

CHAPTER 5 QUIZ

TRUE/FALSE

1. The presidency is not a position of unlimited power.
2. An executive order compels some action and is often directed at administrative agencies.
3. Because of the doctrine of separation of powers, the Supreme Court does not have the right to rule on the legality or enforceability of a presidential proclamation.
4. The Supreme Court held that the president did not have inherent powers to assume control of steel mills after a steelworker's union declared a nationwide strike.
5. The president shares war powers with Congress.
6. During a war, the president has the unlimited right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.
7. The Supreme Court has ruled that the president has the inherent power to stop newspapers from publishing sensitive documents during a war.
8. The Supreme Court ruled that a special prosecutor is an inferior officer and could be appointed by the Court rather than the president.
9. The power to pardon includes the power to grant amnesty to a group of people.
10. The Supreme Court believes that national security alone justifies a president's suspension or termination of basic constitutional rights.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The most specific powers of the president are found in which Article of the Constitution?
 - A. Article I
 - B. Article II
 - C. Article III
 - D. All of the above.

2. The president has the right to veto legislation under which clause of the Constitution?
 - A. the Presentment Clause
 - B. the Interstate Commerce Clause
 - C. the Due Process Clause
 - D. the Equal Protection Clause

3. Inherent presidential powers
 - A. are implied powers.
 - B. are express powers.
 - C. are provided for in the Constitution.
 - D. Both a and c.

4. The Supreme Court refused to hear constitutional challenges to the Vietnam War because
 - A. the war was over before the cases got to the Supreme Court.
 - B. the Court did not give a reason for refusing to hear the cases.
 - C. the Court considered it to be a political question.
 - D. the Constitution prohibits the Court from questioning the president's actions as commander in chief.

5. The War Powers Resolution
 - A. limits the power of the president as commander in chief to use military force.
 - B. requires the president to report to Congress within forty-eight hours of using force unless the president consulted with Congress prior to the use of force.
 - C. gives Congress the right to order the removal of armed forces from hostile situations.
 - D. All of the above.

6. An executive agreement
 - A. is another term for an executive order.
 - B. is an agreement between the president and the head of another nation.
 - C. requires Senate approval.
 - D. Both b and c.

7. The president has the power to appoint
- A. all U.S. Supreme Court justices.
 - B. all federal courts of appeals justices.
 - C. all federal district court justices.
 - D. All of the above.
8. The president has the power to pardon individuals who
- A. have committed federal offenses.
 - B. have committed state offenses.
 - C. have committed any offense.
 - D. have been convicted in an impeachment trial.
9. The Suspension Clause, Article I §9 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in times of
- A. peace and prosperity.
 - B. domestic calm and tranquility.
 - C. rebellion and invasions.
 - D. All of the above.
10. The _____ consisted of several similar cases heard together by the Court that dealt with actions taken by President Lincoln prior to any congressional declaration of war.
- A. Lincoln Cases
 - B. Presentment Cases
 - C. Youngstown Cases
 - D. Prize Cases