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Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 14.

I. Section 1: The Growth of Presidential Power

A. Article II of the Constitution

Article II, Section 1 sets up the _____ of _____.

B. The Growth of Presidential Power

1. The executive power has grown because the federal government's role has expanded to include such things as _____, _____, and _____.
2. The need to act quickly during times of _____ has also led to a growth in presidential _____.

C. The Presidential View

1. Some Presidents believe that presidential power should be _____ if necessary to deal with crises the nation may be facing.
2. Other Presidents take the opposite view. They believe the President should act strictly within the _____.

II. Section 2: The Executive Powers

A. The Power to Execute the Law

The President _____ the laws and may need to _____ the details of a law.

B. The Ordinance Power

The President can give an _____ based on the authority of the Constitution or acts of Congress.

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C. The Appointment Power

The President has the power to _____ ambassadors and top-ranking officers of the government.

D. The Removal Power

1. Although the President's removal power has been controversial over the years, the President can still remove anyone whom he or she has _____.
2. The President's removal power was tested by Presidents _____ and _____.

E. Executive Privilege

The President sometimes uses _____ to keep important information _____.

III. Section 3: Diplomatic and Military Powers

A. Power to Make Treaties

1. The President is the country's chief _____ who helps to prepare _____, or formal agreements with other countries.
2. The _____ must approve a treaty by a _____ majority.

B. Executive Agreements

An executive agreement does not require the approval of _____.

C. Power of Recognition

1. When the President wishes to show that the U.S. accepts a country as a nation in the world community, he or she uses the power of _____.

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2. The withdrawal of an American _____ from a country is often the first step toward war.

D. Commander in Chief

As commander in chief of the armed forces, the President can send _____ anywhere in the world.

IV. Section 4: Legislative and Judicial Powers

A. Chief Legislator

1. All _____ passed by Congress must be sent to the President to be signed or _____.
2. During the annual _____ of the _____, the President recommends legislation to Congress.
3. If the President does not sign or veto a bill before Congress adjourns, this is called a _____.

B. Judicial Powers

1. The President can grant a _____, or the legal forgiveness of a crime.
2. The President's powers to grant _____ and _____ are called powers of _____.
3. When President Carter pardoned Vietnam War draft evaders, he granted _____ to them.