CH 9 The Executive Branch Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Creating the Office of President

* The framers of the Constitution did not want a leader with  powers. The memory of **\_\_\_\_\_\_**  tyranny was fresh in their minds.
* To calm the public’s fears, they gave **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** specific powers. They also included ways to \_\_\_\_\_  abuse of power.

Presidential Specifics

* Term of Office The President is elected to a term of  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** . They can be reelected for a second term. No President may hold the office for more than  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**
* Qualifications & Salary Must be  years old. A  citizen of the US. Must have lived in the US for at least .
* Limited Power The founders established Checks & Balances amongst the three branches of government. President  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  but can only enforce those made by Congress.

Leader With Many Roles

* The framers did not describe exactly how the President should fulfill the duties of the new office. The nation’s first Presidents helped define the many roles that future Presidents would follow.

Chief Executive

* The President serves as , or head of the executive branch. The Constitution states the President must “*take care that the laws be faithfully executed*” This means they must be  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* The President can give , which are rules and regulations that government must follow.
* The President  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  about 4,000 executive branch officials. A check on that power, is that Congress must many top appointments.

Commander in Chief

* The Constitution states that “*The*  *shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States.”*
* The President is surrounded by  leaders who run day to day operations. The President may send troops abroad to protect American interests even if Congress has not declared war. A restriction on this power is the , which was passed after the . It states that troops may not remain more than  without the approval of Congress.

Chief Diplomat

* The President is the most important  of the US in relations with other nations. The President leads in making  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** , which is our set of plans guiding our nation’s relationships with other countries.
* The President may make , or formal agreements with other countries, but the Senate may reject any treaty.
* The President also appoints , which are official representatives to foreign governments. Once again, the Senate must  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  the appointments.
* The President can make  with other countries that do not require Senate approval. They may set goals between nations or promise to  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** .

Legislative Leader

* Congress makes our nation’s laws, but the President has significant power to  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  potential laws and how they will be enforced.
* The Constitution states the President may recommend to Congress “*such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.”* This means Congress should  the President’s ideas and  **\_\_\_**.
* Each year, the President gives the  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  to both houses of Congress. It allows him the opportunity to set forth America’s . The President also targets problems within the US and gives ideas for solving them. This is referred to as .

Legislative Leader Cont

* The President may persuade Congress to make foreign or domestic policy into laws by meeting with the  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. He can also give  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  to interest groups and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to gain support for the bills.
* The President has a very powerful tool that can influence Congress to present bills more to the President’s liking. A President may  bills passed by Congress that he deems not in the best interest of the country. Congress has only overridden percent of the 2,500 vetoes in the nation’s history.
* The President also prepares and presents a  to Congress. This details how to pay for the President’s  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  programs.
* The President can also call a  of Congress if they are not meeting. This is done if a \_ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or disaster occurs.

Judicial Powers

* As part of the system of checks and balances, the President chooses **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  justices and other . The Senate, must  these appointments.
* The President my limit the power of the Judicial Branch by issuing a  on a sentence. This reduces the punishment of an individual convicted of a crime. They may also issue a  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** which releases an accused from punishment.

Roles Created by Tradition

* Over time, the President has taken on two unofficial roles:  & **Chief of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* The President, either Democrat or Republican, is considered to be the . They use their power and prestige to support party goals or . The President will give  and attend  to help support members of his party who are running for office.
* As  the President is expected to speak for all Americans. He will award \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  to citizens and greet visiting .

**Section Two**

The Organization of the Executive Branch

* As our nation has grown, the President’s  have grown, too. To fulfill their many duties,  **\_\_\_\_\_\_**  have needed more and more help. Today it is the  branch of government today.
* As it has grown, the executive branch has become a huge **.**
* To help direct the bureaucracy, the President appoints an , who helps the administration in three main parts of the executive branch:
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The Executive Office of the President

* The main job of the Executive Office is not to carry out laws directly, but to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the President on important matters.
* The  includes the President’s most trusted advisers and assistants. They give the President advice and information on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and other matters.
* The staff includes a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, key advisers, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, legal experts, speechwriters, and researchers. All members of the staff are appointed or hired by the President, without the need of Senate approval.

Executive Office – Vice President

* The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** gives the Vice President no duties other than **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** over the Senate. The President decides what the VP’s will do.
* Some may ask the VP to play an active role. It might include heading **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, visiting foreign countries, and working with . Historically, the VP has been almost . Because of this, some leaders have refused to run for VP.
* If the President dies, though, the VP may become President. This has occurred **\_\_\_\_\_\_** times in our nation’s history. The VP may also be asked to serve as “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” if the President falls seriously ill.

Special Advisory Groups

* Two very important groups that help the President make decisions on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** policy.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (OMB) decides how much the Presidents policy goals will cost. They also prepare the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that is sent to Congress.
* The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** helps the President create foreign policy. They include **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** officials and advisers from other government agencies.

Executive Departments

* Today, the executive departments are made up of **15** organizations and form the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** part of the executive branch.
* The Department of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** handles relations with foreign countries. The Department of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** helps the President by running the armed forces.
* The newest executive department is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** which was created by President George W. Bush in response to the terrorist attacks of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* The President appoints the head of each executive department. As a check on presidential power, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** must approve each appointment. The department heads are referred to as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, the head of the Department of Justice is referred to as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Independent Agencies

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are under direct control of the President. The more important agencies include the National Aeronautics and space Administration (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) & the Environmental Protection Agency (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**).
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** makes and carries out rules for a certain business or economic activity. They are meant to be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from political influence.
* The Federal Communications Commission (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) makes rules for radio and TV stations. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) sets safety standards for household products

**Section Three**

Presidents and Power

* Freedom to Take Action
* The President has does not have to seek **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to talk with representatives of other countries.
* The President’s talks can result in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** agreements, agreements with other countries, which do not need **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** approval.
* Other talks can lead to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, formal agreements between nations. These do require **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** approval.
* A protection for the President’s independence is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. This is the right to keep some information secret from **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. This is used if the nation’s safety depends on keeping certain information secret.

Seeking a Balance

* The President can act independently of Congress in certain situations. This is so the President can act **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** when necessary, such as a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Presidential Power – Jefferson & the Louisiana Purchase

* In 1803 French ruler **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** offered to sell the Louisiana Territory to the US for **15** million. The purchase would **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the size of the US.
* The Constitution did not say that the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or Congress could buy territory. A Constitutional amendment would take too long, and Napoleon wanted to sell quick.
* Jefferson used the President’s ability to make **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and accepted the French offer. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ratified the treaty and paid for the territory.

Presidential Power – Truman and the Steel Mills

* In 1952, during the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, President Truman was faced with a dilemma. The steelworkers were on the verge of going on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** which could hinder the war effort.
* President Truman gave an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** placing the Secretary of Commerce in control of the steel mills. The owners of the steel companies disagreed and sued the Federal government.
* The Supreme Court ruled that the President had no right to seize **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** even in a national emergency.

Presidential Power – Nixon and Watergate

* In 1972, members of the Nixon administration, permitted the break-in of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** office building in Washington D.C. The purpose of the break-in was to help get Nixon **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** by discovering the Democrat’s campaign plans.
* The burglars were caught in the act and it was discovered that members of the White House staff helped plan the burglary and later cover it up.
* A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** committee investigated the President and found that he had secretly taped conversations. They asked to examine the tapes, but Nixon refused claiming **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. In 1974, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ordered Nixon to turn over the tapes, stating executive privilege was not unlimited power.
* Nixon **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Presidency before the House could vote to impeach.