

## Section 3: Guided Reading and Review

# Diplomatic and Military Powers



### A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the outline by filling in the blanks.

#### The Power to Make Treaties

1. A treaty is a formal agreement between \_\_\_\_\_.
2. After the President negotiates a treaty, the \_\_\_\_\_ must approve it by a \_\_\_\_\_ vote.
3. Presidents Tyler and McKinley encouraged Congress to pass a \_\_\_\_\_ to annex territory after the approval of a treaty had been defeated in the Senate.

#### Executive Agreements

4. An executive agreement is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. One difference between an executive agreement and a treaty is that an executive agreement does not require \_\_\_\_\_.

#### The Power of Recognition

6. By exercising the power of recognition, the President acknowledges the \_\_\_\_\_ of another country and its government.
7. Prompt recognition of a country or its government may \_\_\_\_\_ its existence.
8. Displeasure with another country's conduct may be shown by the President's asking for \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The most serious diplomatic rebuke one nation may give another is the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Commander in Chief

10. The President's powers as commander in chief are almost \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Presidents have used the armed forces in combat abroad without \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A President's power as commander in chief is greatest during \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Congress passed the War Powers Resolution in 1973 to limit the President's war-making powers in response to \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The constitutionality of the War Powers Resolution remains \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following term.

15. *persona non grata* \_\_\_\_\_