Analyzing the Work of the 46th President and 49th Vice President of the United States of America

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Introduction

On January 20, 2021, Joe Bidden and Kamala Harris were officially sworn in as the 46th President and 49th Vice President of the United States of America respectively. The inauguration ceremony which took place in the West Front of Washington DC marked the start of a four years ruling tenure for the two leaders. The day carried much significance to both Biden and Harris who could finally take office after much struggle from the former president Donald Trump who tried to see Biden’s November 3, 2020 presidential election win overturned. The victory was later formalized by the Electoral College on December 14, 2020 and so enabling Kamala Harris to take oath as the first female Vice President of the nation and Joe Bidden the oldest individual to be sworn into White House. January 20, 2021 was not only an important day for the two politicians but also for the whole nation as change was expected with the ruling switching from the Republican Party on to the Democratic Party. Before analyzing the work or change that is expected with Bidden and Harris taking office, this essay will explore the qualifications that one must meet before running for the US presidential seat, analyze the three branches of government and the authority they have in representing Americans and also discuss what the new sworn in government has done since taking office.

Qualifications of A United States’ Presidential Election Candidate

Presidential elections in the United States of America are conducted after every four years. The first requirement to adhere to before becoming a legit presidential candidate is being a natural born USA citizen with at least a 14 years’ record of residence in the country (USA Government, 2021). An eligible candidate is also expected to be of 35 years of age and above. Any individual who meets the three requirements can be termed eligible for a chance in the presidential elections. However, there are still some individuals who may be left out even after meeting the basic qualifications. For instance, any individual who has served two terms as a USA president is not viable to be a presidential candidate.

A person who has been impeached from the president’s seat, or termed rebellious to the United States government is ineligible to vie for presidency. Furthermore, holding an office of trust, honor or profit such as in the executive of judicial branch of the government disqualifies any candidate who desires the presidential seat. A candidate can also be ruled out of the presidential race if their campaigns spend or raise more than $5000 and they fail to register with the Federal Election Commission which oversees appropriate management and utilization of campaign funds. If the candidate abides by all the requirements, then they can be announced as presidential candidates in political parties’ national conventions. Rather than the usual popular votes philosophy of most presidential elections, a USA president is elected through the use of the Electoral College.

The Three Branches of the Government and Their Authority in Representing Americans

The three branches of the United States’ government are judiciary, legislature and executive. The three branches enable separation of power in the federal government and in that case ensuring that governance is offered to citizens effectively and their rights are protected (United States House of Representatives, 2021). Each branch has its own responsibilities and authority that enables them to uniquely influence the lives of USA citizens.

Legislature

According to the United States constitution which advocates for the separation of powers among the three branches, the legislative branch is made up of the Congress which is divided into the Senate and the House of Representatives. Additionally, the group also include special offices and agencies that aid the work of the Congress. The main authority of the legislative branch of the government is to make the laws that govern how different government processes are conducted in the country. Apart from coming up with laws that are supposed to run the nation, the legislative branch represents American citizens through vetting, and confirming or rejecting individual nominated by the president to take official positions in the government. The legislature part of the government is also mandated to declaring war against an enemy on behalf of the citizens.

Judiciary

The authority of the judicial branch of the government is to interpret the law on individual cases concerning citizens. Judicial institutions which include supreme courts, federal courts and judicial agencies are empowered to apply the nation’s laws on specific cases and determine whether the case violates USA’s constitution. Judiciary represents common citizens through determining the constitutionality of laws established by the legislative branch and resolving disputes such as criminal cases and other law related disagreement brought into courts. The branch is headed by a Chief Justice who is nominated by the president and approved by the Senate.

Executive

The executive branch of the United States’ government is headed by the president who is voted by American citizens through a fair and free election. Currently under President Joe Bidden, executive also entails the vice president, the cabinet and different executive committees, agencies, commissions and departments. The executive branch is mandated with the authority of representing USA citizens by carrying out and enforcing the laws that are meant to govern the nation. Hence, citizens have to rely on the executive branch of the government for law and order in their societies.