

Name: _____

Government In America, Chapter 13

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Which mindset do you have?	<p style="text-align: center;">The Presidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great Expectations<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 mindsets about the presidency<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belief in a _____ president• _____ of central power• Who They Are<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requirements? - 35, born in US, live in US for 14 years• Prior to Obama, all white males, and Protestant (save _____)• Backgrounds of presidents have been diverse - political scientist (_____), War hero (Eisenhower), Texas _____ (LBJ)• How They Got There<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elections: The Typical Road to the White House<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 year office term, limited to two terms after FDR, _____ amendment• 13 presidents served two or more terms• Succession and Impeachment<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nearly 1/5 of Presidents became presidents during their term as _____• _____ Amendment - selection process for new VP if one is needed<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President chooses, both houses of Congress approve by _____• VP takes over as President if VP and cabinet believe the president is disabled• _____ - bringing charges against an individual<ul style="list-style-type: none">• House votes for impeachment, Senate votes to remove (2/3 vote required)• 2 presidents have been impeached:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton <p style="text-align: center;">Presidential Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional Powers<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presidential powers are often checked by other branches<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commander in Chief - Congress declares _____• Appoint cabinet and officials - approved by Senate• President can:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Veto bills, call _____ to special sessions (check on legislative branch)• Grant _____ and nominate judges (check on judicial branch)• The Expansion of Power	

What was the name of FDR's program in the 1930s?

- By increasing presidential _____, presidential power has increased
- Jefferson and _____, Lincoln and Civil War, FDR and economy, etc
- Perspectives on Presidential Power
 - American views of the presidency drastically changed in the 1960s and 1970s:
 - _____

Running the Government: The Chief Executive

- The Vice President
 - Over time, the choice of Vice President has been much more important - _____ a ticket
 - Constitution states they vote in case of a _____ in the Senate
 - Many recent VPs have had connections to Washington - H.W. Bush, Gore, Biden - and advise the president
- The Cabinet
 - Not mentioned in the Constitution
 - Washington's cabinet - War (Knox), State (Jefferson), Treasury (Hamilton)
 - _____ cabinet departments today + Attorney General
 - Cabinet heads must be _____ by Senate
- The Executive Office
 - Created in 1939 by FDR
 - _____ - foreign policy and military advisers
 - Makes foreign policy and national security recommendations
 - Council of _____ Advisers - 3 members that advise the president about economic policy
 - Office of Management and Budget - helps prepares the president's _____ (next chapter)
- The White House Staff
 - 600 people with a wide range of jobs - travel plans, respond to letters, etc.
 - Chief of _____, Press Secretary, and National Security Assistant interact with the president daily and are often important confidants of the President
 - Hierarchical organization: (Most common)
 - Chief of Staff at the _____, overseeing all underneath
 - _____:
 - Aides have equal status and take part in decision making
- The First Lady
 - Abigail Adams and Dolley Madison advised their husbands
 - Eleanor Roosevelt ("_____ " of FDR) - pushed for New Deal policies
 - Hillary Rodham Clinton played a large role in Bill's administration - pushed for national _____

Presidential Leadership in Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers

What is a line-item veto?

- Chief Legislator
 - President can do one of three things with a bill:
 - Veto, sign, _____ and it becomes law after 10 days
 - If Congress adjourns within 10 days, the president can do nothing and the bill will die (_____)
 - Threat of a veto is very powerful in shaping legislation
 - Unlike many governors, the president does NOT have a _____ veto
- Party Leadership
 - The Bonds of Party
 - The president is often “united” with Congress members of the same political party
 - For the most part, they agree on much of the same policy
- Party Leadership
 - Slippage in Party Support
 - _____ issues may divide party consensus
 - If there is a gap between constituents and the president, Congress members often side with _____
 - Leading the Party
 - President is the leader of the political party
 - President can support a _____, take pictures with Congress members, etc.
 - Presidential _____ - Congress members of president’s party receive a high number of votes due to support of president
 - Less of an impact over time
 - _____ often hurt Congress members of the president’s political party
- Public Support
 - Public Approval
 - High presidential approval = more legislation the president _____
 - Low presidential approval = increased resistance from opposing party
 - Mandates
 - Electoral Mandate - presidential victory can be interpreted as _____ the president’s policies
 - Election of 1932 - how the government should respond to the _____
 - Election of 1980 - _____ government was on trial
- Legislative Skills
 - To gain support for legislation, _____ is paramount

- Congress members are often given incentives - subsidies to constituents, etc. to gain support

The President and National Security Policy

- Chief Diplomat
 - President can recognize foreign governments
 - Negotiates treaties - _____ by Senate
 - Executive Agreements - agreements with foreign countries - not subject to Congressional approval
 - _____
- Commander in Chief
 - Leader of more than 1 million troops
 - " _____ "
- War Powers
 - Congress has NOT declared war since _____
 - War Powers Resolution - limited the power of the _____ during war
 - President must consult with Congress before using the military
 - Must withdraw troops within _____ days unless Congress approves of extension
 - Mores symbolic than anything
 - During times of war or crisis, presidential powers _____
 - NSA's spying without warrants
- Crisis Manager
 - Crises often define a president's image and administration
 - Early on crises were not as immediate
- Working with Congress
 - Congress can refuse funding for presidential decisions
 - The president is often more successful with Congress on _____ policy issues than domestic

Power from the People: The Presidency

- Going Public
 - Many presidents go public to spread their ideas/give important messages
- Presidential Approval
 - Often approval is around % _____
 - Often partisan - party not in power often does not approve
 - Approval ratings often linked to _____ affairs, etc.
 - Prosperous economy often means a favorable approval rating
- Policy Support
 - _____ - presidents can influence public support
 - Popularized by TR
 - Misinformed public can have a hard time evaluating policies
 - Most Americans believed Iraq played a role in 9/11

