

## Executive Branch Test Review

Chapters 13, 14, 15

## Chapter 13 Outline

## Section 1: The President's Job Description

From chief of state to commander in chief, the President is required to fill a number of different roles. These roles and the qualifications of the President are delineated in the United States Constitution.

## Section 2: Presidential Succession and the Vice Presidency

Should the President die, be removed from office, or resign, the Vice President will succeed to the presidency. The Vice President is, indeed, just a heartbeat away from the President.

## Section 3: Presidential Selection: The Framers' Plan

The complex process of selecting the President involves far more than simply counting votes.
Understanding the Framers' plan helps us understand the presidential selection system as it exists today.

## Summary

The office of President demands that many interrelated roles be filled simultaneously, including chief of state, chief executive, and several other equally important positions. The President is supported in his responsibilities by the Vice President, who assumes the presidency if the President dies, leaves office, or is disabled.

## Chapter 14 Outline

Section 1: The Growth of Presidential Power
The Constitution establishes the office of the President in Article II. The interpretation of that article continues to be a battleground for people who want a powerful President and those who want to curb presidential powers.

## Section 2: The President's Executive Powers

The President has enormous powers in giving orders, deciding how laws are carried out, and appointing and removing federal officials.

## Section 3: Diplomatic and Military Powers

The President shares various diplomatic and military powers with Congress, but in some areas the President's powers are almost unlimited.

## Summary

Among the President's primary responsibilities are the execution of the law. Decisions about war and peace are also among the many difficult choices facing the President, as it is his job to oversee the country's relations with the rest of the world. The President possesses certain powers over the legislative and judicial branches of government. The President has many people to help him run the country, specifically the members of the Executive Office and the Cabinet.

## Chapter 15 Outline

## Section 1: The Federal Bureaucracy

The Federal Government is the nation's largest employer. Nearly 2.7 million men and women work in the federal bureaucracy, and they do nearly all of the day-to-day work of the government.

## Section 2: The Executive Office of the President

The Executive Office of the President is composed of the President's closest advisors and several support agencies. These groups aid the chief executive in the formulation of the nation's public policies.

## Section 3: The Executive Departments

The executive departments carry out much of the Federal Government's work. The heads of these departments frequently meet with the President and other officials in a group called the Cabinet.

## Section 5: The Civil Service

Most people who work for the Federal Government are members of the civil service. Over time, civil service reformers have worked to reduce corruption and political influence.

## Summary

Although the word "bureaucracy" often has a negative connotation, the word does have an important and neutral meaning that pertains to the government. The federal bureaucracy includes the machinery and the personnel through which the executive branch of the Federal Government operates and makes its public policy.

## Executive Branch Topics

| - | Presidential | $\square$ | Presidential |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Succession |  | Qualifications |  |
| $\square$ | Presidential | $\square$ | Presidential |
| Qualifications |  | Nomination Process |  |
| $\square$ | Presidential Pay and | $\square$ | Legislative Powers |
|  | Benefits | $\square$ | Appointment Power |
| $\square$ | Incumbent | $\square$ | Executive Agreement |
| $\square$ | President's Term | $\square$ | Appointment Powers |
| $\square$ | Presidential | $\square$ | Military Powers |
|  | Succession Act of | $\square$ | Legislative Powers |
| 1947 | $\square$ | Bureaucracy |  |
| $\square$ | Electoral College | $\square$ | Executive |
| $\square$ | Presidential Disability |  | Departments |
| Vice Presidential | $\square$ | Independent |  |
|  | Duties |  | Agencies |


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