

CHAPTER
14

NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

SECTION 3 QUIZ

The Diplomatic and Military Powers

A. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. A(n) ___ negotiated by the President must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.
- _____ 2. The ___ placed strict limits on the President's powers as commander in chief.
- _____ 3. A(n) ___ does not require Senate approval.
- _____ 4. The President's power to give or withhold diplomatic ___ of a new government is a powerful weapon.
- _____ 5. The President may express disapproval of a nation's policies by ordering the ___ of the American ambassador.

Column II

- a. executive agreement
- b. treaty
- c. recall
- d. War Powers Resolution
- e. recognition

B. MAIN IDEAS

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

- _____ 6. Two Presidents who took an unusually active role in commanding military forces in the field were
 - a. Roosevelt and Truman.
 - b. McKinley and Taft.
 - c. Adams and Jefferson.
 - d. Washington and Lincoln.
- _____ 7. Which of the following military involvements was a declared war?
 - a. Jefferson's war against the Barbary pirates
 - b. the Spanish-American War
 - c. the Korean War
 - d. the Vietnam War
- _____ 8. The most extreme action a President can take against a country in the area of diplomacy is to
 - a. declare its ambassador *persona non grata*.
 - b. recall the American ambassador in that country.
 - c. refuse to acknowledge the legal existence of a new government in that country.
 - d. withdraw acknowledgement of the legal existence of the country.
- _____ 9. As commander in chief, the President may
 - a. call up and command the State militias.
 - b. use the United States army to control domestic uprisings.
 - c. commit American troops abroad for up to 60 days without the consent of Congress.
 - d. all of the above.
- _____ 10. The Gulf War of 1991 was unlike other recent military commitments made by American Presidents, such as those in Panama and Grenada, in that
 - a. it was an undeclared war.
 - b. it violated the War Powers Resolution.
 - c. Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the commitment.
 - d. Congress declared war on the government of Iraq.