

The Executive Branch

Chapter 6 section 1 Pages 143-146



Qualifications

- A candidate for the Presidency must:
 - Be a native Born US citizen
 - Be at least 35 years of age
 - Have been a resident of the united states for at least 14 years
- Other “unwritten” traits include:
 - Men
 - White
 - Christian
 - Usually Lawyers



Terms of Office

- A president term is 4 years long
- Each president is only allowed to run for 2 terms (After Franklin D. Roosevelt)
- Congress sets the salary, right now it is \$400,000
- The president and his family live in the white house
- Have use of Air Force 1
- And use of Camp David

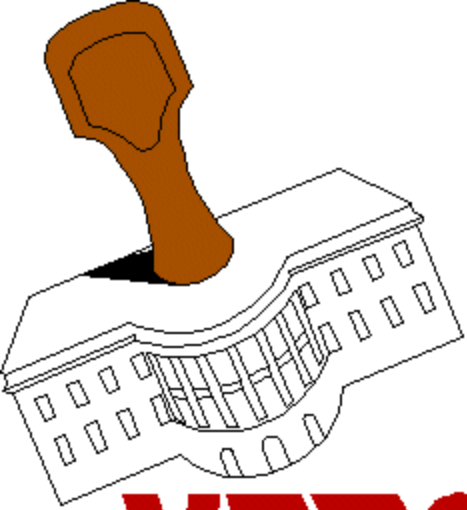


The Vice President

- If the president dies or leaves office the Vice president becomes president
- Must be fully informed and ready to take office at any point
- Must meet the same constitutional qualifications as the president
- 8 US presidents have died while in office and 1 resigned, in each instance the vice president became the president

Rules of Succession

- **President succession** describes the order in which the role of president will be filled
- If the president dies the vice president becomes president
- They nominate a new vice president who is approved through congress
- If both the president and vice president leave at the same time the next in line is the speaker of the house
- Then the President Pro-Tempore
- And then the presidential cabinet



VETO

Power and Roles of the President

Chapter 6 section 2 pages 147-152

Legislative leader

- The president suggests or recommends needed laws to congress
- The president also delivers the “**State of the Union Address**” in which he sets forth the programs and policies he wished congress to put into effect
- Influences legislation with the power of Veto

Commander and Chief

- In charge of the US military
- All military officers ultimately answer to the president
- Has final say in planning how a war is to be fought
- Only congress can declare war
- However, the president can send forces into any part of the world where danger lies however, they must return within 60 days



Foreign Policy Leader



- **Foreign Policy** is the governments plan for interacting with other countries
- Seeks to preserve positive relations with other countries while maintaining national security
- The president appoints officials to represent the US in other countries
- The art of dealing with other countries is called **Diplomacy**

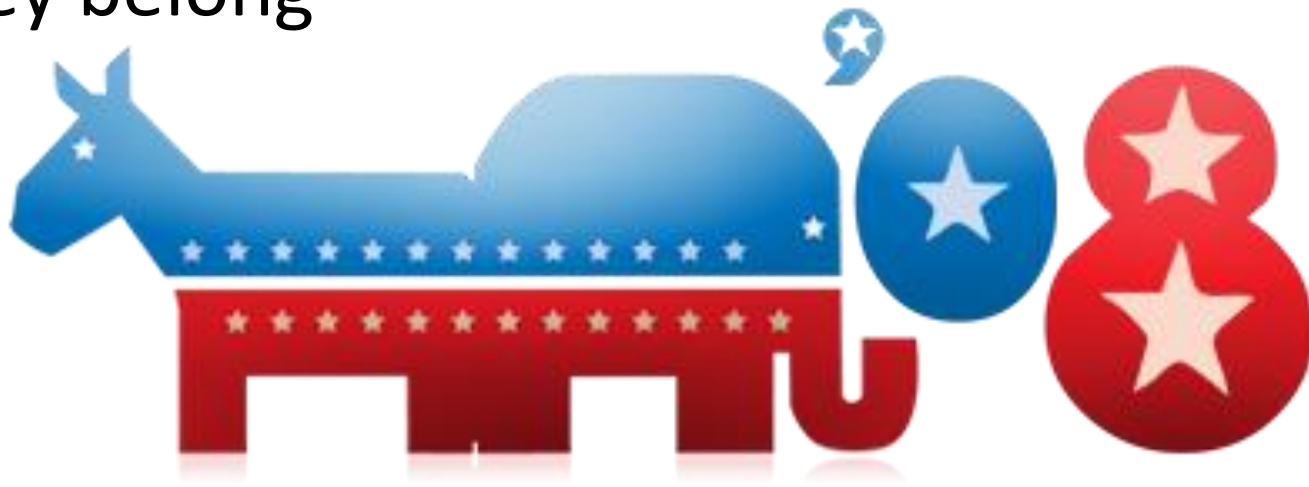
Dealing with Other Countries

- The president appoints officials to represent the US in other countries
- The art of dealing with other countries is called **Diplomacy**
- The president communicates with these people through **Diplomatic Notes**- written communication between diplomats
- The US government also makes written agreements with other countries known as **Treaties**



Other Presidential Roles

- Chief of State- a symbolic position that shows the president as the leader of America and its people
- Leader of political party- the president is the top executive for the political party in which they belong



Executive Departments and the Cabinet

Chapter 6 Section 3 Pages 153-161

Executive Offices of the President:

- The president's closest advisors and aides are part of the executive office
- Every president has reorganized the offices
- These people advise the president on important domestic and international issues



Budget:

- A **budget** is a plan for income spending
- The council of economic advisors gives the president information about the economy to help him make decisions about the budget



Executive Departments

- The constitution allows for the president to seek advise from anyone in the executive departments
- **Executive departments** are offices or people in the executive branch that help the president make decisions
- Congress can reorganize or eliminate a department if their “expertise” is no longer needed

Independent Agencies and Regulatory Commissions

Chapter 6 section 4

Independent Agencies and Regulatory commissions

- There are more than 65 independent agencies and each are given a specific job
- Regulatory commissions are independent agencies that have the authority to make laws and bring people to court



Who Runs the Regulatory Commissions?

- The regulatory commissions are independent so they have the freedom to do their job
- The head of each commission is appointed by the president and approved by congress

