

Government: Unit 4- Executive Branch

Concept 1: Individuals, Groups, and Institutions

Which article of the U.S. Constitution discusses the Executive Branch in all its entirety?

Qualifications to be VP or President

- Must be a minimum of _____ years of age
- Must be a _____ citizen
- Must have lived in the U.S. for the last _____ years

Unwritten Qualifications (helpful, but not required to be president)

- Experience in government
- Access to sources for raising large amounts of money for the campaign
- Hold moderate political beliefs (the most successful candidates are “middle of the road” in their beliefs to attract voters from all political ideologies)
- Traditionally, candidates possess a similar background to previous presidents
 - Ethnic
 - Economic
 - Racial
 - Gender

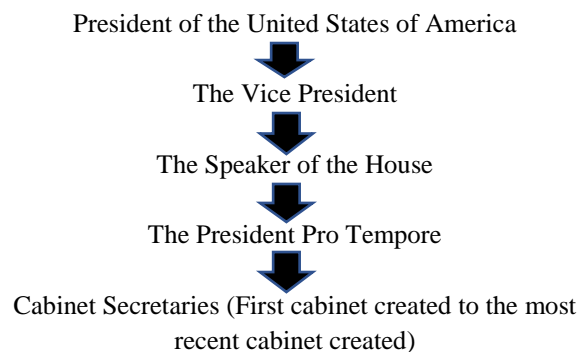
Term of Office

- The president and the VP are elected to 4-year terms of office
- The _____ Amendment limited the president to TWO terms, but no more than 10 years total.
- But Mrs. Q- that doesn't make sense! How can you get 10 if the term of office is 4 years? Shouldn't the total allowed be 8 years?
- Here's how: If something happens to a president and they cannot finish their term of office, then the VP must step up and finish their term.
 - If the time in office for the previous president was **LESS** than 2 years, the VP can become president and finish that term of office and only run for **one** more additional term. (Two terms plus the succession would go over the 10-year limit.)
 - If the time in office for the previous president was **GREATER** than 2 years, the VP can finish that term of office and still run for **two** additional terms of office since that would not be greater than 10 total years.

The 25th Amendment- Line of Succession

- The 25th Amendment established the presidential line of succession in cases of:

- _____- natural causes or assassination
- Mental or _____ inability
- Resignation/ _____
 - Remember- the VP cannot be the judge for an impeachment of the President
- The President and VP may be removed from office upon conviction of impeachment for:
 - High crimes
 - Misdemeanors
- The amendment was put in place after the assassination of JFK.
 - **Notable JFK quote: “Ask not what your country can do for you- ask what you can do for your country.”**
- Presidential Line of Succession



- If the President cannot complete his/ her term, the _____ becomes President.
 - Since that would leave a vacancy in the office of the VP, the newly appointed president would need to appoint a new VP.
 - The _____ would then approve the appointment for the new VP.
- Richard Nixon and the 25th Amendment (What a workout of the Amendment!!)
 - Nixon won the election and became president in 1968.
 - Nixon's first VP (Spiro Agnew) had to resign due to income tax evasion
 - Nixon appointed Gerald Ford as the new VP, whom the Senate approved
 - Nixon won the re-election campaign and resumed the presidency in 1972.
 - Nixon resigned due to the Watergate scandal before he could be impeached.
 - Gerald Ford became President and appointed Nelson Rockefeller the new VP with Senate approval.

Concept 2: Elections and the Electoral College

The Original System

- Most electoral votes became President

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- Runner up became VP
- Candidates did not have to be from the same political _____

Rise of Political Parties

- Election of 1796
 - John Adams won the presidency
 - Thomas Jefferson became the VP
 - Were from separate parties
- Election of 1800
 - Though there were no separate ballots for the office of President and VP, both presidential candidates chose running mates for the election.
 - Adams and his running mate were outvoted by Jefferson and his running mate Burr.
 - Since there was a tie in the electoral college for Jefferson and Burr, the House has to vote for the new president!
 - After 35 votes and still no decision, Alexander Hamilton suggested they vote the way they ran for office and convinced the members of the House to make Jefferson the president and Burr the VP.
 - Burr took offense and challenged Hamilton to a duel.
 - Burr killed Hamilton in the duel and was run out of Washington, D.C.

Changes in Presidential Elections- Creation of the 12th Amendment

- Candidates select running mates (who will be their VP)
- _____ Amendment- created separate ballots for the office of President and VP

Electoral College

- Every president since George Washington has been elected by the electoral college system.
 - Washington was the only one to ever receive a _____ elector vote
 - The closest upset in the last 50 years has been Ronald Reagan in the 1980 and 1984 elections
 - Reagan was known as the “Great _____”
 - Defeated Jimmy Carter in 1980 where Carter only won 7 states for a total of 49 elector votes to Reagan’s 489 elector votes
 - Defeated Walter Mondale in 1984 winning 525 elector votes to Mondale’s 13 elector votes
- The _____ College uses a “winner takes all” system
 - There is a total of 538 electoral votes

- You need _____ electoral votes to win (simple majority)
- The presidential election takes place the first Tuesday FOLLOWING the first Monday in November every four years.
- The elector votes are then cast that December.
- The candidate with the most votes takes all the elector votes for the state
- Exceptions to the winner take all system”
 - _____
 - _____
- Georgia’s State Electors Votes
 - A state’s electoral college votes = # of House Representatives + # of Senators
 - $\text{House} + \text{Senate} = \text{ECV}$
14 + 2 = 16

23rd Amendment

- Gave the District of Columbia (Washington D.C.) the right to vote in _____ elections
- Washington D.C. received 3 elector votes
- Total electoral college votes:
 - House (435) + Senate (100) + D.C. (3) = 538

Electoral College Issues

- Critics
 - Call the system unfair
 - A candidate can win the total popular vote, but still lose the electoral college vote (and the presidency)
 - Impact of 3rd party candidates- can take away enough votes from either the Republican or Democrat candidate and preventing anyone from receiving a majority of the Electoral College
 - Such an event would require the House to vote for the new president.
 - Critics say the system should be replaced
- Supporters
 - Believes the system still does the job as it was originally intended by the founding fathers.
 - Originally sought to prevent the wealthier city dwellers/ heavily populated areas from deciding all national elections.
 - The system protects minority interests so that minority votes are not overwhelmed in a direct election or proportional election
 - Believes the system reduces the number of run-off elections required
 - Makes candidates campaign in all parts of the country instead of focusing only on the most populated regions (gives a voice to those in rural areas/ less populated areas)
 - Encourages a two-party system

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Rock the Vote

- Has been instrumental in promoting the civic duty of voting in national elections by encouraging young people to vote

Inauguration

- The _____ Amendment changed the inaugural date from March to **January 20th @ noon**
- The VP is sworn in first and then the President is sworn in at noon.
- The _____ administers the presidential oath of office.

Concept 3: Presidential Cabinet, Executive Office, WH Staff, and Presidential Powers

Presidential Cabinet Selection

- Factors considered:
 - Background
 - Geographical balance
 - Satisfy interest groups
 - Include ethnic and racial minorities and women
- The _____ appoints a person to lead the cabinet
- The _____ must approve the appointment

The Original Cabinets under George Washington

- Secretary of State- Thomas Jefferson
- Secretary of Treasury- Alexander Hamilton
- Secretary of War- Henry Knox
- Attorney General- Edmund Randolph
 - The number of cabinets have increased to 15 since 9/11 took place with the addition of Homeland Security
 - Examples:
 - Students with disabilities have their needs met through the Department of _____
 - The Social Security Administration is part of the Department of _____ and Human Services and serves almost 61 million people per year

The President's "Inner Cabinet"

- Secretary of State
- Secretary of Treasury
- Secretary of Defense
- Attorney General
- All are influential in presidential decisions!

Independent Agencies

- The head of each agency is appointed by the president and the appointment is approved by the _____
- NASA, the CIA, and the Peace Corps all grew out of the _____ War during the Kennedy administration when we were in the space race with Russia

Executive Office

- **Office of Management and Budget (OMB)**
 - Largest agency in the Executive Office of the President (EOP)
 - Prepares the national _____ the president submits to Congress
- **National Security Council**
 - Advises the president
 - Helps to coordinate the nation's military and foreign policy
- **Council of Economic Affairs**
 - Helps the president formulate the nation's economic policy

White House Staff

- West Wing
 - Closest to the president
 - White House staff are appointed by the president and DO NOT need Senate approval
 - Top Staff Positions
 - Chief of _____ - handles the entire staff (John Kelley)
 - _____ Secretary- the voice of the Oval Office to the press (Sarah Sanders)
- Executive Privilege
 - Keeps WH discussions and advise secret from Congress or to the courts
 - Protects communications with other members of the executive branch
 - U.S. vs _____ - Supreme Court ruled executive privilege is constitutionally based

Presidential Powers

- Commander in Chief
 - Can use the military to back up foreign _____ decisions
- Grants reprieves and pardons for federal offenses
 - _____ - postponement of legal punishment
 - _____ - release an individual from legal punishment

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- _____ - releases a group who committed the same crime from legal punishment
- Call for a special session of Congress
- Receive ambassadors
- Executive/ Enforce laws
- Appoint officials to lesser offices

Informal Sources of Presidential Powers

- Mandate of the People
 - _____ - expressed will of the people
 - Mass _____ provides a forum for communication
- Personal exercise of power
 - Use of executive orders
 - executive order- rule that has the force of _____
- Immediate needs of the nation
 - FDR and the “New Deal” programs during the Great _____

Limits on Presidential Powers

- Congress
 - Congressional override of vetoes
 - Impeachment
- Federal Courts
 - The Supreme Court can overturn presidential actions as being unconstitutional
- Federal bureaucracy
 - Blockage/ obstruction of programs
- Public opinion

Powers Shared with the Senate

- Make treaties
 - The President negotiates the treaty and the Senate must ratify the treaty with a _____ vote
 - _____ - formal agreement between two or more countries
- Appoint ambassadors, judges, and high officials
 - The President appoints the person to the position
 - The Senate must approve the appointment
 - American ambassadors work and live in the American _____
 - The embassy is considered to be U.S. territory no matter in what country it is located
- Approve legislation
 - The President can use line item veto to rescind (remove) parts of a bill that have already passed

Presidential Tools Used to Influence Legislation

- Appointments

- Impoundment
- Removal of appointed officials
- Executive orders
 - _____ holds the record for the most executive orders issued during an administration

Concept 4: Regulatory Commissions and the Civil Service System

Regulatory Commissions

- Makes rules for businesses and industries that affect public interests
- Critics complain they overregulate the economy

Civil Service System

- Government jobs began as a spoils system under Andrew Jackson
- The system led to problems of people not qualified in positions they were appointed to
- The system was eventually replaced by the civil service system
- _____ Act of 1883
 - Established the current civil service system based on:
 - competitive exams
 - merit
 - Brought about the assassination of President Garfield by a disappointed office seeker
- _____ Act of 1939
 - Intended to prevent political parties from using federal employees/ workers to aid in election campaigns
 - Workers are currently permitted limited involvement in politics

Iron Triangle

- Involves three components:
 - Congress
 - Bureaucracy
 - Activists
- Critics argue that the iron triangle in federal government shuts out the _____ and serves only the interests of special _____

Concept 5: Roles of the President and VP

Roles of the President

- Head of _____
 - Represent the nation at ceremonial functions
 - Considered to be a symbol of the US
- Chief _____
 - Heads the two-million-person executive branch

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- Influences how laws are executed
 - executive orders
 - presidential appointments
 - removal of appointed officials
 - impoundment
- Grants pardons, reprieves, or amnesty
- Chief _____
 - Propose legislation to Congress (State of the Union address)
 - Works harder for congressional support when Congress is controlled by the opposing party
 - Uses political favors to gain support
 - Threat of veto to influence Congress
- _____ Planner
 - Gained economic powers since the New Deal (FDR)
 - Promotes high employment, production, and purchasing power
 - Required to prepare the federal budget each year
- _____ Leader
 - Helps raise party funds and plan campaign strategies
 - Uses political patronage to appoint party members to government jobs
- Chief _____
 - Directs foreign policy and oversees foreign affairs information agencies
 - Sole power to make treaties (with Senate approval)
 - Can make executive agreements having the force of treaties with other nations (no Senate approval required)
 - Sole power to recognize foreign governments
 - Jimmy Carter
 - Lost favor with American people after 52 Americans were taken hostage by Iran in 1979, but is now more favorably remembered due to his work in negotiating peace after leaving office
 - Nominated _____ times for the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating peace among other countries and his work with Habitat for Humanity
 - Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002
- _____-in-Chief
 - Power to wage war (shared with Congress)
 - Makes key military policy decisions
 - Supports war efforts in the home front during wars
 - May use armed forces to end disorders and give aid in natural disasters

The VP's Role

- Leader of the Senate
- Other duties assigned by the President

Concept 6: Foreign Policy

The Constitution and Foreign Policy

- The President
 - Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces
 - Appoints ambassadors to represent the U.S. in foreign nations
 - Negotiates treaties
- Congress
 - Authorizes and appropriates money for the armed forces
 - Approves ambassador appointments
 - Ratifies treaties

War Powers Act

- A president must report to Congress within _____ hours the sending of troops into hostilities
- Congress must approve a continuation of hostility within 60 days after troops are sent
- The president must withdraw troops if Congress does not continue to allow troops being placed there
- The House and Senate Intelligence Committee must be kept know of all covert operations
 - _____ operation- secret operation

Foreign Policy Worldviews

- Isolationism
- Anti-appeasement
- Disengagement

Tools of Foreign Policy

- Diplomacy
- Foreign Aid
- Military force

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