

Terms to Remember:

presidential powers/formal
 commander in chief
 nomination
 appointment
 diplomatic
 veto
 implementation of law
 filling vacancies
 pardon & reprieve
 presidential powers/informal
 leadership
 persuasion/bully pulpit
 lobbying
 fundraising
 war
 emergency
 First Lady/Gentleman
 presidential activities/actions
 executive orders
 executive agreement
 executive privilege
 state secret
 presidential advisors
 cabinet
 EOP
 NSC
 OMB
 Council of Economic Advisors
 Legislative Liaison Staff
 selection and election
 nomination
 frontloading
 primary election
 general election
 Electoral College
 succession
 terms of office
 impeachment
 line-item veto
 signing statement
 22nd Amendment
 25th Amendment
 War Powers Resolution
 Emergency Powers

Questions:

- Who is head/chief executive officer of the executive branch?
- What is a presidential cabinet?
- What is meant by the term succession?
- What are the significant points of the 22nd and 25th Amendments?
- What makes for a constitutionally legitimate executive order?
- Is there a limit to the president's power?
- What is the War Powers Resolution?
- Who are the National Security Council?
- What is executive privilege?
- What is a state secret?
- How do vetoes and line-item vetoes differ?

- Answers:
- the president/POTUS
 - the president's closest government advisors; including heads of bureaucratic/executive branch departments
 - if the president is no longer able to serve, the vice president succeeds to the office; the Speaker of the House would be next in the line of succession if both the president and vice president were suddenly unable to serve
 - the 22nd limits a president to two terms of office; the 25th discussion succession and disability issues
 - the EO is related to internal executive department business; the EO is related to the president's power as commander-in-chief; the EO is a result of legislative authority specifically delegated to the president by legislation; the president may not constitutionally act in a unilateral manner in an attempt to make an EO binding on the American people—the president may not legislate from the Oval Office
 - the Constitution; checks and balances from the judicial and legislative branches; personal self control; constitutionally cognizant advisors
 - a president may send troops for a military engagement but must notify Congress within 48 hours and may not keep troops committed without Congressional approval
 - the council includes the president, VP, secretary of state and defense, the national security advisor; other individuals may contribute as needed
 - executive privilege is something the president may invoke to withhold information from FOIA requests and even the press and Congress; usually confidential information; may not be invoked to hide criminal activity
 - state secrets may be necessary to protect sensitive information critical to the security of the nation
 - the president may veto an entire bill or may eliminate just a few lines of a spending bill