**Powers of the Presidency Project Notes**

**You must also answer your group’s questions!** Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chief Citizen**: Define role-

The president is the representative of all the American people. He is supposed to be the face of the people and represent their interests. He should be a trusted leader

1. List 2 examples of how The President models good behavior/characteristics of a good citizen.

The president should be viewed as a model citizen. Trustworthy & respectable.

Examples: community service, volunteering, participate in family activities.

2. Explain why trust is so vital to the Chief Citizen role.

If he loses the trust of the people, they will not support him or look to him for guidance or leadership. Needs to show that he’s caring and not seem too distant.

3. Explain what The President does as Chief Citizen when an area suffers a natural disaster.

The people look to him for guidance and support. He will need to address the people to explain the situation, the plan to do something about it or help and to ease concerns. President may visit the location and meet with people who were impacted.

4. How does the President play the role of Chief Citizen when it comes to important issues?

Speaks to the people to educate them about an issue. He will also direct the appropriate executive departments to inform people about the problem and what could or should be done.

Example: President talking to the American people about the AIDS epidemic or explaining an international event like the Cuban Missile crisis.

5. Explain what is meant by The President representing the general welfare over selfish, partisan interests.

The President is the only official elected by the entire nation. As such, he is everybody’s president, whether they voted for him or not. The President is expected to place the country’s best interest ahead of narrow or partisan interests.

Examples: Obama supporting the Affordable Care Act, Truman desegregating the military, Eisenhower sending troops to integrate public schools, Theodore Roosevelt trust busting/breaking up monopolies.

**Chief Diplomat**: Define role- Responsible for all the foreign policy for the U.S. If we will have relationship with a nation and what those relations will be.

1. Who is the President’s chief advisor on foreign affairs? \_National Security Advisor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How might this person assist The President?

Provide daily updates on security issues around the world. They also provide the president with daily security brief. The National Security Advisor is in constant contact with the security agencies and the military.

Secretary of State also acts as an advisor to the president on foreign affairs & helps the president carry out policy.

2. What Executive Department is in charge of Foreign policy? \_\_State\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What are some ways this department might help The President with his foreign policy goals?

Meet with foreign leaders and diplomats to help try to solve issues and disputes. Includes Secretary of State and ambassadors.

3. Who are the US representatives assigned to a specific nation to conduct foreign policy? ambassadors\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. List 2 types of Treaties the President and his advisors might negotiate.

Peace treaties, trade agreements, immigration treaties, environmental treaties, defense agreements.

5. List 2 types of Summits The President might attend.

Environmental summit, economic/trade summits, peace summits to end a war or hostilities

**Chief of State**: Define role-Ceremonial head of U.S. The First Lady & VP also assist the president in this role.

1. List 2 types of foreign events The President might attend as Chief of State: \_funeral, sporting events (Olympics, The World Cup, etc. \_

What is the significance of his presence at these events?

Show’s people of our nation and other nations that the U.S. is paying attention and cares about the event. Helps lend legitimacy to the event. The President represents our entire nation.

2a. List 2 awards The President presents to individuals:\_\_Congressional Medal of Honor\_ \_Medal of Freedom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. List a successful program The President might recognize for good work. \_Environmental program, Medical programs, Education, Social programs to improve the community\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. List 2 types of achievements The President recognizes. \_Olympic gold medalists, National champions in a sport, Nobel prize winners, international contests/awards\_\_\_\_

d. Why is it important for The President to recognize the above types of programs and accomplishments?

To celebrate American accomplishments.

3. List 3 types of events The President will recognize as Chief of State.

National Holidays, like pardoning a turkey on Thanksgiving, laying a wreath at Arlington Cemetary on Memorial Day, Attending fireworks on 4th of July. Recognizing religious holidays, like Christmas, Easter (White House Easter Roll), Passover, Ramadan, etc.

**Chief Executive**: Define role- CEO for the U.S. Oversees the entire executive branch, which is responsible for carrying out and enforcing the law of the U.S.

1a. Who helps The President manage the Executive Departments? \_\_the Cabinet (heads)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. List the department used in the presentation and explain how it helps The President carry out his duties as Chief Executive. Include the groups or agencies inside that department and how they help.

Justice Department- Attorney General, Directs FBI to investigate domestic terror threats.

Veterans Affairs- Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Ensures veterans receive proper care at a VA hospital.

Homeland Security- Secretary of Homeland Security, Directs the Coast Guard to increase patrols in areas with elevated threat levels.

2. What group includes The President’s closest advisors? White House Staff (West Wing)\_\_\_EOP\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one and explain how they assist The President.

Chief of Staff- top advisor who supervises the other members of the staff.

National Security Advisor- top aid on national security issues, like terrorist threats or military situations.

Domestic Policy Advisor- top aid on domestic issues, like the economy, or national disasters.

3a. What is the Federal Bureaucracy?- About 500 different departments and agencies that help carry out the responsibilities of the executive branch.

b. List a specific independent agency and what is does.

NASA- space exploration

CIA- foreign intelligence

c. List a specific regulatory agency and what it does.

Environmental Protection agency (EPA)- helps enforce/carry out environmental law and oversight.

Securities and Exchanges commission (SEC)- regulating/protecting investors, markets, etc.

4. List 2 positions appointed by The President. \_Federal judges, ambassadors, heads of agencies and commissions.

5. Explain the role of Chief Economic Planner.

Works with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to submit budgets to Congress that identify the priorities for each year. Congress decides which parts will receive money. President submits it and lets the American people know what he feels is important. The President also meets with economic leaders to try to improve the economy and reduce unemployment.

6. Define Executive Order, and provide 2 famous examples.- Legally binding orders issued by the President that have full force of the law. However, can be nullified by Congressional laws or ruled unconstitutional by the courts. Emancipation Proclamation, Internment of Japanese Americans during WWII, Desegregation of the Armed Forces.

**Chief of Party**: Define role- The President automatically becomes the leader and spokesperson for his political party.

1. How is this role connected to advancing The President’s party’s agenda?

As the party leader and most influential member of the party, it is the President’s job to work to advance the party’s agenda.

-State of the Union Address- informing Congress & the people what politicies they feel should be implemented.

-Working with members of Congress to introduce bills and support his policies.

-Giving speeches and talking to the American people. Using “the bully pulpit”.

2. Which Congressional leaders does The President meet with to promote his party’s agenda, and how does this promote his agenda?

Leaders of the party (majority/minority leaders)- Invites them to the White House to discuss agenda issues and invites opposition party to work out deals.

May discuss this by phone or other means.

Uses power of influence to gain support for the party’s agenda and help Congressional leaders work together to reach an agreement.

3. How does the Chief of Party work to increase the number of elected officials from his party? Give examples.

The President campaigns for members of his party running for various offices across the nation. He may show up at a campaign event for a member of Congress, or publicly endorse a governor or mayor.

This is extremely important for his party to increase the party’s influence across the nation.

4. What role does The President play in increasing funds for his party to use in elections? Provide an example.

The President does a lot of fundraising for his party. He might attend fundraising events, like speaking at a dinner where attendees pay a sizable amount to attend the function. This money goes to his party to support campaign efforts.

The President may also call significant contributors to solicit donations over the phone.

5. How does The President use his appointment power to promote his party’s agenda? Provide 2 examples.

The President will appoint people to key positions who will promote the party’s agenda. He will appoint fellow party members with similar views to run his executive departments, as well as agency appointments. The President will also appoint federal judges who have similar views in hopes they will make decisions that support the party’s views on issues. For example, Obama appointed 2 of the Supreme Court Justices who ruled that the Affordable Care Act was constitutional.

**Chief Legislator**: Define role- The President is the chief policy maker for the United States.

1. If The President is not in Congress, how is he considered the chief Legislator? What does he do to earn that title?

The President sets the legislative agenda for the nation. The President has more influence on legislation than anyone.

2. How does The President let Congress and the people know what he feels should be the legislative priorities?

The President presents his legislative agenda in the State of the Union address before a joint session of congress. In this, he lets Congress and the American People know what he feels need to be the priorities for the upcoming year.

The President appeals to the people through speeches, press conferences, and televised addresses to explain his rationale, drum up support, and influence the American People to support his agenda.

3. Explain what the “Bully Pulpit” is and how Presidents use it.

The “Bully Pulpit” is a term coined by Theodore Roosevelt to describe The President’s being in a powerful position to promote or advocate for an agenda. The President has a national audience that no other official has, and can appeal to the people to support a policy, and that can put pressure on, or “bully” Congress into supporting the policy.

4. How does The President assist Congress in getting bills passed? What members of The President’s staff help him with this?

The President will invite congressional leaders to the White House to meet and discuss legislation that may be controversial or debated. He helps these leaders try to reach a compromise that is suitable for both sides.

The President may also use the bully pulpit to influence public opinion and/or pressure lawmakers to support legislation.

5. How do Executive Orders apply to The President’s role as Chief Legislator?

Executive Orders are legally binding orders issued by the President that have the full force of law. However, they can be nullified by Congressional laws, or ruled unconstitutional by the courts.

The order typically directs members of the Executive Branch to do or enforce something.

Perhaps Congress is not acting quickly enough, and The President feels the policy is needed.

Perhaps there is not enough support for the policy in Congress, The President takes the power on his own.

6. Explain how The President’s power to appoint federal judges can be seen as the final step in his role as Chief Legislator.

These judges could rule on the constitutionality of legislation supported by The President and/or his party.

**Commander in Chief**: Define role- The President is in charge of all the armed forces, and decides if, when, and how they will be put into action.

1. What powers does The President have when it comes making war/using the military against foreign nations?

The president decides…

* If we will attack or defend a nation. He decides what the goals and objectives will be.
* If we send in troops, or air attach, or other means.
* What weapons and resources will be used, and how they will be used.
* When the operation will end.

2. What law limits Presidential war making? \_War Powers Act\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ List some of the limitations.

passed in 1973, states that if the President sends troops into a foreign land, he must…

1. Notify congress in writing with 48 hours, and explain the reason for the engagement, and scope and duration of the operation.

2. If Congress does not approve the operation or declare way, the President must recall the troops after 60 days.

3. Congress can vote to end the operation at any time.

3. How does the Secretary of Defense help The President?

In keeping with the concept of civilian control over the military, the Secretary of Defense is the CEO of the Defense Department, and is responsible for managing the department, and making sure it carries out its duties and the President’s wishes. The secretary is responsible for managing the defense budget, overseeing its programs, and managing and directing personnel.

4. Who are the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and how do they assist The President?

The heads of the different branches of the military. They are the principle advisors to the President and Secretary of Defense on all military matters, like strategies, readiness, personnel, etc. They do not have the power to make decisions, but they provide the most valuable military opinions to the President.

5. List 2 ways The President may use the military to protect US interests abroad?

The President may use the military to…

* protect vital interests such as merchant ships on the high seas or protect and portal vital trade routes.
* Protect vital resources, like oil or other precious materials.
* To support leaders or governments that are friendly to the United States.
* Protect or evacuate American citizens who are near a potentially dangerous area.

6. List one alliance to which the US belongs, and the purpose of this alliance.

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)- Democratic nations in North America and Europe who pledge to support democracy and defend each other if attacked by a non-NATO country.

Rio Pact- A mutual defense treaty among many of the Democratic nations of North and South America.

The US also has similar defense treaties with Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines.

7. List 2 ways The President may use the military inside the United States.

The President may order troops into an area where riots are occurring, like in many urban areas the late 1960s.

The President may order troops to help restore order after a natural disaster like Hurricane Katrina or assist with the clean-up efforts.