

# Unit 4 – The Executive Branch

## -Study Guide-

### Explain the following:

1. Presidents qualifications
2. The eight presidential roles
3. The first 5 in the line of succession.
4. Amendment 22
5. Amendment 25
6. Amendment 12
7. Two constitutional jobs of a Vice president
8. What is the Electoral College?
9. How the Electoral College works?
10. What is Populist vote?
11. Explain what happens when there is no winner in the Electoral College.
12. What are the Primaries?
13. What is National Convention for?
14. What are Steps a president goes through to become president?
15. What is the oath of office?
16. What is an executive order?
17. Presidents Judicial powers
18. Presidents Legislative powers
19. Presidents Diplomatic powers
20. Explain the Presidents Wartime Powers & The War Powers Resolution
21. What is bureaucracy?
22. What is a cabinet?
23. Why do they choose certain Vice presidents to run with them?
24. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) & Council of Economic Advisers
25. The National Security Council
26. What is Diplomatic immunity and who has it?
27. What does the State Dept. do?
28. Describe the makeup of the National defense.
29. What is Isolationism?
30. What is Espionage?

➤ **Label and Explain Four roles a President must perform while in office.**

# Executive Branch

**-The President-**

- President means, Latin - *primus inter pares* – \_\_\_\_\_
- Constitution - \_\_\_\_\_ created a branch that carries out the laws
- Must be a least \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_ citizen
- Must \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States
- Elected by the \_\_\_\_\_ (An indirect election) after the people suggest a president
- Allowed two 4year terms - The \_\_\_\_\_ (1951) placed limits on presidential terms. (10 years total allowed though).
- \_\_\_\_\_ the President's salary, and this salary cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ a presidential term- around \$450,000.
- Congress has also approved an allowance for the President, currently \_\_\_\_\_ a year.
- The President is also granted other benefits, including a large suite of offices, a staff, the use of \_\_\_\_\_, and the use of the 132-room \_\_\_\_\_

**-Presidential Succession-**

- The \_\_\_\_\_, ratified in 1967- \_\_\_\_\_ will become President if the President is removed from office.
- The **Presidential** \_\_\_\_\_ set the order of succession following the Vice-President.

Presidential Succession	
1	Vice President
2	Speaker of the House
3	President <i>pro tempore</i> of the Senate
4	Secretary of State
5	Secretary of the Treasury
6	Secretary of Defense
7	Attorney General
8	Secretary of the Interior
9	Secretary of Agriculture
10	Secretary of Commerce
11	Secretary of Labor
12	Secretary of Health and Human Services
13	Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
14	Secretary of Transportation
15	Secretary of Energy
16	Secretary of Education
17	Secretary of Veterans Affairs

**-The Vice President-**

- The Constitution only gives the Vice-President two duties besides becoming President if the President is removed from office:
  - 1) To preside \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) To help decide the \_\_\_\_\_  
(Along with cabinet and congress).
- If the office of Vice President becomes vacant, the President \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the approval of \_\_\_\_\_

**-The President's Roles-**

1. **Chief of \_\_\_\_\_ (Head of State)**
  - They are the ceremonial head of the government, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the nation; Award medals for high achievements or attends important ceremonies and events.
2. **Chief \_\_\_\_\_**
  - The nation's chief executive must make \_\_\_\_\_ and programs are \_\_\_\_\_; Appoint cabinet advisors.
3. **Chief \_\_\_\_\_**
  - They are in charge of most gov't employees and \_\_\_\_\_ used to run the gov't; Make a budget for the Federal gov't every year.
4. **Chief \_\_\_\_\_**
  - Is the main architect of American \_\_\_\_\_ and chief spokesperson to the rest of the world; Makes treaties and appoints ambassadors.
5. **Commander and Chief**
  - In \_\_\_\_\_; ask congress to increase the number of soldiers for a war.
6. **Chief Legislator**
  - They \_\_\_\_\_; can Veto a congressional acts.
7. **Chief of \_\_\_\_\_**
  - Unofficial \_\_\_\_\_; Campaigns for other Politicians.
8. **Chief \_\_\_\_\_**
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ for the nation; Promotes Business & Products.

**-Summary-**

# The President's Executive Powers

## The Growth of Presidential Power

- The \_\_\_\_\_ instructs the President to carry out the laws of the land.
- The nation's increasingly complex social and economic life has influenced the growth of presidential power.
- By passing laws and expanding the role of the Federal Government, Congress has \_\_\_\_\_ presidential power as well.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ is a directive{\_\_\_\_\_} that acts like a law. As head of \_\_\_\_\_ these orders are generally used to \_\_\_\_\_ federal agencies and officials in their \_\_\_\_\_ of congressionally established laws or policies.
- The power to issue these Executive Orders, the \_\_\_\_\_, arises from **two sources**: The **Constitution** and **acts of Congress**.

### Judicial Powers

- \_\_\_\_\_ {legal forgiveness}
- Grant reprieves {legal postponement}
- \_\_\_\_\_ {unconditional pardon}
- Commutes sentences Or fine {To reduce}

### Executive Power

- Execute laws
- Direct the administration
- Appoint and remove officials
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Legislative Powers

- Recommends laws
- \_\_\_\_\_
- call special session



### Diplomatic and Military Powers

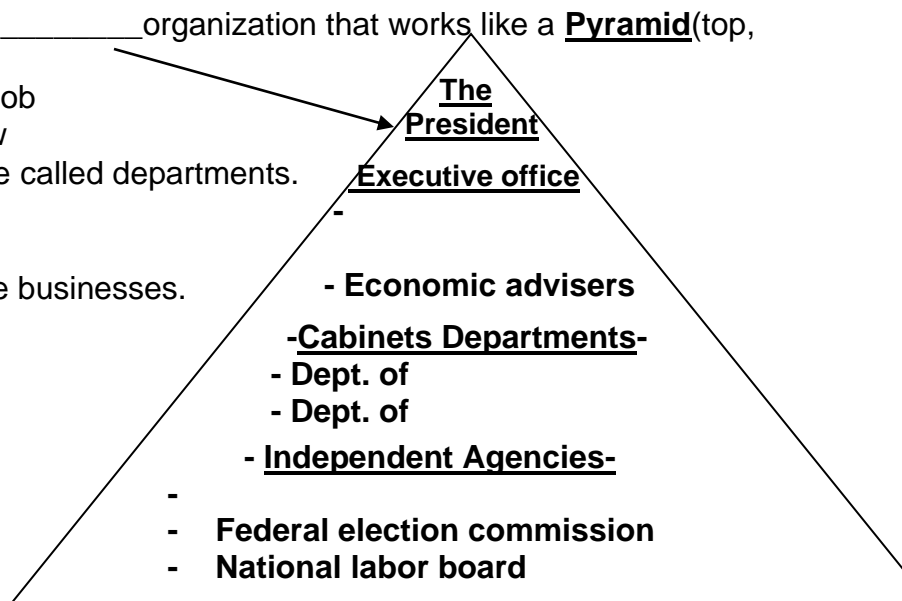
- Makes treaties or executive agreements
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Recognize other sovereign nations

## -War Powers-

- Making Undeclared War - Many Presidents have used the \_\_\_\_\_ without a declaration of war. **Example:** \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ - The President's powers as commander in chief are far greater during a war than they are in normal times. **Examples:** Civil War \_\_\_\_\_
- The War Powers Resolution - The War Powers Resolution of 1973 limits the President's war-making powers. **Examples:** can only \_\_\_\_\_, extended to 90 for withdrawal

## -Bureaucracy-

- As \_\_\_\_\_ the president has become the leader of a bureaucracy with more than \_\_\_\_\_ of the Executive branch.
- A bureaucracy is:
  - a) A \_\_\_\_\_ organization that works like a **Pyramid**(top, middle and bottom employees)
  - b) Each employee has a specific job
  - c) Organization has rules to follow
- Only \_\_\_\_\_ can be called departments.
- Just below cabinets are called Agencies or Administrations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ regulate businesses.



## -Summary-

# Road to the White House

## -Electoral College-

- According to the Constitution, the President and Vice President \_\_\_\_\_ by a special body of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The **Electoral College** \_\_\_\_\_ president. The people{\_\_\_\_\_} vote \_\_\_\_\_, they suggest who should be President.
- The **Electoral College** is the group of people (electors) chosen \_\_\_\_\_ (Founding fathers didn't feel the people could make a wise decision).
- All States, except two (Maine and Nebraska), \_\_\_\_\_ on the winner of the \_\_\_\_\_ in that State.
- The Electors come from the number of Senators and Representatives \_\_\_\_\_.
- Because of political parties, flaws began to be seen in the system.
  - a) Originally, these electors each cast \_\_\_\_ **electoral votes**, for a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Problems: In \_\_\_\_\_ different party member were elected President and vice-pres and then \_\_\_\_\_ the president and vice-president tied in the election.
  - c) The \_\_\_\_\_ was added to the Constitution because of the election of \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Now each elector would distinctly \_\_\_\_\_ for President and one for Vice President.
- If no candidate wins a majority of electoral votes (270), the election is thrown into the \_\_\_\_\_ (Happened twice 1800 and 1824).
- It is possible to win the \_\_\_\_\_ in the presidential election, but lose the \_\_\_\_\_. This has happened four times in U.S. history - **1824, 1876, 1888, and 2000.**

## -Presidential Nominations-

- The Constitution doesn't talk about how to choose a President.
- A Candidate is \_\_\_\_\_ by: petition, caucuses & conventions, etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are state elections to pick party candidates.
  - a) **Closed Primary** - Election is only open to \_\_\_\_\_ to vote.
  - b) **Open Primary** - Election open \_\_\_\_\_ Regardless of their Political Party.
- **National Conventions** are the \_\_\_\_\_ their presidential and vice-presidential candidates. There are few laws that deal with how \_\_\_\_\_ is raised to pay for the convention, but mostly it's up to the parties to run them as they see fit.
- Delegates are \_\_\_\_\_ at the Conventions for a candidate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ can be selected through the local- district - state caucus-convention process.
- If an \_\_\_\_\_ President wants to seek reelection, his or her nomination is almost guaranteed.

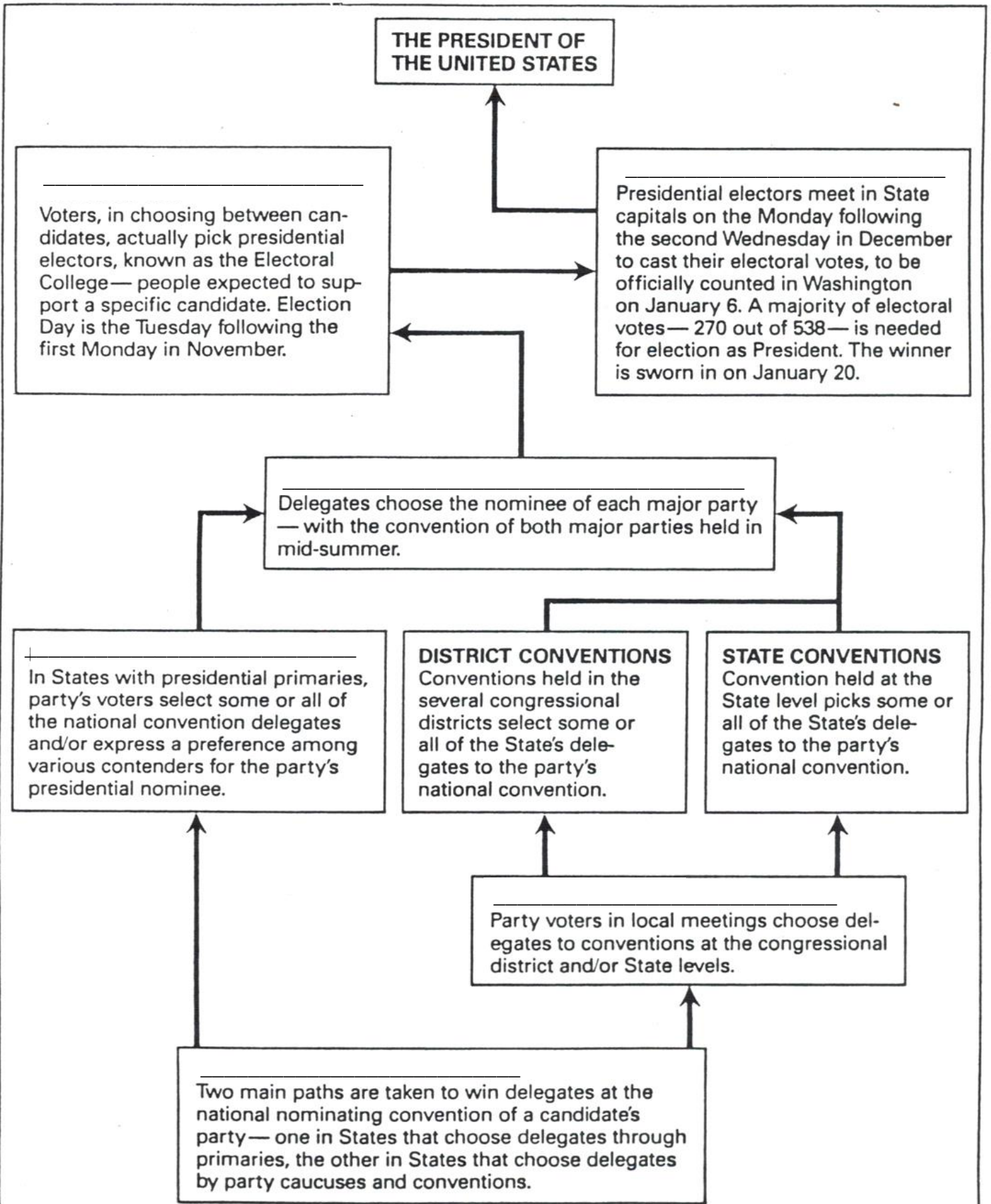
## -General Election-

- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in \_\_\_\_\_ every 4years.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the Monday following the second Wednesday in \_\_\_\_\_ every 4years.
- Then on \_\_\_\_\_ by the president of the Senate, and the President and Vice President are formally elected.
- The President is sworn in \_\_\_\_\_.

## -Summary-

Directions: Fill in the blank lines.

## The Path to the Presidency



Note: This outline indicates general procedures; many States vary them.

# The Presidents Little Helpers

## -Vice President-

- The Constitution gives the “\_\_\_\_\_” Vice-President two duties:
    1. To preside over the Senate
    2. To help decide the question of presidential disability
  - Vice-Presidents are usually \_\_\_\_\_, meaning they fit something the President lacks.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a sitting president; **John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Jackson, Chester A. Arthur, Teddy Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry Truman, Lyndon B Johnson and Gerald Ford.**
  - Most early President did not trust their Vice Presidents and gave them little to do, Modern day Presidents have expanded their daily duties, give \_\_\_\_\_ meets.
  - Today, the Vice President often performs \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for the President.
- **Executive office of the President (EOC)** – is an organization of agencies staffed by the president’s \_\_\_\_\_ and assistants.

## -Cabinet-

- The executive departments, often called the \_\_\_\_\_, are a traditional units of federal administration.
- The Cabinet is an \_\_\_\_\_ brought together by the President to serve his needs.
- The President appoints the head of each of the executive departments, which are then subject to \_\_\_\_\_, only 12 people have ever been rejected.
- Each department is headed by a secretary, except for the Department of Justice, whose work is directed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ **Cabinet departments** today.

## -Agencies-

- **Independent executive agencies and independent regulatory agencies** are created by \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the agency’s purposes from the influence of both partisan and pressure politics.
- **Office of Management and Budget (OMB)**
  - The OMB’s major task is the \_\_\_\_\_, which the President must submit to Congress.
- **Office of National Drug Control Policy**
  - Established in 1989, this agency’s existence dramatizes the nation’s \_\_\_\_\_
- **Council of Economic Advisers**
  - The Council of Economic Advisers consists of three of the country’s leading economists, and acts as the President’s major source of information and \_\_\_\_\_.
- **The National Security Council**
  - The National Security Council (NSC) acts to advise the President on all \_\_\_\_\_ and military matters that relate to the nation’s security
- **Federal Reserve System**
  - Supervises \_\_\_\_\_, regulates money supply and use of credit.
- **Other Examples:** \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ (*Environmental Protection Agency*).

## -Summary-

# The Cabinet/Executive Departments

Department	Year Established	Main Functions
<b>Department of State</b>	<b>1789</b>	Carries out foreign policy • Supervises U.S. diplomats abroad • Issues passports • Represents U.S. in United Nations.
<b>Department of the _____</b>	<b>1789</b>	Collects federal taxes • Borrows money and pays bills for the federal government.
<b>Department of _____</b>	<b>1949</b>	Maintains armed forces • Conducts military intelligence • Builds and maintains forts, harbors, bases, etc. • Carries out military research.
<b>Department of _____</b>	<b>1789</b>	Investigates and prosecutes violations of federal law • Conducts suits for the federal government in court • Supervises federal prisons • Runs Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI).
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>1849</b>	Supervises federal lands and parks • Finances irrigation projects • Protects natural resources.
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1862</b>	Conducts programs to help farmers • Fights animal and plant diseases and insect pests.
<b>Department of _____</b>	<b>1903</b>	Protects U.S. companies at home and abroad • Makes loans to small businesses • Conducts the census • Grants patents • Maintains official weights and measures.
<b>Department of _____</b>	<b>1913</b>	Carries out labor laws (working conditions, minimum wage, etc.) • Administers unemployment insurance for workers • Sponsors job training programs • Keeps track of prices, unemployment figures, etc.
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>1939</b>	Directs Social Security, Medicare, and other social service programs • Administers programs to help people who have disabilities • Enforces food, drug, and cosmetic laws • Conducts research into causes and treatments of diseases.
<b>Dept of Housing &amp; Development</b>	<b>1965</b>	Supports private housing, mortgage loans.
<b>Department of _____</b>	<b>1966</b>	Finances interstate highways and railroad, airport, & waterway improvements • Supports mass transit research • Sets safety standards for vehicles.
<b>Department of _____</b>	<b>1977</b>	Promotes energy conservation and resource development • Promotes energy research • Regulates gas and electric rates.
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>1980</b>	Administers programs to aid education • Provides financial help to schools • Collects and publishes education statistics • Sponsors education research.
<b>Department of _____</b>	<b>1989</b>	Administers several hospitals • Administers educational and other programs designed to benefit veterans and their families.
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	<b>2002</b>	Created in response to the September 11 attacks • Its' primary responsibility protecting the United States and U.S. territories from terrorist attacks, man-made accidents, and natural disasters. • It consists of 187 federal agencies and departments.

# Executive Office Operations

## -Steps to Creating a Federal Budget-

- 1<sup>st</sup>- Federal agencies send their budget request to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (**OMB**).
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – OMB reviews requests and creates a budget. In January or February the \_\_\_\_\_ the budget to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – Congress reviews budget, enacts several \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4<sup>th</sup> - Presidents either signs the \_\_\_\_\_ it. Congress can override, if not then both Branches have to find a way to compromise

## -Foreign Affairs-

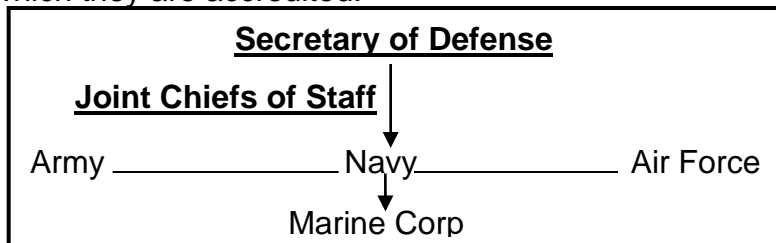
- A nation's **foreign policy** is made up of all its \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the purposeful refusal to become generally involved in the affairs of the rest of the world, was American policy for many years.
- Since World War II, however, U.S. policy has featured a broadening of American involvement in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The U.S. moved from isolationism to \_\_\_\_\_ {a greater political or economic cooperation among nations.}
- The President, the nation's chief \_\_\_\_\_ of its armed forces, has traditionally carried the major responsibility for both the making and conduct of foreign policy.

## -The State Department-

- The State Department is headed by the \_\_\_\_\_, who ranks first among the members of the President's Cabinet.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ is a personal representative appointed by the President to represent the nation in matters of diplomacy.
- The State Department issues \_\_\_\_\_, certificates issued to citizens who travel or live abroad.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is usually applied to ambassadors and means that they are not subject to the \_\_\_\_\_ to which they are accredited.

## -National Defense-

- Secretary of Defense advises the president about \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – top military officers from each military dept. also advises the president.
- The army consists of standing troops, or the Regular \_\_\_\_\_, and its reserve units — Army \_\_\_\_\_ and Army Reserve.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ responsibilities are for sea warfare and defense.
- The \_\_\_\_\_, a combat-ready land force, are under the auspices of navy command.
- The air force's main responsibility is to serve as the nation's first line of air defense.
- The **Selective Service System** handles, when necessary, the \_\_\_\_\_ —or \_\_\_\_\_—of citizens for service in the armed forces



## -The CIA and INS -

- The \_\_\_\_\_ (CIA) is a key part of the foreign policy establishment.
- The CIA is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_, and reporting information for the President and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A full range of \_\_\_\_\_ activities are undertaken by the CIA.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (INS) deals with persons who come to the United States from \_\_\_\_\_ to live and work, and who may become naturalized citizens.
- The INS enforces \_\_\_\_\_ & requirements and administers benefits to immigrants.

## -Summary-



# Project: How to become a President

**Directions:** You are going to show New Smyrna Beach High school, what a person must go through to become our President. **Your Digital Project or Poster** will detail the exact road a person will travel going from an average citizen, to becoming the President of the United States. **Follow the following steps:**

## Step 1: The Requirements

- The Constitution - Article II says:
  - a) Must be a natural born citizen
  - b) Minimum age 35
  - c) U.S. resident for 14 years

## Step 2: Declaring

- A candidate must declare to the nation that they want to be the next President.
- They must get support for their campaign, raise money, and get the attention of the leaders of their political party.

## Step 3: National Convention

- The Primaries & Caucuses start weeding down the many candidates. Then the Democratic & Republican Party delegates from each state are sent to National Conventions to select their final nominees.

## Step 4: Campaign

- Campaigning is the process of gathering public support for a candidate. The goal is to deliver as much information about the candidate & party's platform to as many people as possible.

## Step 5: Election day

- Election day is held Tuesday after the first Monday in November. People across the nation go to the polls and cast their popular vote for which candidate they want for the next president.

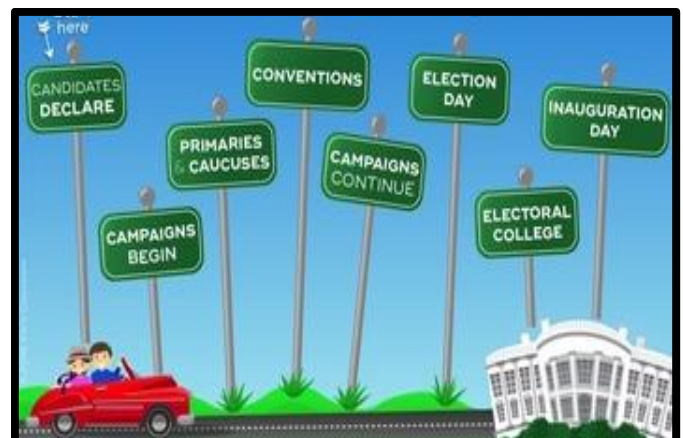
## Step 6: Electoral College

- Each state has a group of people called electors who cast the actual votes for president.
- When you vote for a presidential candidate, you're really voting to decide which candidate the electors in your state will vote for in December.
- The Electoral Vote is the Monday following the second Wednesday in December.

## Step 7: Inauguration day

- Then on January 6, the electoral votes are counted by the president of the Senate for a final winner.
- The President & Vice President are sworn in January 20<sup>th</sup>.

**How to do it:** Your group will take these steps and storyboard it into **8 Scenes**. Your first Scene is the introduction: title and student full names. Then create a scene for each of the 7 Step listed. Make sure all of your written information that you use is in your words!!!!!!!!!!!!



**Grading - Using a 25/15/5 grading scale: Written, Project Development, Neatness/Organized and Topic Accuracy.**