

-- Executive Branch --



Amendments

Twelfth	Twentieth	Twenty-Second	Twenty-Third	Twenty-Fifth
electors now vote for both the president and vice president.	the presidential inauguration is moved to January 20	the president can only be in office for two terms or ten years	D.C. is given as much electors as the lowest populated state	addresses what happens when the president cannot serve

Powers of the President

Chief Legislator	Commander in Chief	Chief Diplomat	Chief Executive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * presidents can ask Congress to pass certain laws * the president can also approve/veto a bill after it passes through both houses * veto: reject a bill, pocket veto: president does not approve/veto a bill after 10 days, line-item veto: president vetoes a part of the bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the president has control over the military * war powers act: the president can order military into combat 48 hours before informing Congress. Congress must then vote on the action within 60 days, but the president can call for a 30 day extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * president can make treaties and receive ambassadors from other nations * treaties: requires a 2/3 vote from the Senate, binding * executive agreements: an agreement between two heads of state, not entirely binding and does not have to be honored by the next successor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the president can enforce and implement new laws * executive order: orders by president that have the effect of a law, but do not need to be approved by Congress * executive privilege: presidents can withhold information from other branches, mainly Congress

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- * focuses on the executive branch
- * argues why the nation should have one president
- * too many leaders would lead to confusion, inability to act fast, and a lack of accountability
- * debating is good for Congress, but bad for President since they have to act fast

The Senate: has the power to approve or reject presidential appointees. Presidential appointees include ambassadors, federal judges, and Cabinet members.

The Cabinet

State Department	Defense Department	Federal Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * maintains relations with the US and other countries * employs ambassadors and creates embassies in other other countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * commands the nation's military branches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * each federal agency operates under a department, but is created to carry out specific government functions * ex. FBI, CIA, IRS, Postal Service