

Constitutional Convention did not want to create an executive that would be as powerful and unaccountable as a King, but recognized that an individual is more suited to swift action and decision making than a large body like Congress.

2. A law limiting the President's ability to commit troops around the world without approval from Congress or a declaration of war.
3. He believed it was an unconstitutional limitation on the President's power.
4. Accept reasoned answers.

Handout C: The War Powers Resolution

1. The reason for this law is to be true to the Founders' intent and make sure both the President and Congress agree when the military should go into combat.
2. The President can only exercise his power as Commander in Chief when there is a declaration of war, when Congress specifically authorizes him to do so, or when there is a "national emergency" of an attack on the US or the military.
3. The President has to check with Congress before sending troops into combat.
4. If there is no declaration of war, the President has two days to report to Congress on the reasons for the deployment; what authority he had to begin it; and how long he expects it to take place.

5. Troops must be withdrawn within 60 days unless Congress declares war or authorizes the use of force; extends the deadline; or unless Congress cannot meet because of the war.
6. Any time troops are fighting anywhere outside the US without a declaration of war, Congress can tell the President to remove the troops.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Handout A: George W. Bush and the War on Terror

1. Deliver Osama bin Laden and shut down the terrorist training camps, or the US will attack.
2. Strict rules of evidence that apply in criminal trials may not apply in Military Tribunals. Criminal trials must be open to the public, unlike Military Tribunals. Verdicts in criminal trials can be appealed in court, while the decisions of Military Tribunals can only be reviewed by the Commander in Chief (the President).
3. The Supreme Court at first dismissed the petitions. After 2004, the Court stopped dismissing them and gradually extended the rights afforded to foreign detainees at Guantanamo Bay.
4. Accept reasoned answers.