

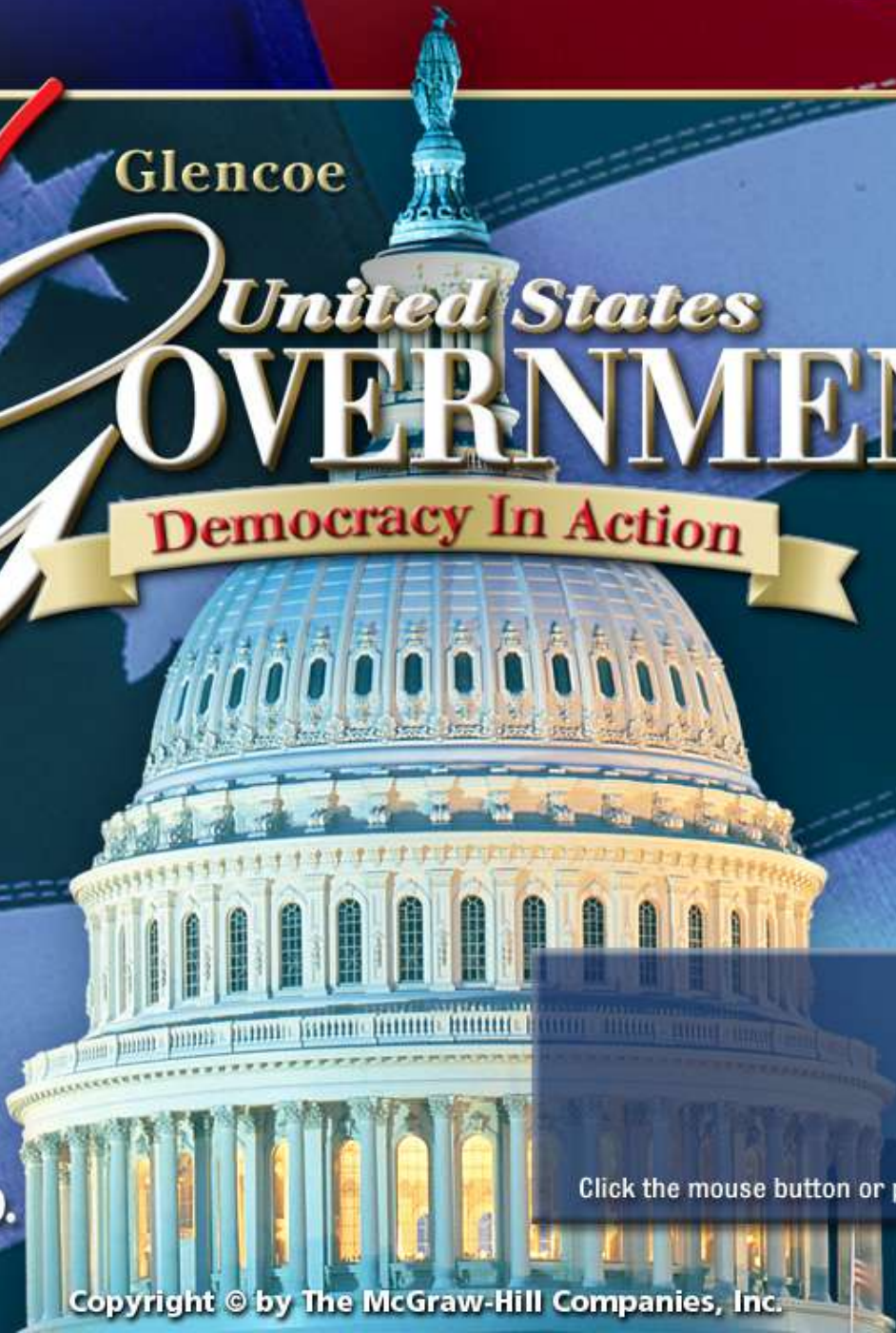
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Chapter 8 The Presidency

Click the mouse button or press the space bar to continue.



Chapter Focus

Section 1 President and
Vice President

Section 2 Electing the President

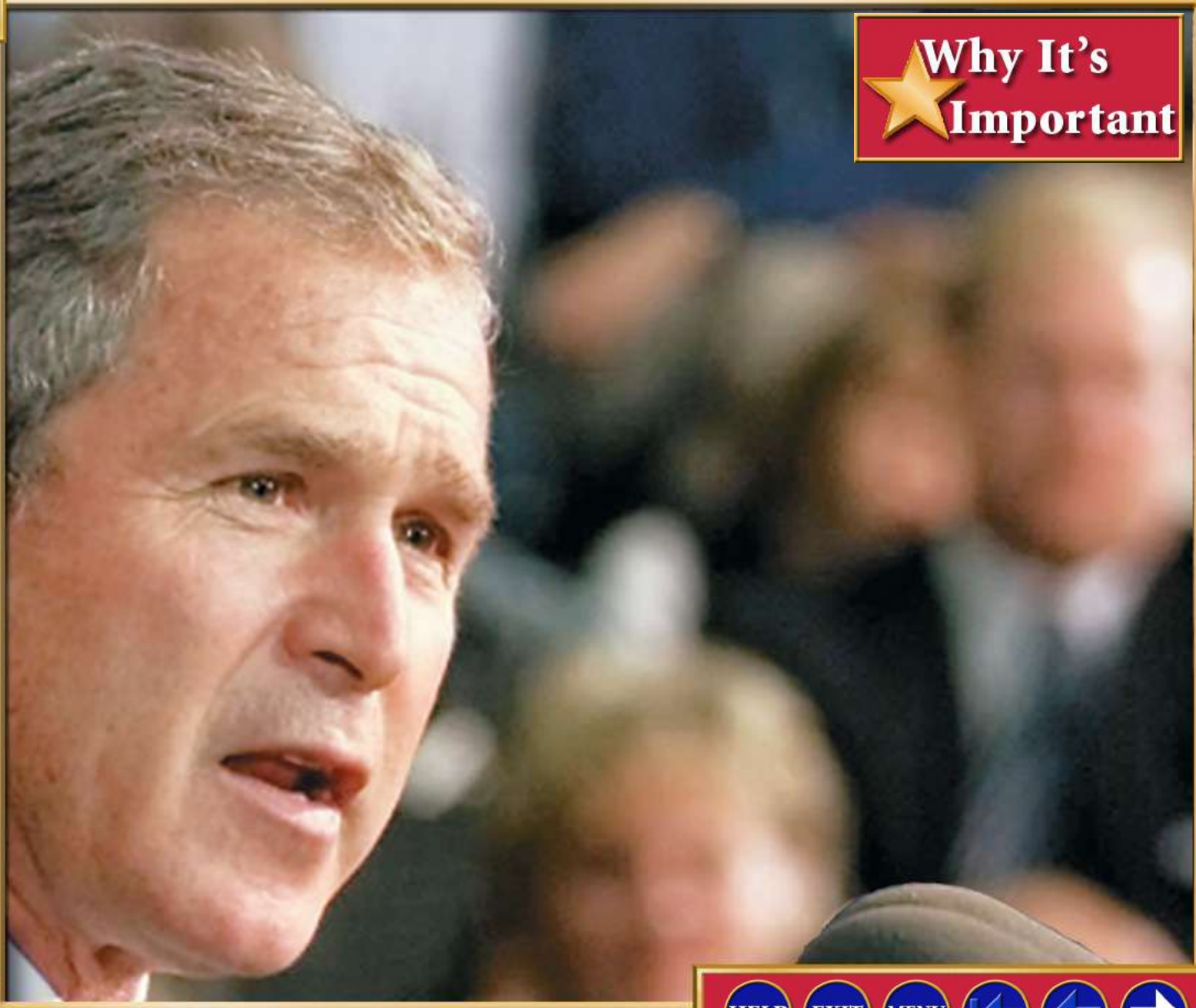
Section 3 The Cabinet

Section 4 The Executive Office

Chapter Assessment



★ Why It's Important



Chapter Objectives

- **President and Vice President** Describe the requirements for the office of president and the role of the vice president.
- **Electing the President** Discuss the historical foundations of the Electoral College and its advantages and disadvantages.
- **The Cabinet** Evaluate how politics influences cabinet appointments and relationships.
- **The Executive Office** Describe the components of the Executive Office of the President.



End of the Chapter Focus

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

President and Vice President

Key Terms

compensation, presidential succession

Find Out

- What qualifications for the office of president do you think are most necessary for carrying out the duties of the office?
- What are the constitutional provisions for filling the executive office if the president is unable to perform those duties?



President and Vice President

Understanding Concepts

Growth of Democracy Why are personal qualities of candidates for president more demanding than the constitutional qualifications?

Section Objective

Describe the requirements for the office of president and the role of the vice president.



Daily Lecture Notes
Did you know?



Getting elected is expensive. For example, after the presidential election of 1996, it was revealed that both parties had raised many millions of dollars in campaign funds from sources in other countries. Many members of Congress argued that the laws governing campaign financing needed to be reformed. The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2000 was an effort to reform campaign fundraising.



I. Duties of the President (pages 213–214)

A. Presidents have enormous power and responsibility in government.

B. Presidents make sure the national laws are fully executed; serve as commander in chief of the armed forces; appoint top officials, federal judges, and ambassadors; and meet with heads of foreign governments.



I. Duties of the President (pages 213–214)

Discussion Question

Compare the president's duties in foreign policy with his duties in domestic policy.

For a list of foreign and domestic policy responsibilities, see text pages 213–214.



II. President's Term and Salary (pages 214–215)

A. The Twenty-second Amendment limited presidents to two terms.

B. Congress determines the president's salary (\$400,000 beginning in 2001); in addition, many benefits are provided for presidents while in office and in retirement.



II. President's Term and Salary (pages 214–215)

Discussion Question

Why are so many benefits available to presidents while they are in office?

Because of a president's travel and security costs plus many other official expenses.



III. Presidential Qualifications (pages 215–217)

A. The Constitution sets several requirements for the president:

1. a candidate must be a natural-born citizen;
2. at least 35 years old;
3. a resident of the United States for 14 years.

B. Experience in government is an unwritten but important qualification.



III. Presidential Qualifications (pages 215–217)

C. Candidates for office must have access to sources for raising large amounts of money in the presidential election campaign.

D. Successful presidential candidates usually hold moderate political beliefs.

E. Most presidents have shared similar backgrounds—ethnic, economic, racial, and gender.

F. Being president underscores personal strengths and weaknesses.



III. Presidential Qualifications (pages 215–217)

Discussion Question

What do you consider the most important qualification for the office of president? Explain.

Answers will vary. Students should be aware of the responsibilities of the office.



IV. Presidential Succession (pages 217–218)

- A.** The Twenty-fifth Amendment established the order of succession to the presidency (vice president, Speaker of the House, president pro tempore of the Senate, secretary of state, other cabinet members) and spelled out what happens when the vice presidency is vacant.
- B.** The Twenty-fifth Amendment also set forth rules to be followed if a president becomes disabled.



IV. Presidential Succession (pages 217–218)

Line of Presidential Succession

- ★ Vice President
- ★ Speaker of the House
- ★ President *pro tempore* of the Senate
- ★ Secretary of State
- ★ Secretary of the Treasury
- ★ Secretary of Defense
- ★ Attorney General
- ★ Secretary of the Interior
- ★ Secretary of Agriculture
- ★ Secretary of Commerce
- ★ Secretary of Labor
- ★ Secretary of Health and Human Services
- ★ Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- ★ Secretary of Transportation
- ★ Secretary of Energy
- ★ Secretary of Education
- ★ Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- ★ Secretary of Homeland Security*

*The order of this position may change, pending congressional legislation.

Source: thomas.loc.gov.



IV. Presidential Succession (pages 217–218)

Discussion Question

In 1967 why was the Twenty-fifth Amendment added to the Constitution?

President Kennedy's assassination helped show that the rules for succession were inadequate.



V. The Vice President's Role (pages 218–219)

A. The vice president's work depends on what jobs, if any, the president assigns.

B. Although presidents before Eisenhower generally ignored their vice presidents, presidents since then have tried to give their vice presidents more responsibility.



V. The Vice President's Role (pages 218–219)

Discussion Question

Why have recent presidents tried to give their vice presidents more responsibility?

Answers may include: to promote them as future presidential candidates, to use their expertise, to prepare them for the highest office.



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea Using a graphic organizer like the one below, show three constitutional requirements and three informal requirements of a president.

Constitutional	Informal
1.	
2.	
3.	

Answers might include: Constitutional: natural-born citizen of U.S.; at least 35 years old; U.S. resident for 14 years. **Informal:** experience in government; moderate position on most issues; access to large amounts of money.



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

Fill in the blank with the correct term.

1. Compensation refers to a person's salary.
2. Presidential succession is the order in which officials fill the office of president in case of a vacancy.



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. Identify Twenty-second Amendment, Twenty-fifth Amendment.

The **Twenty-second Amendment** is the amendment that secured the traditional presidential limitation of two terms, while allowing a vice president who takes over the presidency and serves two years or less of the former president's terms to serve two additional terms. The **Twenty-fifth Amendment** is the amendment that established the order of succession to the presidency and spelled out what happens when the vice presidency becomes vacant.



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. Who are the first four officers in the line of succession to the presidency?

The first four officers in the line of succession to the presidency are the vice president, Speaker of the House, president pro tempore of the Senate, and secretary of state.



Section 1 Assessment

Critical Thinking

5. Drawing Conclusions Why do you think presidential candidates who represent moderate views usually win elections?

Answers will vary but should point out that most voters hold moderate views; if candidates express extreme views, they may isolate themselves from the majority of voters.



Section 1 Assessment



Growth of Democracy Conduct a survey using the following questions: In your opinion, when will the United States have its first female president? Its first minority president? Tabulate the results on graphs and display them in class.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

Electing the President

Key Terms

elector, electoral vote

Find Out

- What evidence suggests that the Founders did not anticipate the effects of political parties on presidential elections?
- Based on the historical record of elections, how well has the Electoral College performed in selecting presidents the nation wanted?



Electing the President

Understanding Concepts

Constitutional Interpretations How has the method of electing a president changed to make the process more democratic?

Section Objective

Discuss the historical foundations of the Electoral College and its advantages and disadvantages.



Daily Lecture Notes
Did you know?



In the presidential election of 1992, third-party candidate Ross Perot received 19.7 million popular votes. President George Bush received 39.1 million popular votes, and the winning candidate, Democrat Bill Clinton, received 44.9 million popular votes. The results in the electoral college vote, however, were very different. Ross Perot did not win a single electoral vote, while Clinton received 370 electoral votes and Bush, 168 electoral votes.



I. The Original System (pages 220–221)

A. Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution provided that the candidate receiving the majority of the **electoral votes** became the president.

B. The candidate with the second-highest number of votes became vice president.



I. The Original System (pages 220–221)

 **Discussion
Question**

What political problem could result from the vice president being the person with the second-highest electoral vote?

The vice president may be a political foe of the president.



II. The Impact of Political Parties (page 221)

A. The election of 1800 was decided by the House of Representatives.

B. To prevent a tie vote for president in the Electoral College, the Twelfth Amendment, added to the Constitution in 1804, provided that **electors** must cast separate ballots for president and vice president.

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II. The Impact of Political Parties (page 221)

 **Discussion
Question**

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention did not anticipate political parties. Should they have?

Answers will vary. Division of opinion was apparent during the struggle for ratification.



III. The Electoral College System Today

(pages 221–223)

A. The Electoral College is still used to choose the president and vice president.

B. The College uses a winner-take-all system; all of a state's (except Maine and Nebraska) electoral votes go to the candidate receiving the largest popular vote.

C. The Electoral College vote is cast in December.



III. The Electoral College System Today

(pag

The Electoral College System

Presidential Election Year

Tuesday after first Monday in November

- Voters cast ballots for a slate of electors pledged to a particular presidential candidate.

Monday after second Wednesday in December

- Winning electors in each state meet in their state capitals to cast their votes for president and vice president.
- Statement of the vote is sent to Washington, D.C.

January 6

- Congress counts electoral votes. A majority of electoral votes is needed to win (270 out of 538).

January 20

- Candidate receiving majority of electoral votes is sworn in as president of the United States.



Presidents Elected Who Lost the Popular Vote

President	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Opponent	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
John Q. Adams*	84	113,122	Andrew Jackson	99	151,271
Rutherford B. Hayes**	185	4,034,311	Samuel J. Tilden	184	4,288,546
Benjamin Harrison	233	5,443,892	Grover Cleveland	168	5,534,488
George W. Bush	271	50,456,002	Albert Gore	266	50,999,897

* Clay and Crawford also received electoral votes. The election was determined in the House of Representatives.

** Hayes was awarded the disputed electoral votes of three states by a special commission.

Source: Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections: <http://uselectionatlas.org>.



III. The Electoral College System Today

Discussion Question

Should an elector be required to vote for the candidate who won that state's popular vote? Explain.

Answers will vary. "Faithless electors" have never changed election results.

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IV. Electoral College Issues (pages 223–226)

A. Critics say that the Electoral College’s winner-take-all system is unfair.

B. The Electoral College system also makes it possible for a candidate who loses the total popular vote to win the electoral vote.

C. A third-party candidate could win enough electoral votes to prevent either major party candidate from receiving a majority in the Electoral College.



IV. Electoral College Issues (pages 223–226)

D. When the House of Representatives must decide a presidential election, it may face several serious problems.

E. Critics of the electoral system have offered suggestions to improve it.

F. Other critics believe the Electoral College should be replaced with direct election of the president and vice president.

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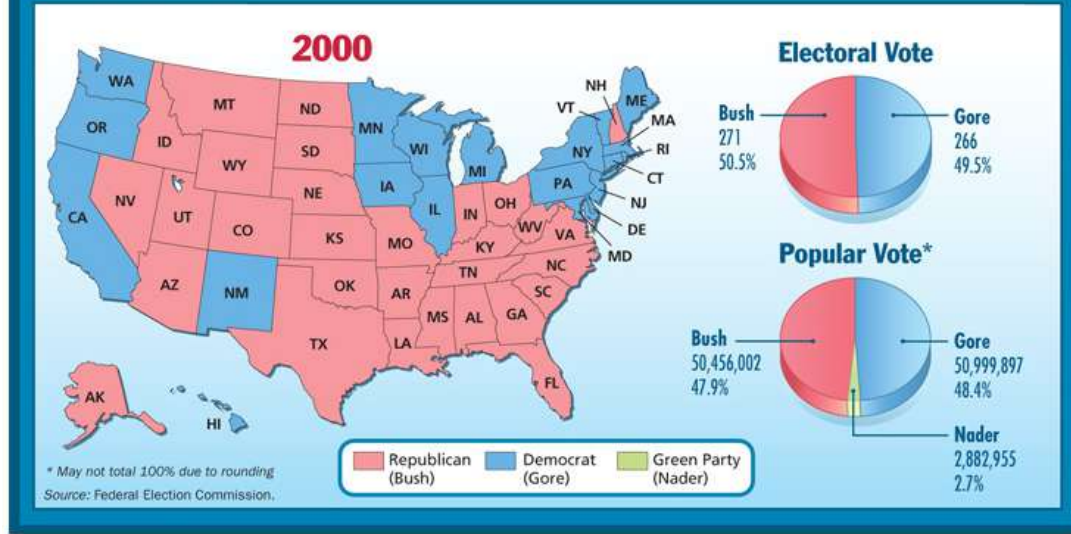
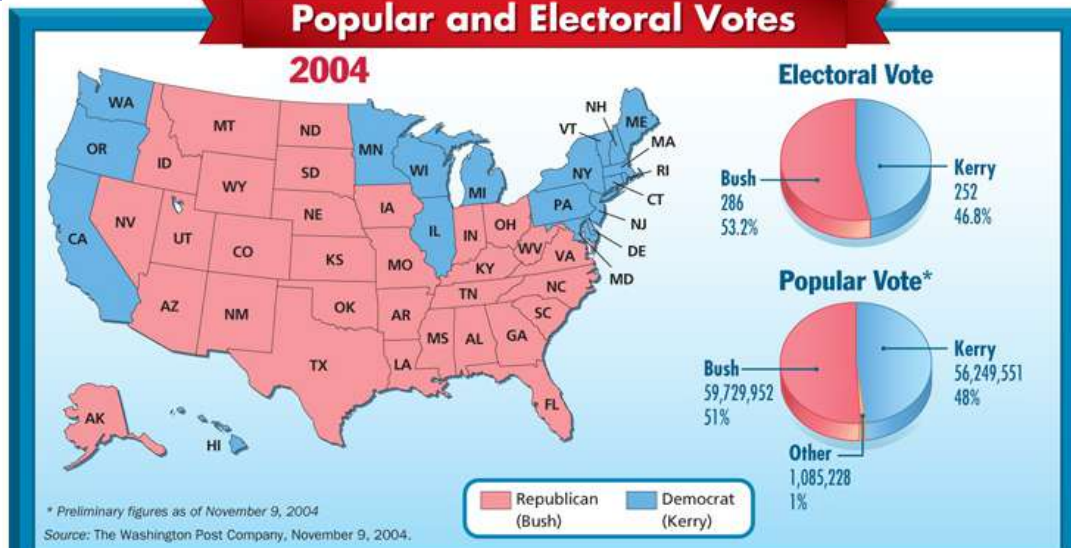
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IV. Electoral College Issues



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and You

IV. Electoral College Issues (pages 223–226)

Discussion Question

Do you agree or disagree with critics who argue that the Electoral College system should be abolished? Explain.

Answers will vary. See discussion of this issue on text pages 223–225.



V. The Inauguration (page 226)

A. The new president is sworn into office in an inauguration ceremony.

B. All leading officials from the three branches of government attend the January ceremony.



V. The Inauguration (page 226)

Discussion Question

Are elaborate inauguration ceremonies desirable? Explain.

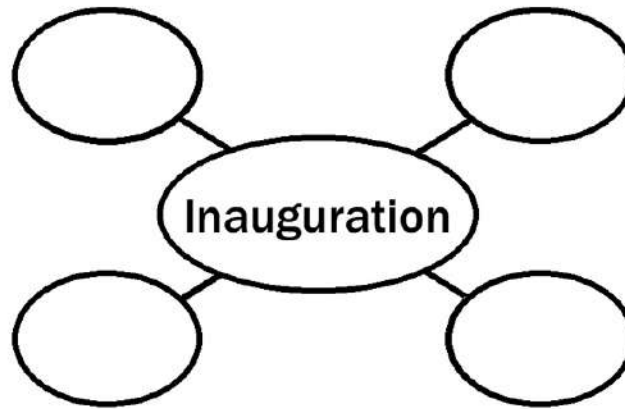
They are a celebration of democracy and the achievements of a political party and its candidates.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea Using a graphic organizer such as the one below, describe the ceremonial events that usually occur when a new president takes office.



Answers might include: inaugural speech; oath of office; parade to White House; inaugural parties.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

Fill in the blank with the correct term.

- 1.A(n) elector is a member of a party chosen in each state to formally elect the president and vice president.
- 2.A(n) electoral vote is the official vote for president and vice president by electors in each state.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. Identify Electoral College, Twelfth Amendment.

The **Electoral College** is an indirect method of election whereby a group of representatives from each state elect the president and vice president. The **Twelfth Amendment** is an amendment that requires electors to cast separate ballots for president and vice president.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. Why do presidential candidates spend more time in states with large populations?

States with large populations have more electoral votes, and the candidate with the most popular votes wins all that state's electoral votes.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

5. What does the phrase “winner take all” mean in presidential elections?

The party whose candidate wins the most popular votes in a state takes all of that state’s electoral votes.



Section 2 Assessment

Critical Thinking

6. Determining Relevance In judging the Electoral College, how important is it to know that on several occasions an elector broke with custom and voted independently?

Answers should point out that in most states, electors are not bound to vote for the winner of the popular vote and therefore can affect the election outcome if enough electors break with custom.



Section 2 Assessment



Constitutional Interpretations Imagine that you are a member of an interest group. Choose a position for your group: keep the Electoral College, or abolish it. Then write a persuasive speech explaining your position.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

The Electoral College

Key Terms

cabinet, leak

Find Out

- What role does politics play in the appointment of cabinet secretaries?
- How have factors that limit the role of the cabinet as an advisory body affected the relationship between cabinet officers and the presidents they serve?



The Electoral College

Understanding Concepts

Political Processes Why are cabinet secretaries who administer large executive departments often not insiders at the White House?

Section Objective

Evaluate how politics influences cabinet appointments and relationships.



Daily Lecture Notes
Did you know?

A liberal magazine opposed to President Eisenhower's conservative policies also criticized his cabinet. It said the cabinet was made up of "eight millionaires and a plumber." In fact, the "plumber" was president of the plumbers union, and the "millionaires" were successful executives from well-known businesses and major corporations. Since then, of course, presidents have picked many other wealthy cabinet members with business backgrounds.



I. The Selection of the Cabinet (pages 228–230)

A. The president must consider many factors in selecting the members of the **cabinet**.

B. The president must consider whether potential cabinet members' backgrounds suit their cabinet posts, whether they bring geographical balance to the cabinet, whether they satisfy interest groups, whether they have high-level administrative skills, and whether they include ethnic and racial minorities and women.



I. The Selection of the Cabinet (pages 228–230)

C. Cabinet members today usually are college graduates and leaders in various professional fields.

D. The Senate must approve cabinet appointees, and it usually does so out of courtesy to the president.



I. The Selection of the Cabinet (pages 228–230)

Discussion Question

What are some advantages and disadvantages in selecting cabinet members who provide geographical, racial, and gender balance?

Advantages: serving political and fairness issues. **Disadvantages:** qualifications for the position and personal preferences of presidents.



II. The Role of the Cabinet (pages 230–232)

A. Cabinet members are heads of the executive departments.

B. The cabinet's role has always been determined by the president.

C. Modern presidents usually have not depended on the cabinet for advice in decision making but have turned to White House staff and close friends as their advisors.

D. Certain cabinet members—the secretaries of state, defense, and treasury, plus the attorney general—form the “inner cabinet” and influence the president's decisions on matters related to their departments' areas of interest.



II. The Role of the Cabinet (pages 230–232)

Discussion Question

Do you think the president might benefit from having a smaller cabinet? A larger cabinet? Explain.

Answers will vary. Students should balance need for expertise and manageability.



III. Factors Limiting the Cabinet's Role

(page 232)

A. The president does not command the full loyalty of cabinet members, even though he appoints them.

B. Cabinet members are pressured by career officials in their departments, interest groups, and members of Congress. This pressure may result in disagreements within the cabinet over the president's policies and plans.



III. Factors Limiting the Cabinet's Role

(page 232)

- C.** With 14 cabinet members, it is difficult to maintain secrecy in matters the president considers sensitive.
- D.** The president may not know and trust all the members of the cabinet because the president must weigh so many factors in appointing them.



III. Factors Limiting the Cabinet's Role

(page 1)

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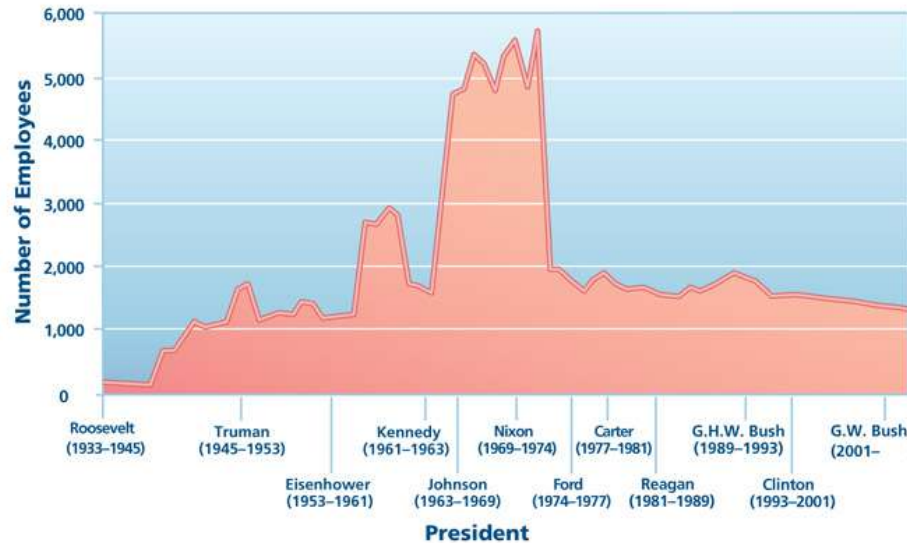
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Executive Employees from Roosevelt through Bush



Selected Offices Within the EOP, 2004*

- | | |
|--|---|
| ★ Office of Management and Budget | ★ Council on Environmental Quality |
| ★ Council of Economic Advisers | ★ USA Freedom Corps |
| ★ National Security Council | ★ Office of Administration |
| ★ Office of National Drug Control Policy | ★ Office of Science and Technology Policy |
| ★ National Economic Council | ★ President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board |
| ★ Office of the United States Trade Representative | ★ Domestic Policy Council |

* The offices in the EOP are constantly changing; they are not a fixed or mandated group.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2001; www.whitehouse.gov.

III. Factors Limiting the Cabinet's Role

Discussion Question

Do you think the president should appoint to cabinet positions people he knows and trusts or relative strangers who have specialized expertise? Explain.

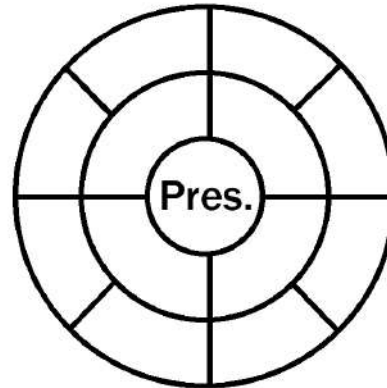
Answers will vary, depending on how the students perceive the president's use of the cabinet.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea Using a graphic organizer like the one below, show which cabinet members often form an “inner circle” closer to the president and which have less direct contact.



Closely work with president: secretaries of state, defense, treasury, and attorney general.

Not as close: secretaries of interior, housing, education, agriculture, commerce, labor, energy, and veterans' affairs.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

2. **Define** cabinet, leak.

A **cabinet** are secretaries of the executive departments, the vice president, and other top officials that help the president make decisions and policy.

A **leak** is the release of secret information by anonymous government officials to the media.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. Identify Robert Weaver, Frances Perkins.

Robert Weaver was the first African-American department secretary, appointed by President Lyndon Johnson to lead HUD.

Frances Perkins was the first woman named to a president's cabinet, appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as the Secretary of Labor.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. What five factors do presidents consider when choosing cabinet officers?

When naming cabinet officers, presidents consider compatible background; geographic balance; acceptability to interest groups; high-level administrative skills and experience; race, ethnic, and gender balance; and party loyalty.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

5. Explain how the decline of the cabinet as an advisory body to the president weakens the system of checks and balances.

It reduces Congress's ability to influence presidential policy making by eliminating its control of the cabinet through its oversight, appropriations, and confirmation powers.



Section 3 Assessment

Critical Thinking

6. Identifying Alternatives What could a president do when choosing cabinet members to increase their value as advisers?

Answers will vary, but should address the politics of the selection process and suggest that personal ties and loyalty be a bigger factor in selection.



Section 3 Assessment



Political Processes Search library resources for information about the major responsibilities of one of the 15 executive departments. Then prepare a list of interview questions that you think would help to determine the competence of a potential secretary of the executive department you chose.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

The Executive Office

Key Terms

central clearance, national security adviser,
press secretary

Find Out

- What historic changes have made the Executive Office of the President necessary?
- In what ways are the members of the White House Office similar to and different from the president's cabinet?



The Executive Office

Understanding Concepts

Political Processes Who are among the president's closest advisers on administration policy?


Section Objective

Describe the components of the Executive Office of the President.



Daily Lecture Notes

Did you know?



President Clinton's press secretary appeared before reporters with a paper bag over his head in the fall of 1997. Mike McCurry, Clinton's press secretary and a key member of the White House staff, did this as a joke to get reporters in a good mood. Why? The president's press secretary works hard to present the president's views, and he wants representatives from the media to report them as favorably as possible. Establishing a rapport with reporters is part of the press secretary's job.



I. Executive Office Agencies (pages 234–238)

A. The Executive Office of the President (EOP) was created in 1939 by Congress.

B. The EOP has grown rapidly for three reasons:

1. presidents keep adding new agencies to it as problems arise;
2. presidents want experts nearby to advise them about complex issues;
3. federal programs sometimes require special staff to coordinate the efforts of several executive departments and other agencies working together.



I. Executive Office Agencies (pages 234–238)

C. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is the largest agency in the EOP; it prepares the national budget that the president submits to Congress each year.

D. The National Security Council advises the president and helps coordinate the nation's military and foreign policy.

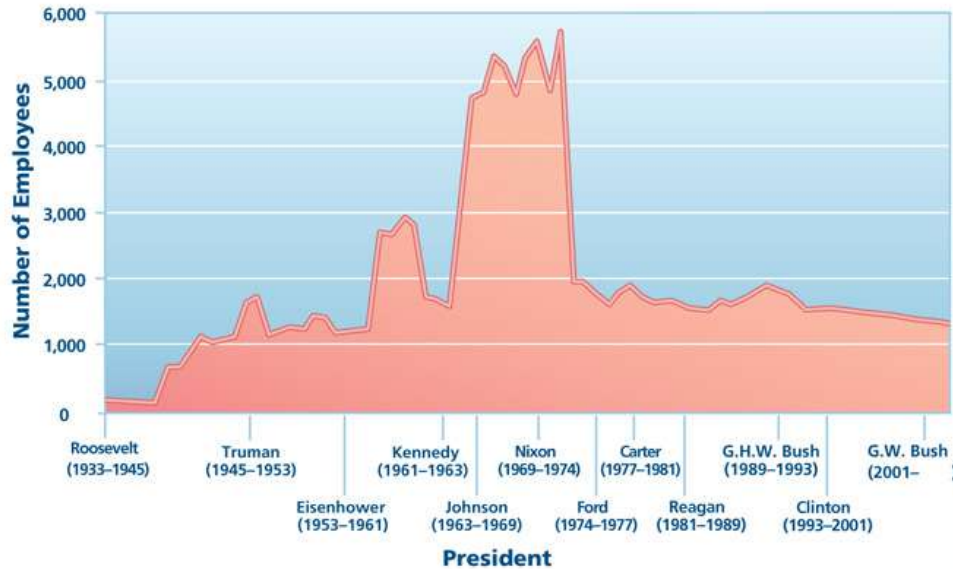
E. The Council of Economic Advisers helps the president formulate the nation's economic policy.

F. Presidents add and sometimes eliminate agencies to the EOP to help carry out policy.



I. Executive Office Agencies (pages 224-228)

Executive Employees from Roosevelt through Bush



Selected Offices Within the EOP, 2004*

- | | |
|--|---|
| ★ Office of Management and Budget | ★ Council on Environmental Quality |
| ★ Council of Economic Advisers | ★ USA Freedom Corps |
| ★ National Security Council | ★ Office of Administration |
| ★ Office of National Drug Control Policy | ★ Office of Science and Technology Policy |
| ★ National Economic Council | ★ President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board |
| ★ Office of the United States Trade Representative | ★ Domestic Policy Council |

* The offices in the EOP are constantly changing; they are not a fixed or mandated group.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2001; www.whitehouse.gov.

Reference
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I. Executive Office Agencies (pages 234–238)

Discussion Question

Compare the duties of the Office of Management and Budget with those of the Council of Economic Advisers.

See text pages 236–237.



II. The White House Office (pages 238–239)

A. The president appoints White House staff without Senate confirmation.

B. The White House Office has become the most important part of the Executive Office of the President.



II. The White House Office (pages 238–239)

C. The White House staff perform whatever duties the president assigns them:

1. gathering information and providing advice on key issues;
2. ensuring that executive departments and agencies carry out key directives from the president;
3. presenting the president's views to the outside world;
4. deciding who and what information gets through to the president.



II. The White House Office (pages 238–239)

 **Discussion
Question**

How does the increased size of the White House staff reflect the growing responsibilities of the presidency?

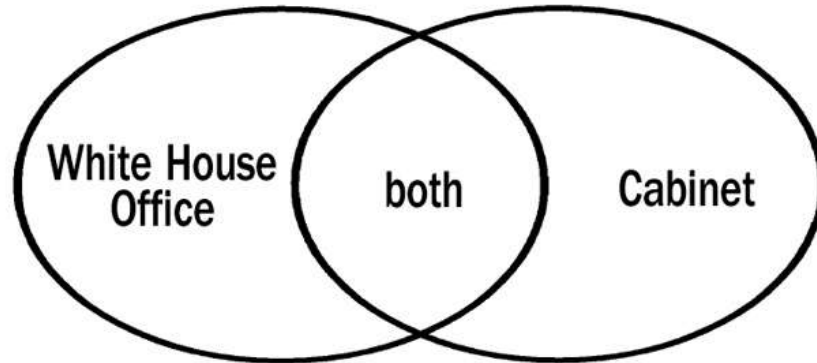
Staffers handle many responsibilities such as overseeing agencies, addressing political issues, etc.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea Use a Venn diagram to show how the functions of the White House Office and the cabinet are alike and how they are different.



White House Office: inner circle of advisers; no Senate confirmation; does whatever president asks. **Cabinet:** heads of individual departments; confirmed by Senate. **Both:** advise the president.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

Match the term with the correct definition.

- A ___ central clearance
- C ___ press secretary
- B ___ national security adviser

- A. Office of Management and Budget's review of all legislative proposals that executive agencies prepare
- B. director of the National Security Council staff
- C. one of the president's top assistants who is in charge of media relations



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. Identify EOP, OMB, NSC.

The Executive Office of the President, or **EOP**, consists of individuals and agencies that directly assist the president.

The Office of Management and Budget, or **OMB**, is the largest agency of the EOP and is responsible for preparing the national budget that the president proposes to Congress each year. The National Security Council, or **NSC**, advises the president and helps coordinate American military and foreign policy.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. List three reasons why the EOP has grown.

Each president has reorganized it; presidents wanted experts to advise them on complex issues; huge federal programs required several executive agencies.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

5. What are the three oldest agencies in the EOP, and what roles do they play?

OMB: reviews executive agencies' budgets, prepares national budget;

Council of Economic Advisers: coordinates military and foreign policy;

National Economic Council: assesses current and future economic conditions, advises president.



Section 4 Assessment

Critical Thinking

6.Synthesizing Information How does the influence of key presidential aides affect the checks and balances established by the Constitution?

The growing power of appointees reduces Congress's influence over presidential decision making.



Section 4 Assessment



Political Processes Find out who the following presidential advisers are: chief of staff, deputy chief of staff, White House counsel, and press secretary. Research the background of each adviser and present your findings in a chart.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

Chapter Summary

The President

Must be 35 years old, natural-born citizen, 14-year resident of the United States; unwritten qualifications include government experience, access to money, and moderate political beliefs

Cabinet

- Made up of the heads of the 15 major executive departments, the vice president, and several other top officials
- Appointed by the president, with the approval of Congress
- Factors limiting the president's use of the cabinet include conflicting loyalties and the difficulty of maintaining secrecy when such a large group is involved in discussions

Executive Office of the President (EOP)

- Made up of individuals and agencies that directly assist the president
- Includes agencies such as the Office of Management and Budget, the National Security Council, and the Council of Economic Advisers
- The White House Office staff, usually longtime personal supporters of the president, are appointed without Senate confirmation
- The White House Office has become the most important part of the EOP

Reviewing Key Terms

Fill in the blank with the correct term listed below.

compensation leak presidential succession
central clearance electoral vote national security adviser
elector cabinet press secretary

1. **Presidential succession** is the order in which officials fill the office of president in case of a vacancy.
2. **Compensation** is a salary.
3. A(n) **elector** is a member of a party chosen in each state to formally elect the president and vice president.
4. The **cabinet** are secretaries of the executive departments, the vice president, and other top officials who help the president make decisions and policy.
5. A(n) **press secretary** is one of the president's top assistants who is in charge of media relations.



Reviewing Key Terms

Fill in the blank with the correct term listed below.

compensation leak presidential succession
central clearance electoral vote national security adviser
elector cabinet press secretary

6. A(n) leak is the release of secret information by anonymous government officials to the media.
7. Central clearance is the Office of Management and Budget's review of all legislative proposals that executive agencies prepare.
8. The national security adviser is the director of the National Security Council staff.
9. The electoral vote is the official vote for president and vice president by electors in each state.



Recalling Facts

1. List four special benefits that the president receives while in office.

Any four: use of Air Force One and other transportation; free medical, dental and health care; use of White House with free entertainment; use of White House staff, free office space; free mailing services; funds for office help.

2. How does the winner-take-all system of the Electoral College operate?

The candidate who wins the most popular votes in a state wins all of that state's electoral votes.



Recalling Facts

3. What is the process by which cabinet members are selected and appointed?

Key presidential aides screen candidates and make recommendations to the president. The president selects a nominee and sends that name to the Senate, which holds hearings with testimony for and against the nominee. The Senate votes and most often confirms the nominee.



Recalling Facts

4. What are the two major functions of the Office of Management and Budget?

The two major functions are to prepare the president's budget proposals and review legislation proposed by executive departments and agencies for compliance with president's policies.

5. What are the four key positions on the White House Office staff?

The four key positions are chief of staff, deputy chief of staff, White House counsel, and press secretary.



Understanding Concepts

1. Growth of Democracy Why do some people criticize plans for the direct popular election of the president?

It eliminates the role of the states, thus undermining federalism, and forces candidates to concentrate their efforts in densely populated areas.



Understanding Concepts

2. Constitutional Interpretations The youngest elected president was John Kennedy at 43. Why do you think the Framers of the Constitution in 1787 set the minimum age for president at 35?

Answers will vary but should point out that the Framers believed that a person was mature enough at 35 to handle the duties of the president.



Understanding Concepts

3. Political Processes Unlike heads of executive departments, White House staff members are not required to receive congressional approval. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this policy?

Advantages: presidents can put together a group of advisers who are supportive and trustworthy.

Disadvantages: Congress will have less control over presidential policy making, nominees do not undergo public scrutiny, it bypasses the checks and balances system.



Critical Thinking

1. Identifying Alternatives Use a graphic organizer like the one below to rank the proposals for reforming the Electoral College system from most to least desirable. Explain your rankings.

proposals	reasons
1.	
2.	
3.	

1. Each state should have two electoral votes plus one vote for each congressional district. This change is least drastic and still gives states a role in the selection of a president. **2.** Each candidate should receive the same share of state's electoral vote as he or she received of the popular vote. This one-person, one-vote method is more democratic. **3.** Do away with the Electoral College. The people choose directly.

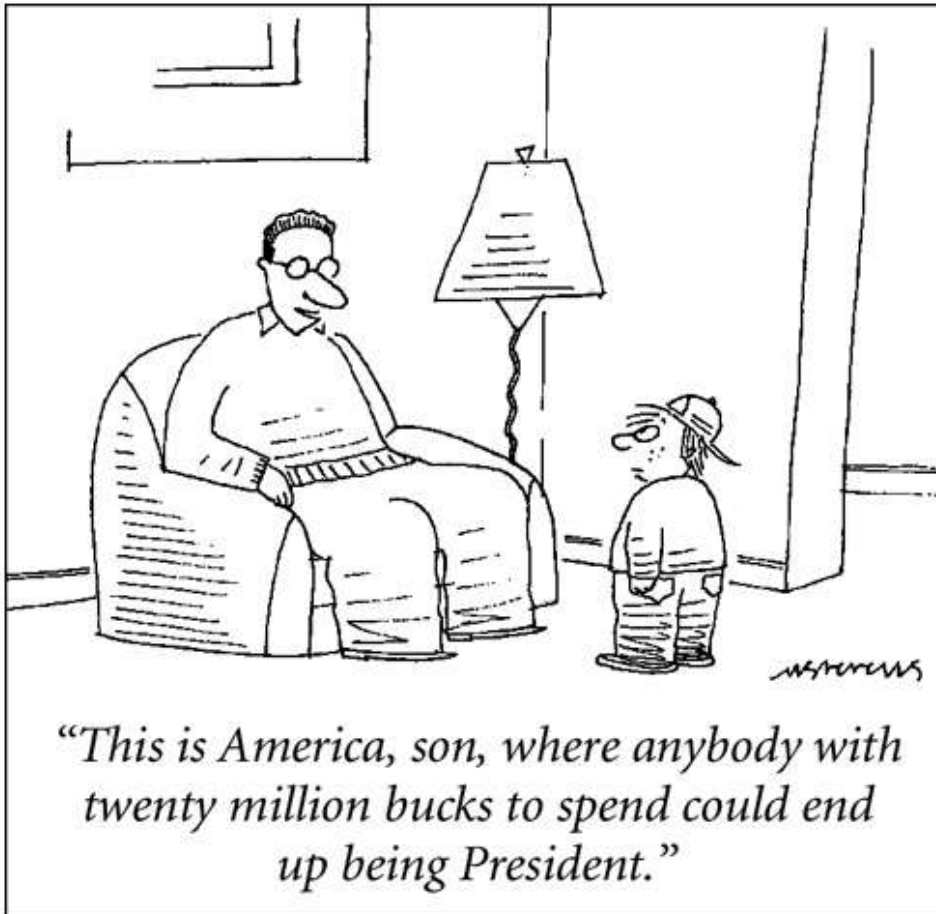


Critical Thinking

2.Synthesizing Information Will a president who relies on the cabinet for advice be more or less informed than one who depends on close White House advisers? Explain your answer. Answers will vary, but should point out that the president would be exposed to ideas and influences from departments' constituencies, debate among cabinet members, and so on. Students should defend their opinions.



Interpreting Political Cartoons Activity



1. What does the father think is the most important requirement to become president?
He thinks access to money is the most important requirement to become president.

Reference
Atlas

GOVERNMENT
Online

DATA
BANK

Gallery of
Presidents

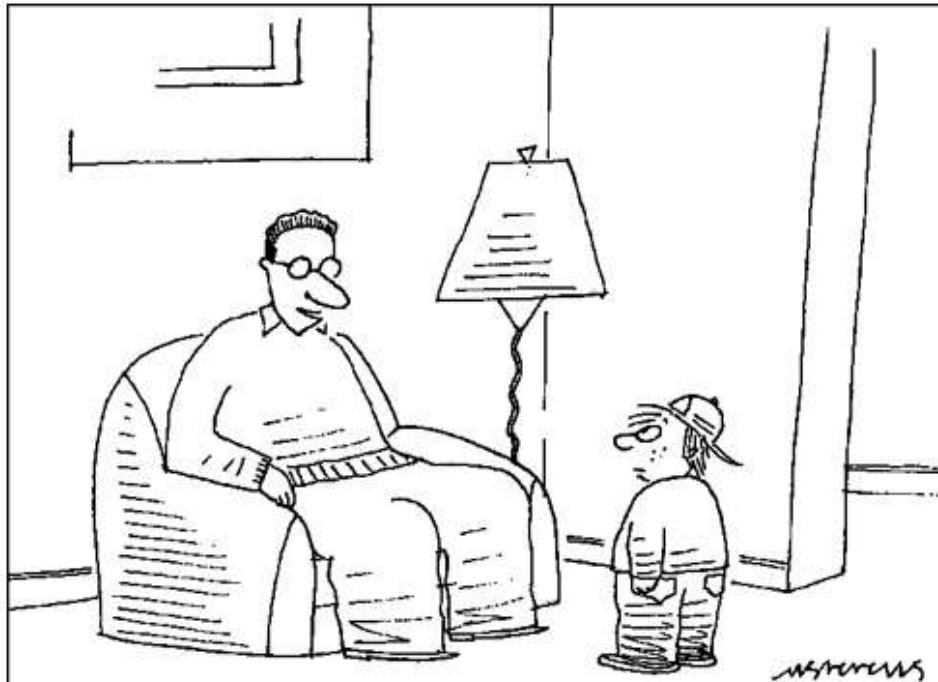
HELP

EXIT

MENU



Interpreting Political Cartoons Activity



“This is America, son, where anybody with twenty million bucks to spend could end up being President.”

2. Does the cartoon make references to any of the formal qualifications for the office of president?
No.

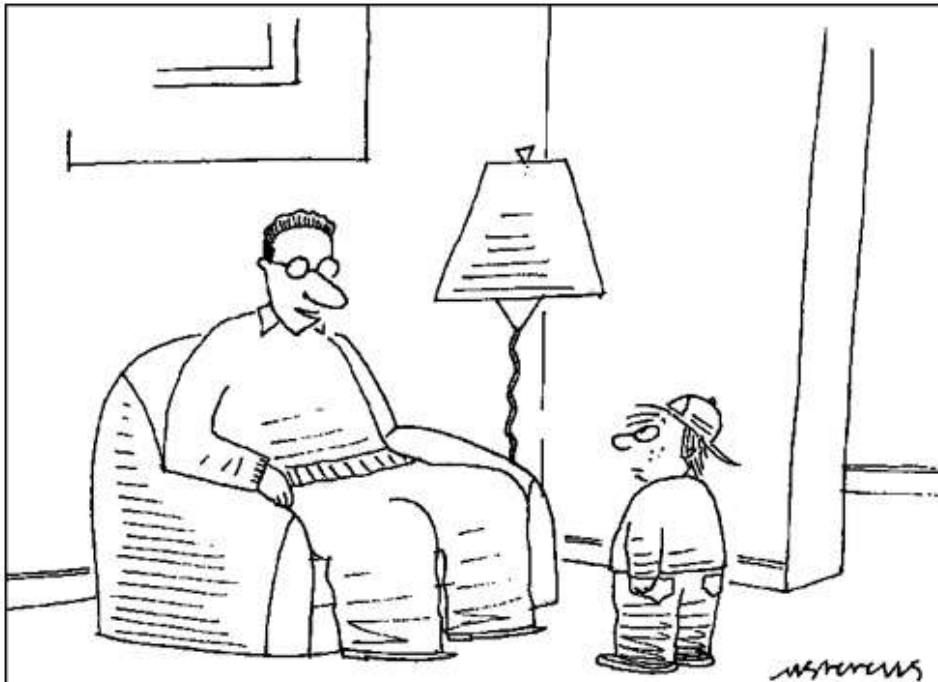
Reference
Atlas

GOVERNMENT
Online

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BANK

Gallery of
Presidents

Interpreting Political Cartoons Activity



“This is America, son, where anybody with twenty million bucks to spend could end up being President.”


3. Do you agree with the statement made in the cartoon? Why or why not?
Students should support their answers.

Reference
Atlas

GOVERNMENT
Online

DATA
BANK

Gallery of
Presidents



Chapter Bonus Test Question

What three inaugural parades were canceled and why?

1921, by president-elect Warren Harding, out of concern for outgoing president Woodrow Wilson's health; 1945, because of World War II; 1985, because of extremely cold weather that not only caused Ronald Reagan's second inaugural parade to be canceled but also forced his swearing-in ceremony to be held inside the Capitol.

Reference
Atlas

GOVERNMENT
Online

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BANK

Gallery of
Presidents

End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

Vice Presidents Who Became President of the United States

1 Several of the vice presidents listed to the right became president within a year or two of their selection as vice president. How might this have happened?

2 Which of the vice presidents were also elected president? How can you tell?

3 Which twentieth century president was never elected president?

1)The previous president may have died or resigned.

2)Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry S Truman, & Lyndon B. Johnson; because they served an additional term as president.

3)Gerald R. Ford

Name	Became Vice President in	Became President of the United States in
John Adams	1789, 1793	1797
Thomas Jefferson	1797	1801, 1805
Martin Van Buren	1833	1837
John Tyler	1841	1841
Millard Fillmore	1849	1850
Andrew Johnson	1865	1865
Chester A. Arthur	1881	1881
Theodore Roosevelt	1901	1901, 1905
Calvin Coolidge	1921	1923, 1925
Harry S Truman	1945	1945, 1949
Richard M. Nixon	1953, 1957	1969, 1973
Lyndon B. Johnson	1961	1963, 1965
Gerald R. Ford	1973	1974
George Bush	1981, 1985	1989



Electoral Votes

1 What three states have the largest number of electoral votes?

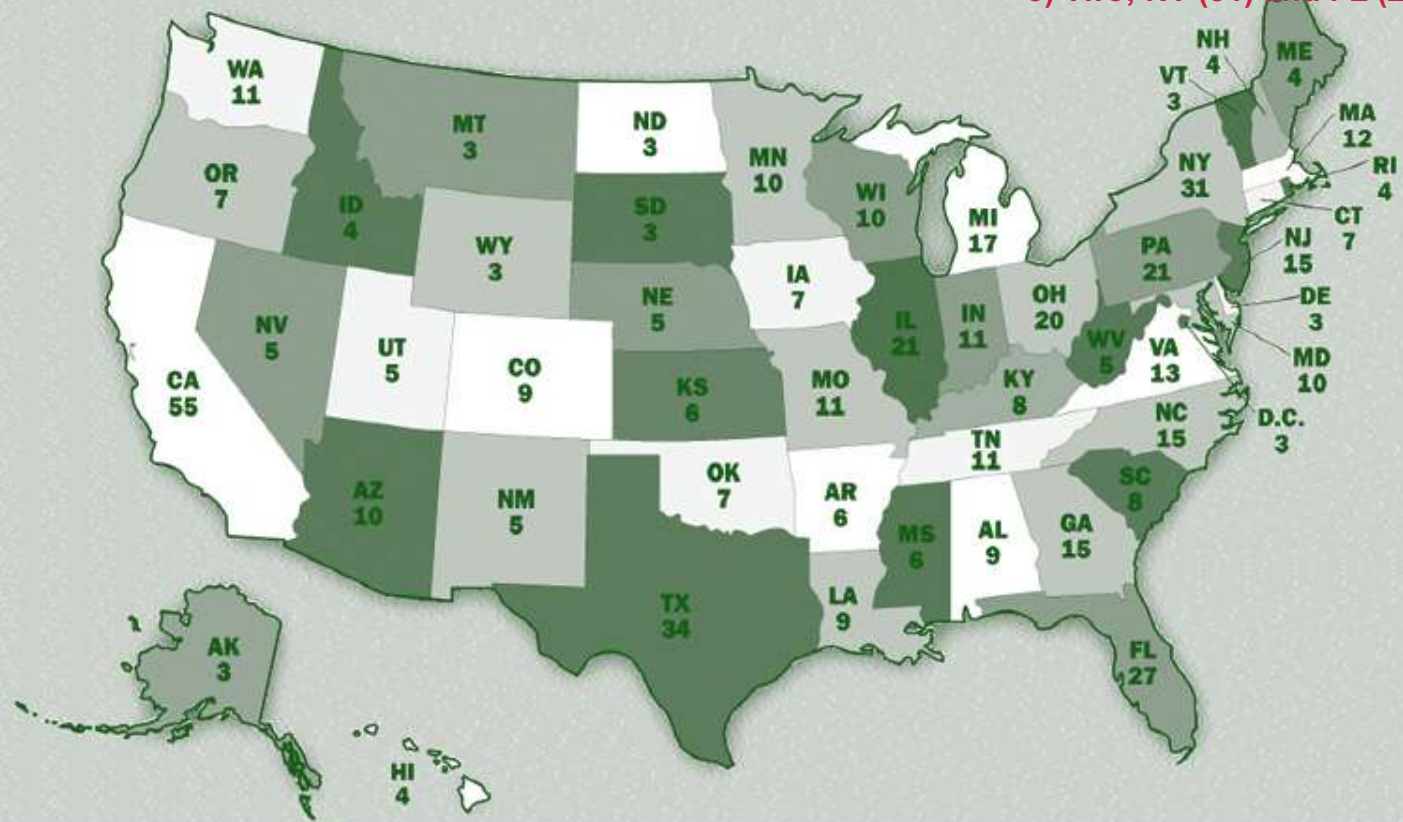
1) CA, NY, TX

2 Do only states have electoral votes? Explain your answer.

2) No; Washington, DC has 3 electoral votes

3 What is the smallest number of East Coast states it would take to equal the number of California's electoral votes?

3) Two; NY (31) and FL (27)



Cabinet Members Who Later Became President

1 What cabinet post do you think was the most important in the early years of the United States? Why?

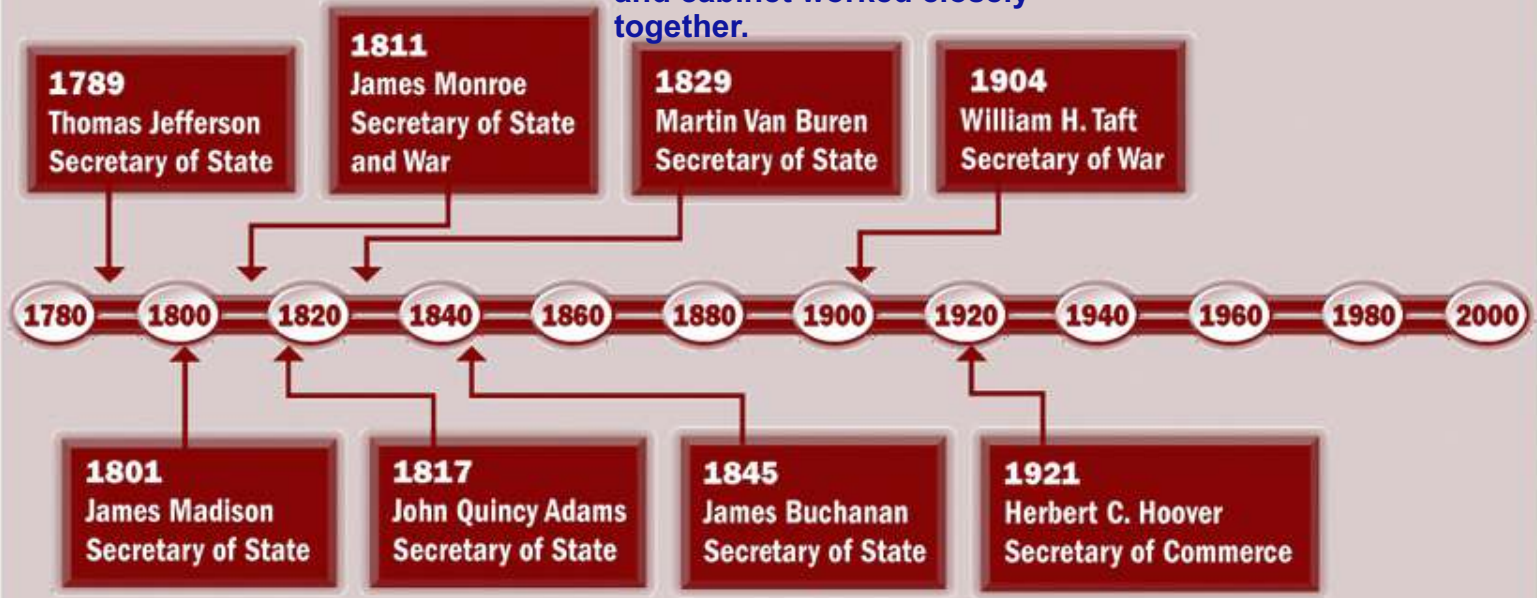
1) Secretary of State; six Secretaries of State later became president

2 Why do you think so many early cabinet members later became president of the United States?

2) Answers may vary but may include that the government was small and the president and cabinet worked closely together.

3 Why do you think no recent cabinet members have become president?

3) Answers may vary but may include that the government is very large; most cabinet secretaries are political appointees and not close advisors of the president.



The Presidential Seal

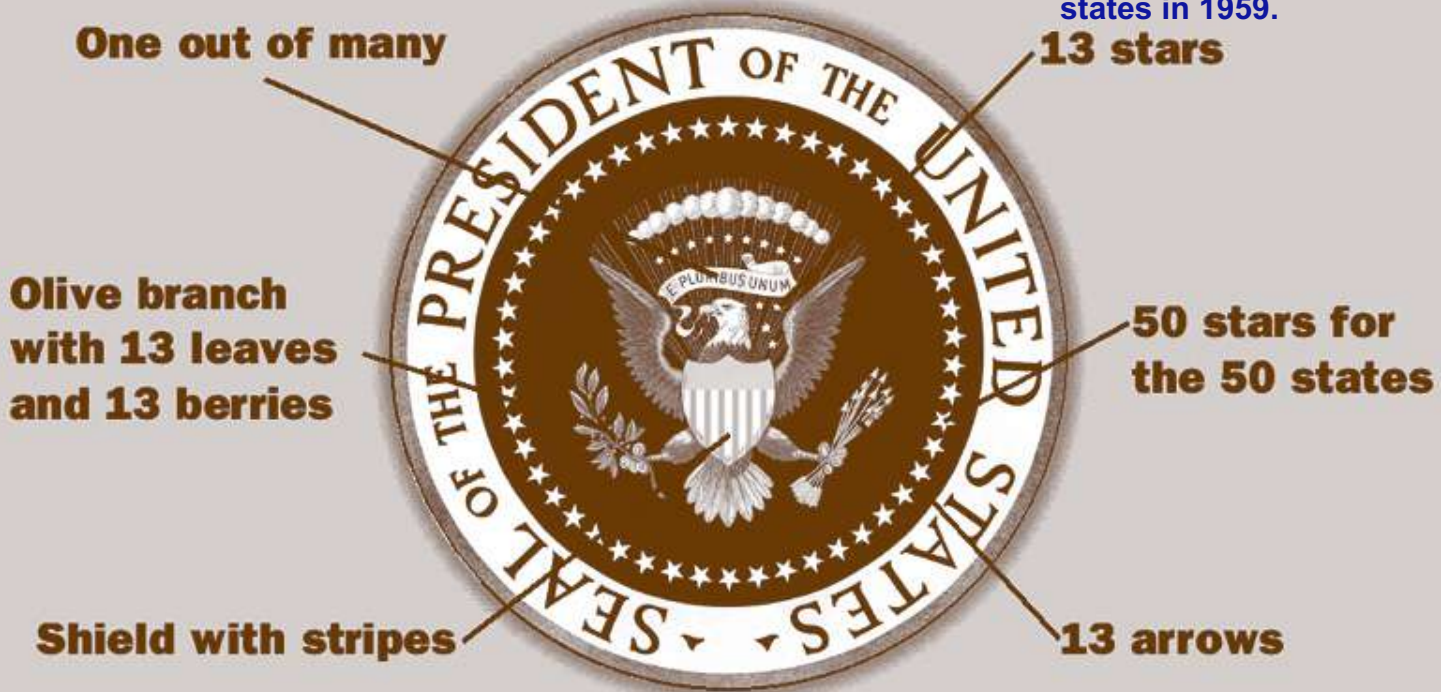
1 The arrows symbolize the ability to wage war. What do you think the olive branch symbolizes?

1) peace, or the desire for peace

2 There are at least five different groupings of 13 things shown on the seal. What are these things, and why are there 13 of each of them?

3 What clue can you find on the seal that indicates the seal has changed since 1950?

3) The encircling stars represent the 50 states; Alaska and Hawaii became states in 1959.



2) There are 13 arrows, leaves, berries, stripes on shield, stars and circles above eagle. They represent original 13 states.







**EXTRA CREDIT
PROJECT**

Creating a “Who’s Who” Booklet Research the people who currently hold each executive branch position mentioned in this unit. Write a brief paragraph about each official, providing background information and major accomplishments while in office. Include a picture or a drawing of each person in their “Who’s Who” booklet. Share booklets with the class.



COVER STORY

Bush Fills In

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 30, 1981

Vice President George H.W. Bush rushed back to Washington from Texas this evening after the shooting of President Ronald Reagan. Bush may be required to assume the responsibilities of the presidency, under the terms of the Twenty-fifth Amendment, if Reagan's wounds prevent him from performing the duties of office. Bush will fill in for the president at tomorrow's functions, including a meeting with leaders of Congress and lunch with the prime minister of the Netherlands. However, no steps have been taken to officially designate him acting president. Reagan is reported to be alert and should be able to make decisions tomorrow.



Vice President Bush



COVER STORY

House Chooses President

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1824

General Andrew Jackson has won the popular presidential vote, but his 99 electoral votes are not enough to win the highest office. The electors, divided among four candidates, give no one the election. The House of Representatives will now be asked to choose the president. It is likely their choice will be between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts. Jackson feels confident that the House will make him president. Many observers, however, believe that House Speaker Henry Clay could sway enough votes to give Adams the office.



Jackson campaign box



COVER STORY

Jefferson Resigns

NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 31, 1793

The bitter feud that has plagued President George Washington's cabinet ended today, as Thomas Jefferson stepped down as secretary of state. The action followed months of tension between Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton. The contest for influence with the president was settled during the recent crisis with France, when Washington relied on Hamilton instead of his secretary of state. Jefferson recently said of his rival, "I will not suffer my retirement to be clouded by the slanders of a man whose history, from the moment at which history can stoop to notice him, is a tissue of machinations against the liberty of the country."



Thomas Jefferson



COVER STORY

Bush Grants Pardons

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 24, 1992

President George H.W. Bush today pardoned White House aides of former president Ronald Reagan for their involvement in the Iran-contra affair. The pardons closed the legal troubles of those involved in the scandal, which broke in 1986. Two Reagan national security advisers and National Security Council staff were convicted of secret weapons sales to Iran and illegal aid to the Nicaraguan “contra” rebels. In 1987 Reagan accepted a report that blamed the scandal on his “hands-off” attitude toward his advisers. He also accepted responsibility for the actions of his staff.



Protesting U.S. intervention in Central America





Election by Commission The 1876 presidential election was the only time the presidency was decided by a special commission. Democrat Samuel J. Tilden won the popular vote, receiving 4,288,546 votes to Republican Rutherford B. Hayes' 4,034,311 votes. The result was that Tilden had 184 electoral votes to Hayes' 165, with 20 other electoral votes being contested by both parties. Tilden needed only 1 more electoral vote to capture the presidency and Hayes needed all 20. Two sets of election returns existed—one from the Democrats and one from the Republicans. Congress had to determine the authenticity of the disputed returns. Unable to decide, Congress established a 15-member, “nonpartisan” commission, which eventually accepted the Republicans’ count giving Hayes the presidency.





Thomas Nast
“Favorite Sons”
First Vice President





Political cartoonist Thomas Nast popularized the donkey and elephant as national political symbols in Harper's Weekly in the late 1870s.





In order to prevent electors from voting only for “favorite sons” of their home state, at least one of their votes must be for a person outside their state. However, this is seldom a problem, since parties usually nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates from different states.





The United States had its first vice president before it had its first president. John Adams took the oath of office as vice president nine days before George Washington was sworn in as president.





When Marian Anderson was denied the use of Constitution Hall for a concert because of her race, Eleanor Roosevelt arranged for her to sing at the Lincoln Memorial. The concert attracted more than 75,000 people.





More About Rock the Vote In response to what they considered political attacks on freedom of speech and artistic expression, members of the recording industry founded Rock the Vote in 1990. This group focused on registering young people to vote and getting them to participate in the political process. In 1991 the organization expanded, advocating legislation that would have a positive effect on 18- to 24-year-olds.



you don't say...

White House
User fee



you don't say..

White House is one Washington, D.C., term that has existed “officially” only since the beginning of the twentieth century. The original building plans referred to the president’s home as “the Palace.” Oddly enough the building was unofficially called the White House, although it was built of unadorned gray Virginia freestone and was later painted white to cover smoke stains after the British ransacked and partly burned it in 1814. President Theodore Roosevelt made the name White House official when he began printing it on the executive mansion stationery sometime after 1901.



you don't say...

User fee became the political doublespeak for tax when the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) first called a four-cents-a-gallon increase in the federal gasoline tax a “user’s fee.”





The First House

The White House, the president's official residence, is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. President Washington selected the 18-acre site, as well as its architect, Irish-born James Hoban. However, Washington never lived in the White House —President John Adams and his wife, Abigail, became its first residents in November of 1800. The White House has changed quite a bit since the Adams family lived there. The West Wing, site of the Oval Office, was built in 1902, the East Wing in 1942, and a penthouse and a bomb shelter were added in 1952. The inside of the White House was rebuilt and the walls were made stronger during the presidency of Harry Truman.





Should the Electoral College Be Replaced? Create charts listing the advantages and disadvantages of the Electoral College and of a direct election. Evaluate your charts and decide whether they support the Electoral College or direct election of the president. Then form two groups accordingly. Have group members merge their charts into a group chart showing the advantages of the system they support. Allow each group to explain one advantage at a time and the other group to debate that advantage until all advantages have been explained and debated. Tally the number of students in each group and note which system each group supported.

Concluding the Debate Hold a secret-ballot vote for the Electoral College or for direct election, and tally the results. Compare these totals with the total number of students in each group. Discuss the changes in number of votes and number of group members. Ask who originally supported one system and later voted for another to evaluate why they changed their views.





Senate Confirmation Throughout history, the Senate has rejected very few nominees. Because the press scrutinizes and reports on nominees, the public also judges their qualifications. Research recent Senate confirmation hearings. Then hold an open-forum debate on whether the Senate should continue to hold this check.



*P*articipating
IN GOVERNMENT

Analyzing Leadership Qualities Review the qualities needed for effective presidential leadership. List the qualities you consider most important. Then research contenders (or possible contenders) for an upcoming local, state, or national election. Analyze how the candidates have demonstrated effective leadership qualities in various areas. Work individually or in groups to complete a voters' guide for the upcoming election, focusing on the candidates' leadership qualities.



**CURRICULUM
CONNECTION**

Economics For most of the nineteenth century, the president received a salary of \$25,000 a year. He paid for everything himself except for the actual maintenance of the White House. President James K. Polk had the first government-paid secretary. During that time presidents were responsible for paying the 14 to 20 servants who worked in the White House. By the twentieth century the president paid only his valet, his wife's maid, and any child care providers his children might need. Today the White House staff are federal employees, but they serve at the pleasure of the president, without the job protection of the civil service.



Eugene M. Lang

The national “I Have a Dream” Foundation (IHAD) in New York supports local IHAD projects, which adopt entire grades from elementary schools or entire age-groups from public housing developments. Each local project provides recipients with academic support, cultural and recreational activities, and individual attention for 10 to 12 years. IHAD’s goal is to see that every Dreamer graduates from high school as a functional, literate person, prepared for employment or further education.

Activity: Have students use IHAD’s home page at <http://www.ihad.org/> to find out how individual projects are funded and how a young person can become a Dreamer.





Andrew Card

President George W. Bush appointed Andrew Card as chief of staff in 2001. Card served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1975 to 1983 and as Secretary of Transportation under President George H.W. Bush from 1992 to 1993. He is best known for his ability to reach across party lines and “search for the common thread among people.” He began his job in January 2001 working on the transition in the White House from the Clinton administration to the Bush administration.



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