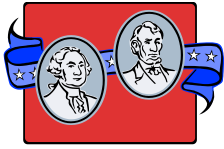


## Executive Branch Content Review

The Executive Branch test will include the following items: Chapter 8 textbook,

SS.7.C.3.3 – Illustrate the structure and function of the (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III of the Constitution with corresponding powers) of the government. SS.7.C.3.8 – Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. SS.7.C.4.1: Differentiate concepts related to U.S. domestic and foreign policy. SS.7.C.4.2 – Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations. SS.7.C.4.3 – Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.

### Vocabulary to Know:

<p><b>SS.7.C.3.3/3.8</b> armed forces Cabinet executive branch executive order foreign relations impeach mayor pardon presidential appointment veto</p>	<p><b>SS.7.C.4.1 Domestic and Foreign Policy</b> alliance allies ambassador diplomacy diplomat embassy foreign policy treaty</p>	<p><b>Chapter 8</b> Elector Electoral College Reprieve Amnesty <b>Executive agreement</b> <b>Trade sanctions</b> <b>Embargo</b> Federal bureaucracy Executive agency Government corporation Regulatory commission Political appointee</p> 	<p><b>SS.7.C.4.2 International Organizations:</b> Intergovernmental organization International organization International Red Cross Non-governmental organization (NGO) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) United Nations (UN) United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) World Trade Organization (WTO)</p>	<p><b>SS.7.C.4.3 Conflict and Cooperation:</b> Bay of Pigs Cuban Missile Crisis Gulf War I Gulf War II Iran Hostage Crisis Korean War Terrorism Vietnam War World War I World War II</p>
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### Article II – Enforces and Implements Laws

Identifies the holders of executive power (the president and vice-president)

Terms of Office – The president can serve maximum of 2 (4 year) terms. 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment was passed in 1951 to limit a president to two elected terms of office.

#### Qualification

Must be 35 years of age, natural born citizen, and live in the United States for at least 14 years.

#### Electoral College

Both the president and vice-president are elected through an electoral college – each state and the District of Columbia have a certain number of electors. The number of electoral votes is equal to the total number of senators and representatives a state has. A vote for a candidate is really a vote for the elector. Winner-takes-all, the candidate who wins the most popular votes in the state gets all of its electoral votes. Winner must have at least 270 electoral votes to win the general election. If no candidate gets enough electoral votes then the House of Representatives chooses the president.

#### State of the Union Address - Article II, Section 3

President must deliver an address to Congress on the State of the Union “from time to time”. Traditionally, it is given once a year.

#### Removal from Office – Article II, Section 4

Defines the circumstances under which the president can be removed from office.

**The Presidential Succession Act , 1947** – Lists the line of succession after the vice president. A line of succession is the order in which officials are expected to succeed, or come next, to an office.

1. Vice President
  2. Speaker of the House
  3. President pro tempore of the Senate
  4. Secretary of State
  5. Secretary of the Treasury
  6. Secretary of Defense
  7. Attorney General
- and more see chart p. 230.

#### 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment – 1967




Makes it clear that if the president dies or leaves office, the vice president becomes president. It says that the new president should choose a new vice president with the help of Congress. It also gives the vice president a role in deciding whether a president is disabled and cannot do the job. If that occurs, the vice president serves as acting president until the president is able to go back to work.




## Basic Functions of the Executive Office

- Preserves, protects and defends the Constitution
- Faithfully executes the laws of the United States
- Executes the instructions of Congress
- Veto, or reject, bills passed in Congress
- Nominates high level members of the executive and judiciary branches
- Executes the spending authorized by Congress

- Highest civilian officer of the armed forces
- Appoints judges with the advice and consent of the Senate
- Can call or convene Congress in special circumstances.
- Negotiates treaties
- Vice-President is president of the Senate and votes in order to break a tie.

### The Presidential Roles and Powers

Presidential Role/Power	Congressional Check
<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px;"><b>Chief Executive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out the nations laws. To do this he is in charge of 15 cabinet departments and many agencies.</li> <li>• He/she is in charge of the executive departments and offices.</li> <li>• <u>Power to Nominate persons</u> for high office such as Cabinet, secretaries, ambassadors, Supreme Court justices, and other offices.</li> <li>• Executive Order – a rule or command the president gives out that has the same power and force as a law.</li> <li>• Name people to serve as justices of the Supreme court and judges of other federal courts.</li> <li>• <u>Grant pardons</u> – declares forgiveness and freedom from punishment. May also issue a <u>reprieve</u>, order delaying the punishment of a person until a higher court can hear the case. <u>Grant amnesty</u> – pardon for a large group of people.</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vetoes Congressional Bills</li> </ul>	<p>Congress enacted laws</p> <p>Senate confirms nominations; nominees who are confirmed are then appointed to their positions.</p> <p>Congress may override a president's veto with a 2/3 vote of each house of Congress.</p>
<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px;"><b>Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• serves as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces</li> <li>• allows the president to back up foreign policy decisions with force when they need to.</li> <li>• President and Congress share the power to make war – While Congress has the power to declare war, the president can order troops into battle. Congress has declared war 5 times. The president has sent troops into action more than 150 times.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Congress declares war.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Congress raises and supports armies and navies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px;"><b>Chief Diplomat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leads the foreign policy of the U.S. He decides how the U.S. acts toward other countries.</li> <li>• Negotiates treaties with foreign nations.</li> <li>• Names people to serve as ambassadors, who represent the U.S. government in other nations.</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Senate approves treaties for ratification.</p>
<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px;"><b>Head of State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living symbol of the nation. He builds goodwill with other countries by greeting their leaders when visiting the U.S.</li> <li>• Represents all Americans in important ceremonies.</li> </ul> <p>Awards medals to the country's heroes.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Legislative Leader</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps propose new laws for Congress to pass. He makes speeches to build support for these goals.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic Leader</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voters expect the president to deal with such problems as lack of jobs, raising prices, and high taxes.</li> <li>Plans the federal budget each year and works with Congress to decide what programs to support and what programs to cut back.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Party Leader</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looked at as leader of his or her political party</li> <li>Gives speeches in support of fellow party members running for office as members of Congress, governors, and mayors.</li> <li>Helps party to raise money</li> </ul>	

**The President's Cabinet**

Each executive department head is titled "Secretary" with the exception of the Department of Justice, which is headed by the Attorney General. Department Secretaries must be confirmed by a majority vote in the Senate. Cabinet secretaries have no set terms of office although they normally resign should the president who nominated them leave office. Below is a list of current Cabinet departments in the order that they were created.

Department Name	Year Created	Notes
Department of State	1789	Plans and carries out the nation's foreign policy
Department of the Treasury	1789	Collects, borrows, spends, and prints money
Department of Defense	1789	Manages the armed forces
Department of Justice Office of Attorney General	1870	Responsible for all aspects of law enforcement
Department of Interior	1849	Manages and protects nation's public lands and natural resources
Department of Agriculture	1889	Assists farmers and consumers of farm products
Department Commerce	1903	Supervises trade, promotes U.S. business, tourism
Department of Labor	1913	Deals with working conditions, wages of U.S. workers
Department Education	1979	Provides advice and funding for schools
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1965	Deals with the special needs and problems of cities
Department of Transportation	1966	Manages nation's highways, railroads, airlines, and sea traffic
Department of Energy	1977	Directs overall energy plan for the nation
Department of Veteran's Affairs	1989	First formed as the Veterans Administration in 1930 and elevated to Cabinet-level status in 1988
Department of Homeland Security	2002	Created in response to the Sept. 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States
Department of Health and Human Services	1953	Works for the well-being and health of all Americans

**The Executive Office of the President assists the president in both domestic and foreign matters.**

They are: Council of Economic Advisors, Council on Environment Quality, **National Security Council (NSC – advises the president on matters of national security)**, Office of Administration, **Office of Management and Budget (OMB – prepares the federal budget and oversees spending in the executive branch)**, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Office of the Vice President.

### The Federal Bureaucracy

Hundreds of agencies that help run the executive branch are called the federal bureaucracy. The workers help make government policy. Agencies write rules that put laws passed by Congress into practice. The agencies turn laws from general guidelines into specific rules, so that people and businesses can know what to do to follow the law.

### Independent Agencies

Not part of the cabinet, they are grouped into three types:

Executive Agencies	Government Corporations	Regulatory Commissions
Independent agencies that deal with certain specific areas within the government. Examples: Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Businesses that are owned by the government to provide goods or services and charge people to buy those goods and services. They are not supposed to make a profit. Example: The United States Postal Service	To help protect the public, make and enforce rules that an industry or group must follow. Example: Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

### Government Workers

<b>Political appointees</b> – a person appointed to a federal position by the president	<b>Civil service system</b> – practice of hiring government workers on the basis of open, competitive examinations and merit – about 90% of those that work in the federal government are this.	<b>Spoils system</b> – rewarding people with government jobs on the basis of their political support. Because appointees were not always qualified, Congress passed the <b>Civil Service reform Act of 1883</b> – created the civil service system.	<b>Merit system</b> – hiring people into government jobs on the basis of their qualifications
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### The Florida Governor

Article IV of the Florida Constitution outlines the Governor's core duties as follows:

The supreme executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall be commander-in-chief of all military forces of the state NOT in active service of the United States. The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, commission all officers of the state and counties, and transact all necessary business with the officers of government. The governor may require information in writing from all executive or administrative state, county or municipal officers upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. The governor shall be the chief administrative officer of the state responsible for the planning and budgeting for the state.

The state lawmaking process is also similar to the federal process. There is a provision for an override of a governor's veto requiring a 2/3 vote in each house).

The governor serves with a cabinet comprised of three state-wide elected officers: Chief Financial Officer, Attorney General and Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

**Chapter 13 p. 369 – 373, Study the Roles of the Governor: Chief Executive (line-item veto), Commander in Chief of National Guard (state militia), Ceremonial Leader, Legislative Leader, Judicial Leader, and Party Leader**



**Practice Questions: Go to the following Chapter Assessments and answer the questions.**

**Chapter 8 p. 250, # 4 in a complete sentence and p. 251 – 252, #1 – 11 (answers only)**

**Chapter 25 p. 668, #4 complete sentence and p. 669 – 670, #1 – 11 (answers only)**