

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 13/14 Test Review

Match the descriptions in the third column with the terms in the first column. Write the correct letter in the middle column.

President's Job Description	Matching Letter Column	Definitions
chief of state	B	A. proposes laws to Congress
chief executive	H	B. ceremonial head of government
chief administrator	D	C. represents the American people
chief diplomat	E	D. heads the federal bureaucracy
commander in chief	G	E. determines foreign policy
chief legislator	A	F. leads his/her political party
chief of party	F	G. commands the armed forces
chief citizen	C	H. sees that the nation's laws are carried out

Which of the two roles above are not actually mentioned in the Constitution? [Chief of Party and Chief Citizen](#)

	Formal Qualifications for President
Age	At least 35 years old.
Citizenship	Natural born US citizen.
US Residence	Have resided in the US for at least 14 consecutive years.

	Terms and Compensation
Maximum term length in office	Two terms and no more than 10 years in office.
Annual salary	\$400,000
Annual expense account	\$50,000

1. In the space below please write down at least three of the *informal qualifications* that person needs in order to become president. (Some qualities at least have been historically true)

1. male
2. religious (preferably Protestant Christian)
3. white
4. educated
5. married
6. charismatic

2. [Presidential Succession](#) is the process by a presidential vacancy is filled.

3. The [25th](#) Amendment says the Vice President will become President if the President dies, resigns, or is removed from office.

4. The [Presidential Succession](#) Act of 1947 sets up the hierarchy of who is next in line in the event that the Vice President is unable to assume the office of the Presidency.

5. List the order of Succession to the Presidency starting with the Vice President:

- a. [Vice President](#)
- b. [Speaker of the House](#)
- c. [President Pro-tempore](#)
- d. [Secretary of State](#)
- e. [Secretary of Treasury](#)



6. The 25th amendment outlines what happens if the President becomes disabled. The [Vice President](#)

becomes the President if the President tells [Congress](#) he cannot do his job or if the Vice President and a [Majority](#) of the cabinet tell Congress that the President is disabled.

7. What does it mean to say that a Vice Presidential candidate is chosen based on their ability to “balance the ticket”?

[When a presidential candidate selects a vice presidential nominee he/she is often looking to “balance the ticket” which means that they are trying to find someone who can add attributes that the presidential candidate may lack. For example, an older presidential candidate may select someone young, a northerner may select a southerner, a man may select a woman, etc.](#)

## **Presidential Nominations:**

8. From 1800 to 1824, presidential candidates were chosen by...

From 1800 to 1824 most presidential nominees were elected by party caucus. Recall that the election of 1800 led to the collapse of the original method of electing a presidential candidate. In its place came the advent of

1. party nominations for president and VP
2. nomination for candidates for presidential electors who pledged to vote for their party's presidential ticket
3. the automatic casting of the electoral votes in line with pledges.

9. In 1832 that system was replaced by...

In 1832 the presidential nomination process was replaced by party conventions which were organized by national committees. Conventions were gathering of party delegates from all of the states. It has been controlled largely by the political parties themselves.

10. In our current political process, political parties select their eventual nominees using either a [Primary](#) system or [caucus](#).

11. The nation's first caucus happens in the state of [Iowa](#).

12. The nation's first primary happens in the state of [New Hampshire](#).

13. What are the two political campaigns that a candidate must win in order to become the President of the United States?

1. A candidate must first win their party's nomination in a primary contest against other party hopefuls.

2. A candidate who receives their party's nomination must then win the general election against the other major party's candidate.

14. What political background do the vast majority of Presidential candidates have before running?

The vast majority of previous U.S. presidents were governors before taking the White House.

15. Define the two terms that apply to political conventions:

- platform: formal statement of basic principles, stands on major policy matters, and objectives for the campaign and beyond
- keynote address: a "barnburner" speech delivered by one of the party's most accomplished orators.

16. What two proposals for choosing the president were proposed at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and why were they ultimately rejected?

The two original proposals were for either Congress to select the president or to put the choice up to a popular vote of eligible voters.

17. What group officially elects the President of the United States? (This is done still in accordance with the Constitution and the Framers' Plan)

The Electoral College officially elects the president according to the Constitution.

18. What is the potential flaw with the electoral college?

The potential flaw with the electoral college is that the person who wins the popular vote can potentially lose the electoral vote. Also, electors can be “faithless” meaning they vote against the will of voters. Finally, any election might ultimately be chosen by Congress.

**Proposed Presidential Election Reforms:**

Read your text book pages 382-384 regarding proposed reforms to our system of electing a president. After reading about each of the plans, give a short description of the potential flaws each of them may also have.

Alternative Plan	Summary of the Plan	Potential Pitfalls
The District Plan	Electors would represent congressional districts and support the popular vote winner in their district.	It does not eliminate the possibility that a person would win the popular vote but still lose the electoral college.
The Proportional Plan	Each candidate would receive the same share of the State’s electoral vote as he or she received of its popular vote.	The odds of the election being thrown into Congress would be substantially increased.
Direct Popular Election	The votes would directly elect the President using a nationwide popular vote.	States would lose the role they now play and some argue ballot box stuffing would happen more often.
The National Bonus Plan	Would add to the current system by giving “bonus” electoral votes to the popular vote winner.	Fairly logical system, however, it has not gained enough popularity to be realistic.

19. Who are the *electorate*? Who are the *electors*?

The “electorate” refers to all of the eligible voters in any given election. The “electors” are the party delegates who actually cast a vote expressing their party’s preferred candidate.

**The Presidency in Action**

20. Article II is known as the Executive article because it establishes the presidency.

21. Article II establishes the following presidential powers:

- a. command the armed forces.
- b. make treaties with the international community which is then subject to senate approval
- c. approve or veto acts of Congress
- d. send and receive diplomatic representatives
- e. grant pardons and reprieves under the power of clemency
- f. see that the laws are faithfully executed

22. Beginning at the Constitutional Convention in 1787, there has been a struggle between those who want a strong presidency and those who want a restrained presidency.

23. What are some of the reasons that the presidency has grown stronger in the last 100+ years? (mention at least 3 reasons)

1. unity of the presidency
2. presidents with strong personalities
3. nation's increasingly complex social and economic life
4. need for immediate and decisive action in times of crisis
5. Congress has created thousands of laws that need executive administration
6. bully pulpit - ability of the president to attract the nation's attention

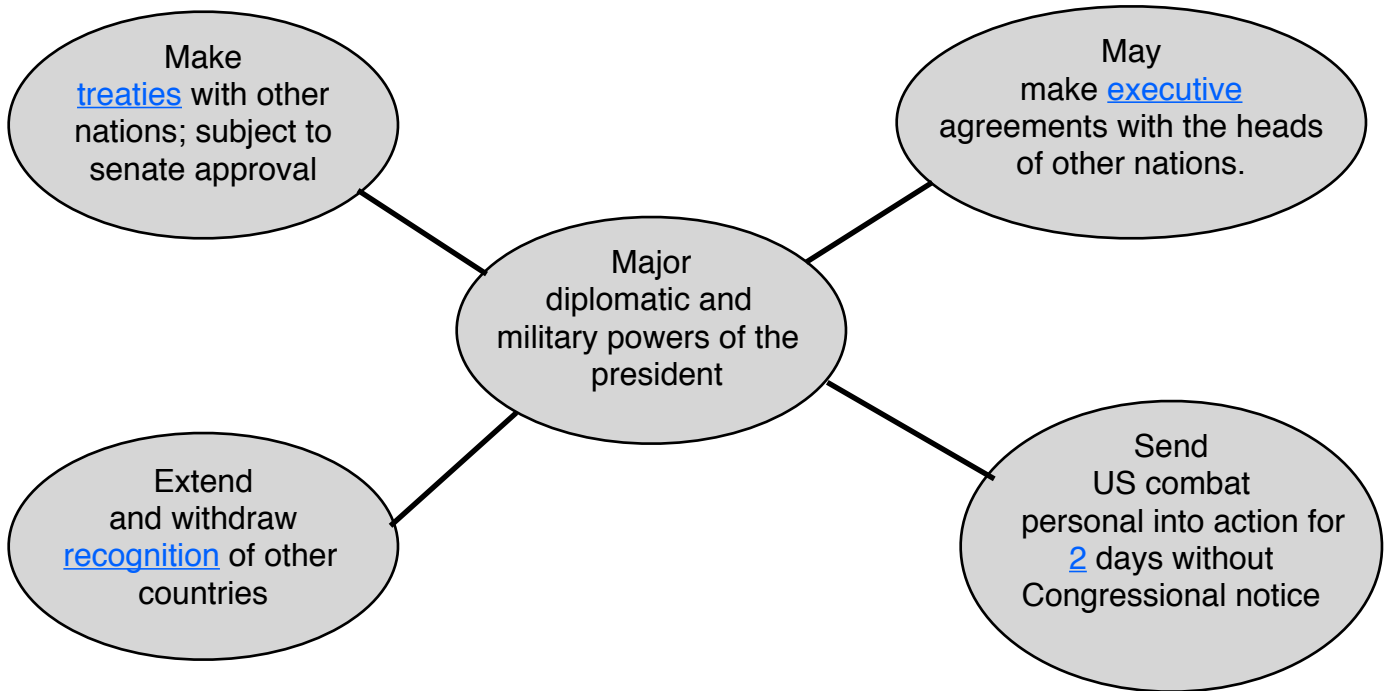
24. Some Presidents have pushed for a strong and effective presidency using what Theodore Roosevelt called the stewardship theory, which takes a broad/liberal view of executive powers.

25. Presidents who have been critics of strong presidential powers have compared the President to an emperor, calling what they consider an overly strong presidency a(n) Imperial presidency.

Fill out the graph below regarding the executive powers of the President.

Function	Matching Description	Expressed or Implied	Give the President the power to...
Executing the law	B	Expressed	A. relieve from duty any person appointed except for federal judges and heads of independent agencies.
The Ordinance Power	D	Implied	B. uphold and carry out all federal laws with some discretion in interpreting and enforcing them.
The Appointment Power	C	Expressed	C. appoint some officials on his own authority and appoint others with Senate approval
The Removal Power	A	Implied	D. direct the administration of the executive branch; issue orders and delegate responsibility within the bureaucracy

## Diplomatic and Military Powers:



26. One difference between an executive agreement and a treaty is that an executive agreement does not need [Senate](#) consent.

27. A President's power as Commander in Chief is greatest during [wartime](#).

## Legislative and Judicial Powers

28. What are the three major messages that a President will deliver to Congress on an annual basis?

- a. [State of the Union address](#)
- b. [Annual budget](#)
- c. [Annual economic report](#)

29. What are the four options a President has in dealing with a bill sent to him by Congress?

- a. [Veto](#)
- b. [Sign into law](#)
- c. [pocket veto](#)
- d. ["pocket" signing](#)

Judicial Power	Matching Column	Definition
commutation	D	A. a general pardon offered to a group of lawbreakers
clemency	B	B. mercy or leniency given in cases involving federal offenses
amnesty	A	C. a postponement of the execution of a sentence imposed by a court
reprieve	C	D. a reduction in the severity of a sentence or fine imposed by a court
pardon	E	E. legal forgiveness of a crime