Chapter 6.1 – The Presidency

1. What are the 3 qualifications listed in the U.S. Constitution that a person must meet to be president of the U.S.?
   a. be a native-born U.S. citizen
   b. be at least 35 years old
   c. have been a resident of the U.S. for at least 14 years

2. The president is elected to a ___-year term. How many terms can he/she serve?
   a. 4
   b. 2

3. What is the annual salary of the president?
   $400,000 (plus $50,000 nontaxable allowance, plus travel costs!!!)

4. List two responsibilities of the vice president.
   a. serve as president if the president dies, leaves office, or is unable to fulfill his/her duties
   b. preside of the Senate

5. The vice president is elected to a ___-year term. How many terms can he/she serve?
   a. 4
   b. 2

6. How have vice presidential duties changed in recent years?
   Today presidents give vice presidents more responsibilities, such as representing the U.S. overseas.

7. What is the salary of the vice president?
   $208,100 (plus $10,000 taxable expense allowance)

8. Define presidential succession.
   the order in which the office of president is to be filled if it becomes vacant

9. What is the order of presidential succession?
   a. vice president,
   b. Speaker of the House of Representatives,
   c. president pro tempore of the Senate,
   d. cabinet heads in the order that the departments were created
Chapter 6.2 – Powers and Roles of the President

1. Define State of the Union Address.
   a yearly report by the president to Congress describing the nation’s condition and recommending programs and policies

2. How does the president influence public policymaking through the State of the Union Address?
   He recommends laws that he wants Congress to pass in the upcoming year.

3. Why is the presidential threat of the veto so powerful?
   The threat of a veto often discourages Congress from passing a bill because it takes a two-thirds vote of both houses to override a veto. It is really hard to override a veto!

4. As commander in chief, what does the president do?
   He is the head of the U.S. armed forces, so he is in constant contact with the military leaders, has final say in planning how a war is to be fought, and may send soldiers to any part of the world where U.S. interests are threatened.

5. Define foreign policy.
   foreign policy is the government’s plan for interacting with the other countries of the world

6. Define neutral.
   unbiased; not favoring either side in a conflict

7. Define diplomacy.
   the art of interacting with foreign governments

8. Define treaties.
   written agreements with other countries

9. If the president meets with a foreign leader, who gives him advice and consent to make a treaty?
   the Senate

10. The president has the power to appoint Supreme Court justices and other federal judges. Who must confirm these appointments?
    the Senate

11. Define reprieve.
    postponement of the carrying out of a person’s sentence

12. Define pardon.
    forgiving a person of his or her crime and eliminating the punishment

    reduction of a person’s sentence
Chapter 6.3 – Executive Departments and the Cabinet

1. The White House Office includes the president’s closest personal and political ____ and a press ____ who represents the president to the news media and to the public. This office also includes ____ clerical staff, secretaries, and other assistants.
   advisers; secretary; researchers

2. Define attorney general.
   head of the Department of Justice

3. Who makes up the president’s cabinet?
   the heads of the executive departments

4. Define ambassadors.
   highest-ranking U.S. representative sent to foreign countries

5. Define embassy.
   official residence and offices of an ambassador in a foreign country

6. Define consul.
   person who represents U.S. commercial interests in foreign countries

7. Define consulate.
   consul’s office

8. Define passports.
   formal documents that allow citizens to travel abroad

   documents that allow foreigners to come to the U.S.

10. Define Joint Chiefs of Staff.
    group that includes the highest-ranking military officers of the armed forces that advises the president on military affairs

11. What are the responsibilities of the Department of State and the Department of Defense?
    a. Department of State: to execute foreign policy and keep track of people traveling to and from the U.S.
    b. Department of Defense: be in charge of the nation’s armed forces

    cabinet department that protects the nation against terrorist attacks

    Today’s president’s need more than five cabinet members to deal with the scope of issues facing the nation. The number of cabinet members is an opinion question.
Chapter 6.4 – Independent Agencies and Regulatory Commissions

1. Define independent agencies.
   departments of the federal government that perform specialized duties

2. Why are independent government agencies important?
   they perform specialized duties that often do not fit into any regular department.

3. Define regulatory commission.
   type of independent agency that has the power to make rules and bring violators to court

4. Why are regulatory commissions formed?
   because of a perceived need

5. Give four examples of independent agencies and the duties they perform.
   a. Federal Election Commission – enforces election laws, provides financial information for campaigns, and controls public funding of presidential elections
   b. Consumer Product Safety Commission – sets and enforces safety standards for consumer products and conducts safety research
   c. Securities and Exchange Commission – helps enforce laws regulating the buying and selling of stocks and bonds.
   d. National Labor Relations Board – enforces federal labor laws and works to prevent unfair labor practices among businesses

6. Define bureaucracy.
   the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the government

7. Where do employees of the federal bureaucracy work?
   in Washington, D.C., in cities throughout the country, and in foreign countries

8. What are some criticisms of the federal bureaucracy?
   the many rules and regulations required to carry out activities often cause confusion and delay