

II. OBJECTIVES #2 – The Government

Differentiate the roles and duties of the three (3) branches of government three in the U.S. Constitution. Name each, its main job, and it's top position.

A. What the branches of Our Government Represent

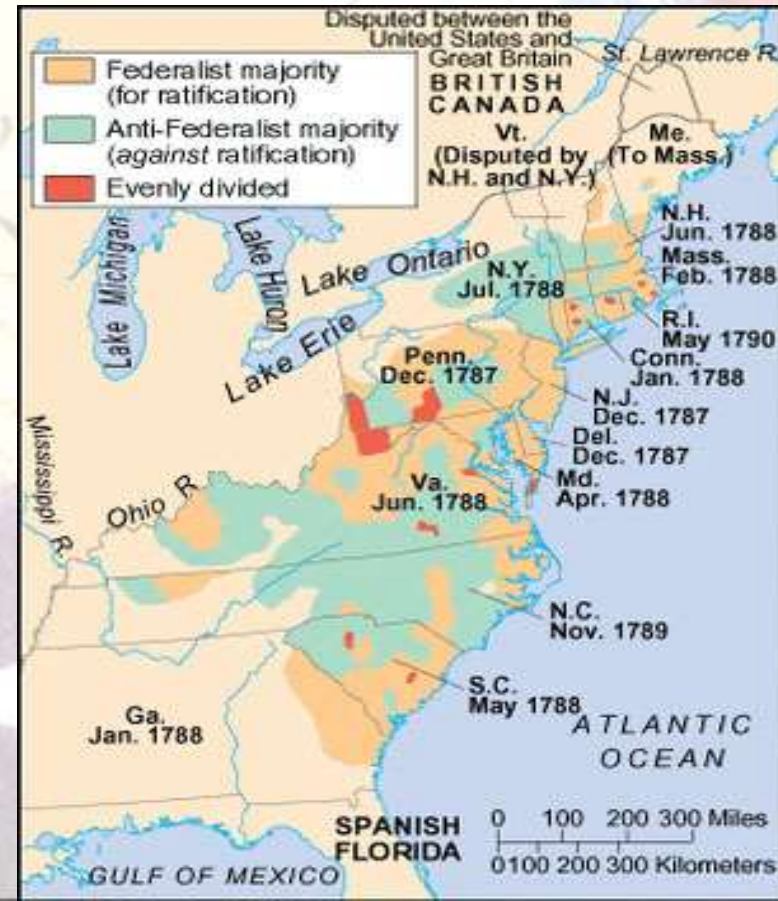
1. Form of Government

a. **Republic-** People chose the people to lead them
(Not real Democracy!)

2. Federal Power

a. Must be more important
than State

(1 Nation NOT 13 Countries)



How Much Democracy??
How Much Federal Power???

FEDERAL

PEOPLE

STATE

NATIONAL



CONFEDERATION

LOCAL

CANTON



UNITARY

QUEEN

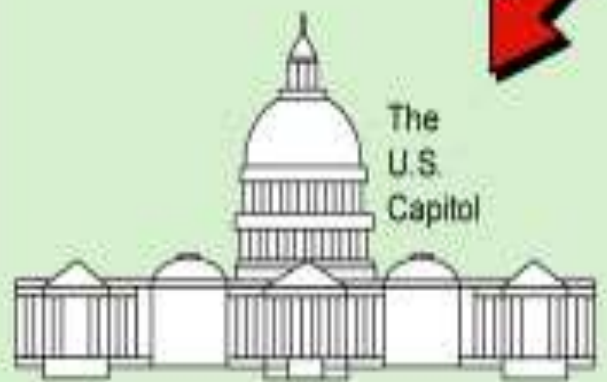
PRESIDENT

KING



How do each of these types of government differ in their distribution of power?

CONSTITUTION



LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

JUDICIAL

CONGRESS

PRESIDENT → VICE PRESIDENT



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SENATE

SUPREME COURT

OBJ #2- The Government

B. Article ILegislative Branch

1. Congress (House of Representatives & Senate)

a. *GREAT COMPROMISE!!!!*

*House of Representative (Population)

*Senate (2 per state -No matter how big or small)

2. Powers of Congress (Article I Section 8)

a. Make and Pass Laws (Bills)

-Both House and Senate must pass and agree on the same law before sending it to the president for approval

b. Declare War

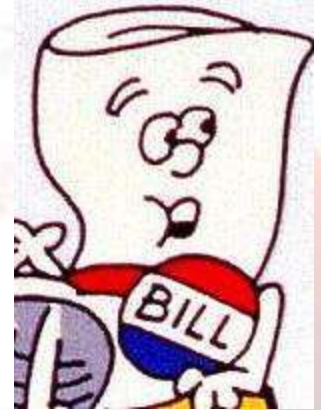
c. Provide Money to Executive to run government

d. Approve Presidential Appointments (Senate)

-Cabinet Members/Judges/Military Officers

e. Impose Taxes

f. Approve Treaties with other Countries (Senate)



CONGRESS

How laws are made

Bill



51/100



218/435



Sign



Veto

Pocket Veto



Judicial Review



2/3 vote override



New Bill

OBJ #2- The Government

3. Terms in Office

a. House of Representatives

*2yrs. / 25 or older / Citizen for 7yrs.

b. Senate

*6yrs. / 30 or older / Citizen for 9yrs.



Rep. Ami
Bera (D)



Sen. Dianne
Feinstein (D)
Next election in 2018



Sen. Kamala
Harris (D)
Means election in 2022



CONGRESS

OBJ #2- The Government

C. Article IIExecutive Branch

1. Job is to enforce the laws and put someone in the role of a leader (President).
2. Powers . . . “Man of Many Hats”
 - a. Head of State (Represents U.S. to the World)
 - Secretary of State is Cabinet member
 - Allowed to make treaties with other countries
 - b. Commander in Chief (Head of the Military)
 - Secretary of Defense is Cabinet Member
 - Commands military
 - c. Chief Law Enforcer (Enforces Laws)
 - Attorney General is Cabinet member





OBJ #2- The Government

d. **Cabinet Members:** People hired to run each area while the president does the other jobs

-15 today . . . Washington had 4

-1st 4: Treasury, State, War, Attorney General

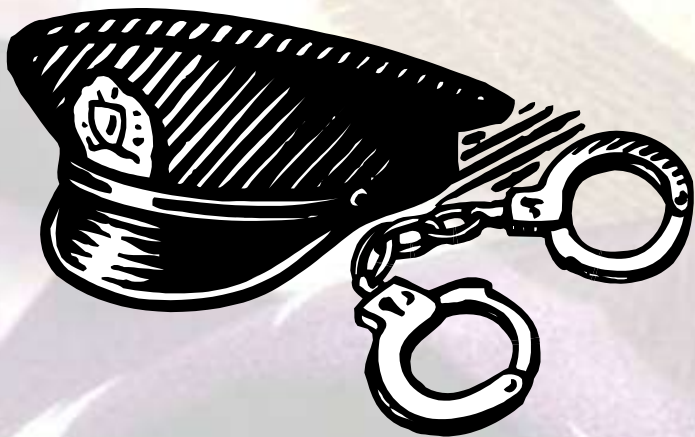
-Newest: Homeland Security

3. Term in Office

a. Elected every 4 yrs. (Can only serve 8)

**Electoral College

b. Must be born in US / Must be 35 yrs. old



CMS

The Medicare,
Medicaid, and
SCHIP Agency



FDA



US Army Corps
of Engineers®

EEOC
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
THE TREASURY



USDA



The President

Office of Management and Budget

Office of Policy Development

Office of the Vice President

White House Office

Council of Economic Advisers

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Council of Environmental Quality

National Security Council

Office of Administration

Department of Agriculture

Department of Defense

Department of Energy

Department of Homeland Security

Department of the Interior

Department of Labor

Department of Transportation

Department of Veterans Affairs

Department of Commerce

Department of Education

Department of Health & Human Services

Department of Housing & Urban Development

Department of Justice

Department of State

Department of the Treasury

Objective #2: The Government

The Electoral College

11 Number of Electors



OBJ #2- The Government



D. Article III Judicial Branch

1. Reviews laws and disputes. (Supreme Court)

a. Supreme Court

*Highest Court in the U.S. (What they say goes)

b. Lower Courts *Created By Congress

*Listen to cases before the Supreme Court
(ex. Military/Appeal/District/Maritime/Civil)

2. Judicial Review

a. Courts can decide if laws passed and enforced by Congress & President are Constitutional

3. Terms in Office

a. President picks judges and the Senate approves

b. Life for all judges (Until you die or go crazy)

c. 9 Supreme Court Judges

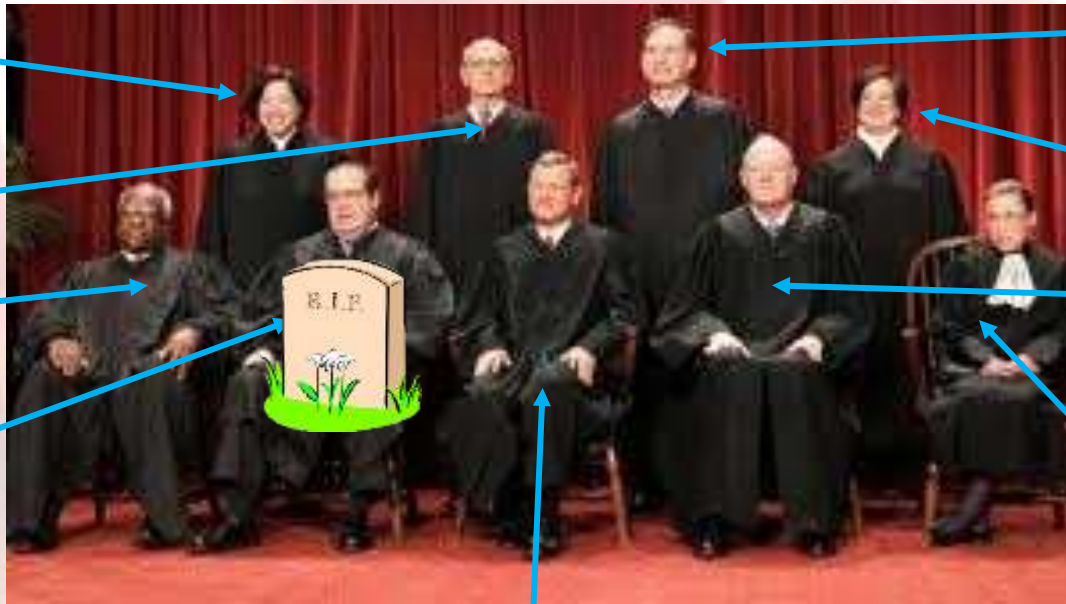


Sonia Sotomayor

Stephen G. Breyer

Clarence Thomas

Antonin Scalia



Samuel A. Alito

Elena Kagan

Anthony Kennedy

Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Chief Justice John G. Roberts



4. Court Decisions - The nation's courts, most importantly the United States Supreme Court, interpret and apply the Constitution in many cases they hear.

(a) that governmental power poses a threat to individual liberty,

(b) that therefore the exercise of governmental power must be restrained, and

(c) that to divide governmental power, as federalism does, is to curb it and so prevent its abuse.

Federal Judicial System

Supreme Court

Reviews cases appealed from lower federal courts and highest state courts

Courts of Appeals

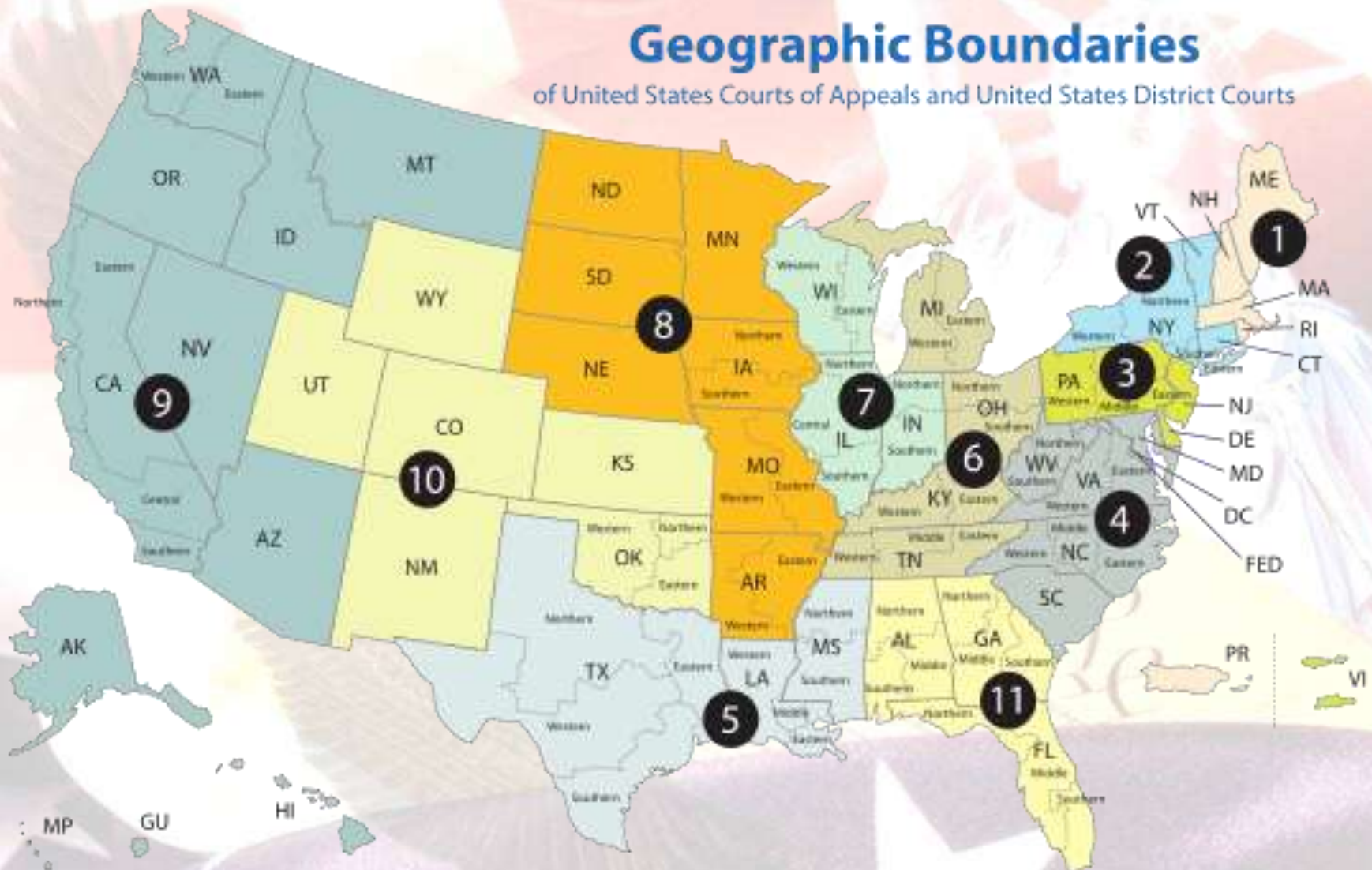
Review appeals from district courts

District Courts

Hold trials

Geographic Boundaries

of United States Courts of Appeals and United States District Courts



Separation of Powers

U.S. Constitution

Legislative Branch (Congress)

- Writes the laws
- Confirms presidential appointments
- Approves treaties
- Grants money
- Declares war

Executive Branch (President)

- Proposes laws
- Administers the laws
- Commands armed forces
- Appoints ambassadors and other officials
- Conducts foreign policy
- Makes treaties

Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)

- Interprets the Constitution and other laws
- Reviews lower-court decisions