

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 nation. 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.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Handout A: Thomas Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase

1. strictly
2. Almost half of goods exported from the US were shipped through the port city.
3. Try to buy lands east of the Mississippi; Try to buy New Orleans or part of it; Secure access to the river if all else failed.
4. The Constitution did not expressly give the federal government the power to acquire and/or incorporate foreign territories.

Jefferson had frequently and adamantly stated his views prior to becoming President that the national government must be strictly held to exercise only its enumerated powers.

5. Jefferson saw that his strongly-held beliefs were not immediately shared by the majority of his contemporaries, and he came to see that the momentous opportunity to expand the size of the United States was more important than convincing Congress and the American people of his point of view.

Handout B: Jefferson's Views on the Louisiana Purchase

1. August 1803
2. August 1803
3. September 1803
4. September 1803
5. September 1803
6. September 1803

GROVER CLEVELAND

Handout A: Grover Cleveland and the Texas Seed Bill Veto

1. He refused to follow the spoils system; supported the Pendleton Bill; canceled orders from inefficient Navy contractors; ended contracts with railroad companies who had not lived up to the terms of their contracts.
2. They were fraudulent.
3. He did not believe the Constitution authorized the federal government to provide citizens with unearned, direct assistance.