

SECTION 2 QUIZ

The President's Executive Powers**A. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank. You may use a term more than once.

Column I

- _____ 1. The ___ gives the President the power to appoint ambassadors.
- _____ 2. The ___ must confirm most of the President's appointments.
- _____ 3. Presidential directives, called ____, have the force of law.
- _____ 4. During the early years of the republic, some argued that the President could not fire his appointees without the consent of the ___.
- _____ 5. The ___ has ruled that the President's power to remove members of independent agencies from office may be limited.

Column II

- a. executive orders
- b. Constitution
- c. Senate
- d. Supreme Court
- e. House

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. If a President does not agree with a federal law, he or she
- can refuse to carry it out.
 - must carry it out anyway according to the instructions of Congress.
 - must carry it out, but has some leeway in how strongly he or she enforces it.
 - can delay carrying it out until he or she has appealed to the Supreme Court to overturn it.
- _____ 7. The President's ordinance power comes from
- the Supreme Court
 - the Senate and the State legislatures.
 - the Constitution and Congress.
 - custom and usage.
- _____ 8. The rule of senatorial courtesy means that
- the Senate must approve many of the President's important appointments.
 - the President does not remove officials without consent of the Senate.
 - before appointing an official who will serve in a State, the President must gain the approval of his or her party's senators from that State.
 - before removing an official who serves in a State, the President must gain the approval of both senators from that State.
- _____ 9. More than half of the officials of the executive branch are selected by
- civil service examinations.
 - the President.
 - Congress.
 - the Senate alone.
- _____ 10. Under *Humphrey's Executor v. United States*, the President
- cannot remove the head of an independent agency except on the grounds of incompetence or malfeasance.
 - must have the consent of the Senate to remove an ambassador from office.
 - cannot remove a postal official without the consent of the representative from the district in which the official served.
 - All of the above.