

*The Presidency*  
Multiple Choice

1. The duties and responsibilities of the Presidency are found in
  - a. the Preamble to the Constitution.
  - b. Article 1.
  - c. Article II.
  - d. Article IV.
2. The three qualifications for office found in the Constitution include all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. a president must be at least 35 years of age.
  - b. have lived in the United States for 14 years.
  - c. be a natural born citizen.
  - d. be a person of good moral quality.
3. Powers given the president which are not expressly defined in it may be called all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. inherent.
  - b. implied.
  - c. express.
  - d. emergency.
4. The term used to refer to a president in his second term with a limited time of service is
  - a. out of office.
  - b. lame duck.
  - c. ineffective.
  - d. symbolic leader.
5. The weeks and months following a Presidential inauguration is called a
  - a. honeymoon.
  - b. vacation.
  - c. time of reorganization.
  - d. time of chaos.
6. Arguments in favor of a six year term for president include all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. four years is too short for major projects.
  - b. during wartime a president would not have to waste time campaigning.
  - c. six years is enough even for the healthiest of presidents.
  - d. we should not surrender a democratic right to un-elect a president.
7. The Supreme Court has generally
  - a. restrained presidential power.
  - b. contributed an expansive interpretation of presidential power.
  - c. been constitutionally prohibited from expanding or contracting presidential powers.
  - d. been a reliable restraint on presidential activity

8. Factors which have contributed to the growth of presidential powers include
  - a. danger of war.
  - b. nuclear weapons.
  - c. television.
  - d. (all of the above)
9. Growth in the federal role in domestic and economic matters has
  - a. increased the power of the president relative to that of the Congress.
  - b. decreased the power of the president relative to that of the Congress.
  - c. increased the power of the Congress in relationship to both judiciary and the President.
  - d. increased the power of the judiciary in relationship to that of the President.
10. The relationship between the President and the military is based on
  - a. whether or not there is a war.
  - b. civilian control of the military.
  - c. Congressional control of the military
  - d. whether the President has credibility i.e. has served in the military.
11. The President controls more than\_\_\_\_\_appointments.
  - a. 100
  - b. 500
  - c. 1500
  - d. 4,000
12. The President uses appointment powers for all of the following reasons EXCEPT to
  - a. reward campaign supporters.
  - b. earn extra money from newly appointed Ambassadors.
  - c. communicate priorities.
  - d. create a friendly link between the various offices and the White House.
13. Although Presidents have overwhelming power and discretion in the initiation of foreign policy, they are constrained by
  - a. the Constitution.
  - b. the funding authorization of the Congress.
  - c. Supreme Court rulings.
  - d. (all of the above)
14. The 1973 War Powers Act was passed over the attempted veto of
  - a. Richard Nixon.
  - b. Jimmy Carter.
  - c. George Bush.
  - d. Ronald Reagan.
15. Incentives to "cooperate" with the President include
  - a. monies for state projects.
  - b. party unity.
  - c. presidential help in election campaigns.
  - d. (all of the above)

16. The formal Presidential ability to kill a piece of legislation is called a
  - a. veto.
  - b. nay say.
  - c. public pressure.
  - d. use of the media.
17. The line item veto gives more power to the
  - a. House of Representatives.
  - b. Senate.
  - c. President.
  - d. cabinet.
18. When faced with a Presidential veto of legislation, the Congress may
  - a. rewrite the legislation.
  - b. try to override the President.
  - c. let the legislation die.
  - d. (any of the above)
19. Cabinet officers are generally most loyal to
  - a. the President.
  - b. their own departments.
  - c. themselves.
  - d. their political party.
20. The number of executive departments in 1997 is
  - a. nine.
  - b. ten.
  - c. fourteen.
  - d. seventeen.
21. The budget for the administration is constructed by the
  - a. General Accounting Office.
  - b. Office of Management and Budget.
  - c. Office of the Vice-President.
  - d. Congress.
22. Constraints on the President include
  - a. Congress.
  - b. the Constitution.
  - c. world leaders.
  - d. (all of the above)
23. If both the offices of the President and Vice-President were vacant, the job of President would go to the
  - a. Senate Pro Tempore.
  - b. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
  - c. Attorney General.
  - d. Secretary of State.

24. Duties of the Vice-President include
- a. breaking tie votes in the Senate.
  - b. acting as president of the Senate.
  - c. being a member of the National Security Council.
  - d. (all of the above)
25. Of the following, which president used television most effectively?
- a. Carter
  - b. Ford
  - c. Bush
  - d. Reagan