

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRESIDENCY:

1. YOU MUST BE AT LEAST 35 YEARS OF AGE;
2. A NATIVE BORN CITIZEN;
3. MUST BE A RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AT LEAST 14 YEARS



List your Top 10 Presidents

1. _____	6. _____
2. _____	7. _____
3. _____	8. _____
4. _____	9. _____
5. _____	10. _____

HOW TO BECOME

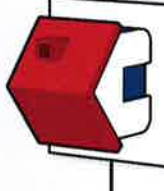
☆ PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ☆

U.S. CONSTITUTION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

NATURAL BORN CITIZEN

MINIMUM AGE 35 YEARS

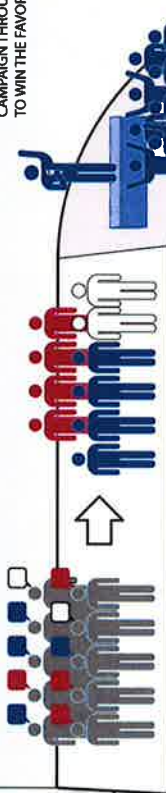
U.S. RESIDENT 14 YEARS



STEP 1: PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BE PRESIDENT, EACH WITH THEIR OWN IDEAS ABOUT HOW GOVERNMENT SHOULD WORK

CANDIDATES FROM EACH POLITICAL PARTY CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE FAVOR OF THEIR PARTY MEMBERS



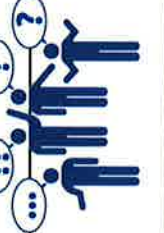
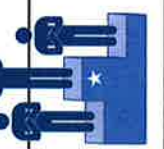
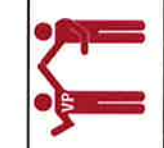
NATIONAL CONVENTIONS STEP 2

AT EACH CONVENTION, THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHOOSES A RUNNING MATE (VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE)

IN A PRIMARY PARTY MEMBERS VOTE FOR THE BEST CANDIDATE THAT WILL REPRESENT THEM IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

IN A CAUCUS PARTY MEMBERS SELECT THE BEST CANDIDATE THROUGH A SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS AND VOTES

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE SUPPORT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION



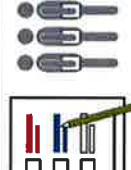
AND I APPROVE THIS MESSAGE



STEP 3: GENERAL ELECTION

PEOPLE IN EVERY STATE ACROSS THE COUNTRY VOTE FOR ONE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

WHEN PEOPLE CAST THEIR VOTE, THEY ARE ACTUALLY VOTING FOR A GROUP OF PEOPLE KNOWN AS ELECTORS



STEP 4: ELECTORAL COLLEGE

IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM, EACH STATE GETS A CERTAIN NUMBER OF ELECTORS BASED ON ITS REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ARE INAUGURATED IN JANUARY



DESIGNED BY: Ifrah Syed

SOURCES: <http://kids.usa.gov/president>
<http://bensguide.gpo.gov/3-5/election/president.html>

DEFINITIONS
Caucus: A meeting of the local members of a political party to select delegates to the national party convention. A caucus is a substitute for a primary election.
Delegate: A person authorized to represent others as an elector representative to a political party conference.
Electoral College: The voters of each state, and the District of Columbia, vote for electors to be the authorized constitutional members in a presidential election.
Natural Born Citizen: Someone born with U.S. citizenship includes any child born "in" the United States, the children of United States citizens born abroad, and those born abroad of one citizen parent.
Primary: An election where voters select candidates for an upcoming general election. Winning candidates will have delegates sent to the national party convention as their party's U.S. presidential nominee.



The Electoral Process

Name: _____

D. Vocabulary.

Match the definitions to the words they describe.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| ___ 1. When a candidate states that he or she is planning to run for office | A) delegate |
| ___ 2. Party meetings where candidates are selected and the platform is created | B) nominee |
| ___ 3. Someone who represents the party views of a state at a national convention | C) campaign |
| ___ 4. The person who is chosen to run as a party's candidate in the national election | D) declare |
| ___ 5. Given by the people selected to run for President and Vice President at the end of a national convention | E) convention |
| ___ 6. A collection of all the efforts a candidate makes to win an election | F) acceptance speech |

E. Something's Missing!

Fill in the paragraph with the correct terms in the word box.

Electoral College popular vote absolute majority electors



Every four years on Election Day, the American public elects the president of the United States. The first set of election results tallies the _____, a count of every vote cast. These results determine whom each state's _____ will support when they meet and participate in the _____. In order to win, a candidate must have 270 out of a total of 538 electoral votes. This number is half of 538 (269) plus one, which is considered a(n) _____.

F. Oops!

A candidate made a to-do list for his run for the presidency, but he dropped it and everything got mixed up. Help him out by numbering the items so the list can be put in the right order.

___ Attend the national convention for my party! Hopefully, I will be nominated.

___ As part of my national campaign, I'll make speeches, show up on tv, send out mailings, and attend rallies.

___ Wait for the results of the Electoral College and prepare my acceptance speech for inauguration!

___ Declare my candidacy! I want to be the President, and I hope my party will support me!

___ Hang out with family and friends to await the results of the popular vote on Election Day.

___ Campaign for the primary and caucus season by making speeches and talking to voters.

Reform Options for the Electoral College

Reform Options for the Electoral College and the Election of the US President:

Direct Election with Instant Runoff Voting:

Instant runoff voting (IRV) could be used for Presidential elections with or without the Electoral College. With a direct vote, voters would rank their preferences rather than marking only one candidate. Then, when the votes are counted, if no single candidate has a majority, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated. The ballots are then counted again, this time tallying the second choice votes from those ballots indicating the eliminated candidate as the first choice. The process is repeated until a candidate receives a majority, reducing time and money wasted in a normal runoff election.

Instant runoff voting on a national scale has the potential to solve many of the current dilemmas introduced by the Electoral College as well as the problems introduced by some of the other alternatives. It would end the spoiler dynamic of third party and independent candidates and consistently produce a majority, nationwide winner. It also allows voters to select their favorite candidate without ensuring a vote for their least favorite (as often happens when the spoiler dynamic is a factor and a voter prefers a third candidate the most).

Individual states can also adopt instant runoffs without a Constitutional amendment. Unlike proportional allocation, which could be unfair if only used in some states, IRV would not have negative consequences if only adopted by a few states. Each state's electors would still be appointed through a winner-take-all method, but the IRV states would now be guaranteed to have a winner with majority approval. IRV would be best instituted without the Electoral College though, so that the winner would not just enjoy a majority within any state, but within the entire country.

Proportional Allocation of Electoral Votes:

This system has been proposed with a number of variations, most recently in Colorado. As a popular alternative, it splits each state's electoral votes in accordance with their popular vote percentages. This way, a candidate who come in second place in a state with 45% of the popular vote would receive 45% of the electoral votes from that state, instead of 0%.

This system would greatly increase voter turnout and the representation of all parties in a state. It would also encourage candidates to campaign in all states rather than just those that are competitive. Though the majority, as always, would come out on top in each state, the minority's supporters would not be effectively contributing to their candidate's defeat when the whole of their state's electoral votes go a candidate they do not support.

One problem with this system is the question of how to allocate electors proportionally.

Percentages will seldom be equal to a whole elector after being proportioned, and a single elector could not be evenly divided among two or more candidates. Some suggest that one way to patch this problem of uneven electors would be to increase the number of electoral votes by a factor of 10 or 100 or more to reduce the margin of error. Others suggest rounding to whole votes, tenth votes, and a whole variety of decimal places beyond this. However, each of these, though reducing the amount of error, would still permit error and not succeed as thoroughly in making each vote count equally.

This would be difficult to pass on a nationwide basis and would most likely have to pass state-by-state. During this process, or even in the end if some states do not adopt the process, one party might gain an unfair advantage. This could happen if some states were dividing up their electoral votes while others were still giving all of their votes to the majority party. For instance, imagine California switching to a proportional allocation while Texas sticks with winner-take-all.

Direct Vote with Plurality Rule:

This method would abolish the Electoral College and require each person to cast one vote for the candidate of their choice. The candidate who receives the most votes nationwide would win the election, with or without a majority of the votes. This option would require a constitutional amendment to be implemented and would therefore need the support of 2/3 of Congress and 3/4 of the states.

This method of voting would more accurately reflect the popular will of the nation at large. Statistics have shown that more people vote when they know that their vote has a better chance at making a difference. Since each vote would affect the final total used to determine the winner, a direct vote would eliminate the Electoral College's ability to create a non-competitive winner-take-all enclave that essentially dilutes people's votes. Direct elections are simple and popular, and eliminate the potential problem of "faithless electors" betraying their pledges to party and public, and unfairly negating any number of popular votes.

A direct vote, however, would not eliminate the entrenchment of the two party system nor the "spoiler" considerations of minor parties and independent candidates. In a close race, voting for a candidate from a minor party could reinforce the same spoiler dynamic as exists within the current system. There is a possibility that with multiple candidates, a winner could be declared with just a small plurality of votes instead of a strong majority. Also, a close election would require a nation-wide recount rather than just recounting the states in question, which would make the process in such a situation much longer.

Congressional District Method:

This method divides electoral votes by district, allocating one vote to each district and using the remaining two as a bonus for the statewide popular vote winner. This method of distribution has been used in Maine since 1972 and Nebraska since 1996, though neither state has had a statewide winner that has not swept all of the Congressional districts as well. Consequently, neither state has ever spilt its electoral votes.

This system does not address the disproportional aspects of the Electoral College. Using Congressional districts to determine each elector would also draw more attention to the way districts are drawn, already a hot-topic in politics today. The vast majority of districts are drawn as "safe zones" for one of the two major political parties. For this

reason, basing electoral vote allocation on Congressional districts as well would raise the stakes of redistricting considerably and make gerrymandering even more tempting. (For more information see our page on the controversial process of redistricting).

Also, while the current system causes the candidates to pay the most attention to just a handful of states, the Congressional District method would actually make their attention even more tunneled. There are normally anywhere from 10-20 competitive swing states in any given election. However, with this method, candidates would rather shift their focuses to competitive districts, the number of which would be small enough to further reduce the reach of presidential campaigns, promises and attention.

National Bonus Plan:

This idea, proposed by historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., retains the current Electoral College system, but also awards extra electoral votes as a bonus to the winner of the popular vote. The amount suggested by Schlesinger in his National Bonus Plan is 102 extra electoral votes (two for every state and two for Washington, DC). The extra boost of electoral votes would almost always be able to guarantee that the popular vote winner would also be the Electoral College winner. While technically maintaining the institution, this option compensates for the uneven power given to the states by the Electoral College.

This method does not eliminate the spoiler dynamic of third party participation, but it would encourage people to campaign and vote in non-competitive states in an attempt to win the popular vote. In the 2000 election, for example, Gore had no reason to campaign in Texas because, with a winner take all allocation of electoral votes, Bush's conservative home state was clearly going to bring in a Republican majority. However, the Democratic voters living in Texas would have had more incentive to go to the polls if the popular vote affected the election. This situation is the same for the second place party in every state.

Name - _____

Date - _____

Electing the President		
Actual or Proposed System	How it Works	Flaws
ELECTORAL COLLEGE		
DISTRICT PLAN		
PROPORTIONAL PLAN		
DIRECT POPULAR ELECTION		
NATIONAL BONUS PLAN		

In which three elections of the past has the winner of the popular vote failed to win the electoral vote for the presidency?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

The Duties and Obligations of the President

The President of the United States has a very demanding job. The Constitution outlines many of the duties of a president, but modern society and technology have also changed and expanded the expectations placed on a president in some ways. These are seven of the major areas of responsibility that presidents manage.

1. Chief of State

This role requires a president to be an inspiring example for the American people. In some nations, the chief of state is a king or a queen who wears a crown on special occasions, celebrates national holidays, and stands for the highest values and ideals of the country. As the American Chief of State, the president is a living symbol of the nation. It is considered a great honor for any citizen to shake the president's hand.

Examples of Responsibilities:

- Awarding medals to the winners of college scholarships
- Congratulating astronauts on their journey into space
- Greeting visitors to the White House
- Making a patriotic speech on the Fourth of July

2. Chief Executive

The president is the "boss" for millions of government workers in the Executive Branch. He or she decides how the laws of the United States are to be enforced and chooses officials and advisors to help run the Executive Branch.

Examples of Responsibilities:

- Appointing someone to serve as head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Holding a Cabinet meeting to discuss government business
- Reading reports about problems of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

3. Chief Diplomat

The president decides what American diplomats and ambassadors shall say to foreign governments. With the help of advisors, the president makes the foreign policy of the United States.

Examples of Responsibilities:

- Traveling to London to meet with British leaders
- Entertaining Japanese diplomats in the White House
- Writing a message or a letter to the leaders of Russia

4. Commander-In-Chief

The president is in charge of the U.S. Armed Forces: the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps. 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.

Examples of Responsibilities:

- Inspecting a Navy yard
- Deciding, in wartime, whether to bomb foreign cities
- Calling out troops to stop a riot at the request of the state's legislature or governor

5. Legislative Leader

Only Congress has the actual power to make laws, but the Constitution gives the president power to influence Congress in its lawmaking. Presidents may urge Congress to pass new laws or veto bills that they do not favor.

Examples of Responsibilities:

- Inviting members of Congress to lunch in the White House
- Signing a bill of Congress
- Making a speech in Congress

Hail to You, Chief!



Congratulations! You have just been elected the President of the United States of America. Given what you have learned regarding the powers granted to the president, you must deal with the following situations in an appropriate manner, making good use of your power and justifying your right to handle these situations by noting what role gives you the power to make such a choice. Remember, the roles of the President include: **Chief Executive, Chief Diplomat, Commander in Chief, Legislative Leader, Head of State, Economic Leader, and Party Leader.**

1. Egypt and Israel continue to fight and bring even more instability to the Middle East. You are very concerned about this situation and would like to rejuvenate the peace process in the Middle East. What power do you have in this situation, and what role grants you this power?

2. You have been following the career of a woman by the name of Ruth Bader Ginsberg. Ginsberg was a professor at Rutgers University School of Law, Newark School of Law and Columbia Law School, a litigator for the ACLU, and a federal judge on the US of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. You feel that she is very fair and even tempered, and you would like to give her a job. Where might she fit? In what way might you be able to get her a federal job and what specific power allows you to do this?

3. A bill has been sent to you by Congress that involves making flag burning illegal. You disagree with this bill and absolutely do not want such a law passed. What can you do to act on your displeasure, and what role enables you to do it?

4. You are a Republican president, and a fellow Republican is running for Governor of North Carolina. You would really like to help her win the office. What can you do to assist, and what gives you this power?

5. It is nearing the end of the year, and you have some concerns about the nation's economy. Constituents are looking to you to get our country back on track economically. You feel you need to spend some time examining and reevaluating the finances of the federal government. After you have a sense of the current financial state of America, what do you need to do to ensure there is a financial guideline to follow for next year? What role does this type of responsibility fall under?

NAME - _____

Participation in Government

Executive Powers

Power	Definition	Example
Executive Orders		
Appointment Power		
Removal Power		
Diplomatic Power		
Military Power		
Legislative Powers		
Judicial Powers		

Participation in Government

EXECUTIVE POWERS EXAMPLES

1. **Pres. Andrew Johnson removes Edwin Stanton as Secretary of War, 1867.**
2. **The signing of the Camp David Accords, 1979.**
3. **Pres. F. D. Roosevelt's order to remove the Japanese and place them in interment camps, 1942.**
4. **Pres. Carter grants leniency to Vietnam wartime draft-dodgers, 1978.**
5. **Fidel Castro and his Cuban government have not been recognized since Jan. 1, 1959.**
6. **Pres. Nixon vetoing the War Powers Act, 1973.**
7. **Pres. F. D. Roosevelt's Lend-Lease Act in the 1940s.**
8. **Pres. George H. W. Bush selection of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, 1992.**
9. **Pres. Ford's legal forgiveness of former President Richard Nixon, 1974.**
10. **Pres. Lyndon Johnson's Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in Vietnam, 1964.**
11. **Pres. Lincoln suspends Habeas Corpus in Washington D. C. during the Civil War, 1862.**
12. **Pres. George W. Bush's postponement of Timothy McVeigh's sentence because more evidence was found, 2001.**
13. **Pres. Truman acknowledges Israel in 1948.**
14. **Pres. F. D. Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930s.**
15. **Pres. George W. Bush's War on Terrorism, 2001.**
16. **Pres. Eisenhower enforcing Brown v. Board of Ed., Topeka, KN in Little Rock, AK, 1957.**
17. **Pres. Truman removes Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Allied Commander from Korea, 1957.**
18. **The president's State of the Union, Budget Address, and Annual Economic Report.**
19. **Pres. Truman grants a blanket pardon to all those in violation of the Selective Training & Service Act of 1940.**
20. **Following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Pres. George H. W. Bush sends troops to Saudi Arabia in Aug. 1990.**

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION
BUREAUCRACY

LEGISLATIVE
THE CONGRESS

Senate

House

- Architect of the Capitol
- General Accountability Office
- Government Printing Office
- Library of Congress
- US Botanic Garden
- Office of Technology Assessment
- Congressional Budget Office

EXECUTIVE
THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT

- White House Office
- Office of the Vice President
- Office of Management & Budget
- Council of Economic Advisors
- National Security Council
- Office of National Drug Control Policy
- Office of the US Trade Representatives
- Council on Environmental Quality
- Office of Science & Technology Policy
- Office of Administration
- Office of Policy Development

JUDICIAL
THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES

- Courts of Appeals
- District Courts
- Federal Claim Court
- Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
- Court of International Trade
- Territorial Courts
- Court of Appeal-Armed Services
- Court of Veteran's Appeals
- Administrative Office of the US Courts
- Federal Judicial Center
- US Tax Court
- US Sentencing Commission



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS - Cabinet

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| • State | • Agriculture | • Transportation |
| • Treasury | • Commerce | • Energy |
| • Defense | • Labor | • Education |
| • Justice | • Health & Human Services | • Veteran's Affairs |
| • Interior | • Housing & Urban | • Homeland Security |

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS & GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS (selected)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| -CIA | -FDIC | -NTSB | -Tennessee Valley Authority |
| -Commission on Civil Rights | -Federal Election Com. | -Nuclear Regulatory Commission | -US Postal Service |
| -Consumer Products Safety Board | -Federal Housing Finance Board | -Office of Government Ethics | - Army Corps of Engineers |
| -Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board | -Federal Reserve System | -SEC | - ATF |
| -EPA | -FTC | -Selective Service System | - FEMA |
| -Equal Employment Opportunities Commission | -National Science Foundation | -Social Security Administration | - Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| -FCC | -NASA | | - Labor & Statistics |
| | -NLRB | | - National Parks Services |

Amendments dealing with the Presidency:

- **12th Amendment** (1804) – separated voting for President and Vice President
- **20th Amendment** (1933) – shortened the amount of time between the election of the president and the start of their term
- **22nd Amendment** (1951) – limited the president to two terms
- **23rd Amendment** (1961) – granted electoral votes & right to vote in presidential elections to the District of Columbia
- **25th Amendment** (1967) – set the procedure for determining presidential disability and succession & Vice Presidential vacancy

A Very Big Branch

Name: _____

The Executive Branch



We've Got a Job to Do

The job of the executive branch is to carry out the laws that the legislative branch passes. When you think of the executive branch, you probably think of the president. But the president is only the head of the executive branch. He is like the tip of the iceberg: underneath, there is a giant organization with lots of people doing many different jobs. In fact, the executive branch is the largest branch of our government!

Help From Many

Most of the executive branch is made up of departments and independent agencies. **Departments** are the main organizations in the executive branch. There are 15 departments, and each one focuses on a specific type of activity such as education, transportation, defense, or energy. Each department has smaller agencies that do specific jobs. For example, the Department of Justice (DOJ) operates our justice system and works to prevent crime. Two agencies inside the DOJ are the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The FBI investigates certain kinds of crimes, while the DEA deals with crime related to drugs and controlled substances.



There are 52 agencies and offices within the DOJ.



President Obama meets with his cabinet.

The president appoints a **secretary** to lead each department. (But the head of the Department of Justice is called the Attorney General (AG)). These department heads make up the president's **cabinet**, which acts as a group of advisors to the president. They help the president make important decisions about how laws should be carried out.

Independent agencies are government organizations that also focus on specific issues, but they are different from departments because they are independent of the president's control. Instead, these agencies are controlled by a board or commission. The president can appoint someone to the board or commission but cannot remove them.

Government Corporations

- Some parts of the executive branch are businesses that the government owns, such as AMTRAK, which operates passenger trains, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which insures bank deposits in case a bank fails.



The U.S. Marshals Service is the oldest federal law enforcement agency. Marshals provide court security, hunt fugitives, and offer witness protection.

Carrying Out Laws: Enforcement

What does it mean to "carry out" a law? That depends on the kind of law that needs to be carried out. Some laws make things illegal and describe consequences for those who do those things. Executive agencies **enforce** the law when someone isn't following it. There are several things an agency can do to enforce a law:

- Educate the public about new laws
- Monitor the public to make sure laws are being followed
- Catch individuals or organizations not following the law
- Take the offenders to court
- Follow any other enforcement procedures the agency may have

A Very Big Branch

Name: _____

Carrying Out Laws: Regulations

Other laws are just instructions about something that must be done, such as installing new security procedures at the nation's airports. A law like this will not include every last detail about how it should be carried out. Instead, the law will authorize the executive branch to decide these details. The rules the executive branch makes about how the law will be carried out are called **regulations**. Regulations have power similar to laws. Some regulations make activity illegal, and others give instructions for how something must be done.



The Department of Agriculture inspects more than eight million birds every year.



Agencies Enforce and Regulate

Most departments and agencies both enforce laws and make regulations. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is an independent agency whose goal is to protect the environment and human health. It carries out laws passed by Congress, such as the Clean Air Act that is designed to limit air pollution. The Clean Air Act authorizes the EPA to set limits on how much pollution can be put into the air. To do this, the EPA issues regulations that say exactly how much pollution vehicles, factories, and other sources can put into the air. The EPA then works to enforce these regulations. Violating them can result in penalties.

Maintaining Order and Safety

We depend on many parts of the executive branch to keep us safe and to keep order. For example, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for protecting the United States against all kinds of threats. It includes agencies that deal with terrorism, natural disasters, and border protection. It even includes the Secret Service, whose agents protect the president! Inside the DHS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) responds to natural disasters to help people get the help they need in an orderly way. The Coast Guard, also part of DHS, patrols our nation's coastlines to watch for threats and help boats in distress.



The ever-present Secret Service has the president's back.



The headquarters of the DoD is located at the Pentagon.

The Department of Defense (DoD) is the biggest department. It includes all the military departments such as the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as well as many other agencies. Together, all the parts of the Department of Defense work together to make sure our armed forces are prepared to protect our nation's security.

Busy, Busy

Remember that most of the day-to-day activity in the executive branch involves ordinary people doing the work that needs to be done: an FBI agent conducts an investigation, a soldier participates in training exercises, or a worker monitors a nuclear reactor at an energy plant. The executive branch needs people to answer phones, program computers, file papers, do scientific research, process mail, fly airplanes, and clean bathrooms. In fact, the federal government is the nation's largest employer, and most of those jobs are in the executive branch.



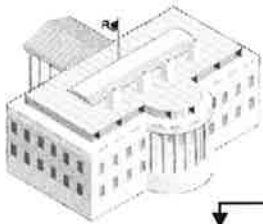
A U.S. Postal Service employee works hard to deliver your mail.

A Very Big Branch

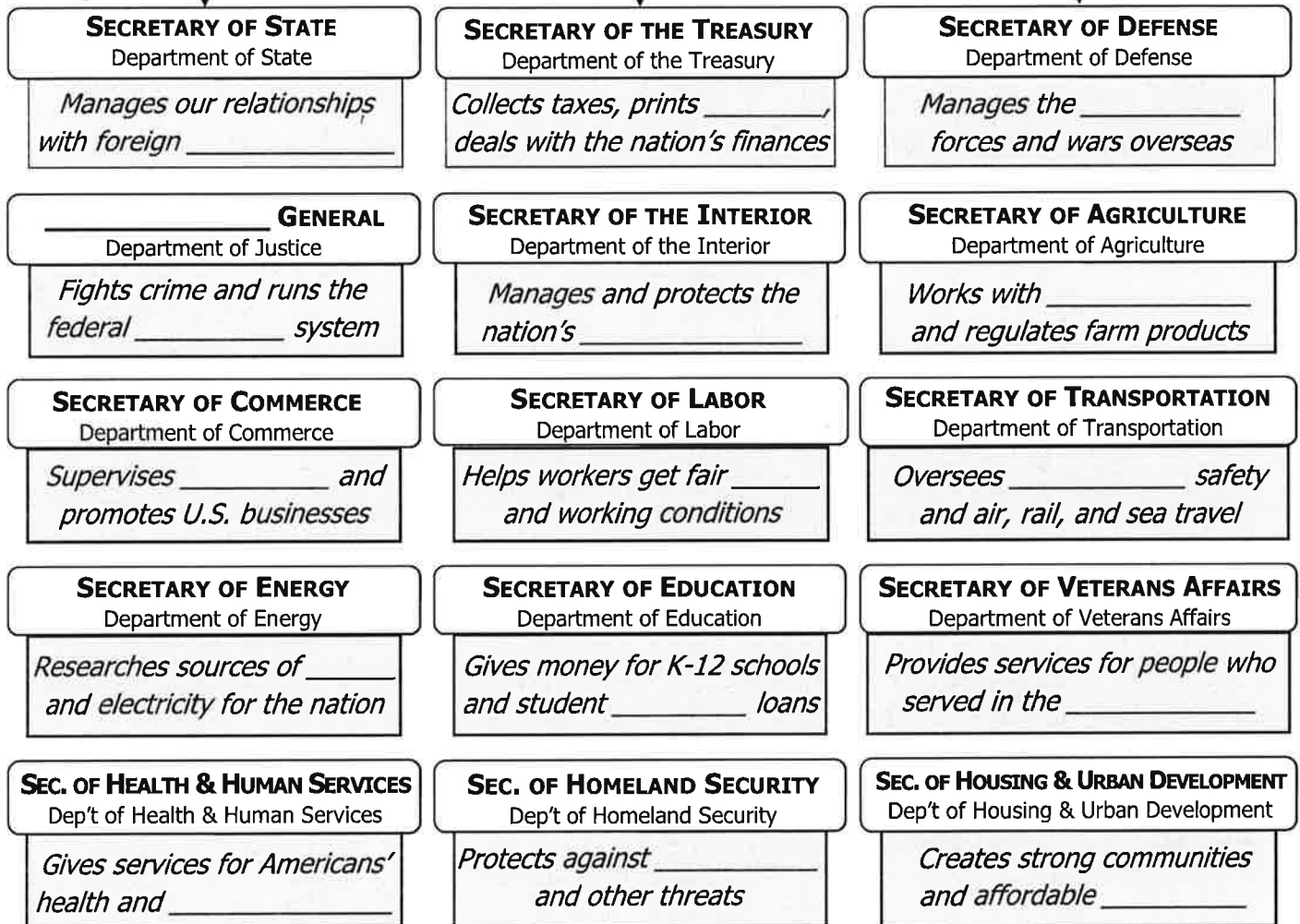
Name: _____

A. Cabinet Departments. Use the word bank to fill in the missing words from the graphic organizer:

Attorney armed basic needs college highway countries farmers
 military homes money fuel public lands wages terrorists trade court



The President's Cabinet Executive Branch Departments




B. Who Said That? Identify which secretary might give the following advice or information:

- "Mr. President, we need to invest in more solar electricity." Sec. of _____
- "Mr. President, we saw a decrease in highway deaths this year." Sec. of _____
- "Mr. President, agents intercepted a terrorist threat this morning." Sec. of _____
- "Mr. President, it's time to take the penny out of circulation." Sec. of _____
- "Mr. President, we need to combat bark beetles in the national forest." Sec. of _____

A Very Big Branch


Name: _____

C. Whose Job Is It, Anyway? Identify the executive agency that would most likely execute each act:

The Veterans Educational Assistance Act (2008) 


Increases educational benefits for military veterans who have served since September 11, 2001.

Agency: _____

Protect America Act (2007) 


Provides the intelligence community tools to gather important information about terrorists.

Agency: _____

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (1994) 

Increased the number of police officers, funding for prisons, and crime prevention programs.

Agency: _____

No Child Left Behind Act (2001) 


Ensures that students in every public school achieves important learning goals by well-prepared teachers.

Agency: _____

Helping Families Save Their Homes Act (2009) 


Prevents families from losing their homes to foreclosure.

Agency: _____

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (2009) 

Gives funds to projects like ones that support improving roads, bridges, and other public structures.

Agency: _____

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010) 


Makes it easier for Americans to be covered by health insurance and get medical attention.

Agency: _____

Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (2002) 

Provides support to American farmers.

Agency: _____

The Clean Air Act (1963) 

Controls air pollution on a national level.

Agency: _____

D. Enforce and Regulate. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) works to protect public health and safety. Decide if each item on the list is a CDC regulation or enforcement activity.

Enforcement Activity	Regulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Educate people and organizations about health regulations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Entities cannot dispose of waste within five miles of water systems.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Doctors must wear latex gloves when interacting with patients.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate effectiveness of health care services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor workplaces to see if they are following safety procedures.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Factories cannot dispose of anything containing mercury near a water system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Make sure food producers and suppliers are following food safety regulations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Children must be vaccinated before entering school.

Presidential Succession

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Questions

1. How does the Constitution provide for situations in which the President is disabled?
2. What duties are given to the Vice President by the Constitution?
3. How are Vice Presidents usually selected?
4. How can a vacancy in the vice presidency be filled?