**Political Dictionary**

Executive Article (p. 390)  
mass media (p. 391)  
imperial presidency (p. 392)  
oath of office (p. 393)  
exectutive order (p. 394)  
ordinance power (p. 394)  
treaty (p. 399)  
exectutive agreement (p. 400)  
recognition (p. 400)  
persona non grata (p. 401)  
line-item veto (p. 406)  
reprieve (p. 407)  
pardon (p. 407)  
clemency (p. 407)  
commutation (p. 408)  
amnesty (p. 408)

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**Practicing the Vocabulary**

**Matching**  Choose a term from the list above that best matches each description.

1. Forms of communication, including printed publications, radio, television, and, most recently, the Internet
2. A formal agreement between two or more nations that requires the approval of two thirds of the Senate
3. The President's power to grant reprieves and pardons in cases involving federal offenses
4. A directive, rule, or regulation from the President that has the effect of law
5. The President's constitutional power to issue executive orders
6. Critics' term for the strong use of presidential power in ways that enable the President to evade the will of Congress

**Fill in the Blanks**  Choose a term from the list above that best completes the sentence.

7. The _______ had been sought by many Presidents, but it was struck down by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.
8. Unlike a treaty, a _______ does not need congressional approval.
9. The part of the Constitution that establishes the presidency is called the _______.
10. To show displeasure with another country, the President can declare its diplomatic representative to be _______.
11. A _______ is the legal forgiveness of a crime, whereas _______ is a general pardon of a group of lawbreakers.
12. _______ can be used as a weapon in foreign relations.

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**Reviewing Main Ideas**

**Section 1**

13. (a) Why has the wording of Article II, Section I produced controversy? (b) What differing views did the Framers hold about the power of the presidency?
14. How has the growing complexity of the nation's social and economic life affected presidential power?
15. What opposing views have Presidents had regarding their proper role in the job?

**Section 2**

16. How does the responsibility for executing the law give the President great power?
17. Why do we know that the Framers intended the President to have the ordinance power?
18. Why is it important that the President have the power to appoint officials?
19. What role does senatorial courtesy play in the appointment process?
20. How did the issue of the removal power result in the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson?

**Section 3**

21. What types of agreements can the President make with foreign countries?
22. Why did the Framers include the Senate, but not the House, in the treaty-making process?
23. What is the power of recognition, and how can the President use it as a diplomatic tool?
24. (a) Describe the President's role in military affairs. (b) Give examples of presidential use of the power of commander in chief.

**Section 4**

25. How do the President's legislative and judicial powers illustrate the system of checks and balances?
26. What legislative powers does the President have?
27. How could the line-item veto be added to the President's legislative powers?
28. What primary judicial powers does the President have?
29. What kind of clemency did President Gerald Ford give to former President Richard Nixon?