

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.

4. Cleveland did his best to uphold his oath of office and preserve the Constitution; he believed the crisis would be better met by individuals and communities helping each other.
5. Accept reasoned answers.

Handout C: Document Guide

Vocabulary

1. payment
2. wide-ranging
3. hardship
4. avoid
5. responsible
6. generous
7. permission
8. common
9. faithfully
10. protective
11. giving

Context Questions

1. President Grover Cleveland
2. February 16, 1887
3. It was an explanation of his veto of the Texas Seed Bill.

Comprehension Questions

1. It would prevent the crisis from continuing and allow farmers to plant new crops.
2. generous and charitable
3. The Constitution does not authorize it, and further, the government should not support the people.
4. When the government provides direct assistance, it discourages people from helping each other, and therefore damages the bonds between individuals and within communities.
5. People will help the farmers.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. The President would adhere to the Constitution during a crisis because he believed that it provided a means to empower individuals to help each other get through that crisis, and because he had taken an oath to uphold the Constitution. Accept additional reasoned answers.
2. Accept reasoned answers.
3. Accept reasoned answers.
4. Individuals giving money to charity decide where to give their money. When individuals give money to the government to use for direct assistance, government officials decide how to allocate those resources.
5. Individuals do not have the same experience of helping each other when the government is involved in direct assistance. Some may give less, counting on others to give more. Some may grow to resent the direct assistance given to some to whom they would not have chosen to give their money or resources. Accept additional reasoned answers.
6. Accept reasoned answers.

HOOVER AND ROOSEVELT

Handout A: Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Great Depression

1. According to Hoover, individuals and organizations free from government interference were the best forces of social and economic change; According to Roosevelt, government planning was needed to solve social and economic problems.
2. Hoover encouraged businessmen not to cut production or lay off workers; Asked Congress to increase spending on public works projects and to increase funding for banks to prevent mortgage foreclosures; created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; encouraged farmers to voluntarily cooperate to raise prices;