

# Unit 4b STUDY GUIDE

## The Executive Branch - The President

### 1. Constitutional Framework – The Basics

Qualifications, Term, & Election	
<b>Formal Qualifications</b>	1. 2. 3.
<b>Additional Restriction</b>	The vice presidential candidate (running mate) cannot be from _____ as the presidential candidate.
<b>Compensation</b>	\$ _____ is determined by congressional legislation.
<b>Term</b>	___ year term Limited to ___ terms or 10 years by the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment
<b>Election (Just a review)</b>	<p>POTUS is not directly elected. The constitution outlines the process of electing the president via the Electoral College. (You must know EC!)</p> <p>EV per state = # _____ + # _____.</p> <p>Total # of EV for US = _____ Total number to win = _____</p> <p>Electors are selected at each party's _____.</p> <p>Except for NE &amp; ME, all states are _____ - _____ - _____.</p> <p>The constitution [does does not] mandate WTA. (Circle correct one.)</p> <p>The electors cast their vote in their _____</p> <p>in _____ (month) after the General Election in November.</p> <p>Ballots are sent to the _____ who</p> <p>tabulates them in the _____ in early _____ (month).</p> <p>If a tie happens, the _____ breaks it. That happened in 1800 and 1824.</p> <p>To break the tie, each state delegation gets _____ vote.</p> <p>The only way to change the Electoral College is to pass a _____.</p> <p>Because of this process, it is possible for the _____</p> <p>_____ winner to become president.</p>

**2. Constitutional Framework – The Powers**

<b>Constitutional Powers of the President</b> (place a star beside the checks on other branches)	
<b>National Security Powers</b>	
<b>Legislative Powers</b>	
<b>Administrative Powers</b>	
<b>Judicial Powers</b>	

**3. Constitutional Framework – The Amendments**

<b>The Amendments Related to the Presidency</b>	
<b>12<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	
<b>20<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	
<b>22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment</b>	
<b>25<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	

**4. Constitutional Framework – Impeachment & Removal**

	Who has the power?	What type of vote?	Details -- Notes
<b>Impeachment</b>			
<b>Removal</b>			

5. According to Richard Neustadt –

The presidential power is the \_\_\_\_\_, not to \_\_\_\_\_.

First, explain. Then, provide two historical examples to prove Neustadt’s assertion.

6. How are Americans conflicted about their view of presidential power? (see p. 394) Which viewpoint is closer to your own? Explain.

7. Trace perspectives on presidential power during the last 60 years.

	Major Events	Presidents	Perspective on presidential power
<b>1950s</b> <b>1960s</b>			
<b>1970s</b>			
<b>1980s</b>			
<b>1990s</b>			
<b>2000s</b>			

8. The Growing Power of the Presidency – History, Inherent Powers, War Powers

The page will not be blank in the copy you receive in class.

9. What is meant by “The Imperial Presidency”? Who coined the term?

10. What is meant by “accidental president”? Why is Gerald Ford the most “accidental” of them all?

11. The president is said to wear many “hats”. In completing this chart, you may need to repeat some of your entries from the previous chart. Unlike the previous chart, these descriptions will also include informal powers and duties. Use this chart for class notes. If you are absent, however, you must complete it at home.

<b>Role</b>	<b>Duties</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Chief of State</b>		
<b>Chief Executive</b>		
<b>Chief Administrator</b>		
<b>Chief Legislator</b>		
<b>Chief Diplomat</b>		
<b>Commander in Chief</b>		
<b>Chief of Party</b>		

12. What is the line of succession to the presidency? After “Secretary of State”, simply put that the rest are in the chronology of the date the cabinet post was created. NOTE – Since the Constitution only provides for the VP to replace the POTUS, Congress is left to determine the line of succession.

13. The Cabinet

- a. How many departments?
- b. You know a person is in the cabinet, when their title starts with \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. The head of the Justice Department is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Cabinet members are nominated by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by the Senate. The Senate vote must be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. The departments are created by \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. The Cabinet members are most loyal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- g. Cabinet members oversee vast departments that include political \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ . The latter serve regardless of the political affiliation of the cabinet member or president.
- h. Name the top four cabinet departments. (Be able to recognize all of them!)
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ is the newest cabinet department.

14. The White House Office

- a. Even though the CB considers it separate from the Executive Office of the President, many charts show it as part of the EOP. I completely agree with the CB.
- b. More than 600 people are on the White House staff. Of course, the president doesn't know most of these individuals. The key staffers in the West Wing, however, are the president's closest advisors that he works with on a daily basis.
- c. The \_\_\_\_\_ serves as both an advisor and manager to the president. He is the central figure in the administration's policymaking decisions. Currently, this position is held by \_\_\_\_\_. (The "West Wing" episode and "Obama's Deal" provided you with an excellent overview of this position and the incredible power this individual can wield.
- d. The \_\_\_\_\_ holds daily \_\_\_\_\_. They serve as the president's liaison to the media.
- e. Senior Advisors serve as generalists dealing with the issues of the day, as well as long term strategic planning to push through the president's agenda. Most of these individuals come from the president's campaign staff and they are basically political advisors. You will notice that many of these advisors are leaving the White House to lead the reelection campaign.

15. The Executive Office of the President – Spell out the acronyms!

What is the Executive Office of the President (EOP)?	
<b>NSC</b>	
<b>OMB</b>	
<b>CEA</b>	
<b>List other offices in the EOP</b>	

16.

Independent Agencies (operates outside of the 15 Cabinet Departments)	
Three types of Independent Agencies	
Four reasons why these agencies exist outside of the cabinet department structure	

17.

Independent EXECUTIVE Agencies are the most popular form of an Independent Agency.	
Characteristics	Organized under a single _____
	Subunits operate on a _____ basis throughout the nation.
	Does not _____ Is not a _____
Examples	

18.

Government Corporations	
Appointment/Confirmation Process –	
All employees are public officials (civil service plus presidential appointees).	
Controversy --	
Examples –	

19.

<b>Independent REGULATORY COMMISSIONS</b>	
Purpose	
Examples	
Appointment	
Terms	
Composition	
Powers	They are exceptions to the principle of separation of powers because they
Ideological Perspectives	Liberals believe  Conservatives believe

**20. Areas of possible conflict with Congress (Put a star by those that are formal checks.)**

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.

**21. Factors that influence a president's success with Congress**

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.
i.
j.

**22. Basis of Executive-Legislative Conflict**

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.

**23. Constraints on the President – Explain each!**

Congress	
Courts	
Bureaucracy	
Public Opinion	
The Economy	
Media	
Interest Groups	
Domestic Policy	
Foreign Affairs	
Federalism	
The Constitution	

24. What is meant by “two presidencies”?
25. What is a “rally event”? Explain its significance.
26. What is a “honeymoon” period? Explain its significance.
27. What does “going public” mean?
28. What is the “bully pulpit”? Explain its significance.
29. Evaluate Obama’s use of the “bully pulpit. Provide an example from “Obama’s Deal” in your discussion.
30. Presidential approval ratings.
  - a. Explain presidential approval ratings.
  - b. During which part of a presidential term are they typically the highest? Why?
  - c. What is President Obama’s current rating? Source?
  - d. What is his highest (since Jan 2009)?
  - e. According to the experts, how high do his approval ratings need to be for him to be reelected?
31. What are presidential al coattails? Are they a myth?
32. What typically happens to congressional candidates of the president’s party during a mid-term election? Why?
33. Know all of the vocabulary for Unit 4b!
34. The exam will also be over “Obama’s Deal”, “Cheney’s Law”, and your online assignments.
35. Read Chapters 13 and selected parts of Chapter 15. Cornell Notes count as a replacement grade (except for exams and policy project) during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Six Weeks. One chapter = one replacement grade. Please note that nothing can replace a missing assignment.