

Answer Key

Unit 1—Powers Herein Granted: The President & Federal Power

Constitutional Connection: The President and Federal Power

1. The president can sign bills into law, or refuse to sign (veto) them and return them to Congress. The President can refuse to approve proposed laws, and only if Congress has a large (2/3rds) majority in both houses these proposals can become law over his objection.
 2. The power to execute the laws of the United States is located in or given to one person, who will be called the President.
 3. The President must swear or affirm that he will perform his job faithfully and always work to uphold the Constitution.
 4. The President will keep Congress informed on the condition of the country. He will also recommend laws he thinks are needed and that would be helpful.
 5. The President has a responsibility to enforce the law without fail.
 6. The President can be removed from office for bad acts. He is not above the law.
3. a bill that would apply profits from the newly reauthorized National Bank toward the building of roads and canals
 4. He believed that it was unconstitutional—Congress did not have the expressed power to build roads and canals, nor could that power be inferred from its enumerated powers. Further, the limits in the Constitution were meant to keep the powers of the federal and state governments distinct.
 5. Accept reasoned answers.

JAMES MADISON

Handout A: James Madison and the Bonus Bill

1. He proposed the power to grant charters of incorporation for the construction of canals.
2. They argued that the whole nation would be taxed for such internal improvements but the economic benefits would be felt only in the localities where they were built. Further, such projects would lead to competition among the states for federal monies.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Handout A: Theodore Roosevelt and the Bully Pulpit

1. a wonderful place from which to preach, or spread his ideas
2. Other countries saw that the US would not hesitate to intervene in the affairs of other nations when it would benefit the US.
3. greater restrictions on corporations; greater ability for the federal government to acquire land; breaking up consolidated companies; protecting companies from extreme demands from labor unions; child labor laws; workers' compensation; regulations on the nation's food supply
4. The Founders' view tends to produce more limited government and a weaker executive; Roosevelt's view tends toward bigger government and a stronger executive.