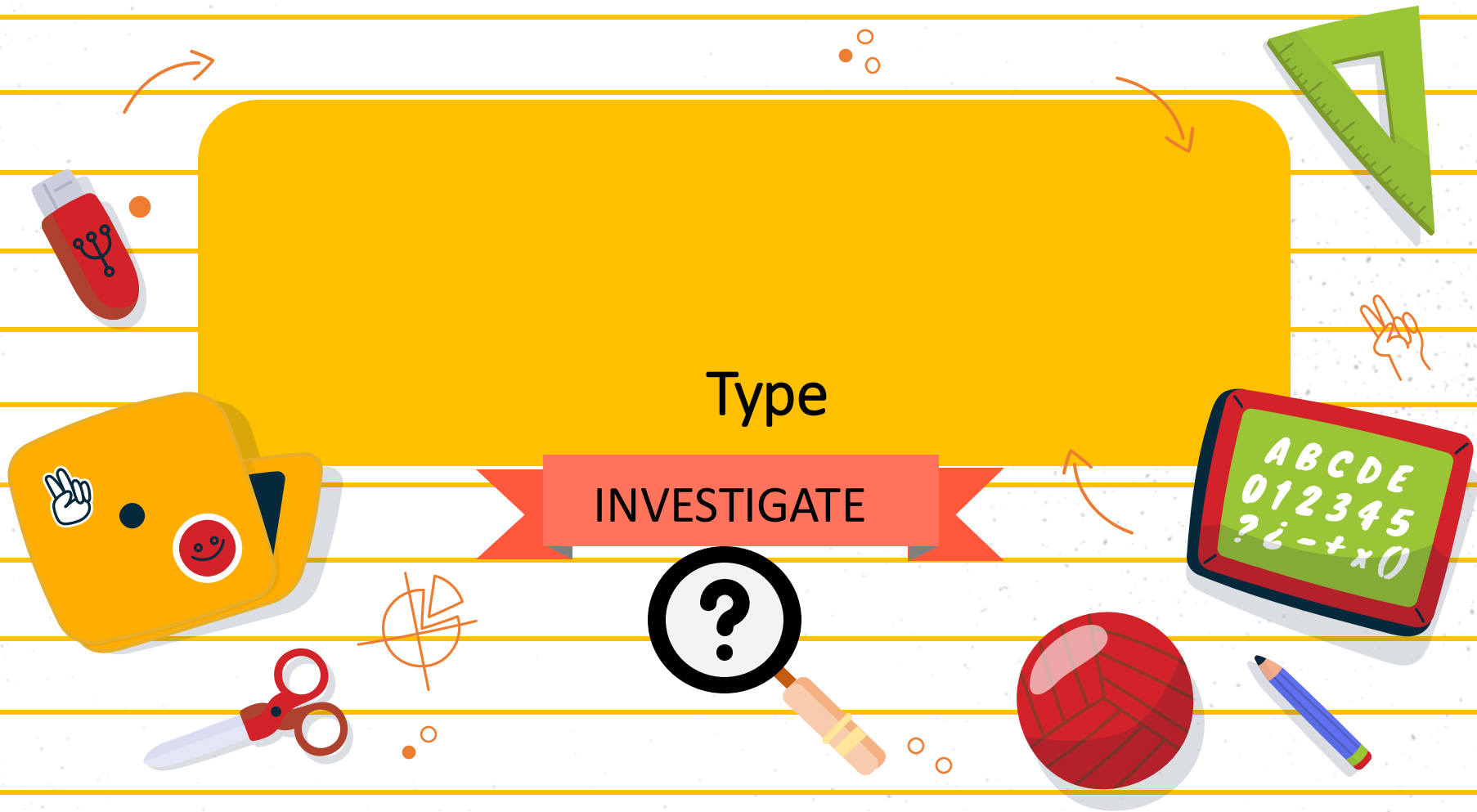


Type

INVESTIGATE



4.4

What is the Executive Branch?



As a Young Political Scientist, I will be able to...

Presidents Role for Executive Branch

Chief of State- Ceremonial head of the government of the United States

***Many countries the Chief of State does not rule, such as the Queen of England**

Chief Executive- The President is in charge of the executive branch & “executes” rules.

Chief Administrator- Directs the many offices of the executive branch

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Policies

Chief Diplomat- Serves as the main architect of foreign policy for the United States.

Domestic Affairs- Policies that affect the United States & it's territories

Foreign Affairs- Policies that affect the U.S. relations with other parts of the world.

Chief Legislator- Serves as the nations author of its public policies & sets the shape of Congressional agenda

Powers in Office

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Commander in Chief- President oversees the nations armed forces

Chief Economist- The president is expected to watch the nation's economy & to take action when needed

Chief of Party- The acknowledged leader of the political party that controls the executive branch.

Chief Citizen- President is expected to be the “representative of all the people”

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden-brown and red tones.

Qualifications for the Presidency

Define & Sketch!

Citizenship- The president must be a natural born citizen of the United States

*****If you are born to American citizens overseas, does that qualify you? Opinions?**

The person who runs must be at least the age of 35 years

Youngest elected- John F. Kennedy at 43 & Teddy Roosevelt succeeded to office at 42

Residency- The person holding office must have lived in the United States for 14 years as a resident.

Presidential Terms

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Alexander Hamilton suggested that 4 years is a long enough period for a term for President

George Washington set the standard for serving only 2 terms, not limited.

After **Franklin D. Roosevelt** was elected a 4th term, the 22nd Amendment limited terms.

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Succession & Disability

Presidential Succession- Scheme by which a presidential vacancy is filled.

Impeachment- The process to try & remove a President

President Succession Act of 1947- The order of who takes power if the President leaves office

The 25th Amendment gives rules to fix a **disability gap-** when a President can't perform in office due to a disability

Transfer of Powers

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, muted tones.

A President can transfer powers for a limited time such as for a surgery

When a president leaves office, it is up to him to orchestrate a peaceful transfer of power

Vice Presidency

The Vice President only has two duties outlined in the Constitution

1. The Vice President will preside over the Senate.

2. To decide them to decide the question of presidential disability.

Otherwise the Vice-President is a “President in waiting.”

The First Lady

First Lady- The official title for the President's wife or the White House hostess

They have no real power in executive branch, but will provide advice & perform ceremonies

The first ladies will often bring attention to major issues & advocate for public works

Eleanor Roosevelt transformed the role to become more openly involved in political issues.

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, painterly tones.

The Wig Theory

Presidents took a restrained approach for the office.

Andrew Jackson took a much more forward approach to the office, people viewed him as a tyrant

Abe Lincoln took far reaching approaches to help the country through the Civil War.

The Stewardship Theory

Teddy Roosevelt believed the President should be allowed to do anything unless the Constitution said otherwise.

The Stewardship Theory said the President should lead the nation & build public support for policy

Franklin D. Roosevelt cemented this approach to help the country out of the Great Depression

Limits to Power

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

The Constitution still provides restraints on the exercise of powers

Congress, using checks & balances, watches the executive branch

Congress will often hold investigations & trials to check this check.

Critics will argue that the President needs to act quickly, others are worried the President has too much power.

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the United States flag. The stars are visible in the upper left, and the stripes flow across the bottom and right.

Power to Execute the Law

The President's job is to execute the provisions of federal law.

The President also has to “take care” of the law & people

The President & the cabinet also have the power to interpret the law

Orders & Privilege

Executive Orders- Directives, rules, or regulations that have the effect of a law

Ordinance Power- The constitution & Congress allows these orders

The scope of government has grown vastly so these orders are essential.

Executive Privilege- This is the right to refuse to disclose certain information to Congress
Congress has never recognized this & will still try to force a president to testify

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Powers of Appointment & Removal

The President has the power to appoint people to office to help them administer goals

1. Ambassadors & diplomats

2. Cabinet Members

3. Heads of independent agencies

4. Federal Judges, marshals, & attorneys

5. All officers in the armed forces

*****Senate must approve these appointments**

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Powers of Clemency

These are reprieves & pardons for offenses (except impeachment) & only federal offenses

Reprieve- Postponement of the execution of a sentence

Pardon- Legal forgiveness of a crime.

Commutation- the power to reduce a fine or the length of a sentence imposed by a court.

Amnesty- A blanket pardon offered to a group of law violators

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

****The Power to Recommend Legislation**

The President has the power to check the powers of Congress

They can also initiate, suggest, & demand Congress to make a law

They will send messages to Capitol Hill each year to outline plans & wants

They can also call special sessions or force adjourn Congress (never happened yet)

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Power of Veto

4 options a President can do when Congress approves a measure..

1. Sign the Bill making it a law

2. Veto the bill, shutting it down. Congress can override this with 2/3rds vote

3. By not signing the bill it can become a law

4. *Pocket Veto*- Congress adjourns & President ignores the law, it dies.

Final Approvals

The President is expected to have a signed statement on why they approved or disapproved a law

They are more commonly used to direct the law & how its enforced

Overtime the debate for a **line-item veto- vetoing just portions of a law- has been argued.**

Diplomatic Powers

The Constitution says nothing about President as nations chief diplomat, but its implied by commander & chief

Treaty- Formal agreement between two or more sovereign states

1. President will work with Secretary of State on these & negotiates internal agreements

2. Senate only has to give consent to treaties, does not ratify them, but can repeal them through law

3. Treaties do need to be approved by senate with a 2/3rds vote. Minority power sometimes

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Executive Agreement

Executive Agreement- Pact between the President & head of a foreign state.

These agreements must match treaties or previous laws by Congress

Power of **recognition-** President acknowledges the legal existence of a country & its government

Persona non grata- Unwelcome person to show displeasure of a foreign nation & recalling an ambassador

Commander in Chief

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

President oversees armed forces, but Congress has war powers

President will appointed military subordinates, such as generals

The President does have the power for “undeclared wars”

Congress has given the President powers to meet international crises with military force without declaring war

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War Powers

The Iraq War is an example of a war not declared by Congress.

The President has the power to send the military where they see fit to help promote safety

War Powers Resolution says President can commit American military forces to combat only...

- 1. If Congress has declared war**
- 2. Congress authorized action by the President**
- 3. When an attack on the nation has occurred**