

PRESIDENTIAL POWERS: FORMAL OR EXPRESSED POWERS

Part I: Using your textbook or online sources like <http://www.usconstitution.net/const.html>, investigate the constitutional powers of the president specified in Article II and record in the table below. Next, provide an historical or modern example of a president carrying out each of these powers.

<p><u>Requirements for Office:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must be a natural born citizen • at least 35 years of age • must have been a resident of the US for 14 years 	<p><u>Examples of Notable Politicians Ineligible to be President:</u></p> <p>natural born citizen requirement prohibits prominent Americans such as Arnold Schwarzenegger (Austria), and Madeleine Albright (Czechoslovakia) from becoming President</p>
<p><u>Powers as Commander in Chief:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commander in Chief of the Army & Navy • Commander in Chief of the state militias (now the National Guard) • Commission all officers <p>Note: importance of civilian power over the military</p>	<p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abraham Lincoln as Commander in Chief during the Civil War 2. FDR during World War II 3. Eisenhower deploys the U.S. Army in Little Rock in 1957 to integrate Central High School 4. George W. Bush deploys National Guard reservists in Iraq
<p><u>Powers as Chief Executive of the Government:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “faithfully execute” the laws • require the opinion of heads of executive departments • grant pardons for federal offenses except for cases of impeachment • nominate judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the U.S. with consent of the Senate • fill vacancies that may happen during recess of the Senate 	<p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington created the first cabinet (1789) 2. President Ford pardoned Richard Nixon (1974) 3. President Reagan appoints Sandra Day O’Connor as the first woman justice of the Supreme Court (1981) 4. George W. Bush used recess appointment to John Bolton as Ambassador to the United Nations after a prolonged Senate filibuster (2005)
<p><u>Powers in Foreign Affairs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appoint ambassadors, ministers and consuls • make treaties subject to Senate confirmation • receive ambassadors 	<p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President Clinton appoints former POW Douglas Peterson as the first U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam since the end of the war (1997) 2. President Kennedy negotiates the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the USSR (1963)
<p><u>Legislative Powers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give State of the Union address to Congress • Recommend “measures” to the Congress • Upon “extraordinary occasions” convene both houses of Congress 	<p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. George Washington gave first State of the Union Address (1790) 2. FDR sends to Congress comprehensive legislative agenda, the New Deal (1933) 3. Truman convenes special session of congress to urge enactment of his domestic agenda