

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# the executive branches powers

1. the powers of the president that are not (literally) in the constitution. A. line of succession
2. the president can send \_\_\_ into conflict if he sees the need to. B. orders
3. requires the president to get authorization within 60 days commits the troops unless he has to bring the troops back. C. overturned
4. the president had developed the power to \_\_\_ executive agreements. D. independent federal agencies
5. agreements that look like treaties but are not formally treaties. E. war powers resolution
6. the president appoints department heads for the \_\_\_\_\_. F. negotiate
7. the president can issue executive \_\_\_ which have the binding force of a law. G. vice president
8. executive orders can be \_\_\_\_\_ by actual congressional law making or by a supreme court decision. H. supreme court
9. is selected by the president to serve as second in command I. overriding
10. the vice president can takes the place of the president if the president dies or is \_\_\_\_\_. J. informal powers
11. the vice president is the president of the \_\_\_\_\_. K. Senate
12. The Cabinet is an advisory body made up of the heads of the \_\_\_ executive departments. L. president
13. Vice President, Speaker of the House, and Senate President pro tempore, the line of succession continues with the Cabinet offices in the order in which the departments were created. M. impeached
14. Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency, the Social Security Administration and the Securities and Exchange Commission. N. 15
15. supreme court justices can not be fired by the \_\_\_\_\_. O. congress
16. congress can pass laws that have beed vetoed by \_\_\_ it. P. cabinet
17. the \_\_\_ can impeach a president Q. executive agreements
18. the \_\_\_ can rule presidential actions unconstitutional R. troops