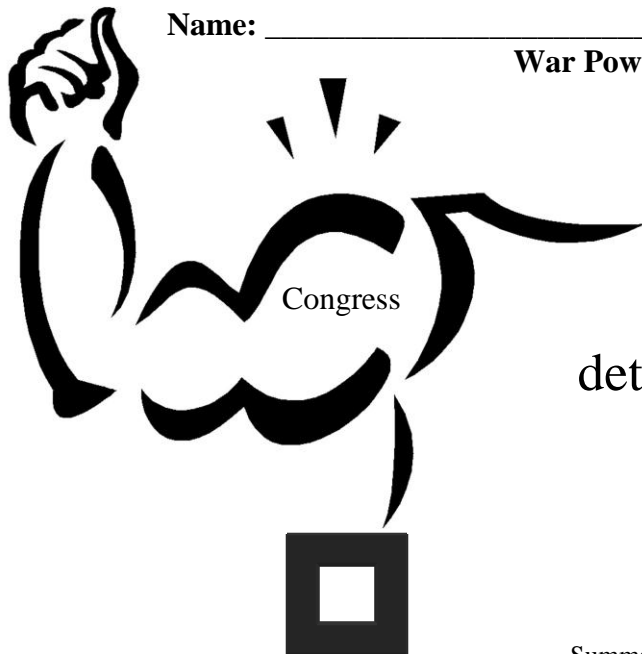


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

War Powers Worksheet - Who Has Constitutional Authority to Wage War?



Who is the Strongest?

Read the following documents and determine who has stronger war powers - the President or congress?

Documents:

U.S. Constitution - Article I Section 8

<http://72.32.50.200/constitution/>

Summarize War powers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

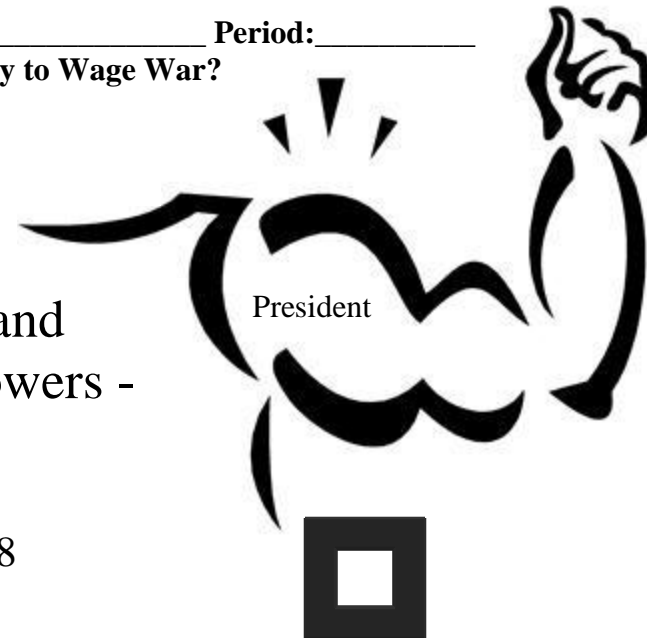


U.S. Constitution - Article 2 Section 2

<http://72.32.50.200/constitution/>

Summarize War powers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.





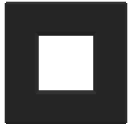
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=2484>



Summarize War powers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



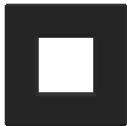
War Powers Resolution - 1973 Section 3-4

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=965>



Summarize War powers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



War Powers Resolution - 1973 Section 5

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=965>



Summarize War powers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Use the following websites to answer the questions about constitutional war powers:

US Constitution - Article 1 Section 8 / Article 2 Section 2: <http://72.32.50.200/constitution> (Make sure you get information from the Constitution text and the “Explanation” section in the lower window. You can click on each section of text to get a better explanation and help answer the questions.)

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=2484>

War Powers Resolutions 1973: <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=965>

Questions:

1. Who has the power and authority to declare war?
2. What is a letter of Marque and Reprisal?
3. Only Congress can use money to raise and support an _____ and _____.
4. The Congress has declared war only _____ times.
5. The Wars Powers Act or Resolution demands that the president can only wage war for _____ days without the consent of Congress, with a possible _____ day extension.
6. Many presidents believe the War Powers Act is _____, but the Supreme Court refuses to rule on the issue.
7. Congress has the power of conscription - otherwise known as the _____.
8. The militia refers to the National _____.
9. As Commander and Chief, the President takes command over the US Armed Forces, and the _____ militias, or the _____.
10. In this era of _____ weapons, some have argued that the president needs to be able to take military action quickly.
11. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution says that the president has the authority as Commander in Chief to take _____ measures to repel any armed attack.
12. The phrase “all necessary steps” have been used by some _____ to take any military action they want.
13. In order to bring the balance of power back, Congress passed the _____ in 1973.

14. The President has the right and authority to make treaties with other nations, but the must be approved by the _____ with a _____ vote.

15. The President must _____ with congress within _____ hours of any military action that does not have a declaration of war.

Reflection:

Which is stronger, in terms of War Powers, the US Congress, or the president of the United States? OR Is there a proper balance of war powers? Make sure you use information from the 3 documents above to defend your answer.