

Presidency, Ch. 13

I. What are the three constitutional qualifications to become President?

- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| a. | 35 Years old |
| b. | Naturally Born Citizen |
| c. | 14 Years a Resident |

Add three of your own qualifications and explain why you would increase the qualifications.

II. Presidential Roles- **SEE PAGE 364**

PRESIDENTIAL ROLE	DESCRIPTION
Commander in Chief	Military Head
Chief Legislator	State of the Union
Chief of Party	Head of Party
Chief Citizen	Ceremonial
Chief of State	Ceremonial with official duties
Chief Executive	In charge of executive branch
Chief Administrator	CEO
Chief Diplomat	Foreign Affairs

Modern Day Presidency has expanded power, most often in the field of foreign affairs, and with the use of the military.

Ch. 14 Presidency in Action

I. Where would you place an ideal President on a scale of power?

No real power ←

- Appointments must be approved
- Treaties approved
- Vetoes overridden
- Congress declares war
- Congress makes law

→ Absolute power

- Executive agreements
- Executive orders
- Veto
- Public Opinion!!!
- Send troops into conflicts

II. Read Article II of the Constitution. Then make a **list of the most important powers** that the Constitution gives to the President.

- a. **MILITARY**- Commander in Chief
- b. **DIPLOMATIC**- Treaties & Exec Agreements
- c. **LEGISLATIVE**- Vetos, State of the Union
- d. **APPOINTMENT**- Justices, Judges, Ambassadors
- e. **JUDICIAL**- Pardons, reprieve and clemency
- f. **BUREACRACTIC**- in charge of executive office

Powers are loosely explained in Article II of the Constitution. Framers were afraid of giving one person absolute power.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION- Attempt by Congress to limit Presidential powers, especially in regards to using the military. It passed over Nixon's veto.