

_____ (p.280, 72) 1. What is the law and policy enforcing “institution” of the U.S. national government?

_____ (p.280, 72) 2. Where in the Constitution are the powers and role of the Presidency described? (Article)

_____ (p. 280, 72) 3. The institution of the Presidency is which branch of government?

_____ (p.72) 4. By what system are the President and Vice President elected according to the Constitution?

_____/_____ (p. 72,473-475) 5. In this system to elect the President and Vice President, each state is to select a number of electors equal to what? How many total electors exist within this system? (Be sure to add 3 electors for Washington, D.C.)

_____ (p. 72,473-475) 6. What is the voting threshold to be elected (win the) President within this system? Minimum votes needed?

_____ (p. 72,473-475) 7. Who/What chooses the method of selecting electors for this system? Where do they vote? To whom are the votes sent?

_____ (p. 473-475) 8. In most states, tradition has held that the electors of a state vote based upon the outcome of what other process?
_____ (*) What other “system” is used to determine how many electors or electoral votes each candidate receives based on this process?

_____ (p. 72,473-475) 9. If the winner of this system to elect the President fails to achieve a majority of the total votes, who selects the President according to the Constitution?

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS, TERM OF OFFICE AND SUCCESSION

_____ (p. 276) 10. What are the age, citizenship and residency requirements for an individual to be eligible for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States according to the Constitution?

_____ (p. 276) 11. A single term of office for a President is this many years.

_____ (p. 276) 12. Which President set the precedent (standard or example to follow) of serving only two terms of office? He voluntarily declined to run for election to a third term; a tradition (not a requirement) that stood for 150 years .

_____ (p. 276) 13. Which President broke the two-term precedent and was elected to multiple terms? To how many terms did this President run and successfully win election?

_____/_____ (p. 276) 14. Which constitutional amendment set a limit to how many terms a President can be elected to serve? What is the current elected term limit?

____ years: _____ (p. 276-277) 15. Due to presidential succession and the length of time which constitutes a full term, what is the maximum number of years an individual can consecutively serve as President? How would this unusual length of service be possible?

_____ (p. 277) 16. What are the two constitutional roles or identified functions of the Vice President of the United States?

_____ (p. 278) 17. The first major step, enacted by the legislative branch, of the formal process to remove a sitting President, Vice President, other specified official including federal judges is known by this term.

_____ (p. 278) 18. The charges brought forth to remove government officials under formal process must fall within what three broad categories according to the Constitution?

_____/_____
_____/_____ (p. 278) 19. Which house of Congress has authority to bring charges against a federal official? What is the voting threshold? Which house of Congress has the authority to conduct the trial against a federal official? What is the voting threshold?

_____ (p. 278) 20. How many presidents have had formal charges voted against them and actually served trial? Who were they? What was the outcome?

_____ (p. 278-279) 21. What is the order of presidential succession through the first five positions following the President, according to the Presidential Succession Act of 1947?

_____ (p. 279, Table 8.2) 22. The fourth in line of succession for the presidency through the eighteenth are all members of what group? Their position in the line of succession is determined by the historic and chronological creation of their position.

_____ (p. 280) 23. Should a vacancy occur within the office of the Vice President only, what is the three step process to fill the position? (include voting thresholds)

_____ (p. 280, 91-92) 24. Which amendment establishes the procedure above, as well as a procedure to account for a President's inability to perform the duties of the office resulting from disability? What are the procedures to declare the President unable to fulfill his/her duties?

THE ROLES OF THE PRESIDENT (or the PRESIDENT'S "MANY HATS")

> _____ (*) 25. **Major role** of the President in which he or she represents, sometimes symbolically, the whole of the nation (people), country (territory) and state (government). In the United Kingdom, this role would be fulfilled by the monarch (king or queen).

- _____ (*) 26. One sub-role of this major role is the president representing the whole of the U.S. in foreign affairs or its dealings with other countries.

- _____ (*) 27. A second sub-role of this major role is the president representing the whole of the nation (people) to the people themselves. Examples would be hosting the egg roll on the White House lawn during Easter, throwing out the ceremonial first pitch at a baseball game, speaking on non-policy issues during his or her weekly radio address.

> _____ (*) 28. A second **major role** of the President in which he or she is in-charge of the overall functions of government of the United States. In the United Kingdom, this role would be fulfilled by the Prime Minister.

- _____ (*) 29. One sub-role of this second major role is the president overseeing or running the day-to day operations and details of the government. The president heads the chain of command that flows down through the heads of the executive departments, federal agencies, and the full time federal employees. The business world uses a similar term with the acronym CEO.

- _____ (p.284) 30. Related to the sub-role above, a second sub-role (of the second major role) in which the president through his or her subordinates makes sure that the Constitution and laws passed by Congress are followed. Think of the president in a police uniform.

- _____ (pp.283-285) 31. A third sub-role (of the second major role) in which the Constitution gives the president this title and authority to lead the United States military (and state militias when necessary).

_____ (p.285 blue box) 32. Is the president considered a member of any branch of the military services or is he or she permitted to be in active military service and still serve as president? y/n (*) This concept of a non-military leader serving as the head of the military services is known by this term.

Presidential Roles

> **LEADERSHIP BY TRADITION** (*) A third **major role category** in which the president is looked upon as an important, influential individual due to the prestige, given powers, and authority of his or her position. Sub-roles within this have developed over time and are not related to one another, directly enumerated nor well defined.

- _____ (p.284) 33. The presidency has developed this **role**, due to a crises or based upon enumerated powers, of often initiating and influencing what laws will be written in a given term of Congress. At times, the State of the Union address becomes a “laundry list” of initiatives the president would like to see developed. Public and Party pressure provide additional momentum to these initiatives. The president’s veto power, while technically part of his Chief Executive role, has indirectly influenced how bills are sometimes written by Congress; bills may be composed in such a way as to avoid a potential veto, thereby reflecting the president’s view.

- _____ (*) 34. **[role]** As the single most powerful and recognizable individual within the United States national government, the President, by default, becomes the recognized (though uncompensated and unofficial) head of his or her political organization (Democrat or Republican).

- _____ (*) 35. **[role]** As the head of both state and government of (one of) the most economically, militarily powerful countries on the planet, the president is often viewed in this unofficial role, for both good and bad.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

_____ (p.280) 36. One **enumerated power** is the president’s “appointment power.” What positions or officials does the president have the authority to appoint to office according to the Constitution (II.2.2)? Many of these positions require confirmation by whom?

_____ (pp.281,74) 37. The President “shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the _____” (II.3) This constitutional duty has developed into an almost yearly, January address to Congress known as this. *Under what presidential roles does this fall?

_____ (p.281) 38. The president has the constitutional power to call either house or the whole of Congress into session when the occasion warrants. TRUE / FALSE

_____ (p.281) 39. This “greeting” power enumerated in Article II Section 3 has been interpreted to allow the president to recognize the existence and/or legitimacy of other countries and their leaders. This is the power to _____. *Under what presidential roles does this fall?

- _____ / _____ (p.281) 40. The president has the authority to reach agreements with foreign nations. One such agreement, known as a ___ is enumerated in Article II Section 2 Clause 2, and also requires ratification by this voting threshold in the Senate.
- _____ (p.282) 41. An ___ ___ is a second type of pact a president can make with the leader of a foreign nation. It has been upheld as constitutional, even though it is not enumerated in the Constitution. It has the same effect as the term described in the question above, but is not binding beyond that president’s administration. Lastly, it does not require Senate approval.
- _____ (p.282) 42. This enumerated check on the power of the legislative branch is the formal, constitutional authority of the president to reject bills passed by both houses of Congress. (I.7.2) *Under what presidential roles does this fall?

- _____ (p.262 ← take note) 43. A variation of the constitutional authority of the president to reject a bill passed by both houses of Congress when the president takes no action on the bill for 10 days **AND** Congress is no longer in session. (I.7.2)
- _____ (p.261) 44. This action by the president is the fastest way for him or her to show support for a bill passed by Congress and make it into a law. (I.7.2)
- _____ (p.261) 45. If the president takes no action in 10 days on a bill passed by both houses of Congress, but Congress is still in session, what happens to the bill? (I.7.2)
- _____ (p.283) 46. This is the authority of a chief executive to reject or delete only part of a bill (and not the whole) passed by the legislature. A check on the power of the legislative branch, though held by many governors, it has been ruled unconstitutional and been denied to the president.
- _____ (p.285) 47. An enumerated power and a check on the power of the judicial branch, this is an executive grant releasing an individual from the punishment or legal consequences of a criminal conviction, thereby restoring all rights and privileges of citizenship. (II.2.1) *Under what presidential roles does this fall?

- _____ (p.285) 48. Found in the same clause as above (II.2.1), this action is the postponement of a punishment by the president. The conviction, however, will still remain in place.
- _____ (*) 49. A president or other executive can also cut short a punishment or substitute a less severe punishment; by what term is this action known? Again, the conviction still remains in place.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT (ADVISORY GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS)

_____ (p.291-292) 50. Generally, the Vice President is chosen to add this to the presidential election “ticket.” A presidential candidate from the north may pick a VP from the south or west, a novice in foreign affairs may choose a running mate with experience in that realm.

_____ (p.292) 51. This advisory group, chosen by the president and confirmed by the Senate, includes the heads of the major executive departments and some independent agency heads. Formed for practicality and continued by tradition, this group of advisors is not mentioned in the Constitution.

_____ (p.285) 52. How many executive departments exist? List them in their order of creation. Mark those which existed in 1789(**)

- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____ *
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____

_____ (p.293) 53. In each executive department, except one, the head of the executive department is given this title. What is the department and title that is the exception? (*b/c Office of _____ formed first, full Executive Department formed in 1870)

_____ (p.293-294) 54. This title is given to a male president’s wife, whose role varies depending upon the individual; generally a confidante and informal advisor, she can also become very active and influential in causes of her choosing. This latter role can sometimes lead to controversy. Is this individual’s role listed and/or defined in the Constitution?

_____ (p.294) 55. This advisory group is selected by the president to implement policy and oversee parts of the executive branch bureaucracy outside of the executive departments. These positions also require Senate confirmation.

- _____ (p.295) 56. This advisory group has the closest personal relationship to the president. Its members are obviously chosen by the president, are not subject to Senate confirmation and hold strict loyalty to the president (no responsibility to the other branches).
- _____ (p.295) 57. Closest personal advisor to the president, who also leads the advisory group above and serves to facilitate the smooth running of all staff and the executive branch, as well as to successfully implement the president's policy agenda.
- _____ (p.295*) 58. The president's lawyer. (lawyer = attorney = ?? ~ Consider the Sixth Amendment... Right to _____)
- _____ (p.295*) 59. This group consists of a Director, speech writers, media specialists and the Press Secretary. (all have this in common/
also a college major)
- _____ (*) 60. This individual is the primary spokesperson for the president and the liaison between the media and the White House staff.
- _____ (pp.692, glossary "j") 61. This is an advisory group to the president that includes the heads of the four military services: Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines.

PRESIDENTIAL EPHEMERA

- _____ (pp.302-303) 62. A rule or regulation issued by the president that has the effect of law.
- _____ (p.303-text & box) 63. Official document, associated with a bill signed into law by the president, in which the president lays out his or her legal interpretation of a bill for the federal bureaucracy to follow when implementing the new law
- _____ (p.296) 65. The power, prestige, and resulting visibility of the president's position create a platform from which presidents reach out to the public to gain support for their programs. This slang term popularized and embodied by President Theodore Roosevelt can be used to refer to both the stature and/or actions of the president.
- _____ (p.289) 66. Authority that belongs to the national government simply because it is a sovereign state or body. Often cited by presidents as a source of authority when not stated in the Constitution.
- _____ (*) 67. The refusal of the president to spend the money appropriated by Congress for a particular purpose. Congress grants the President authority to not spend if more money is appropriated than needed. Presidents have used this to withhold some funds from appropriations with which they disagree, but he/she cannot frustrate the will of Congress completely.
- _____/_____ (*) 68. The name given to the president's primary work and meeting space (single room) within the White House/area of WH