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Chapter 13: The Presidency

- **The Presidents**
- **Presidential Powers**
- **Running the Government: The Chief Executive**
- **Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers**
- **The President and National Security Policy**
- **Power from the People: The Public Presidency**
- **The President and the Press**
- **Understanding the American Presidency**
- **Summary**

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Chapter Outline and Learning Objectives

- **The Presidents**
 - **LO 13.1: Characterize the expectations for and the backgrounds of presidents and identify paths to the White House and how presidents may be removed.**
- **Presidential Powers**
 - **LO 13.2: Evaluate the president's constitutional powers and the expansion of presidential power.**

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Chapter Outline and Learning Objectives

- **Running the Government: The Chief Executive**
 - **LO 13.3: Describe the roles of the vice president, cabinet, Executive Office of the President, White House staff, and First Lady.**

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- **Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers**
 - **LO 13.4: Assess the impact of various sources of presidential influence on the president's ability to win congressional support.**

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Chapter Outline and Learning Objectives

- **The President and National Security Policy**
 - **LO 13.5:** Analyze the president's powers in making national security policy and the relationship between the president and Congress in this arena.

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Chapter Outline and Learning Objectives

- **Power from the People: The Public Presidency**
 - **LO 13.6:** Identify the factors that affect the president's ability to obtain public support.

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- **The President and the Press**
 - **LO 13.7:** Characterize the president's relations with the press and news coverage of the presidency.
- **Understanding the American Presidency**
 - **LO 13.8:** Assess the role of presidential power in the American democracy and the president's impact on the scope of government.

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The Presidents

LO 13.1: Characterize the expectations for and the backgrounds of presidents and identify paths to the White House and how presidents may be removed.

- **Great Expectations**
- **Who They Are**
- **How They Got There**

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The Presidents

LO 13.1

- **Great Expectations**
 - Americans are of two minds about the presidency.
 - On the one hand, they want to believe in a powerful president, one who can do good.
 - On the other hand, Americans dislike a concentration of power.

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The Presidents

LO 13.1

- **Who They Are**
 - The Constitution states that the president must be a natural-born citizen at least 35 years old and must have resided in the U.S. for at least 14 years.
 - All American presidents have been white (except for Barack Obama), male, and Protestant (except for John Kennedy).

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LO 13.1

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LO 13.1

The Presidents

• How They Got There

- Once elected, the president serves a term of four years.
- 22nd Amendment (1951) limited the number of terms to two.
- 35 of 44 presidents have been elected to office.

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LO 13.1

The Presidents

• How They Got There (cont.)

- **Succession** – Vice president succeeds if the president leaves office (9 presidents) due to death, resignation, or removal.
- **25th Amendment** – Vice president becomes acting president if the vice president and president’s cabinet determine that the president is disabled.

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TABLE 13.2 Incomplete Presidential Terms

PRESIDENT	TERM	SUCCESSOR
William Henry Harrison	March 4, 1801–April 6, 1841	John Tyler
Zachary Taylor	March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850	Millard Fillmore
Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1861–April 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson
James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881–September 19, 1881	Chester A. Arthur
William McKinley	March 4, 1901–September 14, 1901*	Theodore Roosevelt
Warren G. Harding	March 4, 1921–August 2, 1923	Calvin Coolidge
Franklin D. Roosevelt	January 20, 1945–April 12, 1945†	Harry S. Truman
John F. Kennedy	January 20, 1961–November 22, 1963	Lyndon B. Johnson
Richard M. Nixon	January 20, 1973–August 9, 1974†	Gerald R. Ford

*Second term.
†Fourth term.

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LO 13.1

The Presidents

• How They Got There (cont.)

- **Impeachment** – Accusation after a majority vote in the House.
- Charges may be brought for “Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.”
- An impeached president is tried by the Senate.
- Two presidents were impeached and neither was convicted.

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LO 13.1

Richard Nixon was the only American president ever to resign his office. Nixon decided to resign rather than face impeachment for his role in the Watergate scandal, a series of illegal wiretaps, book-ings, and cover-ups.

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Presidential Powers

LO 13.2: Evaluate the president's constitutional powers and the expansion of presidential power.

- **Constitutional Powers**
- **The Expansion of Power**
- **Perspectives on Presidential Power**

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Presidential Powers

LO 13.2

- **Constitutional Powers**
 - **National Security** – Commander in chief of the armed forces; Make treaties with other nations with two-thirds Senate approval; Nominate ambassadors with majority Senate approval; and Receive ambassadors of other nations (diplomatic recognition on other governments).

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Presidential Powers

LO 13.2

- **Constitutional Powers (cont.)**
 - **Legislative Powers** – Present the State of the Union to Congress; Propose legislation to Congress; Convene both houses of Congress on special session; Adjourn Congress if both houses cannot agree on adjournment; and Veto legislation (two-thirds vote of each house can override veto).

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Presidential Powers

LO 13.2

- **Constitutional Powers (cont.)**
 - **Administrative Powers** – “Take care that the laws be faithfully executed”; Appoint officials as provided for by Congress with a majority Senate approval; Request written opinions of administrative officials; and Fill administrative vacancies during congressional recesses.

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Presidential Powers

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- **Constitutional Powers (cont.)**
 - **Judicial Powers** – Give reprieves and pardons for federal offenses (except impeachment); and Appoint federal judges with the agreement of a majority of the Senate.

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TABLE 13.3 Constitutional Powers of the President

LO 13.2

<p>National Security Powers Serve as commander in chief of the armed forces Make treaties with other nations, subject to the agreement of two-thirds of the Senate Nominate ambassadors, with the agreement of a majority of the Senate Receive ambassadors of other nations, thereby conferring diplomatic recognition on other governments</p>
<p>Legislative Powers Present information on the state of the union to Congress Recommend legislation to Congress Convene both houses of Congress on extraordinary occasions Adjourn Congress if the House and Senate cannot agree on adjournment Veto legislation (Congress may overrule with two-thirds vote of each house)</p>
<p>Administrative Powers “Take care that the laws be faithfully executed” Nominate officials as provided for by Congress and with the agreement of a majority of the Senate Request written opinions of administrative officials Fill administrative vacancies during congressional recesses</p>
<p>Judicial Powers Grant reprieves and pardons for federal offenses (except impeachment) Nominate federal judges, who are confirmed by a majority of the Senate</p>

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Presidential Powers


LO 13.2

- **The Expansion of Power**

- The role of the president changed as America increased in prominence on the world stage, and technology also helped to reshape the presidency.
- Presidents themselves have taken the initiative in developing new roles for the office.

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Presidential Powers

LO 13.2

- **Perspectives on Presidential Power**

- During the 1950's and 1960's people favored a powerful president.
- By the 1970's, presidential power was checked and distrusted by the public.

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3: Describe the roles of the vice president, cabinet, Executive Office of the President, White House staff, and First Lady.

- **President presides over the administration of government.**

- Today, federal bureaucracy spends \$3 trillion a year and numbers more than 4 million employees.
- Presidents appoint about 500 high-level positions and 2,500 lesser jobs.

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

- **The Vice President**
- **The Cabinet**
- **The Executive Office**
- **The White House Staff**
- **The First Lady**

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

- **The Vice President**

- Constitutionally, they are assigned the minor task of presiding over the Senate and voting in case of a tie.
- Recent presidents have involved their vice presidents in policy discussions and important diplomacy.

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

- **The Cabinet**

- **Cabinet** – Group of presidential advisers not mentioned in the Constitution, although every president has had one.
- Today, the cabinet is composed of 14 secretaries and the attorney general.

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TABLE 13.4 The Cabinet Departments

LO 13.3

DEPARTMENT	YEAR CREATED	FUNCTIONS
State	1789	Makes foreign policy, including treaty negotiations
Treasury	1789	Serves as the government's banker
Defense	1847	Formed by the consolidation of the former Departments of War and the Navy
Justice	1870	Serves as the government's attorney, headed by the attorney general
Interior	1849	Manages the nation's natural resources, including wildlife and public lands
Agriculture	1862	Administers farm and food stamp programs and aids farmers
Commerce	1903	Aids businesses and conducts the U.S. census
Labor	1913	Formed through separation from the Department of Commerce, runs programs and aids labor in various ways
Health and Human Services	1953	Originally created as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it lost its education function in 1979 and Social Security in 1995
Housing and Urban Development	1966	Responsible for housing and urban programs
Transportation	1966	Responsible for mass transportation and highways programs
Energy	1977	Responsible for energy policy and research, including atomic energy
Education	1979	Responsible for the federal government's education programs
Veterans Affairs	1989	Responsible for programs aiding veterans
Homeland Security	2002	Responsible for protecting against terrorism and responding to natural disasters

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

• The Executive Office

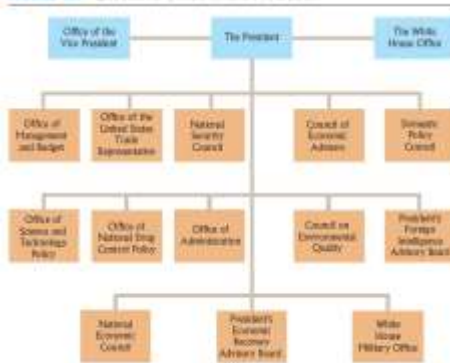
- Started in 1939 when President Roosevelt established it and is made up of several policymaking and advisory bodies.
- Three major policymaking bodies are the National Security Council, the Council of Economic Advisers, and Office of Management and Budget.

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FIGURE 13.1 Executive Office of the President

LO 13.3

Source: White House (www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/).
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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

• The Executive Office (cont.)

- **National Security Council** – This committee links the president's foreign and military policy advisers.
- Formal members are president, vice president, secretary of state, and secretary of defense, and it is managed by president's national security assistant.

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

• The Executive Office (cont.)

- **Council of Economic Advisers** – A three-member body appointed by the president to advise the president on economic policy.
- **Office of Management and Budget** – Prepares president's budget, advises presidents on agencies' proposals, and reviews agencies' proposed regulations.

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

• The White House Staff

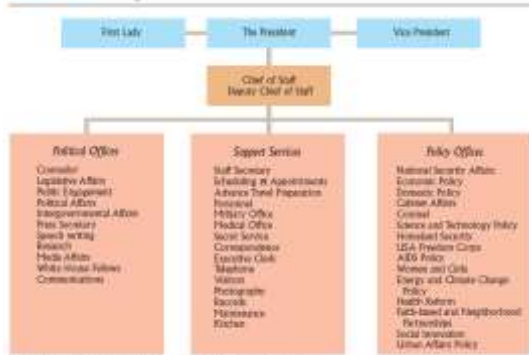
- Chief aides and staff for the president and the White House.
- Presidents rely on their policy options, analysis, information, and efforts but presidents set tone and style of White House.

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FIGURE 13.2 Principal Offices in the White House

Source: White House (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/>)

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Running the Government: The Chief Executive

LO 13.3

• The First Lady

- No official government position, but active in politics.
- Most focus on a single issue; Hillary Clinton and health care.
- **Michelle Obama issues** – Fighting childhood obesity, supporting military families, helping working women balance career and family, and encouraging national service.

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LO 13.3



Although the First Lady has no official government position, she is often at the center of national attention. In recent years, First Ladies have taken various steps to promote positive change, from helping disadvantaged and underserved communities and health care. From First Lady Michelle Obama, please identify the qualities of a good citizen. How would change change if a woman were elected president and her spouse were the first man?

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Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

LO 13.4: Assess the impact of various sources of presidential influence on the president's ability to win congressional support.

- Chief Legislator
- Party Leadership
- Public Support
- Legislative Skills

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Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

LO 13.4

• Chief Legislator

- **Veto** – The constitutional power of the president to send a bill back to Congress with reasons for rejecting it.
- A two thirds vote in each house can override a veto.

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Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

LO 13.4

• Chief Legislator (cont.)

- **Pocket Veto** – A type of veto occurring when Congress adjourns within 10 days of submitting a bill to the president and the president simply lets the bill die by neither signing nor vetoing it.

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LO 13.4

TABLE 13.6 Presidential Vetoes

PRESIDENT	REGULAR VETOS	VETOS OVERRIDDEN	PERCENTAGE OF VETOS OVERRIDDEN	POCKET VETOS	TOTAL VETOS
Eisenhower	73	2	3	100	101
Kennedy	12	0	0	9	21
Johnson	16	0	0	14	30
Nixon	26	7	27	17	43
Ford	48	12	25	36	60
Carter	19	2	15	39	51
Reagan	26	4	13	30	70
G. H. W. Bush	29	1	3	15	44
Clinton	37	2	5	1	38
G. W. Bush	12	4	33	0	12
Obama*	1	0	0	0	1

*as of January 2011.

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LO 13.4

Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

• Party Leadership

- **The Bonds of Party** – Being in the president’s party creates a psychological bond between legislators and presidents, increasing agreement.
- **Slippage in Party Support** – They cannot always count on party support on controversial issues.

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LO 13.4

Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

• Party Leadership (cont.)

- **Leading the Party** – Work with party leadership in Congress and support party candidates.
- **Presidential coattails** – When voters cast their ballots for congressional candidates of the president’s party because they support the president.

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LO 13.4

Presidents depend heavily on their parties' leaders in Congress to pass their initiatives and also must negotiate with leaders of the opposition. Here President Barack Obama meets with House Majority Leader Nancy Pelosi; House Minority Leader John Boehner; House Speaker Nancy Pelosi; and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid.

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TABLE 13.6 Congressional Gains or Losses for the President's Party in Presidential Election Years

Presidents cannot rely on their coattails to carry their party's legislators into office to help pass White House legislation programs. The president's party typically gains two, if any, seats when the president wins elections. For instance, the Republicans lost seats in both houses when President George W. Bush was elected in 2001.

YEAR	PRESIDENT	HOUSE	SENATE
1862	Lincoln (R)	+22	+1
1868	Grant (R)	-2	-1
1880	Garfield (R)	-30	-9
1884	Arthur (R)	+27	+1
1888	Harrison (R)	+5	+6
1892	Harrison (R)	+12	-2
1896	Carter (D)	+1	0
1900	McKinley (R)	+34	+12
1904	Roosevelt (R)	+14	-3
1908	Taft (R)	-3	-1
1912	Wilson (D)	-16	0
1916	Wilson (D)	+9	-2
1920	G. W. Bush (R)	-8	-4
2004	G. W. Bush (R)	+8	+8
2008	Obama (D)	+21	+6
Average		+13	+1.1

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TABLE 13.7 Congressional Gains or Losses for the President's Party in Midterm Election Years

For decades the president's party routinely lost seats in midterm elections. Thus, presidents could not be certain of helping to elect members of their party even in office. The elections of 1980 and 2000 deviated from this pattern, and the president's party gained a few seats.

YEAR	PRESIDENT	HOUSE	SENATE
1964	Eisenhower (R)	-16	-1
1968	Eisenhower (R)	-27	-11
1982	Kennedy (D)	-6	+3
1986	Johnson (D)	-27	-4
1970	Nixon (R)	-12	+2
1974	Ford (R)	-47	-8
1978	Carter (D)	-19	-9
1982	Reagan (R)	-26	0
1986	Reagan (R)	-6	-6
1990	G. W. Bush (R)	-9	-1
1994	Clinton (D)	-22	-6
1998	Clinton (D)	+5	0
2002	G. W. Bush (R)	+8	+2
2006	G. W. Bush (R)	-33	-5
2010	Obama (D)
Average		-22	-2

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Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

LO 13.4

• Public Support

- **Public Approval** – A source of presidential leadership of Congress.
- Public approval gives the president leverage, not command; it does not guarantee success.

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Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

LO 13.4

• Public Support (cont.)

- **Mandates** – Perception that the voters strongly support the president's character and policies.
- Mandates are infrequent, but presidents claim a mandate anyway.

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Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

LO 13.4

• Legislative Skills

- **Bargaining** – Trade support or provide benefits.
- Make personal appeals and structure congressional votes.
- Set priorities among proposals.
- Exploiting “honeymoon” periods by sending proposals to Congress early during 1st year in office.

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The President and National Security Policy

LO 13.5: Analyze the president's powers in making national security policy and the relationship between the president and Congress in this arena.

- Chief Diplomat
- Commander in Chief
- War Powers
- Crisis Manager
- Working with Congress

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The President and National Security Policy

LO 13.5

• Chief Diplomat

- Negotiates treaties with other countries with 2/3 Senate vote.
- Use executive agreements to take care of routine matters with other countries.
- May negotiate for peace between other countries.

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Presidents usually conduct diplomatic relations through envoys, but occasionally they engage in personal diplomacy. Here, President Carter celebrates a peace agreement he brokered between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

LO 13.5

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The President and National Security Policy

LO 13.5

- **Commander in Chief**
 - Writers of the Constitution wanted civilian control of the military.
 - Presidents often make important military decisions.
 - Presidents command a standing military and nuclear arsenal.

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The President and National Security Policy

LO 13.5

- **War Powers**
 - **War Powers Resolution** – A law passed in 1973 due to fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia that requires presidents to consult with Congress whenever possible prior to using military force and to withdraw forces after 60 days unless Congress declares war or grants an extension.

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The President and National Security Policy

LO 13.5

- **Crisis Manager**
 - **Crisis** – Sudden, unpredictable, and potentially dangerous event requiring the president to play the role of crisis manager.
- **Working with Congress**
 - President has lead role in foreign affairs, but still must work with Congress for support and funding of foreign policies.

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Power from the People: The Public Presidency

LO 13.6: Identify the factors that affect the president's ability to obtain public support.

- **Going Public**
- **Presidential Approval**
- **Policy Support**
- **Mobilizing the Public**

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Power from the People: The Public Presidency

LO 13.6

- **Going Public**
 - Public support is a president's greatest source of influence.
 - Presidential appearances are staged to get the public's attention.
 - As head of state, presidents often perform many ceremonial functions, which usually result in favorable press coverage.

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Power from the People: The Public Presidency

LO 13.6

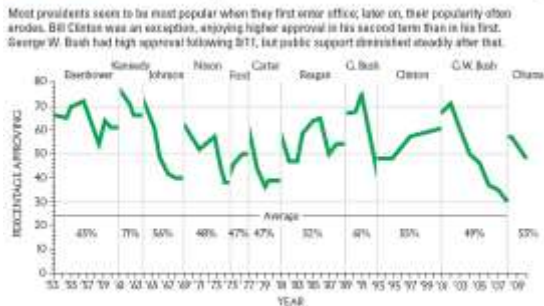
- **Presidential Approval**
 - Product of many factors such as predispositions, honeymoon, policy decisions and positions, rally events, and job related personal characteristics.

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LO 13.6

FIGURE 13.3 Presidential Approval

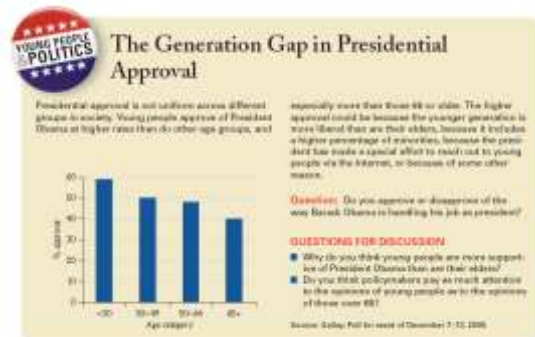


Source: George C. Edwards II, *Presidential Approval* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988); updated by the authors.

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LO 13.6



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Power from the People: The Public Presidency

LO 13.6

• Policy Support

- Presidents frequently do attempt to obtain public support for their policies with television or radio appearances and speeches to large groups.

• Mobilizing the Public

- Presidents want the public to communicate its views directly to Congress.

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The President and the Press

LO 13.7: Characterize the president's relations with the press and news coverage of the presidency.

• The Presidents

- Policy advocates and want to control the amount and timing of information about their administration.

• The Press

- Wants all the information that exists without delay.

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The President and the Press

LO 13.7

• Press Secretary

- Serves as conduit of information from White House to the press.
- Conduct daily press briefings, and arrange private interviews, photo opportunities, and travel arrangements for reporters.

• Presidential Press Conference

- Direct interaction between the president and the press.

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The President and the Press

LO 13.7

• Body Watch

- Reporters focus on president's personal and official activities and provide the public with step-by-step accounts.

• Bias

- News coverage of the presidency often tends to emphasize the negative (even if presentation is seemingly neutral).

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Understanding the American Presidency

LO 13.8: Assess the role of presidential power in the American democracy and the president's impact on the scope of government.

- **The Presidency and Democracy**
- **The Presidency and the Scope of Government**

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Understanding the American Presidency

LO 13.8

- **The Presidency and Democracy**
 - Concerns over the president having too much power often tied to policy concerns.
 - Others argue there are too many checks and balances on the president.

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Understanding the American Presidency

LO 13.8

• **The Presidency and the Scope of Government**

- Many 20th century successfully advocated substantial increases in the role of the national government.
- Presidents since Lyndon Johnson have championed constraints on government and spending limits, especially in domestic policy.

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LO 13.1 Summary

• **The Presidents**

- Americans have high expectations of their presidents, who have come from a relatively wide range of backgrounds.
- Most presidents are elected by the public, but about one in five succeeded to the presidency when the president died or resigned.

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LO 13.1 Summary

• **The Presidents (cont.)**

- No president has been removed for disability, as provided by the Twenty-fifth Amendment, which also provides the mechanism for filling vacancies in the office of vice president, or by conviction of impeachment, although two presidents were impeached.

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The American public tends to expect presidents to be _____ while disliking a concentration of power.

LO 13.1

- A. weak**
- B. powerful**
- C. abusive**
- D. dictators**

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The American public tends to expect presidents to be _____ while disliking a concentration of power.

LO 13.1

- A. weak
- B. powerful**
- C. abusive
- D. dictators

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LO 13.2 Summary

• Presidential Powers

- The Constitution gives the president a few national security, legislative, administrative, and judicial powers, some of which are quite general.
- Presidential power has increased through the actions of presidents and because of factors including technology and the increased prominence of the United States.

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The ability to nominate ambassadors, who are to be approved by a majority of the Senate, falls into what category of presidential powers?

LO 13.2

- A. Administrative Powers**
- B. Legislative Powers
- C. National Security Powers
- D. Judicial Powers

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The ability to nominate ambassadors, who are to be approved by a majority of the Senate, falls into what category of presidential powers?

LO 13.2

- A. Administrative Powers**
- B. Legislative Powers
- C. National Security Powers**
- D. Judicial Powers

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LO 13.3 Summary

• Running the Government: The Chief Executive

- One of the president's principal responsibilities is to manage the executive branch.
- Vice president has played a central role in recent administrations.
- Cabinet members focus on running executive departments but play only a modest role as a unit.

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LO 13.3 Summary

• Running the Government: The Chief Executive (cont.)

- The Executive Office includes the Council of Economic Advisers, the National Security Council, which organizes the president's national security decision making process, and the Office of Management and Budget, which prepares the budget and evaluates regulations and legislative proposals.

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LO 13.3 Summary

- **Running the Government: The Chief Executive (cont.)**
 - Presidents rely heavily on the White House staff for information, policy options, and analysis.
 - The First Lady has no official position but may play an important role in advocating on particular issues.

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The vice president's main job is to

LO 13.3

- A. wait.
- B. cast tie-breaking votes in the Senate.
- C. balance the presidential ticket during the election.
- D. play a central role in administration policy and advising.

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LO 13.4 Summary

- **Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers**
 - **Veto** – Powerful tool for stopping legislation the president opposes.
 - **Party leader** – Helps to get a winning legislative coalition behind their proposals, but party members sometimes oppose the president.

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LO 13.4 Summary

- **Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers (cont.)**
 - The president frequently faces an opposition majority in Congress.
 - Presidents rarely enjoy electoral mandates for their policies, but they can benefit from high levels of public approval.

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LO 13.4 Summary

- **Presidential Leadership of Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers (cont.)**
 - A variety of presidential legislative skills, ranging from bargaining to setting priorities, contribute only marginally to the president's success with Congress.

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LO 13.4
Which of the following are the primary constitutional tools available to presidents as chief legislators?

- A. Present information on the State of the Union to Congress.
- B. Recommend legislation to Congress.
- C. Veto legislation
- D. All of the above.

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LO 13.5 Summary

• The President and National Security Policy

- The president is the chief diplomat, commander in chief, and crisis manager.
- Presidents have substantial formal and informal powers regarding going to war, and these powers remain a matter of controversy.

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LO 13.5 Summary

• The President and National Security Policy (cont.)

- Congress has a central constitutional role in making national security policy, but leadership in this area is centered in the White House, and presidents usually receive the support they seek from Congress.

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LO 13.5
Executive agreements require

- A. ratification by the House of Representatives.
- B. ratification by the Senate.
- C. ratification by both houses of Congress.
- D. none of the above.

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LO 13.6 Summary

- **Power from the People: The Public Presidency**
 - Presidents invest in efforts to win the public's support, but they often have low approval levels.
 - Approval levels are affected by party identification, by evaluations of the president's performance on policy areas, and by evaluations of the president's character and job-related skills.

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LO 13.6 Summary

- **Power from the People: The Public Presidency (cont.)**
 - Presidents typically fail to obtain the public's support for their policy initiatives and rarely are able to mobilize the public to act on behalf of these initiatives.

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LO 13.6
Which of the following is **NOT** one of the factors that influence a president's public approval ratings?

- A. political party identification
- B. rally events
- C. honeymoon period
- D. descriptive representation

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LO 13.6
Which of the following is **NOT** one of the factors that influence a president's public approval ratings?

- A. political party identification
- B. rally events
- C. honeymoon period
- D. **descriptive representation**

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LO 13.7 Summary

- **The President and the Press**
 - The press is the principal intermediary between the president and the public.
 - Presidents and the press are frequently in conflict over the amount, nature, and the tone of the coverage of the presidency.

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LO 13.7 Summary

- **The President and the Press (cont.)**
 - Much of the coverage is superficial and without partisan or ideological bias, but there has been an increase in the negativity of coverage and there are an increasing number of ideologically biased sources of news.

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The press tends to emphasize the _____ in its coverage of the presidency.

LO 13.7

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. liberals
- D. conservatives

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The press tends to emphasize the _____ in its coverage of the presidency.

LO 13.7

- A. positive
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- D. conservatives

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LO 13.8 Summary

• Understanding the American Presidency

- The fear of a presidential power harmful to democracy is always present, but there are many checks on presidential power.
- Support of increasing the scope of government is not inherent in the presidency, and presidents have frequently been advocates of limiting government growth.

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Presidents following Lyndon Johnson for the most part have championed constraints on government and _____ spending, especially in domestic policy.

LO 13.8

- A. limits on
- B. big increases in
- C. huge growths in
- D. substantial increases

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To Learning Objectives

Presidents following Lyndon Johnson for the most part have championed constraints on government and _____ spending, especially in domestic policy.

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