# Unit 4 Assignment 1:

# Fascinating Facts You Probably Don't Know About Every United States President

***Directions:*** *Answer the following questions based on the documentary that can be located on YouTube at-* [*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rAfp-KkqWeg*](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rAfp-KkqWeg)*.* ***Place your answer in the space provided.***

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which president feared being buried alive and demanded he not be buried until three days had passed upon his death?

1. George Washington
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. John Adams
4. James Madison

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which president rewrote the Bible by removing everything he did not agree with, and died on the 4th of July in 1826?

1. John Adams
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. James Monroe
4. James Madison

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which president was the first to be attacked in office AND the first attempted presidential assassination, where the president had to be subdued because he was beating the man with his cane?

1. Andrew Jackson
2. Martin Van Buren
3. William Henry Harrison
4. John Q. Adams

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which president was both the 10th President AND the 10th Vice President?

1. James K Polk
2. Zachary Taylor
3. Millard Fillmore
4. John Tyler

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which president was thought to have been the first gay president, though no proof of such has ever been provided?

1. Franklin Pierce
2. James Buchanan
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. Andrew Johnson

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Who was the first president to die from cancer because he smoked about 20 cigars per day?

1. Andrew Johnson
2. Ulysses S. Grant
3. James Buchanan
4. Rutherford B. Hayes

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which president was the only one to be married while in the White House, had previously acted as a hangman, AND was the only president to be elected in non-consecutive terms?

1. Rutherford B. Hayes
2. Ulysses S. Grant
3. Grover Cleveland
4. Chester Arthur

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which president was shot in an assassination attempt and continued to give a speech before seeking medical attention for the bullet wound, and lived through the tragedy of the death of his wife and mother on the same day?

1. Benjamin Harrison
2. William McKinley
3. Rutherford Hayes
4. Theodore Roosevelt

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Who was the only president to become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after his presidency?

1. William Taft
2. Woodrow Wilson
3. Warren Harding
4. Calvin Coolidge

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which president spoke Mandarin Chinese with his wife so their conversations could be private?

1. Jimmy Carter
2. Woodrow Wilson
3. Herbert Hoover
4. Franklin Roosevelt

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which president refused to have his leg amputated though the doctor told him he would die without the surgery after a knee injury?

1. Franklin Roosevelt
2. Harry S Truman
3. Woodrow Wilson
4. Dwight Eisenhower

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which president served as a representative, senator, VP, and president (all four federally elected positions), but was a high school teacher prior to getting into politics?

1. John F Kennedy
2. Dwight Eisenhower
3. Lyndon B. Johnson
4. Richard Nixon

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which president served in the office of VP and president without having been elected to either office in the electoral college?

1. Richard Nixon
2. Gerald Ford
3. Jimmy Carter
4. Ronald Reagan

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which president was the first to be born in a hospital, and the first to live in subsidized housing for the poor, and was the first to receive a Nobel Peace Prize after leaving office?

1. Gerald Ford
2. Ronald Reagan
3. Jimmy Carter
4. George HW Bush (Sr.)

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which president got to meet Babe Ruth and was the youngest naval aviator (pilot) in US history at the age of eighteen?

1. Ronald Reagan
2. George HW Bush (Sr.)
3. George W Bush (Jr.)
4. William “Bill” Clinton

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. This president stated, “I’ve got relatives who look like Bernie Mac, and I’ve got relatives who look like Margaret Thatcher,” and is distantly related to former president of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis?

1. George W Bush (Jr.)
2. Bill Clinton
3. Barack Obama
4. Donald Trump

**Unit 4 Assignment 2: Required Reading Questions**

**Directions: Answer the following questions based on the required reading:**

**Section 1- The President and VP**

1. What three qualifications for the U.S. presidency are listed in the Constitution of the United States?
2. What are the constitutional duties of the vice president of the United States?
3. What did John Adams mean by saying, “I may become everything”?
4. What is the order of presidential succession?
5. Who is fifth in line to become president of the United States?

**Section 2- The President's Job**

1. What duties does the president carry out as commander in chief?
2. What power does the president have that carries the force of law and assists the president in enforcing laws passed by Congress?
3. Which of the roles of the president do you think are the most important? Why?
4. Which of the roles of the president do you think are the least important? Why?
5. Review the chart on page 172. Under which role of the president does a new education bill fall?
6. Review the chart on page 172. Under which role of the president does tax reform fall?
7. Research time for Google! What big news events were shared by the current President in the last State of the Union address?
8. Were there any legislative items the President wished to see Congress work on in the next year?

**Section 3- Making Foreign Policy**

1. In what way can trade sanctions and embargoes be used in conducting foreign policy?
2. What is NATO and how does it fit into United States foreign policy?
3. What is NAFTA and how does it fit into U.S. foreign policy?
4. Should Congress or the president have more power in conducting foreign affairs? Explain your answer.
5. Review the photograph of the United States embassy in Iran on this page. What sort of impression do you think this building gives to people in Iran?

**Section 4- Presidential Advisers and Executive Agencies**

1. What does the Constitution say about the role of the First Lady in our government?
2. What is the difference between a private and a government corporation?
3. What part of the EOP do you think is the most important? Why?
4. Review the cabinet departments of the executive branch in this section. Why are there so many cabinet departments under the president of the United States?
5. What is the purpose of regulatory commissions?

**Unit 4 Assignment 3: Do They Qualify?**

**Directions:**

Determine from a list of famous individuals, whether or not they would be qualified to run for President of the United States. If they are not qualified, you need to explain why. You will use the knowledge gained by mastering the content of formal and informal qualifications. You may need to use online resources to discover whether the individual is a natural born citizen.

**List of People**

1. Beyonce
2. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts
3. Alex Rodriguez
4. Lil Wayne
5. Representative Raul Ruiz
6. Oprah Winfrey
7. Ariana Grande
8. Denzel Washington
9. Brad Pitt
10. Drew Brees
11. Cristiano Ronaldo
12. Bill Gates
13. LeBron James
14. Representative Stephanie Murphy
15. Dwayne Johnson

**Unit 4 Assignment 4: Is the Electoral College Effective AND Fair? Virtual Debate**

This must be completed online in Canvas!

The effectiveness and fairness of the Electoral College is a popular topic for debate. The class will be divided into two teams for this discussion. One group will be in support of the Electoral College and one team will be opposed to the Electoral College.

* In your debate, you will provide reasons WHY the Electoral College is or is not effective and fair. (10 points)

Every student is expected to post their response to the prompt and reply to two other posts. You will have to post your response before you can see other posts to reply.

* One reply will be to address a post from someone supporting the Electoral College- 10 points
* One reply will be to address a post from someone opposed to the Electoral College- 10 points

The debate will remain civil and respectful. There will be no abusive language or name calling. Anyone not adhering to this rule will receive a zero for the assignment.

**Unit 4 FT: The World Without US**

***Directions: Choose the best answer for the question or statement and enter your answer in the space provided next to the question number.***

**Part One: The European Union**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. At the present time, the European Union is the only entity on Earth the surpasses the United States as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.

 A. military B. global C. economic

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. In 1992, the French, British, and Dutch sent peace keeping troops under the United Nations command. However, they were not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anyone; not even in order to protect civilians.

 A. shoot B. arrest C. detain

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which European nation did not send any troops at all to Bosnia to help stop the civil war taking place there simply because they did not have the resources?

 A. Germany B. Russia C. Italy

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. People fleeing the Serbs went to a battery factory that was the Dutch base camp. They did not realize the Dutch had surrendered to the Serbs. The factory became a death chamber. How many were murdered while the Dutch soldiers stood by?

 A. 4,000 B. 6,000 C. 8,000

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Albanian Kosovars claimed their independence which triggered a policy of ethnic cleansing on a massive scale. Which country stepped up immediately to stop the atrocities through ultimatums and then NATO bombings resulting in Belgrade withdrawal of forces after 71 days?

 A. Russia B. United States C. England

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. **\* Will need to read this in the film.** In Darfur, 200,000 people were killed. In Rwanda, 800,000 people were killed. In Cambodia, 1,700,000 were killed and Vietnam intervened. Who intervened in Darfur and Rwanda?

 A. United States B. European Union C. No one

**Part Two: The Middle East**

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most strategic resource, and the U.S. is by far the largest consumer.

 A. petrol B. uranium C. fresh water

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What leader invaded Kuwait to gain control of their oil, and would require the U.S. and a coalition of nations to defeat him and drive Iraq out of Kuwait?

 A. Jassim Qabazard B. Saddam Hussein C. Muammar Gaddafi

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Critics argued that the U.S. intervened in Kuwait to have access to the oil at a much cheaper rate than the rest of the world when in fact the opposite is true. The U.S. stood on the side of Kuwait despite being offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per barrel from the invading leader for as long as he was in power.

 A. $5 B. $10 C. $15

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Even more dependent on Arab oil are the Asian countries. Which two Asian countries are the largest oil importers?

 A. Japan & South Korea B. China & South Korean C. Japan & China

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The next regional superpower in the Middle East is clearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it is the principal beneficiary of America’s generous destruction of its principle rival Saddam Hussein.

 A. Iraq B. Israel C. Iran

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Operation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Freedom took over 5,000 American lives. Future conflicts could be a lot worse. Alternatives could be another world war or depression just like happened in the past.

 A. Serbian B. Iraqi C. Iranian

**Part Three: Asia**

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. The man being interviewed anonymously wanted to run away to China to escape North Korea. He had planned to commit suicide if he had been caught crossing the border. How was he planning to do this?

 A. press arteries on neck B. be shot by troops C. poison

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The man made it to South Korea. Why is he still hiding his face in the documentary?

 A. to protect his mother and sister still living in North Korea

 B. afraid of being deported back to North Korea

 C. afraid of going to prison for entering the country illegally

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which country is the biggest threat to global security?

 A. North Korea B. Vietnam C. South Korea

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which country does North Korea have an alliance with that prevents the U.S. from removing North Korean government to establish a democracy?

 A. China B. Japan C. Russia

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Sometime in the 30s there was a split in China’s leadership. China could not resist the Japanese occupation. Four years after the Japanese surrender in 1945 and a bloody civil war, Communist leader Mao Zedong took control, and his arch enemy took refuge in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Japan B. Taiwan C. Seoul

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. When asked by the U.S. to contribute in the war in Iraq, how many Japanese soldiers were sent to help, but were not allowed to engage in combat?

 A. 400 B. 500 C. 600

**Answered in the credit interviews**

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. What is the great fear if the United States “opts out” of protecting other countries?

 A. that no one will “opt in”

 B. that we will be destroyed by isolationism

 C. that we will cease to be a superpower

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. “Americans can choose to play the role of global \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They can make the financial sacrifices, the military sacrifices, and, actually, the fundamental sacrifice of their intention to the rest of the world. They have that choice. Or they can opt out. They can walk away. They did that before.… My hope is that Americans will accept, and, though unpopular it may make them, wielding power is on balance preferable to running away from it.”

 A. police B. superpower C. big brother

**Unit 4 Guided Notes: Executive Branch**

**Concept 1: Individuals, Groups, and Institutions**

* ***Which Article on the US Constitution discusses the Executive Branch in all its entirety?* Article 2**

**Qualifications, Term of Office, & Compensation**

1. Written qualifications to be President and V.P.
	1. Must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old
	2. Must be a natural born citizen
	3. Must have lived in the US the last 14 years
2. Unwritten qualifications
	1. Experience in government
	2. Access to sources for raising large amounts of $ for the campaign
	3. Hold moderate political beliefs
	4. Traditionally, candidates possess a similar background to previous presidents: ethnic, economic, racial, gender
3. Term of Office
	1. The President and VP are elected to a **4- year term of office**
	2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendment limits the president to **2** terms (no more than **10** years total)

**Line of Succession**

1. If the President cannot complete his term, then the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes President.
2. If the VP office is vacant, the new President appoints one with **Senate** approval.
3. The 25th Amendment- Established the line of presidential succession in cases of:
	* 1. Death - natural causes or assassination
		2. Mental or physical inability (examples: Alzheimer’s or stroke)
		3. Resignation or impeachment that receives enough of a vote to remove the President from office
4. Remember that the VP cannot be the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” for an impeachment of the President
5. **Notable quote:** **Ask not what your country can do for you- ask what you can do for your country.” -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
6. The President and VP may be removed from office upon conviction of impeachments for: high crimes and misdemeanors
7. Richard Nixon and the 25th Amendment
	* 1. Nixon lost his first VP due to income tax evasion and selected Gerald Ford to replace him.
		2. Nixon would later resign from the office of President over the Watergate scandal in his next term of office
		3. Gerald Ford would become the only person to ever hold the office of VP and President without being elected to either office
8. Presidential Succession
	* 1. VP of the United States
		2. Speaker of the House
		3. President pro tempore
		4. Cabinet secretaries in order of department origin; so the first cabinet ever created to the last cabinet created (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Treasury, Defense, etc.)

**Concept 2: Elections and the Electoral College**

**Elections: The Original System**

1. The Constitution stated:
	1. Candidate with the most elector votes would become President
	2. Candidate with the 2nd most elector votes would become VP
	3. Candidates did not have to be a member of the same party
2. No Parties in Constitution
	1. Election of 1796
		1. Adams became President- won the most elector votes different political parties
		2. Jefferson became VP- 2nd most elector votes
	2. Election of 1800
		1. Adams vs. Jefferson
		2. They chose VP candidates to run with them (running mates)
		3. \*Remember, there were no separate ballots for President and VP yet!
		4. House voted 35 times. Hamilton convinced them to vote for Jefferson based on how they campaigned.
		5. Jefferson became the 3rd President and Aaron Burr became VP
		6. Burr later killed Hamilton in a duel over the election results and was run out of DC.
3. Changes in Presidential Elections
	1. Candidates select running mates
	2. Electors pledged to parties, not candidates
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment- Electors designate their vote as President or VP (There are now separate ballots for the office of President and VP.)

**The Electoral College**

1. The college uses a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” system
	1. There are a total of 538 elector votes
	2. You need 270 to win
	3. The elector vote is cast in December
2. A state’s elector votes are determined by:
	1. A state’s Electoral College votes = number of Representatives + number of Senators
	2. Georgia has the following count:

**House + Senate = ECV**

 14 + 2 = 16

1. 23rd Amendment gave the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 electors (That’s Washington, DC)
2. Total Elector Votes are determined by:

**House + Senate + DC = Elector Votes**

435 + 100 + 3 = 538

1. The President is elected by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (started with Washington)
	1. George Washington was the only president to ever receive a unanimous elector vote
	2. The closest upset in the last 45 years was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1980 and 1984 elections.
	3. Ronald Reagan- The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Winner Takes All System at Work
	1. Each county keeps count of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ votes for each candidate showing who took the county when polls close
	2. The candidate with the votes takes all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ votes of the state
	3. Exceptions to the winner takes all system: **Maine and Nebraska**
3. The Electors
	1. Are the people who cast the vote for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and VP in December
	2. Are appointed by each state’s legislature

**Electoral College Issues**

1. Critics call the system unfair
	1. A candidate can lose the total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote, but still win the presidency
	2. Total popular vote = all votes across the nation for each candidate
	3. There have been 4 times in US history where the president elect did not receive the popular vote, but still won the electoral college
	4. All were Republican victories that took the majority of counties in the US
		1. Donald Trump v Hillary Clinton, 2016
		2. George Bush v Al Gore, 2000
		3. Benjamin Harrison v Grover Cleveland, 1888
		4. Rutherford Hayes v Samuel Tilden, 1876 (Would become known as the Great Betrayal in history)
		5. Adams v Jackson (both Democratic-Republicans) in 1824 were not included because neither won the Electoral College- presidency was decided by the House of Representatives
	5. Third party candidates could win enough votes to prevent any candidate from receiving a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Electoral College
		1. House of Representatives would have to choose the next President in this case
		2. Those opposed to the system say it should be replaced
2. Supporters of the EC
	1. Believe that it still does the job as originally intended by the Founding Fathers
	2. Originally sought to prevent wealthier, heavily populated east coast states from deciding all elections
	3. Reasoning- We are not all the same nor do we hold the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Then- rich merchants vs poor farmers
		2. Now- urban (city) dwellers v rural (country) dwellers
	4. Supporters today believe it:
		1. Prevents a few largely populated cities from controlling the elections of the entire nation
		2. Protects minority interest so that the minority votes are not overwhelmed in a direct election or proportional election
		3. Greatly reduces the number of runoff elections required
		4. Compels candidates to campaign in all parts of the country, not just the heavily populated cities as well as all age groups
		5. Encourages a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party system
	5. Proposals for change include: ranking system in combination with the electoral college, straight ranking system, popular vote, and modified parliamentary system
	6. **Rock the Vote** has been instrumental in promoting the civic duty of voting in national elections by encouraging young people to vote.
3. Inauguration
	1. The **20th Amendment** changed the inaugural date from March to **January 20th @ noon**
	2. The **VP** is normally sworn in first, and then the president at noon.
	3. **Chief Justice of the Supreme Court** administers the presidential oath
4. Notable Firsts
	1. George Washington – 1st President under the US Constitution/ Electoral College System
	2. William Henry Harrison – shortest term of President (37 days)
	3. Victoria Woodhull and Frederick Douglass – first female presidential candidate and first African American VP candidate
	4. Charlotte Bass – First female to run for the office of VP
	5. JFK – First Catholic President; at age 43 he was the youngest US President to be elected to the office (Theodore Roosevelt was 42 and technically younger, but he was not elected to the office. He took over after McKinley was assassinated.)
	6. Shirley Chisholm – First African American female elected to Congress (1968) and first African American female to run for president (1972 election)
	7. Jimmy Carter – nominated for the Nobel Peace prize seven times
	8. Ronald Reagan – “Great Communicator” / Reagan was not supposed to win against Jimmy Carter in 1980, but won in a landslide victory. Carter only won \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states in the Electoral College ending to a count of 49 elector votes against Reagan’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elector votes. Reagan was re-elected in 1984 with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Elector Votes against Democratic nominee Walter Mondale.
	9. Barack Obama – First African American to be elected to the office of President
	10. Mark Charles – First Native American to run for President

**Concept 3: Presidential Cabinets, Executive Office, White House Staff, and Presidential Powers**

1. Presidential Cabinet Selection
	1. Factors considered: background, geographical balance, satisfy interest groups, and includes ethnic and racial minorities and women
	2. The **President** may appoint a person to lead a cabinet
	3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must approve the cabinet appointees
	4. There were originally 4 cabinets under George Washington
		1. Sec. of State- Thomas Jefferson
		2. Sec of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Alexander Hamilton
		3. Sec. of War- Henry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Attorney General- Edmund Randolph
	5. The number increased to 14 but was increased again to 15 after 9/11 with the creation of Homeland Security.
	6. Examples of Cabinets: **(May want to learn these!!!!!)**
		1. Students with disabilities have their needs met through the Dept. of Education
		2. The Social Security Administrations is a part of the Dept. of Health and Human Services and serves almost 61 million Americans each year.
	7. The “Inner Cabinet”
		1. Secretary of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Secretary of Defense
		3. Secretary of Treasury
		4. Attorney General
2. Independent Agencies
	1. There are over 100 independent agencies, and the head of each is appointed by the president.
	2. NASA, the CIA, and the Peace Corps all grew out of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the Kennedy administration when we were in the Space race with Russia.
3. Executive Office Agencies
	1. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
		1. Largest agency in the EOP (Executive Office of the President)
		2. Prepares the national budget the president submits to Congress
	2. National Security Council
		1. Advises the President
		2. Helps coordinate the nation’s military and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy
	3. Council of Economic Advisers - Helps the president formulate the nation’s economic policy
4. The White House Staff
	1. West Wing - Closest to the President and are appointed by the president ***without*** Senate approval
	2. Most important part of the EOP
	3. Top staff positions - Chief of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- handles the entire staff / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Secretary- the voice of the Oval Office to the press
	4. Executive Privilege

Keeps White House discussions and advise secret from Congress or to the courts

* + 1. Protects communication with other members of the executive branch
		2. *United States v. Richard Nixon*- Supreme Court ruled executive privilege is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based
1. Presidential Powers
	1. Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces - Can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to back up foreign policy decisions
	2. Grants reprieves and pardons for federal offenses
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- postponement of legal punishment
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- release an individual from legal punishment
	3. Call special session of Congress
	4. Receive ambassadors
	5. Execute laws (enforce laws)
	6. Appoint officials to lesser offices
2. Informal Sources of Presidential Power
	1. Mandate – expressed will of the people;
	2. Mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides a forum for communication
	3. Personal Exercise of Power
		1. Use of executive orders
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- rule that has the force of law
	4. Immediate needs of the nation – Example: FDR and the New Deal programs during the Great Depression
3. Limits on Presidential Powers
	1. Congress – Congressional override of vetoes *and* impeachment
	2. Federal Courts - The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can overturn presidential actions
	3. Federal bureaucracy - blockage/ obstruction of programs
	4. Public opinion
4. Powers shared with the Senate
	1. Make treaties
		1. Treaty- formal agreement between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or more countries
		2. Requires a 2/3 vote of the Senate
	2. Appoint ambassadors, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and high officials
	3. American ambassadors work and live in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. Approve legislation
	5. The president can use line-item veto to rescind parts of bills that have already passed.
5. Presidential Tools used to Influence Legislation
	1. Appointments
	2. Impoundment – holds funds that have been approved by Congress
	3. Removal of Appointed Officials
	4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Concept 4: Regulatory Commissions and the Civil Service System**

1. Regulatory Commissions - (*brings in economic concepts*)
	1. Independent of all three branches of government
	2. Pros - Make rules for businesses and industries that affect public interests
	3. Cons - Critics complained they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the economy
2. Civil Service System
	1. Government jobs began as a spoils system under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. The spoils system led to problems of people not qualified in positions they were appointed to.
	3. The spoils system would eventually be replaced by the Civil Service System.
	4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1883
		1. Established the current civil service system based on
			1. Competitive exams
			2. Merit
		2. Brought about the assassination of President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a disappointed office seeker
	5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1939
		1. Intended to prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from using federal workers to aid in election campaigns
		2. Workers are currently permitted limited involvement in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	6. Iron Triangle
		1. Involves three components:
			1. Congress
			2. Bureaucracy
			3. Activists
		2. Critics argue that iron triangles in the federal government shut out the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and serve only the interests of special groups.

**Concept 5: Roles of the President and VP**

1. Roles of the President
	1. Head of State
		1. Represents the nation at ceremonial functions
		2. Considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the United States
	2. Chief Executive
		1. Heads the 2- million-person executive branch
		2. Influences how laws are executed
			1. Executive orders
			2. Presidential appointments
			3. Removal of appointed officials
			4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Grants pardons, reprieves or amnesty
	3. Chief Legislator
		1. Proposes legislation to Congress (State of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ address)
		2. Works harder for congressional support when Congress is controlled by the opposing party
		3. Uses political favors to gain support
		4. Threat of veto to influence Congress
	4. Economic Planner
		1. Gained economic powers since the New Deal (FDR)
		2. Required to prepare the federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_each year
	5. Party Leader
		1. Helps raise party funds and plan campaign strategies
		2. Uses political patronage to appoint party members to government jobs
	6. Chief Diplomat
		1. Directs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy and oversees foreign affairs information agencies
		2. Sole power to make treaties (with Senate approval)
		3. Can make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having the force of treaties with other nations (no approval needed)
		4. Sole power to recognize foreign governments
	7. Commander in Chief
		1. Power to wage war (shared with Congress)
		2. Makes key military policy decisions
		3. Supports war efforts on the home front during wars
		4. May use armed forces to end disorders and give aid in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The VP’s Role
	1. Leader of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Other duties dependent upon what the president assigns
	3. Most VP’s were ignored before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Concept 6: Foreign Policy**

1. The Constitution and Foreign Policy
	1. The President is commander in chief of the armed forces, appoints ambassadors and negotiates treaties.
	2. Congress authorizes and appropriates money for armed forces, approves ambassadors, and ratifies treaties.
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act
		1. A president must report to Congress within 48 hours the sending of troops into hostilities
		2. Congress must approve a continuation of hostility within 60 days after troops are sent
		3. The president must withdraw troops if Congress does not continue to allow troops being placed there
		4. The House and Senate Intelligence Committees must be kept known of all covert operations.
2. Three Worldviews on Foreign Policy
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Anti-Appeasement (Containment)
	3. Disengagement
3. Tools of Foreign Policy
	1. Diplomacy
	2. Foreign aid
	3. Military force

**Unit 4 Study Guide (Bonus Points)**

1. Which article of the U.S. Constitution discusses the Executive Branch?
2. What are the formal qualifications to be the VP or president?
3. What are the informal/ unwritten qualifications to be the VP or president?
4. Which amendment limits the president to two terms?
5. What is the term of office for the president?
6. What is the maximum number of years a president can serve? How is this possible with the term of office being what it is?
7. Which amendment established the line of succession for the presidency?
8. How can a president or VP be removed from office?
9. Which presidents have been impeached and which one resigned prior to impeachment?
10. What is the line of succession for the presidency?
11. Once the line of succession reaches the cabinets, how are the cabinets organized from first to last?
12. How did the election of 1800 change our election practices? (What amendment was created to change the practice/ policies?)
13. How are electoral votes designated for each state? How many electoral votes does Georgia have?
14. How many electoral college votes are needed to win?
15. What type of system is the Electoral College?
16. How many total elector votes are there?
17. How many does a candidate need to win the election?
18. What states are the exception to the system?
19. Who are electors and when do they vote?
20. What are the pros and cons of the Electoral College system (critics/ supporters notes)?
21. In the event of a tie, which chamber of Congress is responsible for selecting the next president?
22. What organization helped promote young adults to vote?
23. What was the purpose of the 20th Amendment?
24. When does the presidential inauguration take place?
25. Who administers the presidential oath of office?
26. Who must approve presidential appointments and nominations for cabinet posts, federal judge posts, ambassadors, etc.?
27. Identify the original cabinets under Washington.
28. Which cabinets make up the “inner cabinet?”
29. Why is the inner cabinet so influential?
30. Which independent agency assists students with disabilities?
31. What independent agencies grew out of the Cold War?
32. What agency handles social security?
33. What is the OMB and what is its purpose?
34. How does the National Security Council assist the president in foreign affairs?
35. Does the president need Senate approval for White House staff?
36. What are the two top positions of the White House staff?
37. What is an executive privilege?
38. What court case ruled that executive privilege is constitutionally based?
39. In what ways can a president use the military for foreign policy?
40. What is the difference between a reprieve, a pardon, and amnesty?
41. Define mandate.
42. How are the president’s powers limited?
43. What presidential powers are shared with Congress?
44. What tools does a president have to influence legislation?
45. What are the pros and cons of a regulatory commission?
46. What is the spoils system, and which president started it?
47. What act established the civil service system? What is it based on?
48. What was the purpose of the Hatch Act?
49. Who is not included in the “iron triangle” and what is the main complaint against it?
50. What are the roles of the president? (Be able to match the role with the examples of that role.)
51. What are the roles of the VP?
52. How does the War Powers Act limit the president?
53. What are the three worldviews on foreign policy?
54. What are the three tools in foreign policy?
55. How does the President and Congress work together in matters of foreign policy?
56. What is the “4th Branch” of our government?
57. Which president is the only one to have ever received a unanimous vote in the Electoral College?
58. Which president was known as the “Great Communicator?”
59. Which president was nominated for the Nobel Peach Prize seven times, and eventually won it in 2002?
60. Which president served the most terms of office and had the most executive orders?
* Identify ALL amendments that deal with elections and voting rights. There are a few, so know them **all** for the Unit 4 Test. ***And when I say identify, I mean write what it does to impact elections or voting rights.***
* Example:
	+ **12th Amendment:** It changed the presidential election procedures by having the president and VP elected together instead of the VP being the runner up in the election. (They were now from the same political party as well.)
	+ **15th Amendment:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ **17th Amendment:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ **19th Amendment:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ **20th Amendment:** Changed the date on which the terms of the president and VP (moved from March to January 20that noon) and members of Congress (moved from March to January 3rd at noon) end and begin.
	+ **23rd Amendment:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ **24th Amendment:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ **26th Amendment:** Gave 18-year-olds the right to vote in elections.

**Unit 4 Honors Writing Assignment 1: Foreign Policy**

**We viewed a documentary titled***The World Without US*. This feature length documentary debated the implications and consequences of US military involvement in the world today.

For your writing assignment, you will be asked to respond to the following prompts:

1. From an isolationist nation at the end of World War One, the US today has bases in over ninety countries. No other nation has been able to project military power as the US does today. What would happen around the world should the United States leave the international scene, and become again a "normal nation," a republic, and not an empire?
2. In your opinion, should the US scale back the military and economic involvement on the world stage, increase involvement, or completely remove all foreign and military aid around the world?