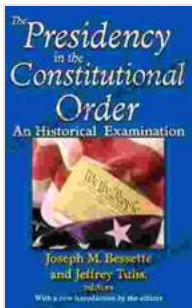


The Presidency In The Constitutional Order

Origins of the Presidency

The office of the presidency was established by the United States Constitution in 1787. The framers of the Constitution sought to create a strong executive branch that could lead the nation and enforce the laws. However, they were also concerned about the potential for tyranny, so they included a number of checks and balances on the president's power.



The Presidency in the Constitutional Order: An Historical Examination (American Presidents)

by Joseph M. Bessette

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English
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Text-to-Speech : Enabled
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Print length : 386 pages



The first president of the United States was George Washington, who served from 1789 to 1797. Washington set many of the precedents for the office, including the establishment of a cabinet and the use of the veto power.

Powers of the President

The president is the head of the executive branch of the federal government. The president's powers are outlined in Article II of the Constitution. These powers include:

- **Executive Power:** The president is responsible for enforcing the laws of the United States. The president also has the power to issue executive orders, which have the force of law.
- **Legislative Power:** The president can veto bills passed by Congress. The president can also recommend legislation to Congress.
- **Judicial Power:** The president can pardon federal criminals. The president also appoints judges to the Supreme Court and other federal courts.
- **Diplomatic Power:** The president is the chief diplomat of the United States. The president negotiates treaties with other countries and appoints ambassadors.
- **Military Power:** The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president can deploy troops and declare war.

Limitations on the President's Power

While the president has a great deal of power, there are a number of checks and balances in place to limit the president's authority. These checks and balances include:

- **Congress:** Congress can pass laws that override the president's veto. Congress can also impeach the president if the president is found to have committed "high crimes and misdemeanors."

- **Supreme Court:** The Supreme Court can review the president's actions and declare them unconstitutional.
- **Electoral College:** The president is not elected directly by the people. Instead, the president is elected by the Electoral College, which is made up of electors chosen by the voters in each state. This system helps to ensure that the president is elected by a majority of the country, not just by the people in a few large states.
- **Term Limits:** The president is limited to two four-year terms in office. This helps to prevent the president from becoming a dictator.

The President and the Constitution

The president is sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The president's oath of office states: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

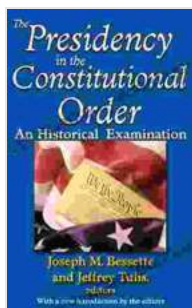
The president's oath of office is a reminder that the president is not above the law. The president must follow the Constitution and cannot use his or her power to violate the rights of others.

The presidency is a powerful office, but it is also a limited office. The president's powers are checked and balanced by Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Electoral College. This system of checks and balances helps to ensure that the president does not become a dictator.

The presidency is a vital part of the American constitutional order. The president is responsible for leading the nation and enforcing the laws. The

president also plays a key role in foreign policy and national security.

The presidency is a challenging job, but it is also a rewarding one. The president has the opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of Americans.



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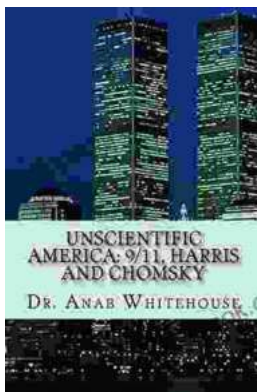
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