

VOCAB QUIZ:**TEST:****AMERICAN GOVERNMENT/CIVICS****SSCG10: Demonstrate knowledge of the executive branch of government**

- a. Cite the formal qualifications listed in the Constitution for the President of the United States.

*The Constitution outlines three formal qualifications that one must meet in order to run for the office of President of the United States:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

These qualifications are found in Article II, Section 1, and Clause 5 of the United States Constitution.

SSCG10: Demonstrate knowledge of the executive branch of government.

- b. Describe the informal qualifications common to past presidents.

*Although there are only three formal qualifications to run for President of the United States, there are other things that past presidents have had in common:

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| • Name recognition | • White | • | • Past political experience as a House member, Senator, or Governor; or Military experience |
| • Charismatic | • | • Well-developed speaking ability | • College-educated with degrees in law or business |
| • | • Attractive family | • | • |

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- c. Identify term of office and describe the line of succession (e.g., 20th, 22nd, and 25th amendments).

*Each President may serve a maximum of two full terms, not to exceed 10 years. A presidential term is four years. A President may serve two full terms, or eight years, but not to exceed 10 years. If a current President dies or is disabled and unable to serve his or her term, the Vice President of the United States becomes President. If there are two years or less remaining in the term that has been vacated by the current President, then the VP may serve out those two years plus he or she has the option of running for President for two more terms. If there are more than two years remaining in that current President's term, then the VP may only fulfill that term and run for one more term as President.

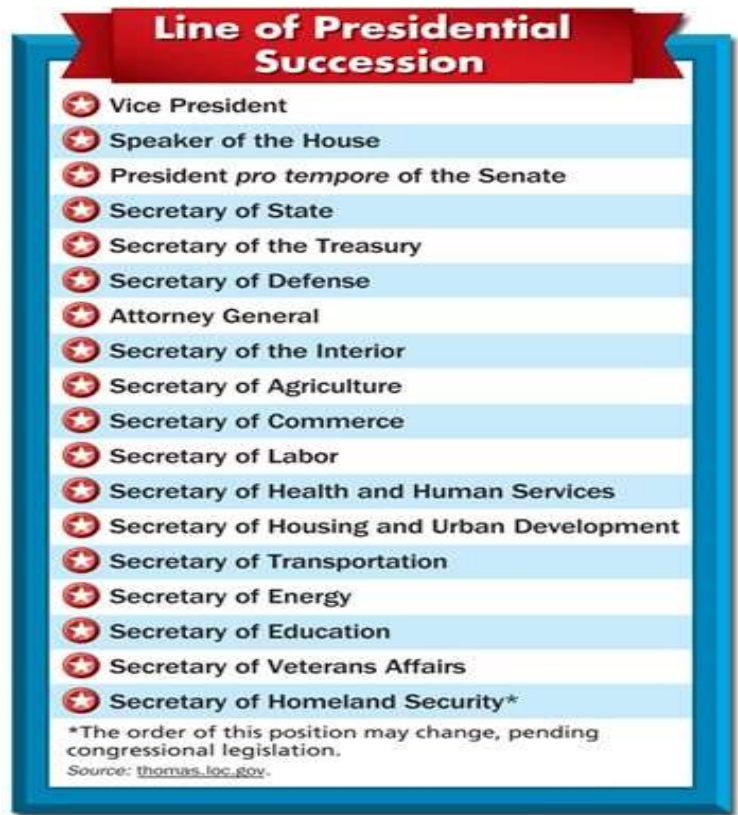
| Length of Term | Max Terms | Max Years |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
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***Presidential succession** is the scheme by which a presidential vacancy is filled. If a President dies, is disabled, or is impeached, the Vice President becomes President.

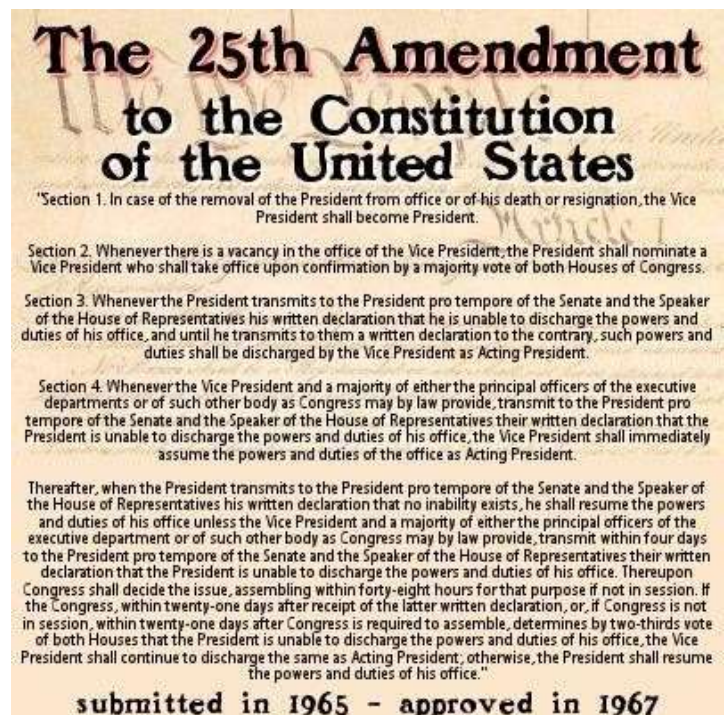
*The **20th Amendment** of the United States Constitution sets the dates at which federally elected offices end and identifies who succeeds the President if he or she dies. It was ratified in 1933. The terms of the President and Vice President end on January 20th at noon, and if the President dies, the Vice President fulfills the role of President.

*The **22nd Amendment** was ratified in 1951 and addresses limits on presidential terms. The 22nd Amendment ensures that no one person be elected to more than two four-year terms as President of the United States. Until the 22nd Amendment was ratified, it was traditional for presidents to serve only two four-year terms, but after Franklin D. Roosevelt served four four-year terms, Americans recognized that it was not a good idea for the country to have a President serve more than two terms.

*The **25th Amendment** was ratified in 1967 and addresses presidential succession in more detail. This amendment allows for the Vice President to become President in the event of the President's death, incapacitation, resignation, or impeachment. In the event of temporary presidential disability, this amendment outlines how the President can regain his or her office as President. The amendment outlines how the President fills the role of the Vice President, in the event that the VP dies, resigns, is incapacitated, or is removed from office. If the President was temporarily incapacitated from an illness or injury, he or she may regain the office of the presidency by sending a declaration to Congress that he or she is no longer incapacitated.



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| 12th Amendment | |
| 20th Amendment | |
| 22nd Amendment | |
| 23rd Amendment | |
| 25th Amendment | |



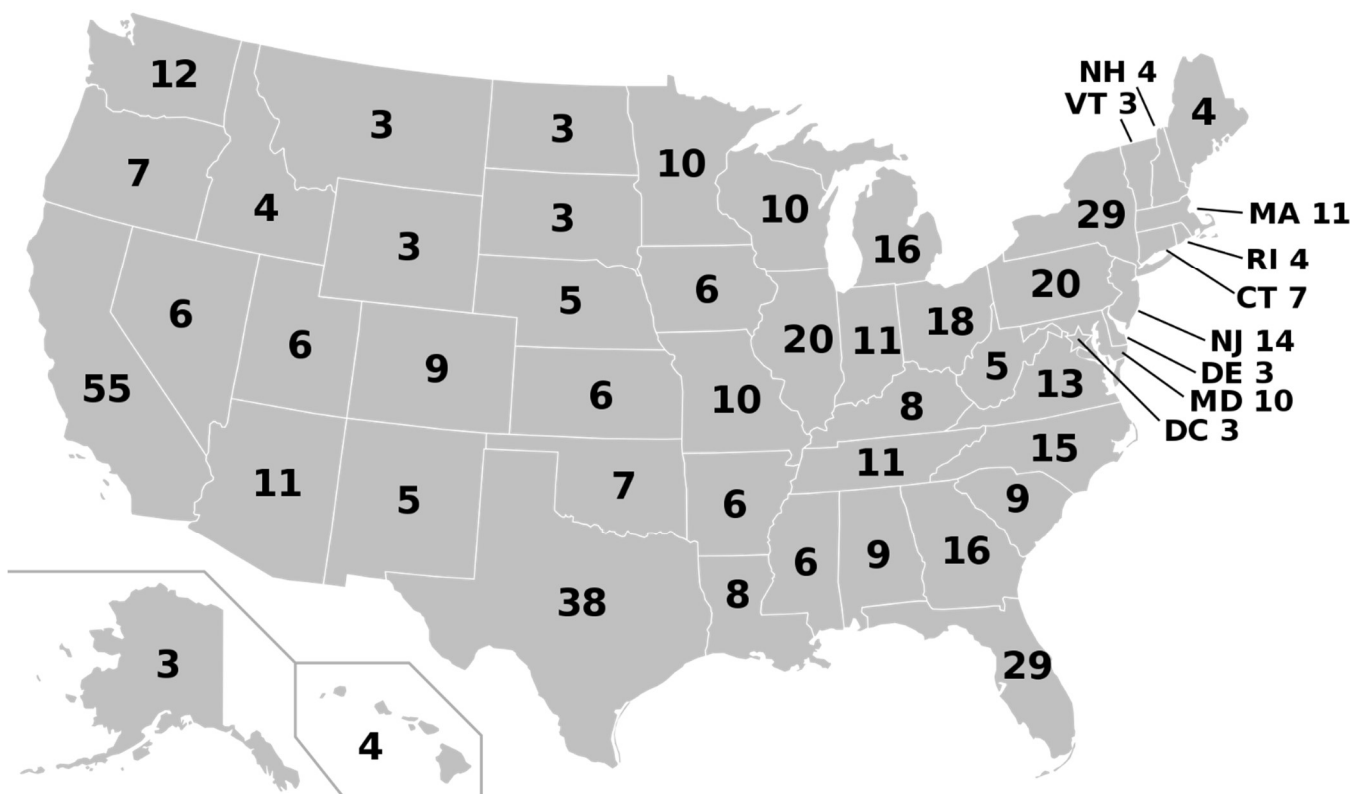
- d. Analyze the role of the Electoral College in electing the President and the clarification provided in the 12th Amendment.

*The **12th Amendment** was ratified in 1804 and provides for the election of the President and the Vice President by the Electoral College. It goes further to outline how these offices are elected should there NOT be a majority vote. The background of this amendment goes back to colonial times. In early times, each individual ran for President; there was not a joint ticket where both Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates ran together as a team. The electors each cast two votes to choose the President and Vice President from the candidates running for President, and the states chose how their electors chose the President. The process was different for each state. It was very confusing and not uniform.

After the ratification of the 12th Amendment, the Presidential candidate and his/her running mate for Vice President run as a team. The electors cast one vote instead of two. In the event of a tie, the House of Representatives decides who will become President from among the top three candidates. Each state casts one vote. If no one candidate receives at least 26 votes, the decision then goes to the Senate. The Senate decides from the top two candidates, and a majority vote is required.

*The **Electoral College** is comprised of electors from each state. Each state has as many electors as the number of House of Representative members plus Senators representing that state. The electors are expected to choose the candidates for President and Vice President who receive the most popular votes. After the general election is held, the electors meet in their state capitol on a date set by Congress. Currently, this date is set as the Monday after the second Wednesday in December. The elector's ballots are signed and sealed and sent via registered mail to the president of the Senate (Vice President) in Washington D.C. Even though the President and Vice President are typically known by the day after Election Day, more than a month before the electors cast their votes, the formal election of the President and Vice President finally takes place on January 6th. On that date, the president of the Senate opens the electoral votes from each state and counts them before a joint session of Congress.

There are a total of 538 electors, comprised of the 435 members of the House of Representatives, 100 Senators, plus three electors for the District of Columbia, as provided in the **23rd Amendment**.



Electoral College Simulation Activity

1. In the first column, write the name of a state
2. Using the map in the packet, write in the number of electoral votes for the state selected.
3. Draw one red slip (Republican) and one blue slip (Democrat) to represent the popular vote in the state, record the vote in the appropriate column.
4. Highlight or circle the winner for the state and record the Electoral Vote in the Winners column.
5. Tally the electoral votes for the states the Republicans won. Do the same for the Democrats.
6. Tally the popular votes for each party.
7. Declare a winner in the election.

| State | # of Electoral Votes | Votes for Republicans | Electoral Vote to Republicans | Votes for Democrats | Electoral Votes to Democrats |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. GEORGIA | 16 | | | | |
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| 18 | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | |
| TOTALS | | | | | |

Did the same candidate win the popular and electoral majority? _____

SSCG10: Demonstrate knowledge of the executive branch of government.

- e. Distinguish between the roles of the President, including Chief Executive, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Chief Agenda Setter, Chief of Staff, Chief Diplomat, Head of State, and Head of Party.

Roles of the President

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|  | <p>Chief Executive - The President’s power as chief executive is vested in the Constitution. This power is broad and covers both domestic and foreign affairs. The role of chief executive includes: supervise the executive branch of government, prepare the executive budget, and appoint and remove executive officials.</p> |
|  | <p>Commander-in-Chief - The President has direct and immediate control over all the troops and nation’s military arsenal. The president is in charge of the U.S. armed forces: the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. The President decides where troops shall be stationed, where ships shall be sent, and how weapons shall be used. All military generals and admirals take their orders from the President.</p> |
|  | <p>Chief Diplomat (Foreign Policy Leader) - The President heads up all foreign policy and relations with other countries. What the President does and says is carefully followed in the country and abroad. With the help of advisors, the President decides what American diplomats and ambassadors shall say to foreign governments.</p> |
|  | <p>Chief Agenda Setter/Legislator - The President officially recommends legislation on behalf of the citizens and the Federal Government. This role includes scheduling the agenda for the State of the Union address, determining policy initiatives of the government, setting the budget, and deciding on priorities for legislation to be supported by the executive branch.</p> |
|  | <p>Chief Economist - One issue of major concern in the United States is the condition of the economy, which is why the President is the chief economist, making decisions which indirectly affect the finances of the nation. In this role, the President is concerned with such things as unemployment, high prices, taxes, business profits, and the general prosperity of the country. The President does not control the economy but is expected to help it run smoothly.</p> |
|  | <p>Head of State - The President is the symbolic and ceremonial leader of the country. He entertains foreign leaders, speaks at functions and represents the nation at home and abroad. the President is the ceremonial head of the United States government. This role requires a president to be an inspiring example for the American people.</p> |
|  | <p>Party Leader - The President is the acknowledged leader of the political party that controls the executive branch. In this unofficial position, the president acts as the leader of their political party and helps members of the political party get elected or appointed to office. The President campaigns for those members who have supported his policies.</p> |

Presidential Roles

SSCG10e Distinguish between the roles of the President, including Chief Executive, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Chief Agenda Setter, Chief of Staff, Chief Diplomat, Head of State, and Head of Party.

Decide which role the President is playing in each situation.

- _____ 1. Making a patriotic speech on Memorial Day.
- _____ 2. Hosting a cabinet meeting to discuss foreign policy.
- _____ 3. Signing a bill sent to him by Congress
- _____ 4. Sending the National Guard to help flood victims in Florida.
- _____ 5. Making a speech at a benefit dinner in Iowa for a party nominee to Congress.
- _____ 6. Meeting with labor leaders to discuss a strike by auto workers.
- _____ 7. Hosting a party in honor of a diplomat from the People's Republic of China.
- _____ 8. Greeting visitors who come to the White House.
- _____ 9. Holding a brunch meeting in the White House for the Ways & Means Committee.
- _____ 10. Awarding commissions to those who are graduating from West Point Military Academy.
- _____ 11. Choosing a member of his party to be Secretary of Education.
- _____ 12. Delivering his State of the Union message to Congress.
- _____ 13. Nominating someone to fill a vacancy in a federal judgeship.
- _____ 14. Officially receiving the Prime Minister of England.
- _____ 15. Meeting with his cabinet on a regular basis.
- _____ 16. Making a pitch to the American people to help fight a Congressional tax hike.
- _____ 17. Telling Congress he wants a mandatory seat belt law nationwide.
- _____ 18. Releasing 9,000 government workers he feels are no longer needed & strain the budget.
- _____ 19. Meeting with Arab oil leaders to help establish a stable price for oil.
- _____ 20. Commuting the death sentence of a terrorist to life imprisonment.

SSCG11: Explain the functions of the departments and agencies of the federal bureaucracy.

- a. Compare and contrast the organization and responsibilities of independent regulatory agencies, government corporations, and executive agencies.

*A **bureaucracy** is a large, complex administrative structure that handles the everyday business of an organization. The United States' federal government is the largest organization in the country. When many Americans hear the word 'bureaucracy', they automatically think of red tape and delays. A bureaucracy is a method of organizing large organizations. There are both public and private bureaucracies.

***Independent regulatory agencies** are federal organizations are independent from the three branches of government; they operate independently and are not under the direct control of the president. These agencies are created to regulate certain aspects of the nation's economy and exercise authority over certain aspects of activity to protect consumers. These agencies act as '**watchdogs**'.

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***Government corporations** do not belong to any department. Government corporations are created by Congress and are set up to perform business of the federal government; they operate much like a regular corporation operates. They charge fees and compete with private businesses. Government corporations are run by a board of directors and have a general manager who directs the day-to-day operations, as directed by the board of directors. Congress decides the purpose for each and the functions that the government corporation can perform.

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***Executive agencies** are organized much like the Cabinet departments but are not part of the President's Cabinet. They are given extremely important public tasks to perform.

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SSCG11: Explain the functions of the departments and agencies of the federal bureaucracy.

- b. Explain the functions of the President's cabinet.

*The **cabinet** is an informal advisory committee comprised of the heads of the 15 cabinet departments, the Vice President of the United States, the White House Chief of Staff, and few others chosen by the President. The members of the cabinet serve as advisors and experts. The President appoints the heads of the 15 cabinet departments, and the Senate must approve the presidential nominations. There are several factors that influence the President's choices for department heads: party, loyal supporters of the President, and professional qualifications.

Cabinet members have two main duties: 1) function as the administrative head of one of the executive cabinet departments, and 2) together they serve as the primary advisors to the President.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Department | Department | Department |
| Department | Department of the Interior | Department of Agriculture |
| Department of Commerce | Department of Labor | Department |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | Department of Transportation | Department of Energy |
| Department | Department | Department of Homeland Security |

SSCG12: Describe the tools used to carry out United States foreign policy, including diplomacy and treaties; economic, military, and humanitarian aid; and sanctions and military intervention.

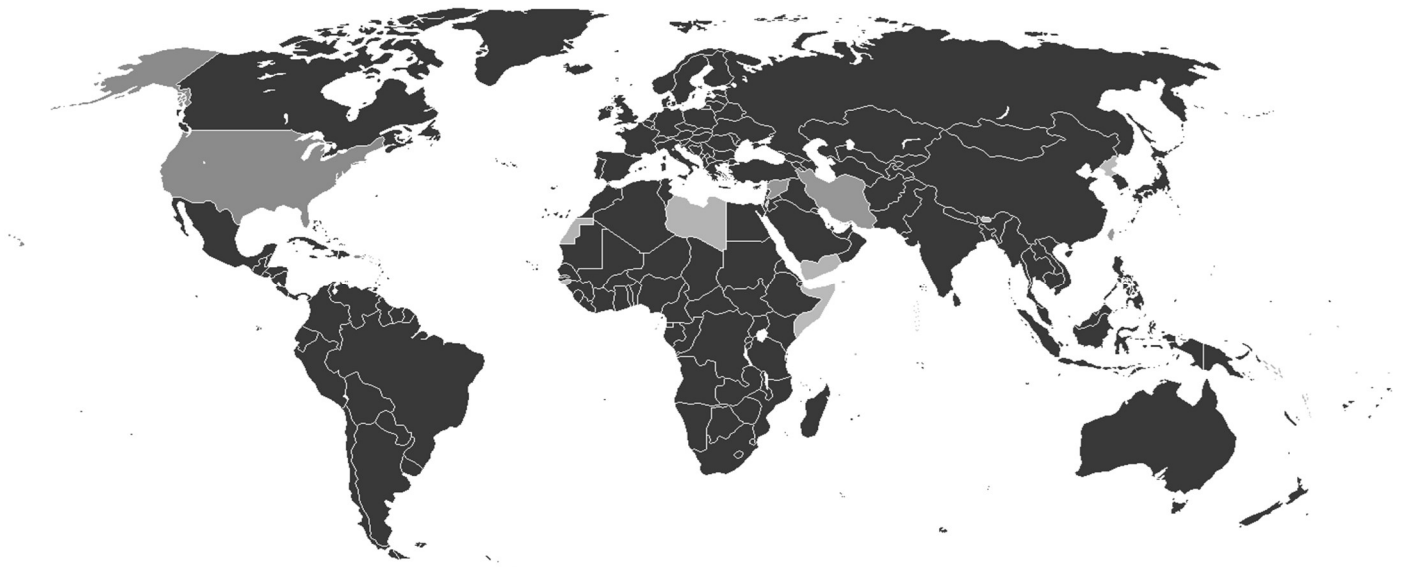
***Foreign policy** refers to a state’s international goals and its strategies to achieve those goals.

***Diplomacy** is the act of dealing with other nations, usually through negotiation and discussion. Diplomacy involves meetings between leaders, sending diplomatic messages, and making public statements about the relationship between countries. For example, the American President often hosts leaders and chief diplomats of other nations at the White House to discuss a variety of issues. Most diplomacy occurs behind the scenes.

The United States primarily carries out diplomacy through the Department of State. The U.S. Department of State is headed by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Department of State is one of the oldest cabinet departments; it was formed in 1789. The Secretary of State and his or her staff travel around the world to build alliances with other nations, promote democracy and human rights, and mediate conflicts.

The Department of State manages the U.S. embassies located throughout the world. Ambassadors are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Below is a map with the official sites of the U.S. embassies:

Light Gray represents the United States; Dark Gray represents the nations in which a U.S. embassy is located.



American Government - Unit 4

- According to the Constitution, which of the following would disqualify a person from becoming president?
 - The person is 33 years old
 - The person is a minority
 - The person is Catholic
 - The person didn't go to college
- All of the following are "unwritten qualifications" met by most of our presidents EXCEPT:
 - business experience
 - political experience
 - military experience
 - college education
- If the vice president dies in office (President is still alive), the office is filled
 - by presidential appointment alone
 - through a special election
 - by a presidential appointment with Congressional approval
 - by a majority vote of the Electoral College
- During each election, a President is elected to a _____ year term.
 - Two
 - Four
 - Six
 - Eight
- If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
 - the Speaker of the House
 - the Chief Justice
 - the President Pro Tempore
 - the Secretary of State.
- How is the electoral vote determined for each state?
 - However many seats are in the House
 - However many seats are in the Senate
 - All the seats in the House plus the Senate
 - The population of the state
- Which amendment states that each elector will receive one vote for President and one vote for Vice President?
 - 20th
 - 12th
 - 23rd
 - 22nd
- The President's role as symbolic head of the nation is known as the
 - chief executive
 - monarch
 - prime minister
 - chief of state
- What role is the President fulfilling when he signs a bill into law?
 - Chief Executive
 - Chief of State
 - Commander in Chief
 - Chief Agenda Setter
- The non-elected, non-appointed officials who staff the federal agencies and offices that help the president manage the federal government are all part of the
 - Cabinet
 - Bureaucracy
 - White House Staff
 - Administration
- The group of 15 executive department heads, selected by the President and approved by the Senate, and most often referred to as the Secretary of the department make up the
 - Cabinet
 - White House Office Staff
 - Executive Office of the President
 - Bureaucracy
- Which amendment required that Barack Obama be listed on ballot for President and Joe Biden be listed on a ballot for Vice President for the electoral college vote?
 - 12th
 - 22nd
 - 25th
 - 18th
- According to the Presidential Succession Act, who is next in line for the presidency after the president and vice president?
 - Secretary of State
 - Speaker of the House
 - President Pro-Tem of the Senate
- How old does a person have to be in order to be President?
 - 25
 - 30
 - 35
 - 40
- When exercising their legislative powers the President can do all of the following EXCEPT:
 - Give the State of the Union Address
 - Propose laws and budgets
 - Pass bills
 - Veto bills

Unit Test Study Sheet