

Guided Reading

2.6

Expansion of Presidential Power

Directions: select the correct answer for each question.

1. _____ **What article in the US Constitution covers the Presidency?**
 - a. Article 1
 - b. Article 2
 - c. Article 3
 - d. Article 4

2. _____ **How does the author of Federalist #70 describe a chief executive?**
 - a. Popularity
 - b. Experience
 - c. Energy
 - d. Consensus building

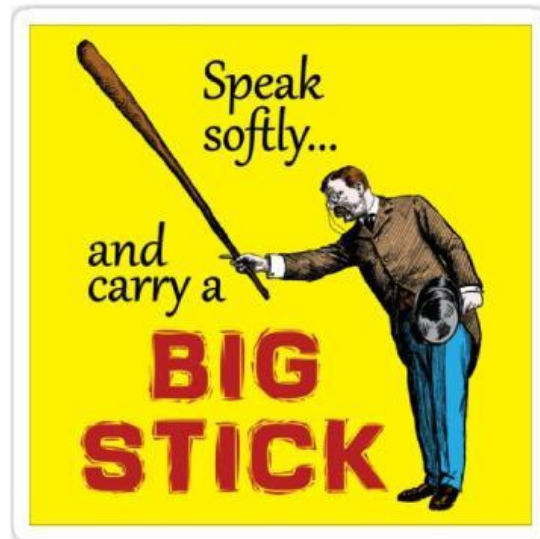
3. _____ **How has the president's power changed over time since Washington was president?**
 - a. Over time the president has lost overall power
 - b. Over time the president has gained power yet recently has lost power overall
 - c. Over time the president has gained more power via various laws and acts within and outside the constitution.
 - d. Over time the president has gained more power due to the unified government he has achieved.

4. _____ **Below select an example of an imperial presidency.**
 - a. During the military intervention in Libya 2011, Obama justified bombing targets in Libya without Congressional approval stating that limited actions of this kind were not restricted by the War Powers Act. The New York Times called 'legal acrobatics',
 - b. President Clinton signs supplemental agreements to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) ceremony in the East Room of the White House on September 14, 1993.
 - c. President Trump reauthorized the National Sea Grant College Program through fiscal year 2024, through which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) supports university-based programs
 - d. President Bush offers a program of special assistance for Poland, whose Communist government has agreed to negotiations with the opposition Solidarity party which produces a plan for free elections.

5. _____ **What is the most obvious reason for a president's power to change?**
 - a. An abundant economy
 - b. A successful election
 - c. A greater international role for the US
 - d. A two term presidency

6. _____ **Why is a writ of habeas corpus issued?**

- a. To request the court to review imprisonment for violation of constitutional rights.
- b. To request an appeal of a lower court's decision.
- c. To file a motion requesting special action by the court and against the opposing party.
- d. To request further documentation of time served.



7. _____ **Which answer below can identify the image above.**

- a. Big Stick diplomacy is the policy of non-negotiation supported by the unspoken threat of a powerful military .
- b. Big Stick diplomacy is the policy of carefully mediated negotiation with little support of the unspoken threat of a powerful military.
- c. The Great White Fleet, a group of American warships that toured the world in a show of peace to show safety
- d. Big Stick diplomacy is the policy of carefully mediated negotiation supported by the unspoken threat of a powerful military.

8. _____ **In reference to question #7, does the US follow this policy in any form today?**

- a. Nikki Haley speaking on the UN floor.
- b. Grenada invasion
- c. Haitian US military relief.
- d. Talks with China over Taiwan

9. _____ **Which president has expanded the powers of the office the most?**

- a. Washington
- b. Lincoln
- c. F.D. Roosevelt
- d. Obama

10. _____ **What was the result of FDRs unprecedented 4 terms in office?**

- a. The depression
- b. The War Powers Act
- c. 20th amendment
- d. 22nd amendment

11. _____ **Why was the War Powers Act created?**

- a. To avoid war in the middle East
- b. To gain an advantage over China
- c. In response to the Gulf of Tonkin
- d. In response to Japan's involvement in WWII

12. _____ **Which items below are the provisions of the War Powers Act**

- a. Presidents can declare war/ Congress must approve of the president's actions.
- b. Presidents create an executive order to refuse congress / The SCOTUS must sanction the president's action.
- c. The president can order the military into combat 48 hours/Congress can vote to approve or disapprove any presidential military action at any time
- d. The President of the senate can declare war in place of the president/ The Speaker of the House must provide funds.

13. _____ **The surge in President George Bush's approval ratings during and immediately following the Gulf War in 1991 was an example of**

- a. the bully pulpit
- b. presidential coattails
- c. the bandwagon effect
- d. a rally event

14. _____ **The 22nd Amendment passed in 1951**

- a. provided for the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates to run as a team
- b. granted 18 year old the right to vote
- c. limited presidents to two terms in office
- d. gave impeachment powers to Congress

15. _____ **In order to preserve the balance of power in government without jeopardizing this independence of the Presidency, the framers**

- a. refused to give the President powers in the area of national security
- b. limited President to two terms of office so they could not become "elected monarch"
- c. limited the President to administrative powers
- d. checked those powers that they believed to be the most dangerous

16. _____ **The higher the President stands in the polls,**
- a. the easier it is to persuade others to support Presidential initiatives
 - b. the less likely he will initiate new policy ventures
 - c. the less need there is for Presidential public appearances
 - d. the shorter the President's coattails

"The president and the executive branch are always going to have greater latitude and greater authority when it comes to protecting America because sometimes you just have to respond quickly and not everything that is a danger can be publicized and be subject to open debate, but there have to be some guardrails."

—Barak Obama

17. _____ **Which of the following statements best depicts the role of the president referred to in the quote?**

- a. The president serves as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- b. The president must "faithfully execute" the laws of the United States.
- c. The president serves as a crisis manager and although he may have expanded powers during times of crisis, he can also be restrained by the other branches.
- d. The president can check or restrain the other two branches of government

The President of the United States has an extraordinary range of formal powers, of authority in statute law and in the Constitution. Here is testimony that despite his "powers" he does not obtain results by giving orders—or not, at any rate, merely by giving orders. He also has extraordinary status, ex officio, according to the customs of our government and politics. Here is testimony that despite his status he does not get action without argument. Presidential power is the power to persuade

—Richard Neustadt, *Presidential Power and the Modern President*

Which of the following best summarizes Neustadt's argument?

- a. Persuasion and bargaining are major means that presidents use to influence policy.
- b. Presidents do not need to bargain to influence other branches of government.
- c. Presidents can accomplish more by commanding others in government to act.
- d. The American presidency is defined primarily by the strength in their formal powers while their informal powers are not only unnecessary, but also unconstitutional.