**CHAPTER OUTLINE**

**The Presidency in Action**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**

**14**

**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.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**The Presidency in Action**

 **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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**The Presidency in Action**

**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.

