Play By the Rules

Now you have a sense of what kinds of things the President does. But where does the President get the power to do all those things? Here’s a hint: Look in the rule book. Yes, that’s right—The Constitution!

from Article 2 of the United States Constitution

Section 1

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. . . .

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States . . .

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; . . . he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

from Article 1, Section 7 of the United States Constitution

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it . . .
Active Participation Activity: Presidential Powers?

The following is a list of powers the President has — except some are wrong. Read each item aloud. Have the class answer “Yes” or “No” as a chorus, or show you thumbs-up for yes and thumbs-down for no.

1. Defend and protect the Constitution (yes)
2. Draft laws and pass them (no)
3. Commander in Chief of the armed forces (yes)
4. Decide who wins court cases (no)
5. Execute laws that have been passed (yes)
6. Tell Congress what laws it must pass (no)
7. Recommend laws for Congress to consider (yes)
8. Ask for advice from department heads (yes)
9. Make treaties without approval (no)
10. Nominate Supreme Court judges (yes)
11. Nominate ambassadors (yes)
12. Appoint a governor for each state (no)
13. Approve or reject laws that have been passed (yes)
14. Pardon a politician who has been impeached (no)
15. Receive ambassadors from other countries (yes)
16. Give a speech to Congress about the State of the Union (yes)
A. I've Got the Power! One column below has a list of the President’s responsibilities. The other column has a list of powers the Constitution gives to the President. Match each responsibility with the correct Constitutional power.

### The President’s Responsibilities

1) **D** Lead weekly meetings where I ask the leaders of the government offices (called “agencies”) for their advice on how to handle the country's most difficult problems.

2) **I** Give my yearly “State of the Union” speech on what’s happening in the U.S.

3) **J** Decide whether to approve or reject a bill that I believe would help millions of people, but costs a lot of money.

4) **B** Follow the Constitution and the law even if I disagree with it.

5) **C** Decide whether to send more troops into war knowing that some will die, but it will keep the country safe.

6) **A** Make sure the IRS (the government agency that collects taxes) collects people’s taxes correctly, so the government has money to do its job.

7) **H** Hold a press conference where I ask Congress to do more.

8) **E** Decide whether to let someone go from jail because there is new evidence the trial was unfair, even though I don't know if the person is guilty of the crime.

9) **F** Try to negotiate an agreement with another country that would reduce both countries’ nuclear weapons.

10) **G** Choose a new Supreme Court justice because someone on the Court is retiring.

### Presidential Powers Listed in the Constitution:

- **A.** Power to carry out the laws
- **B.** Must live by the Constitution
- **C.** Commander in Chief of the military
- **D.** Ask his advisors, who lead parts of the government, for their opinion on different issues
- **E.** Can pardon someone for a crime, which gets them out of jail or stops the death penalty
- **F.** Can make treaties with other countries (with Senate approval)
- **G.** Can choose new Supreme Court justices (with Senate approval)
- **H.** Make recommendations to Congress about what bills to work on
- **I.** Update Congress on how things are going in the country
- **J.** Sign (approve) or veto (reject) bills from Congress
B. So Many Laws, So Little Time! The President is in charge of carrying out thousands of laws! How does he do it? With lots of help! The Executive Branch is made up of many agencies (organizations). Each agency is responsible for carrying out a different kind of law. The sentences below describe 8 government agencies. Use the word and picture bank to help you figure out the official name for each agency. Write the correct words in the blank spaces.

1. The Department of ______ Homeland Security ________ works to protect the country against terrorism and make sure the borders are safe.

2. The Department of ________ Treasury ____________ makes the money, tries to help the economy, and collects taxes.

3. The Department of ________ Defense _____________ includes all parts of the U.S. military, like the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force, and its mission is to protect the United States across the world.

4. The Department of ________ Justice ______________ tries to enforce federal laws, prevent crime, and punish those convicted of crimes.

5. The Department of ________ Agriculture __________ supports farmers, makes sure our food is safe, and gives recommendations about good nutrition.

6. The Department of _____ Health and Human Services _____ provides health insurance such as Medicare, tries to keep people healthy from things like the flu, and supports finding cures for diseases.

7. The Department of ______ Transportation ___________ is responsible for federal highways, the railroads, and drivers’ safety.

8. The Department of ______ Education ______________ provides funding to public schools and helps students pay for college.