Domestic: _____
13. Budget: _____
14. Pardon: _____
15. Account: _____
16. Allowance: _____
17. Suite: _____
18. Crew: _____
19. Aerial: _____
20. Capability: _____

Write two questions from two words above.

1. _____
2. _____