



AP[®] GO/PO U.S. 2004 Sample Student Responses

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

1 US A
Question 1

Two ^{formal} constitutional powers of the President in making foreign policy is being able to declare war when necessary and being able to send troops over during war times for ~~90~~ 90 days or possibly longer.

Two ^{formal} constitutional powers of Congress in making foreign policy is ~~being~~ being able to send negotiators to the opposing country to determine peace and Congress is able to over-ride the ~~President~~ President if necessary ~~and~~

~~One~~ One ^{informal} power of the President that gives him an advantage over Congress when dealing with foreign policy is his use of the "necessary and proper" clause which lets the President do whatever is "necessary and proper" to keep peace and structure for the United States. Another ^{informal} power is the President being able to decide how he will handle war tactics during a war with another country. It is the President's job as

Question 1

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well as his duty, to decide how the United States will represent themselves in war times or any time it deals with foreign policy.

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There are many powers of the president, whether they be formal or informal in making foreign policy. Two formal constitutional powers of the president include his power as the commander in chief of all armed forces and his power to receive ambassadors. Congress also has power in making foreign policy, which includes the power to declare war, and the Senate's power to confirm ambassadors.

The president also has informal powers that give him an advantage over Congress in making foreign policy. One of these powers is the power to deploy troops overseas. This power gives the president an advantage, because it is not always necessary for Congress to declare war for the president to deploy troops. Therefore, there could be combat occurring w/o a real declaration of war being given. Another informal power of the president that gives him an advantage over Congress in foreign policy making is signing treaties. This means that the president can technically begin (without a declaration of war) a war, and also end one without any consent from Congress.

There are many powers of the president, which

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can be formal or informal which may give him an advantage ^{over} ^{others} in foreign policy making.

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Presidents generally are thought to have advantages over Congress in conducting foreign policy because of formal and informal powers of the presidency. The formal powers of the presidency are those which are granted by the Constitution. The first is the president's role as Commander in Chief. As this, the president is the head of the military and therefore controls military action. This is an advantage over Congress because the President can control ~~over~~ foreign military action without the Congress's approval. Also, the President is granted the power to make executive agreements with foreign nations. These agreements are powerful for the president because he exerts great influence on foreign nations without Congress involvement. Congress also holds powers granted by the Constitution. Only Congress has the power to declare war. Therefore, only it can determine the ~~approval~~ full ~~scale~~ scale war waged on a ~~single~~ country, regardless of the President's ~~own~~ desire. Also, Congress has the power to ratify treaties. These treaties hold international force, and can be ratified only by approval from Congress, again regardless of the desire of the President. The President, however, holds informal powers not granted by the Constitution that contribute to his power over Congress. As policy

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setter, the President influences what the public deems is important. Since he is in a very high profile position, he has the ability to reach the whole nation through public address systems (radio TV) in ways that Congress cannot. ^{Since the media influences what people think is important} Therefore, ~~when~~ the president feels strongly about an aspect of foreign policy, he has the power to make it an important issue on the policy agenda in a way that Congress cannot.

Another informal role of the president is crisis manager. During a time of international crisis, the American public ~~turns~~ turns to their president for leadership, reassurance, and power. This again gives the president a huge advantage over Congress. This "rally around the flag" affect and confidence in the president's leadership gives him great power since he has the support of the American public. His influence is much greater with this support, and it is more likely he will be able to carry out the policy he favors. Both informal roles, policy setter and crisis manager, give the president support and influence based on the media and public ~~opinion~~ opinion. These give him an advantage over Congress ~~in~~ in his own foreign policy.