THREE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

PRESIDENT

- President: the figurehead that everyone knows about and studies. Notes on the President located in exec chapter notes. The last thing is you are allowed to have dual citizenship.
- Electoral College: elects the president. At one point the people believed the people were too uninformed or dumb, so instead of DPV we set it as a proxy. There is a precedent that all votes go to the winner, the winner takes all system. (or proportionally divvy them, which Nebraska and Maine do)
- The 22nd Amendment does the real term limit; it used to be an agreed upon rule until it became official. This was set by George Washington. It was made in 1951.

PRESIDENT ROLES

- Commander in Chief: command foreign and domestic military forces, ask Congress to declare war. The definition of war however is unclear; an example of this is after 9/11, where military forces were deployed and stretched the definition of 'defensive' (this was controversial however as some people argued the quick action was necessary).
- Chief Executive: allow or veto bills. Make sure that all laws from Congress are enforceable across the U.S. This is hard, so the President uses department heads to make sure the laws are enforced. Below them are government contractors who are contracted to make sure a certain thing is being done under the President.

- Chief Legislator: when the President vetoes or signs a bill into law. The President is also allowed to lobby and influence Congress in some way. There is also the State of the Union address, which is a yearly speech that the President uses to talk about the squo and how things are going, what has happened and what needs to happen. The public is allowed to watch, but other countries are also allowed to watch, such as countries that are in conflict with the U,S. Dept heads and Congresspeople are also allowed, based on what issues the President wants to focus on.
- KEY TERM XOs: these are policies that are quickly enforced; they are not official laws but they have the force of law, and they often have punishments for violating them.

- Chief Diplomat: everything that has to do with other nations.
- State visits: other nations go to a venue in another country to meet with allies and support healthy relationships OR to meet with new countries and negotiate OR mediate between two countries OR have other nations sign your treaties.
- KEY TERM executive agreement: an agreement between different heads of state that does not need Senate ⅔ go ahead vote, however, it is not binding to future presidents and it does not hold the same weight as a regular treaty.

- Chief Citizen / Chief of State: the person everyone in the American public sees as a role model; they who show what it looks like to uphold American values. This is why certain

people take the morals of the president into account. Basically, it takes the President down to earth and makes them a human being just like that the rest of the citizens.

- Example: Woodrow Wilson donated blood to the RC in front of a lot of people as a role model.
- KEY TERM PARDONED: this happens a lot when a president becomes a lame duck (but can happen any time). This essentially means that the person doesn't have to serve the rest of their punishment and that they´re free to go. The only rules are that you cannot pardon yourself and you have to pardon people who have committed federal crimes. If it happens in one state it's up to that one state to decide what to do.

- OTHER POWERS: kick everyone out of Congress for recess, kick everyone in to Congress in times of emergency, veto, persuade Congress People as Chief Legislator, and use line item vetoes.

VICE PRESIDENT:

- Is second in line in case the President dies.
- The role of the VP is small. They mostly handle their own job and work with the President; most of them do try to take on major issues to try and get practice and good credit, however, they don't have to.
- Apart from that, they serve as President of the Senate (break ties).

CABINET:

- Advises the President. There are 24 members in the Cabinet. These members make up all 15 exec heads, the Chief of Staff for the P and the VP, and people who fulfill roles that the president chooses to go.
- The 15 dept. heads are chosen by the President (but must be approved). Most positions will change heads between presidents. Sometimes they´re recommended by other parties, sometimes they are just chosen because they have experience.
- The 15 dept. Heads are also in line to become President. The order is based on when the departments were established (with Homeland Security last).