

Name _____

Date: _____

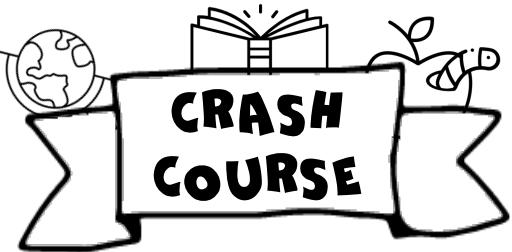
Teacher: _____

US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #12 PRESIDENTIAL POWERS 2

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

agency	congress	privilege	legislative	funds
informal	executive	veto	constitution	orders

- 1. Expressed powers are sometimes called “formal powers,” but the President also has _____ powers that do not appear within the written text of the Constitution.
- 2. The _____ says right here in the text that the President is the commander in chief of the army and the navy.
- 3. Remember that the Constitution gives _____ the power to declare war as a check on Presidential power.
- 4. The President has developed the power to negotiate _____ agreements, which are nowhere in the Constitution.
- 5. The President chooses _____ heads that agree with his policies.
- 6. Other than convening special sessions, and the _____ and the State of the Union Address, maybe, he can't do all that much to influence them.
- 7. The President can attempt to set the _____ agenda by making recommendations for laws that he'd like to see passed.
- 8. He can give executive _____. These are presidential directives, or rules, that have the force of law.
- 9. The President can impound the _____ that Congress has appropriated for certain programs or projects if he doesn't want them implemented.
- 10. There's one last inherent power I'll mention that the President currently has and that's executive _____.



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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

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- 2. The _____ says right here in the text that the President is the commander in chief of the army and the navy.
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Answer Key

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agency	congress	privilege	legislative	funds
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- 1. Expressed powers are sometimes called “formal powers,” but the President also has **informal** powers that do not appear within the written text of the Constitution.
- 2. The **Constitution** says right here in the text that the President is the commander in chief of the army and the navy.
- 3. Remember that the Constitution gives **Congress** the power to declare war as a check on Presidential power.
- 4. The President has developed the power to negotiate **executive** agreements, which are nowhere in the Constitution.
- 5. The President chooses **agency** heads that agree with his policies.
- 6. Other than convening special sessions, and the **veto**, and the State of the Union Address, maybe, he can't do all that much to influence them.
- 7. The President can attempt to set the **legislative** agenda by making recommendations for laws that he'd like to see passed.
- 8. He can give executive **orders**. These are presidential directives, or rules, that have the force of law.
- 9. The President can impound the **funds** that Congress has appropriated for certain programs or projects if he doesn't want them implemented.
- 10. There's one last inherent power I'll mention that the President currently has and that's executive **privilege**.