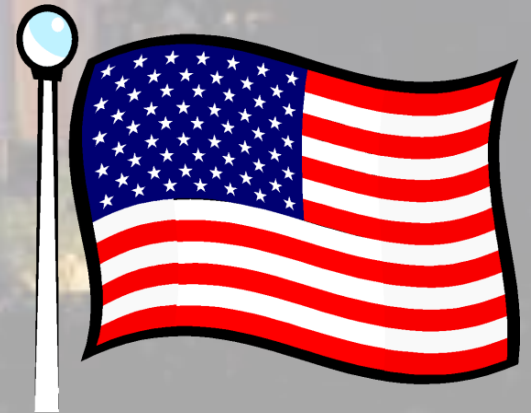
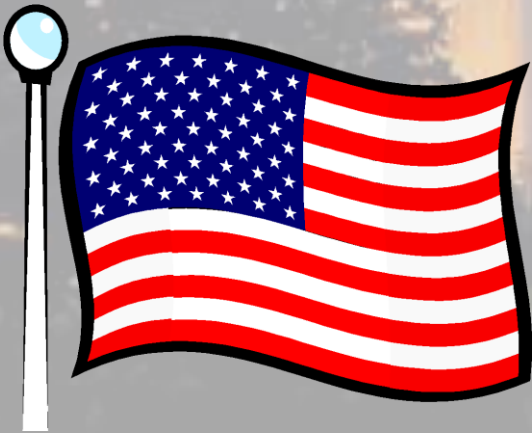
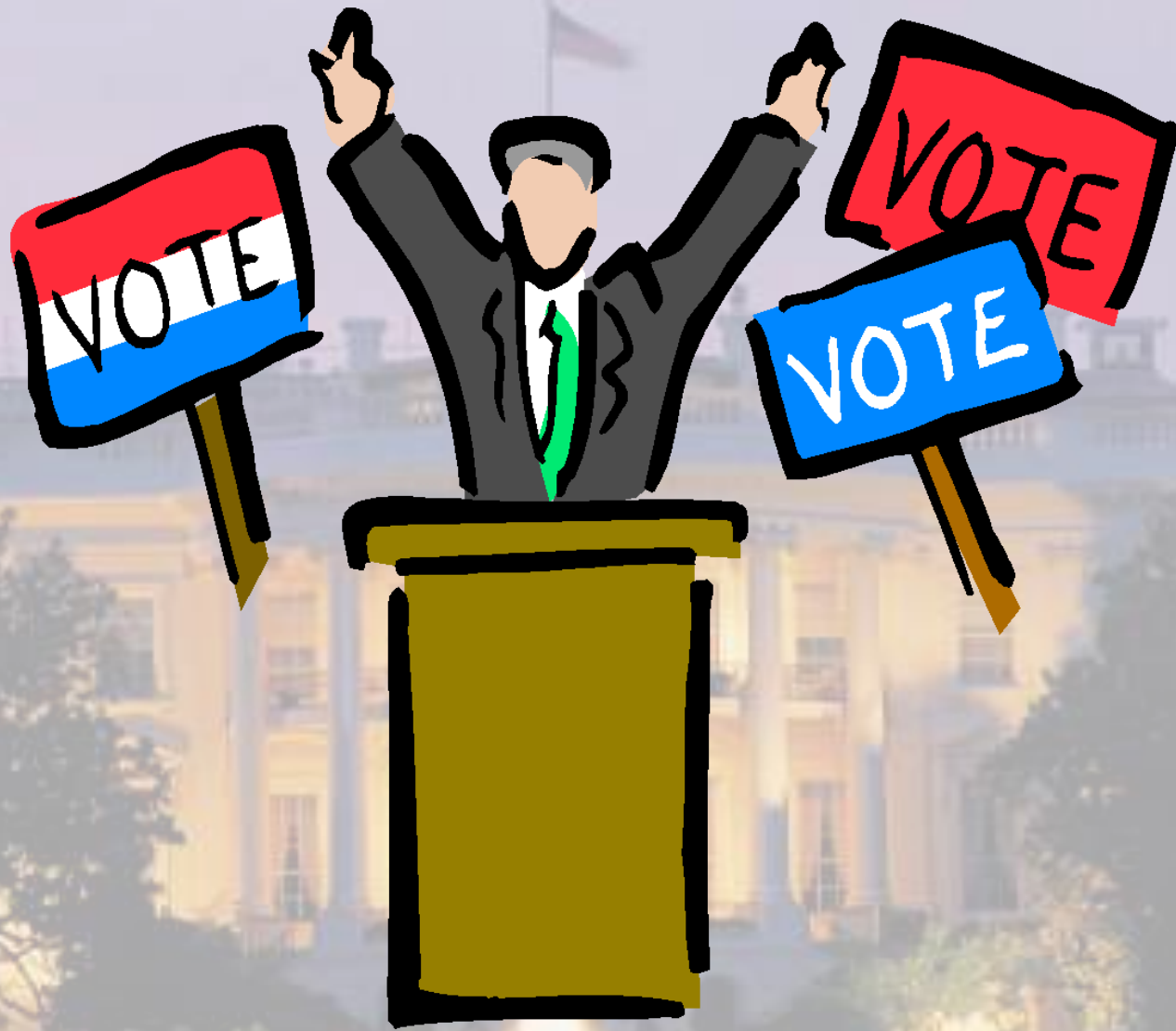


LADIES & GENTLEMEN, THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES



# Qualifications for President

- According to Article II of the Constitution the president must:
  - Be at least 35 years old
  - A native-born citizen
  - Resident of the U.S. for at least 14 years
- Historical voter preferences → all presidents but one have been white and Protestant; most come from states with large populations



# Too much of a good thing...

Too charismatic/passionate Howard "Scream" Dean

Too low energy Jeb "Please Clap" Bush

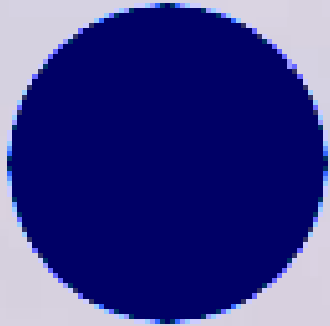
Too focused on big picture Rick "Oops" Perry

Too common man Gary "Aleppo" Johnson <3  
attack

Too silly looking Michael "Tank" Dukakis

Too ??? Ben Carson Ben Carson #2

Finally... comic relief! Billy Madison



# The Electoral College

- President and Vice President are NOT popularly elected
- Constitution sets up a system of electors (known as the Electoral College) to cast votes for candidates → when you vote you are actually voting for a list of electors promised to that candidate
- The number of electors for each state is determined by the number of senators and representatives from that state (NC has 13 reps. and 2 senators = 15 electoral votes)

# The Electoral College

- Most states have a winner-take-all system  
→ the candidate with the most votes gets all that state's electoral votes
- You need 270 electoral votes to win!
  - <https://www.270towin.com>
- NC Electoral College Process [link](#)

# ELECTORAL COLLEGE & POPULAR VOTE

# 2008

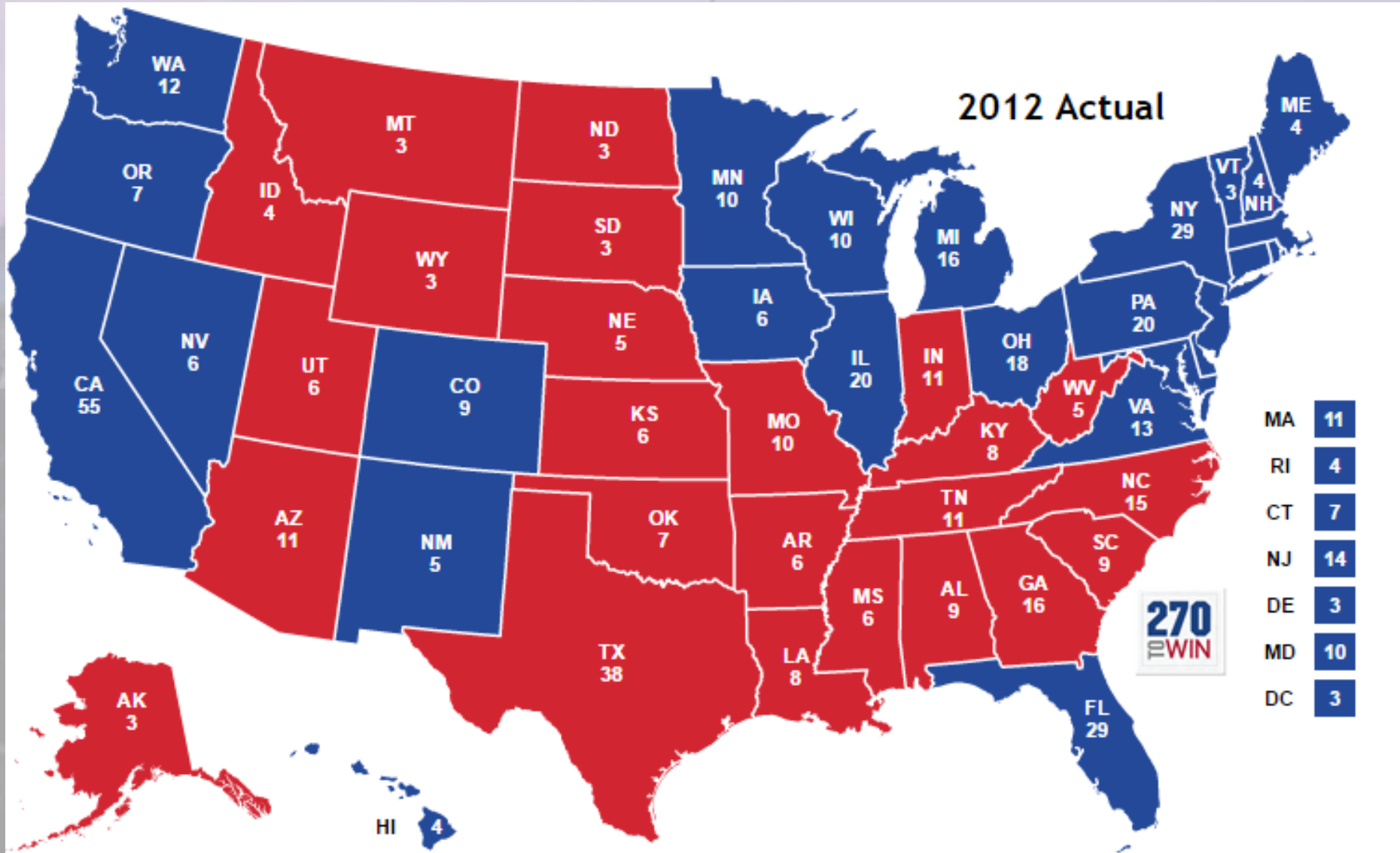


ELECTORAL VOTE POPULAR VOTE

365 69,456,897

173 59,934,814

# 2012 Election

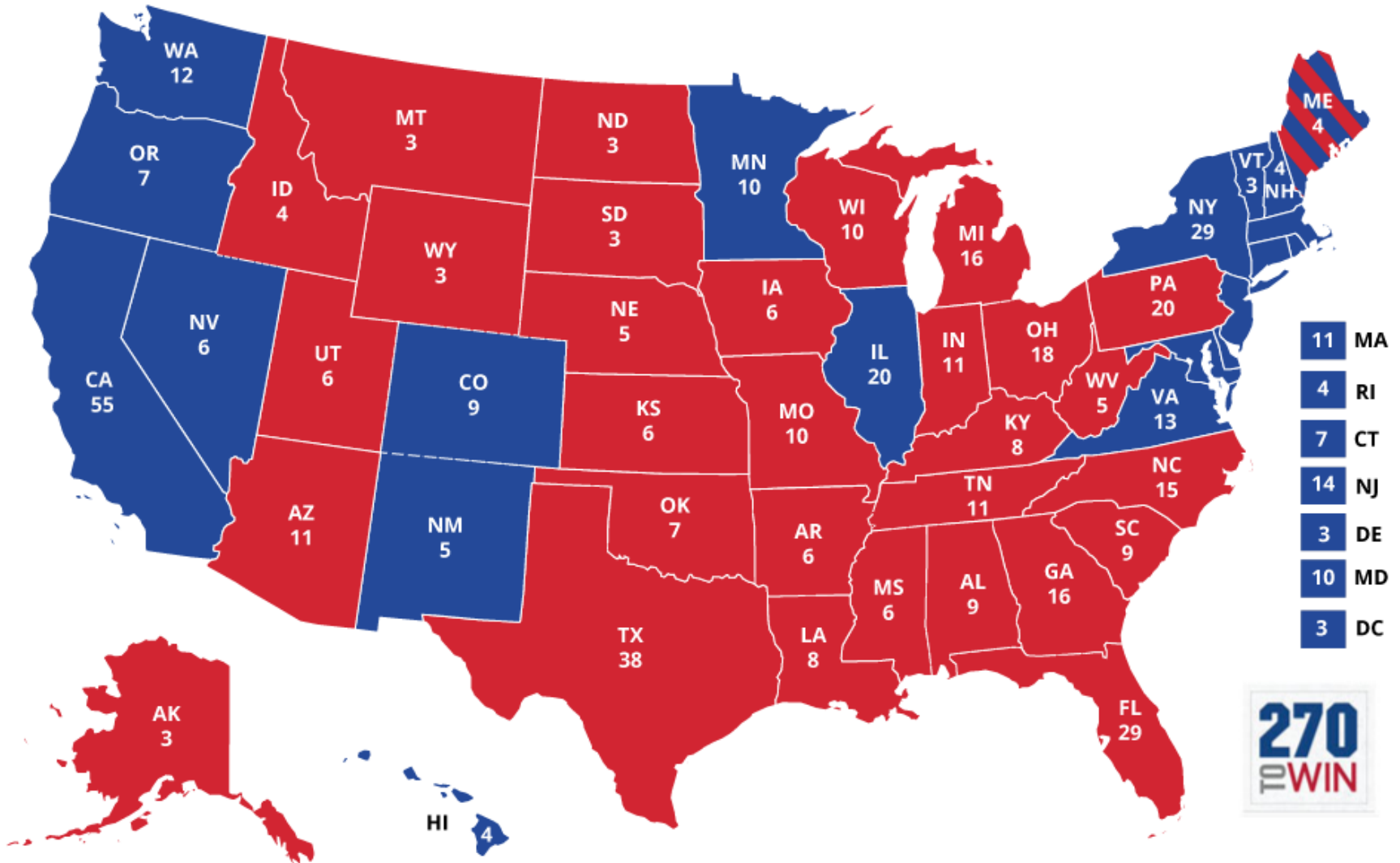




# 2016 Election

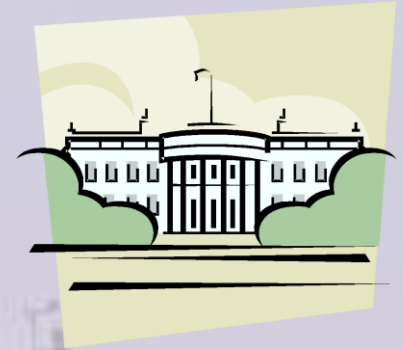
Clinton **232**

**306** Trump





# Term of Office



- Presidents serve 4 year terms and are limited to 2 terms by the 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- President receives \$400,000 a year plus travel expenses
- President lives in the White House w/ a private movie theater, a small gym, a bowling alley, and a heated pool

# Term of Office

- President commands a fleet of cars, helicopters & air planes → on long trips the president flies aboard Air Force One



# The Vice President

- Qualifications are the same as for the president
- Constitution says V.P. presides over the Senate and can cast a tie-breaking vote
- Usually less visible but next-in-line to presidency
- 9 V.P.'s have assumed the presidency



# The President's Job

- The primary job of the president is to execute (enforce) the laws
- However, the president takes on numerous other roles in American life
- What are some expectations we have of the president? Who do we *want* him to be? What do we *want* him to do?
- Are these expectations reasonable?
- Is the job of president possible?

# MISSION IMPOSSIBLE



- Chief Executive → the president's most important job is carrying out laws passed by Congress

Other executive powers:

- Executive Order → rule or command having the force of law
- Pardon → declaration of forgiveness & freedom from punishment
- Reprieve → order to delay punishment
- Amnesty → pardon toward a group of people



# How a Bill Does Not Become a Law



Executive order satire

# MISSION IMPOSSIBLE



- Chief Diplomat → the president directs our foreign policy, making key decisions toward other countries in the world



# MISSION IMPOSSIBLE



- Commander-in-Chief → the president is the leader of the armed forces
- Congress & the president share war powers (Congress declares war, but only the president can commit troops)
- 1973 → Congress passed the War Powers Resolution → pres. must notify Congress w/in 48 hrs. of sending troops and must be brought home after 60 days w/out Congress' approval

# MISSION IMPOSSIBLE



- Legislative Leader → presidents have legislative agendas (bills they want to see passed in Congress – tax cuts, healthcare reform, etc.) that they promote to the people
- Because they serve different term lengths, Congress and the president often disagree over how fast to move and sometimes the president's agenda isn't accomplished

# MISSION IMPOSSIBLE

- Head of State → the president is the living symbol of the nation → greets visiting kings, prime ministers, etc.
- Carries out ceremonial functions (lighting the White House Christmas tree)



# MISSION IMPOSSIBLE



- Economic Leader → people expect the president to care for the country's economic prosperity
- Each year the president plans the federal budget and submits it for Congress to approve

# MISSION IMPOSSIBLE



- Party Leader → the president is generally considered the leader of their political party
- Party member work hard to get a president elected & he gives speeches to support them & raise money



\*insert Trump and Ted Cruz pic 10/22/18\*

# The Federal Bureaucracy

- The President doesn't do all the work alone. To make the "Mission Impossible" more probable, the president uses the various groups that make up the Executive Branch.
- Using the groups identified in the column on the right and your textbook – match the group to the appropriate role or "hat" of the president and then briefly describe how that group or individual helps the president fulfill that role.

- Department of State
- Council of Economic Advisers
- The First Lady
- National Security Council
- Justice Department
- Department of Homeland Security & Department of Defense
- Office of Management & Budget
- White House Office
- The Vice President
- Department of Treasury

# THE PRESIDENT & FOREIGN POLICY

- A nation's overall plan for dealing with other nations is called its foreign policy
- The basic goal of American foreign policy is national security → the ability to keep the country safe from attack or harm
- Four goals of FP:
  1. Keep America safe
  2. International trade
  3. Promoting world peace
  4. Promote democracy around the world

# TOOLS OF FOREIGN POLICY

- The president has many “tools” of foreign policy at his disposal to help him achieve America’s goals around the world
- Thinking of these terms as “tools” is helpful  
→ different situations require different tools



# TOOLS OF FOREIGN POLICY

- 1) Treaties and Executive Agreements ->
  - Treaties - formal agreements between the governments of two or more countries
    - 2/3 vote to approve in the Senate
  - An executive agreement is an agreement between the president and the leader of another country
    - Purpose?
    - Reason #1
    - Limitation #1

# TOOLS OF FOREIGN POLICY

- 2) Appointing Ambassadors
  - Diplomatic Sanctions → when the U.S. gov't refuses to recognize the gov't of another country (usually b/c it is thought to hold power illegally)
  - No ambassadors exchanged.

# TOOLS OF FOREIGN POLICY

- 3) Foreign Aid → money, food, military assistance, or other supplies given to help other countries
  - Dollar Diplomacy
  - Nation Building
  - Defense Secretary James Mattis [Washington Post](#)
- *#4 on next slide*
- 5) Military Actions → presidents may use the military to carry out some foreign-policy decisions, but must be used w/ great care

# TOOLS OF FOREIGN POLICY

- 4) Economic/Trade Sanctions → efforts to punish another nation by imposing trade barriers (making it difficult for the country to get things it needs)
  - Sanction - efforts to punish another nation by imposing trade barriers
  - Embargo → an agreement among a group of nations that prohibits all of them from trading w/ a target nation
  - Tariff → a tax placed on imports (goods from other countries) making them more expensive and American products cheaper by comparison
  - Membership entry into world orgs (NAFTA/ WTO)

# Everybody needs help...

- Now that we've looked at the president's job(s) – and an in depth look at his role in foreign policy – hopefully you will agree it is nearly impossible for one person to accomplish it all.
- Luckily, the president has help! Lot's of it!

# THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY

- The Federal Bureaucracy → all the agencies and employees of the executive branch
- Includes:
  - The EOP
  - The Cabinet
  - Independent Agencies
  - Regulatory Agencies
  - Government Corporations

# AT THE OFFICE

- The Executive Office of President (EOP) → works in the West Wing of the White House; the president's closest advisers
  - Chief of Staff → most powerful political adviser; controls the president's schedule and always has access to the president
  - White House Office → some 500 people; screens the flow of information to the president (includes the appointment secretary, the press secretary, and W.H. counsel [the president's lawyer])
  - Office of Management & Budget (OMB) → prepares the federal budget and monitors the spending of all gov't agencies

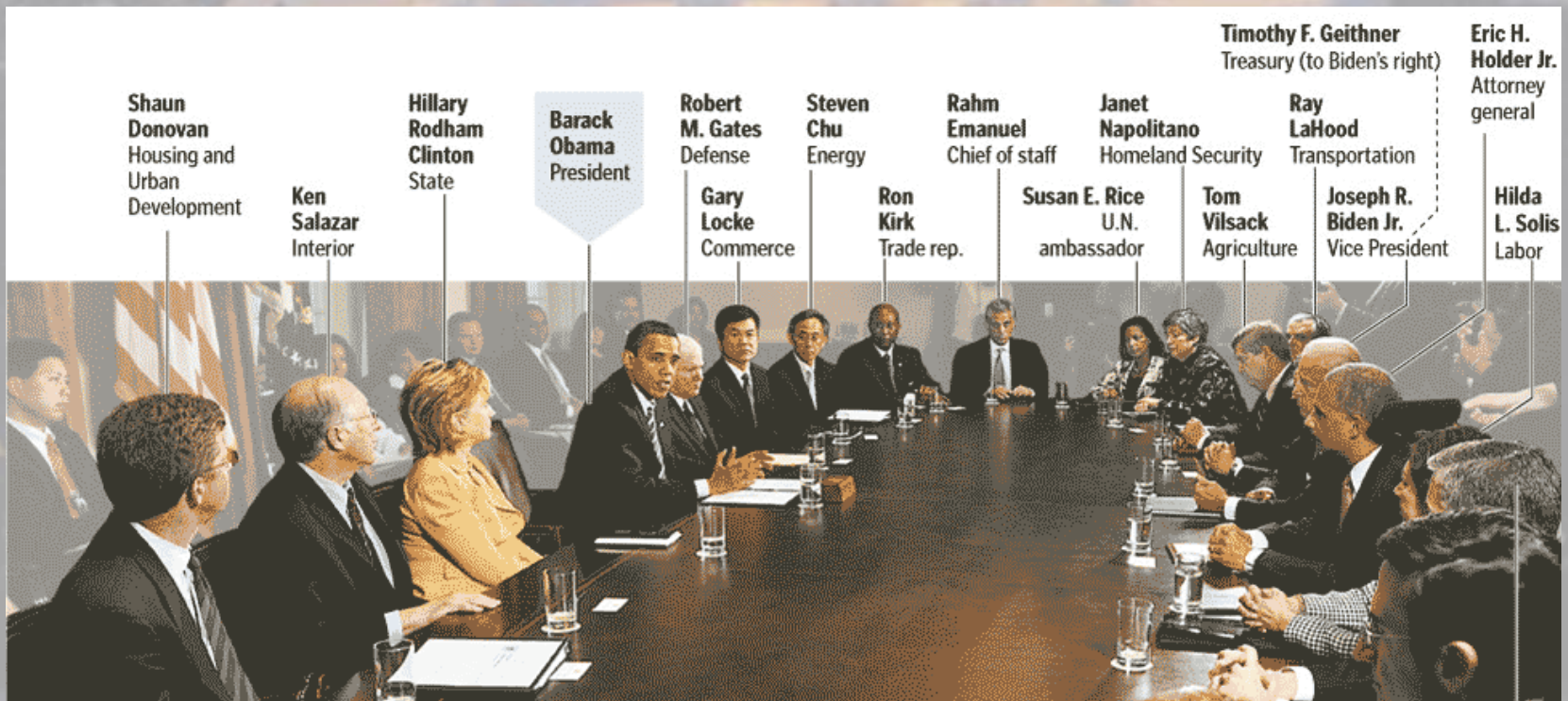
# AT THE OFFICE

- The Executive Office of President (EOP) → works in the West Wing of the White House; the president's closest advisers
  - National Security Council (NSC) → helps the president coordinate U.S. military and foreign policy; also oversees the C.I.A.
  - Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) → gives the president advice about complex economic matters such as employment, tax policy, inflation and foreign trade



# AROUND WASHINGTON, D.C.

- The Cabinet → a group of presidential advisers that includes the heads of the 15 top-level executive departments; each dept. headed by a secretary (except the Department of Justice headed by the Attorney General)



**Secretary of State → plans & carries out the nation's foreign policy**

**Department of Labor → concerned with our working conditions & wages**

Department of the Treasury → collects, borrows, spends & prints money

Department of Health & Human Services → works for our health & well-being

Department of Defense → manages the armed forces

Department of Housing & Urban Development → deals with needs & problems of cities

Department of Justice → has responsibility for all law enforcement

Department of Transportation → manages highways, railroads, air, and sea traffic

Department of the Interior → manages and protects our natural resources

Department of Energy → Directs the overall energy plan

Department of Agriculture → assists farmers and consumers of farm products

Department of Education → provides advice and funding for schools

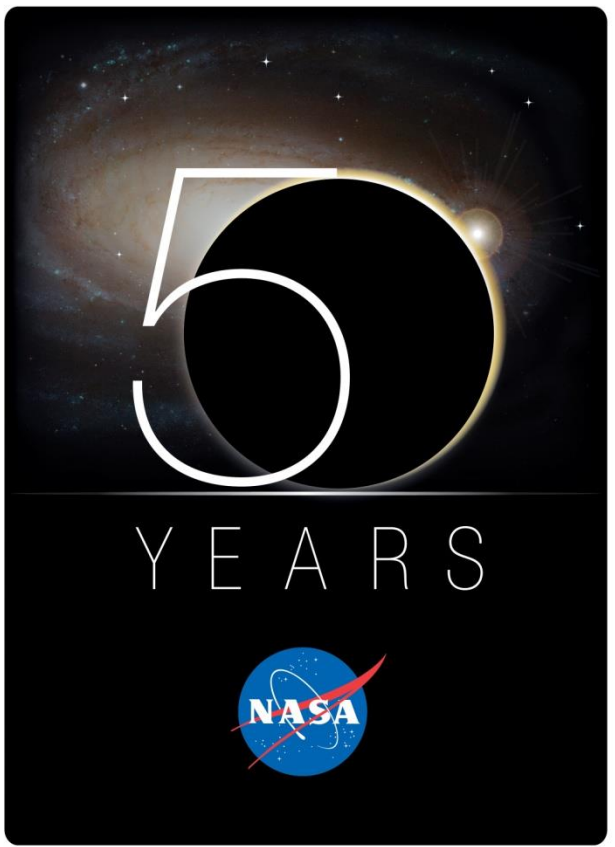
Department of Commerce → supervises business and trade

Department of Veterans Affairs → directs services for veterans

Department of Homeland Security → oversees defense against terrorist attacks

# AROUND THE NATION

- Independent Agencies → responsible for dealing with a certain specialized area within the gov't (ex: NASA operates the space program)
- Government Corporations → run like private businesses except the gov't (not private citizens) run them (ex: The Corporation for Public Broadcasting – PBS)
- Regulatory Agencies → created to protect the public by making and enforcing certain rules (ex: the Environmental Protection Agency – EPA)



# JUST DOWN THE HALL

- The Vice President → presides over the Senate, but often takes on several projects the president supports (example: Joe Biden is heading up Obama's high-speed rail initiative)
- The First Lady → not a constitutional adviser, but holds a great deal of influence and has her own set of projects (ex: Michelle Obama is combating childhood obesity)



# The Real American President Essay

- Construct a coherent, well-worded essay comparing and contrasting *The American President* and *Inside the Obama White House*.
- Your essay should be formatted as follows:
  - Paragraph 1 – Introduction (include one key similarity and one key difference you noted between the two films)
  - Paragraph 2 – Presidential Hats (give one specific example of President Sheppard performing one of the seven presidential roles from the film and evaluate his performance)
  - Paragraph 3 – Presidential Hats (give one specific example of President Obama performing one of the seven presidential roles from the documentary and evaluate his performance)
  - Paragraph 4 – Comparison (describe which of the two presidents you think made the better president → which one would you vote for and why? Give specific reasons from the film/documentary)
  - Paragraph 5 – Conclusion (describe what you've learned about the presidency)

\*Pay attention to spelling, grammar, and punctuation!