Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Government In America, Chapter 13

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| Big Idea  Questions | Guided Notes | Areas of Concern |
| Which mindset do you have? | **The Presidents**   * Great Expectations   + 2 mindsets about the presidency     - Belief in a president     - of central power * Who They Are   + Requirements? -­‐ 35, born in US, live in US for 14 years   + Prior to Obama, all white males, and Protestant (save )   + Backgrounds of presidents have been diverse -­‐ political scientist ( ), War hero (Eisenhower), Texas   (LBJ)   * How They Got There   + Elections: The Typical Road to the White House     - 4 year office term, limited to two terms after FDR,   amendment   * + - 13 presidents served two or more terms   + Succession and Impeachment     - Nearly 1/5 of Presidents became presidents during their term as     - Amendment -­‐ selection process for new VP if one is needed       * President chooses, both houses of Congress approve by       * VP takes over as President if VP and cabinet believe the president is disabled     - -­‐ bringing charges against an individual       * House votes for impeachment, Senate votes to remove (2/3 vote required)     - 2 presidents have been impeached:       * Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton   **Presidential Powers**   * Constitutional Powers   + Presidential powers are often checked by other branches     - Commander in Chief -­‐ Congress declares     - Appoint cabinet and officials -­‐ approved by Senate   + President can:     - Veto bills, call to special sessions (check on legislative branch)     - Grant and nominate judges (check on judicial branch) * The Expansion of Power |  |

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| What was the name of FDR’s program in the 1930s? | * By increasing presidential , presidential power has increased * Jefferson and , Lincoln and Civil War, FDR and economy, etc * Perspectives on Presidential Power   + American views of the presidency drastically changed in the 1960s and 1970s:   **Running the Government: The Chief Executive**   * The Vice President   + Over time, the choice of Vice President has been much more important -­‐ a ticket   + Constitution states they vote in case of a in the Senate   + Many recent VPs have had connections to Washington -­‐ H.W. Bush, Gore, Biden -­‐ and advise the president * The Cabinet   + Not mentioned in the Constitution   + Washington’s cabinet -­‐ War (Knox), State (Jefferson), Treasury (Hamilton)   + cabinet departments today + Attorney General   + Cabinet heads must be by Senate * The Executive Office   + Created in 1939 by FDR     - -­‐ foreign policy and military advisers       * Makes foreign policy and national security recommendations     - Council of Advisers -­‐ 3 members that advise the president about economic policy     - Office of Management and Budget -­‐ helps prepares the president’s (next chapter) * The White House Staff   + 600 people with a wide range of jobs -­‐ travel plans, respond to letters, etc.   + Chief of , Press Secretary, and National Security Assistant interact with the president daily and are often important confidants of the President   + Hierarchical organization: (Most common)     - Chief of Staff at the , overseeing all underneath   + :     - Aides have equal status and take part in decision making * The First Lady   + Abigail Adams and Dolley Madison advised their husbands   + Eleanor Roosevelt (“ ” of FDR)   -­‐ pushed for New Deal policies   * + Hillary Rodham Clinton played a large role in Bill’s administration   -­‐ pushed for national |  |

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| What is a line-­‐ item veto? | **Presidential Leadership in Congress: The Politics of Shared Powers**   * Chief Legislator   + President can do one of three things with a bill:     - Veto, sign, and it becomes law after 10 days   + If Congress adjourns within 10 days, the president can do nothing and the bill will die ( )   + Threat of a veto is very powerful in shaping legislation   + Unlike many governors, the president does NOT have a   veto   * Party Leadership   + The Bonds of Party     - The president is often “united” with Congress members of the same political party       * For the most part, they agree on much of the same policy * Party Leadership   + Slippage in Party Support     - issues may divide party consensus     - If there is a gap between constituents and the president, Congress members often side with   + Leading the Party     - President is the leader of the political party     - President can support a , take pictures with Congress members, etc.     - Presidential -­‐ Congress members of president’s party receive a high number of votes due to support of president       * Less of an impact over time     - often hurt Congress members of the president’s political party * Public Support   + Public Approval     - High presidential approval = more legislation the president     - Low presidential approval = increased resistance from opposing party   + Mandates     - Electoral Mandate -­‐ presidential victory can be interpreted as the president’s policies     - Election of 1932 -­‐ how the government should respond to the     - Election of 1980 -­‐ government was on trial * Legislative Skills   + To gain support for legislation, is paramount |  |

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|  | * Congress members are often given incentives -­‐ subsidies to constituents, etc. to gain support   **The President and National Security Policy**   * Chief Diplomat   + President can recognize foreign governments   + Negotiates treaties -­‐ by Senate   + Executive Agreements -­‐ agreements with foreign countries -­‐ not subject to Congressional approval * Commander in Chief   + Leader of more than 1 million troops   + “ ” * War Powers   + Congress has NOT declared war since   + War Powers Resolution -­‐ limited the power of the   during war   * + - President must consult with Congress before using the military     - Must withdraw troops within days unless Congress approves of extension     - Mores symbolic than anything   + During times of war or crisis, presidential powers     - NSA’s spying without warrants * Crisis Manager   + Crises often define a president’s image and administration   + Early on crises were not as immediate * Working with Congress   + Congress can refuse funding for presidential decisions   + The president is often more successful with Congress on   policy issues than domestic  **Power from the People: The Presidency**   * Going Public   + Many presidents go public to spread their ideas/give important messages * Presidential Approval   + Often approval is around %   + Often partisan -­‐ party not in power often does not approve   + Approval ratings often linked to   affairs, etc.   * + - Prosperous economy often means a favorable approval rating * Policy Support   + -­‐ presidents can influence public support     - Popularized by TR   + Misinformed public can have a hard time evaluating policies     - Most Americans believed Iraq played a role in 9/11 |  |

attacks

* Mobilizing the Public
  + Often the president will appeal to the public to ask

for support of policies

* + Not always successful, but Reagan’s appeal for tax cuts seemed to help

# The President and the Press

* *:*
  + Direct link between the president and press
  + Meet with the press on a daily basis
    - Answer ?s/explain decisions
* Prime-­‐time press conferences are rare in recent years
* -­‐ holding a preference/point of view towards an issue/person/political party
  + News is often accused of being biased
* The media can help define a president’s image
  + President

# Understanding the American Presidency

* The Presidency and Democracy
  + Opponents of presidential policies often point to a fear of too

presidential power

* The Presidency and the Scope of Government
  + Succeeding presidents often have differing views on the size of federal government

    - George W. Bush -­‐> Obama

# Understanding the American Presidency

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