

THE PRESIDENCY

Topic 2.4-2.7

HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. CONSTITUTION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

- ✓ NATURAL BORN CITIZEN
- ✓ MINIMUM AGE 35 YEARS
- ✓ U.S. RESIDENT 14 YEARS



STEP 1 PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

There are many people who want to be President, each with their own ideas about how government should work.

People with similar ideas belong to the same political party, this is where primaries and caucuses come in.

Candidates from each political party campaign throughout the country to win the favor of their party members.



STEP 2 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

At each convention, the presidential candidate chooses a running mate (Vice Presidential candidate).

Each party holds a national convention to select a final presidential nominee.

IN A PRIMARY
Party members vote for the best candidate that will represent them in the general election.

IN A CAUCUS
Party members select the best candidate through a series of discussions and votes.

The presidential candidates campaign throughout the country to win the support of the general population.



STEP 3 GENERAL ELECTION

People in every state across the country vote for one President and Vice President.

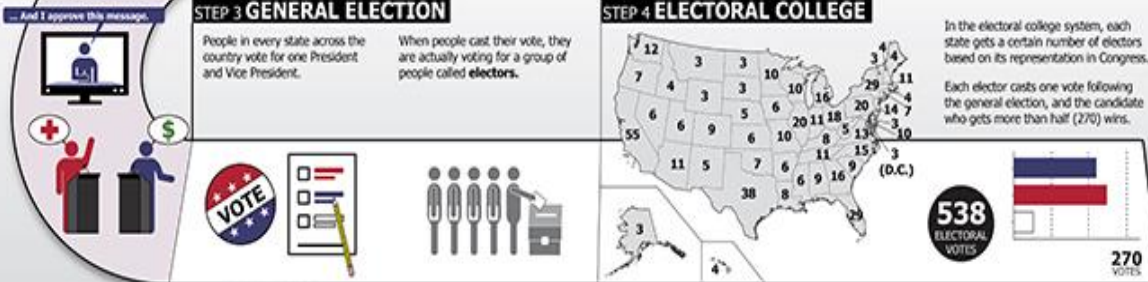
When people cast their vote, they are actually voting for a group of people called **electors**.

STEP 4 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

In the electoral college system, each state gets a certain number of electors based on its representation in Congress.

Each elector casts one vote following the general election, and the candidate who gets more than half (270) wins.

The newly elected President and Vice President are inaugurated in January.



DEFINITIONS

Caucus: A meeting of the local members of a political party to select delegates to the national party convention. A caucus is a substitute for a primary election.

Delegate: A person authorized to represent others as an elected representative to a political party conference.

Electors: A member of the electoral college.

Electoral College: The voters of each state, and the District of Columbia, vote for electors to be the authorized constitutional members in a presidential election.

Natural Born Citizen: Someone born with U.S. citizenship includes any child born "in" the United States, the children of United States citizens born abroad, and those born abroad of one citizen parent.

Primary: An election where voters select candidates for an upcoming general election. Winning candidates will have delegates sent to the national party convention as their party's U.S. presidential nominee.

Based on 2010 Census

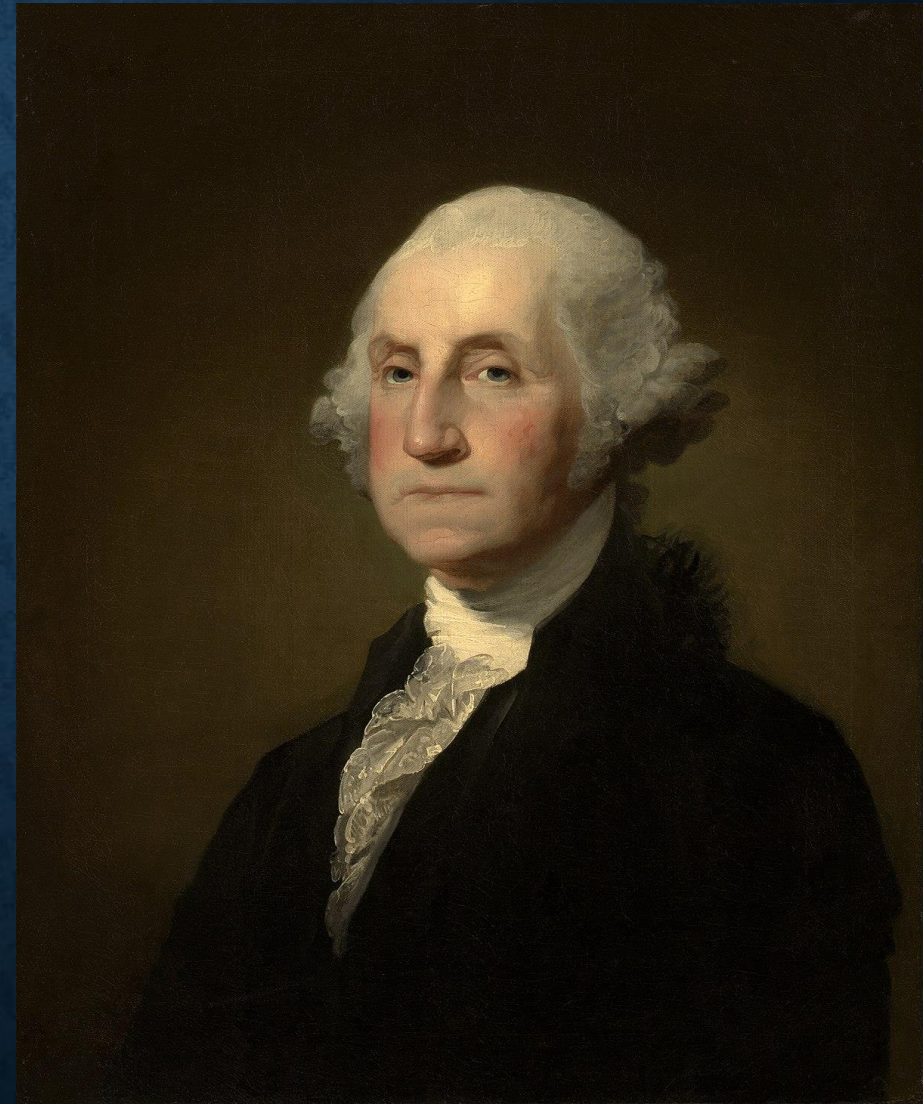
Revised: April 2016

WHO CAN BE PRESIDENT AND HOW DO YOU BECOME PRESIDENT?

I. ROLES AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.

- A. Article II
- B. Presidential powers
 - A. Formal/ informal
 - A. Legislation?
 - Veto, Line item Veto
 - B. Commander and chief
 - C. Diplomat
- C. Executive power and policy
 - A. executive orders, signing statements, executive privilege



Presidential Powers

Formal

Enumerated/Explicit Constitutionally Delegated Power

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the U.S.
Negotiate Treaties with Foreign Entities
Appoint Ambassadors, Judges/Justices, Officers of the U.S.
State of the Union Address
Power to Pardon Without Conditions
Power to Fill Vacancies
Receive Representatives of Foreign Nations

Congressionally Delegated Power

Implementation/Execution of Laws

Implied/Inherent Power

Establish a Cabinet
Executive Privilege (Withholding Information from Congress)
Executive Orders
Presidential Proclamations/Memorandum
Executive Agreements
Signing Statements

Informal

Persuasion Power: Private Use

Informal Communication
One-On-One Negotiation with Members of Congress
Use of White House Legislative Liaison Office to Lobby Congress—
Lobbying Individual Congressional Members

Persuasion Power: Public Use

Public Speaking Engagements/Advocating for Public Policy Agenda
Political Rallies
Use of Media and Other Communication to Shape Public Opinion
Use of Social Media
Advocacy for Policy Positions and Agenda on WhiteHouse.gov
Attempts to Enhance Personal Popularity to Influence Congress

JOE BIDEN'S CABINET



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
JOE BIDEN



VICE PRESIDENT
KAMALA HARRIS

SECRETARIES OF



AGRICULTURE
TOM VILSACK



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
XAVIER BECERRA



STATE
ANTHONY BLINKEN



DEFENSE
LOYD AUSTIN



HOMELAND SECURITY
ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS



TREASURY
JANET YELLEN



EDUCATION
MIGUEL CARDONA*



HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MARCIA FUDGE



TRANSPORTATION
PETE BUTTIGIEG



ENERGY
JENNIFER GRANHOLM



INTERIOR
DEB HAALAND



VETERAN AFFAIRS
DENIS McDONOUGH

OTHERS (SELECTION)



EPA ADMINISTRATOR
MICHAEL REGAN



NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR
JAKE SULLIVAN



DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
AVRIL HAINES



SPECIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE
JOHN KERRY



DOMESTIC CLIMATE CHIEF
GINA MCCARTHY



US AMBASSADOR TO THE UN
LINDA THOMAS-GREENFIELD

WHO ARE THESE PEOPLE, WHY DO THEY MATTER?

II. CHECKS ON THE PRESIDENCY

Explain how the president's agenda can create tension and frequent confrontations with congress.

A. Presidents team

A. VP

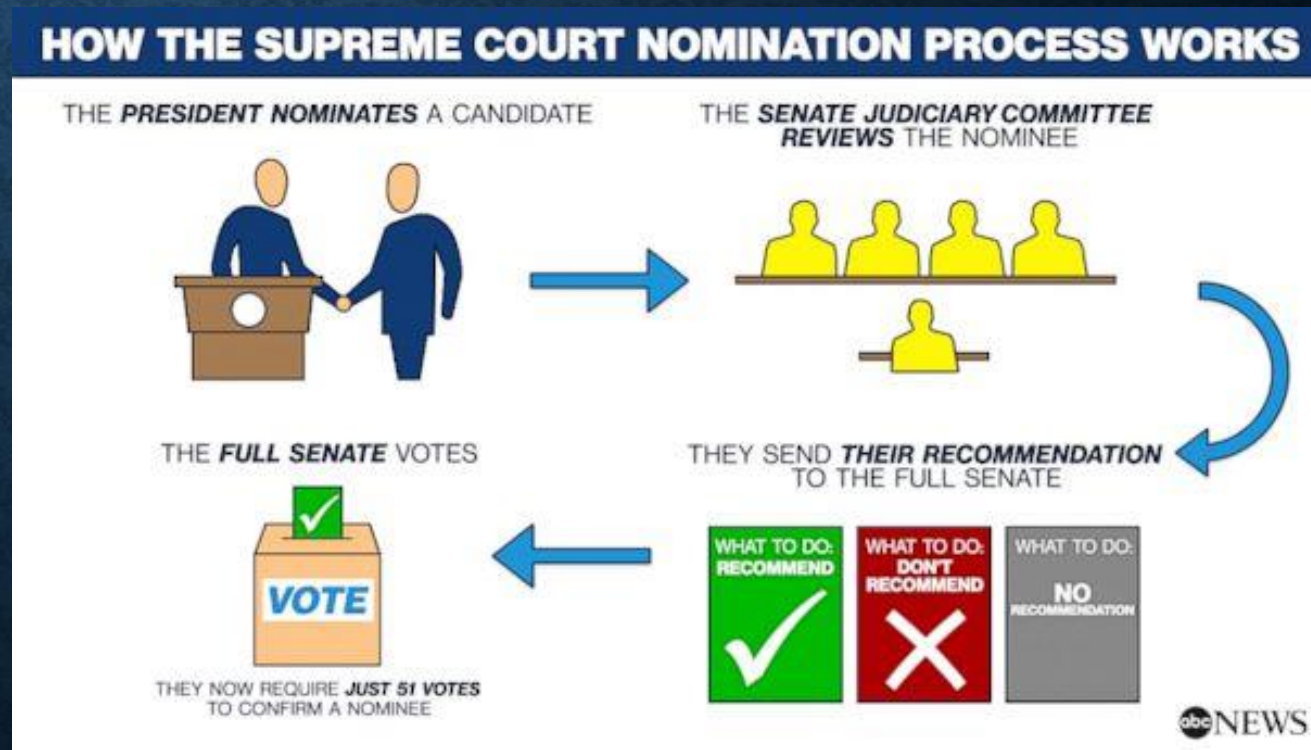
B. Cabinet and bureaucracy

C. Staff

B. Interactions with other branches

A. Senate: appointments

B. Judiciary: review and appointments



WHITE HOUSE STAFF

- West Wing: Season 1, Episode 1
- List all the staff positions you see in this episode.
- Not currently possible

HOW HAS THE PRESIDENT EXPANDED HIS OWN POWER?

What do these guys have in common?

President or King?

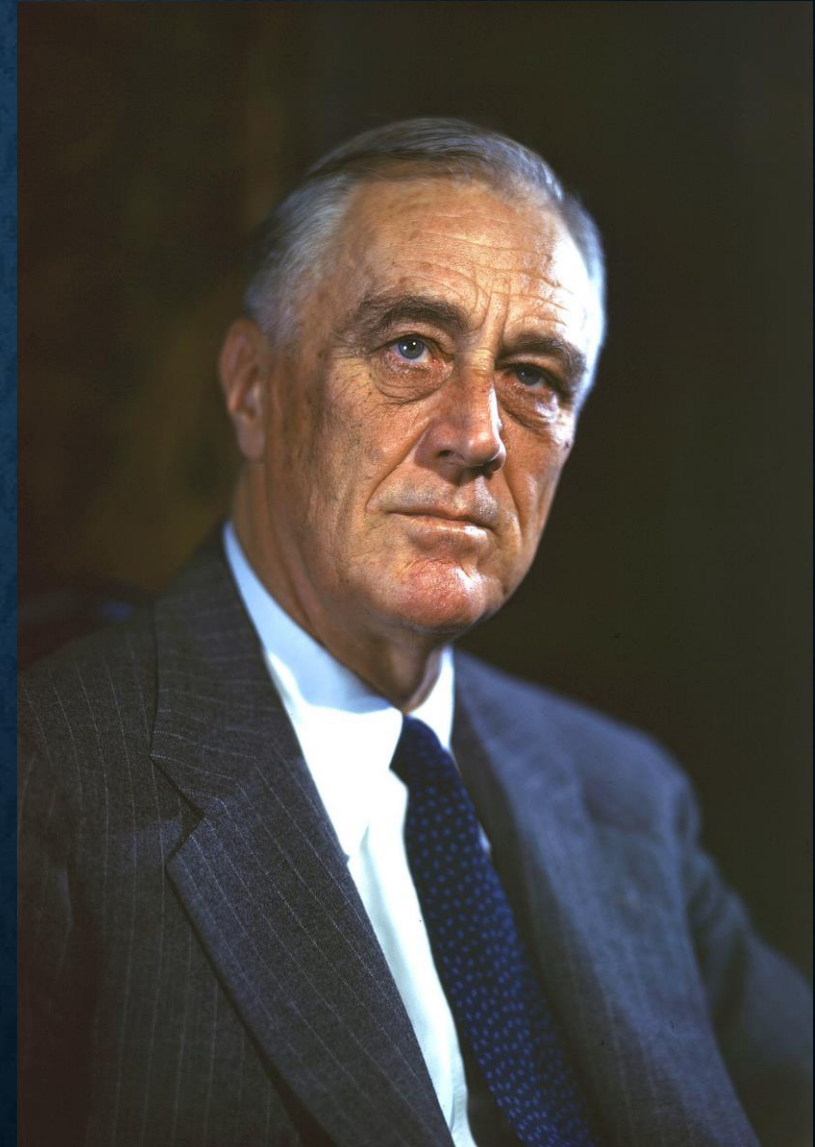
Evaluating the Expansion of Executive Power from Abraham Lincoln to George W. Bush



Meena Bose
Editor

White House Studies

NOVA

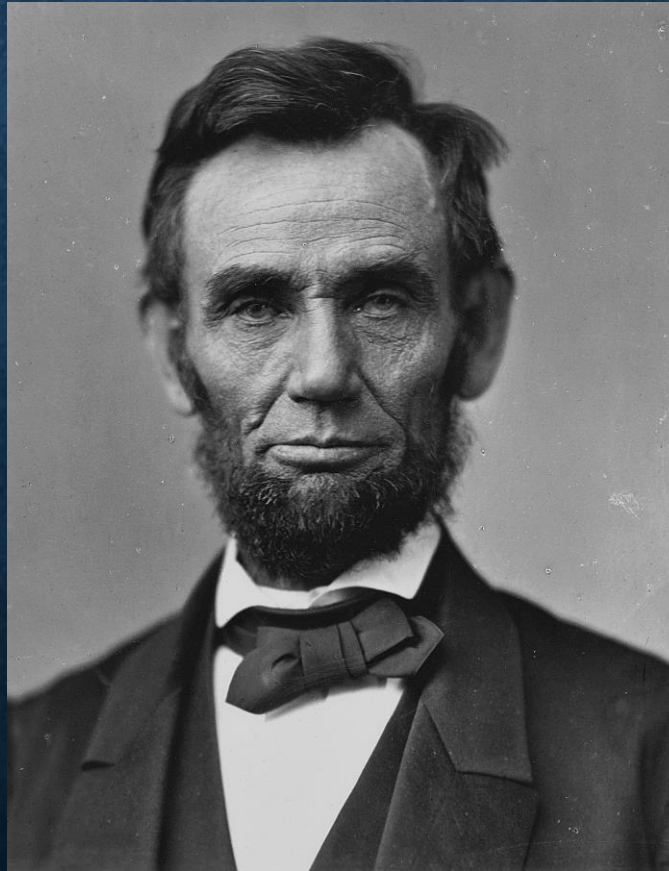


III. EXPANSION OF PRESIDENTIAL POWER

Explain how presidents have interpreted and justified their use of formal and informal powers.

- A. Interpretation of power
 - A. Washington
 - B. The Imperial presidency
 - A. Jackson, Lincoln,
 - B. T. Roosevelt, Wilson
 - C. FDR
- B. Contemporary expansion

What do these guys have in common?

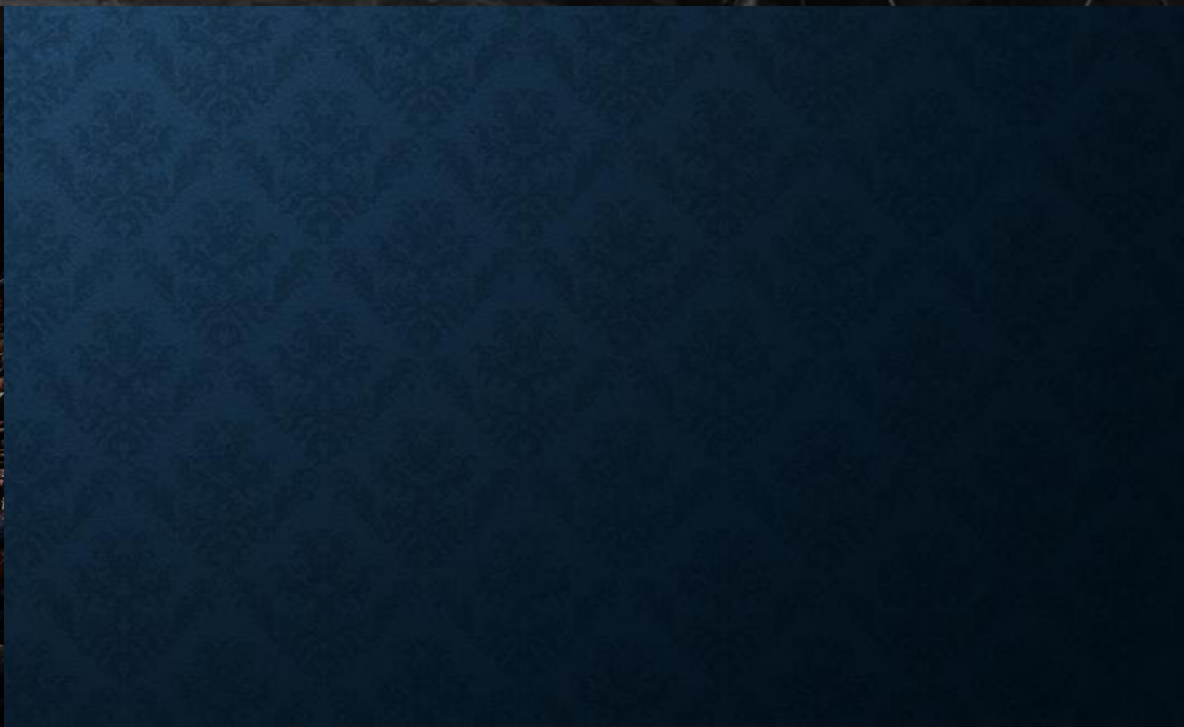
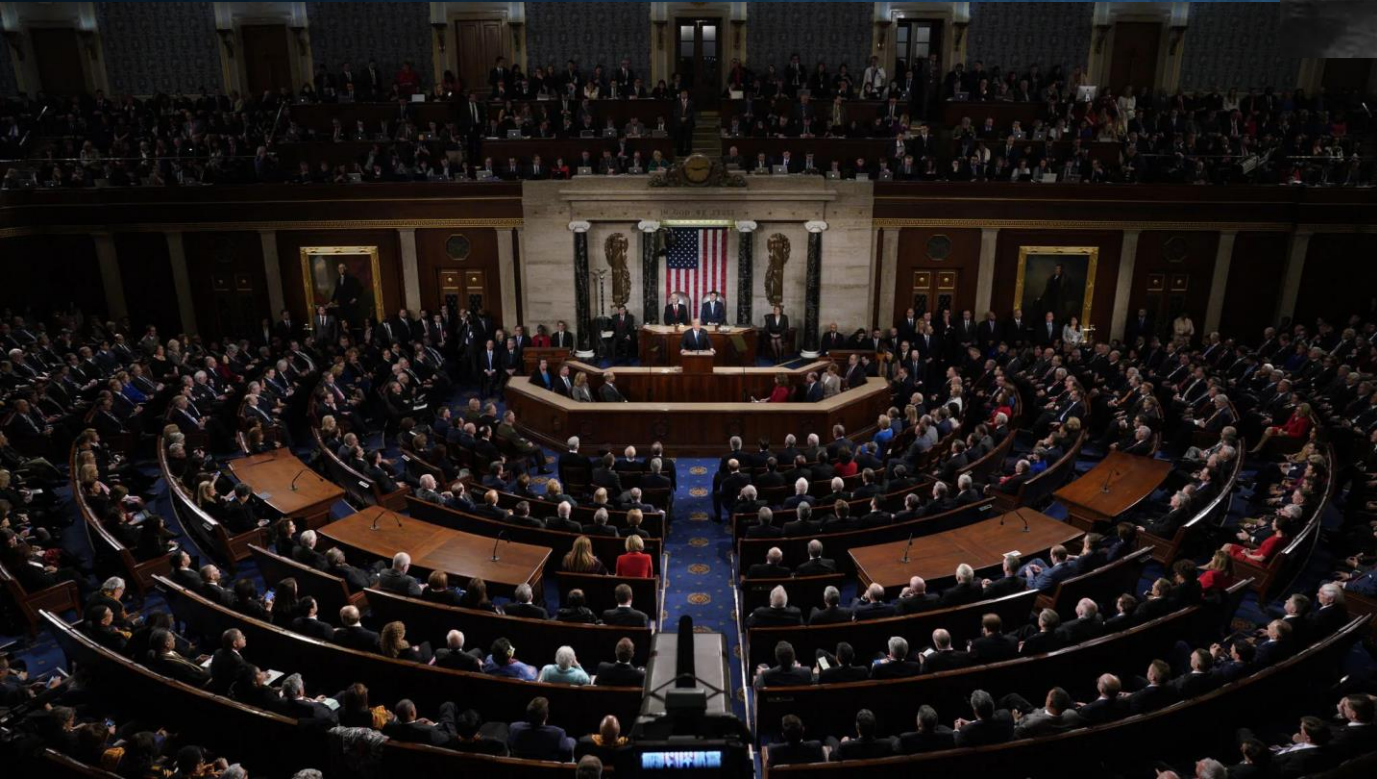


IV. PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION

Explain how communication technology has changed the presidents relationship with the national constituency and the other branches.

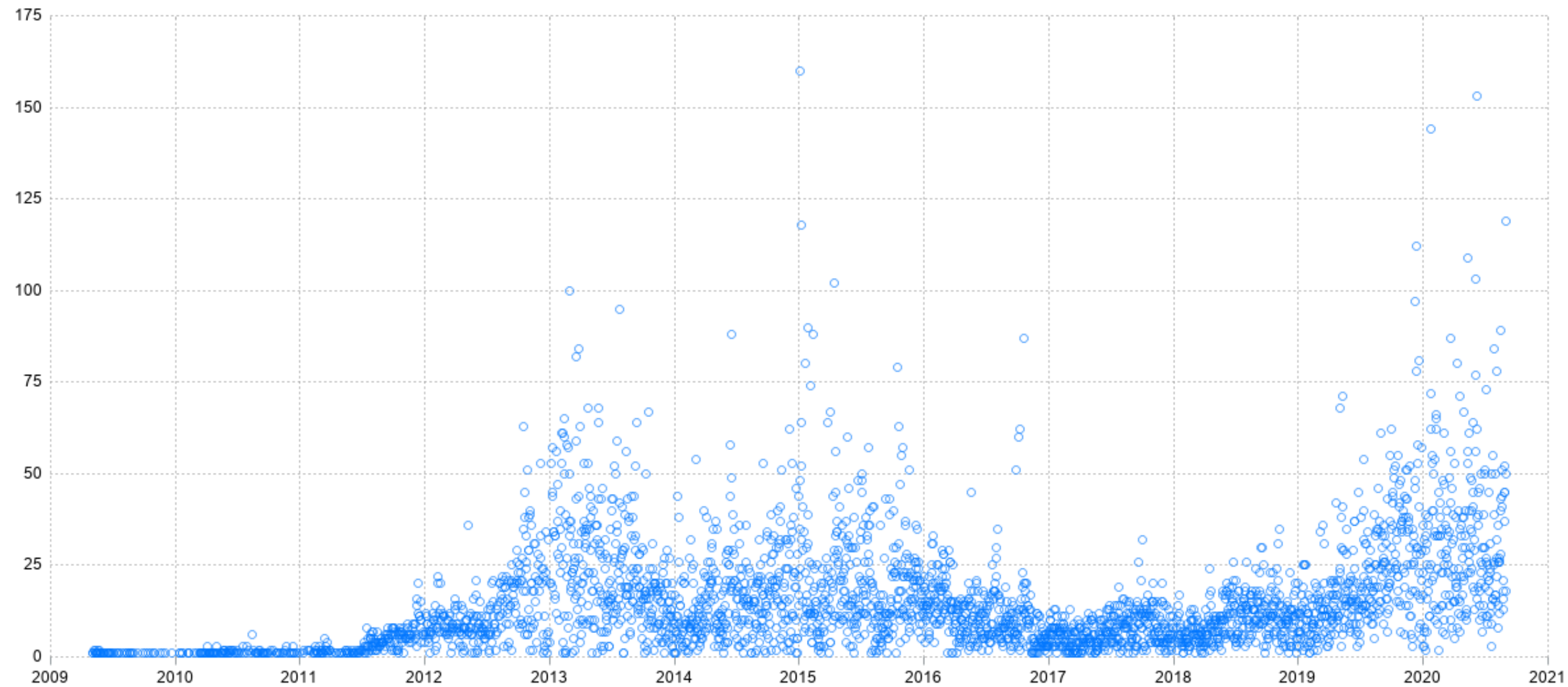
- A. Communicator in chief
 - A. State of the union address
 - B. The press and the “Bully” Pulpit
 - C. Press secretary
- B. Modern tech and social media
 - A. Image control
 - B. Tweeting







Donald Trump's Number of Tweets Per Day



Data source: trumptwitterarchive.com (through 31AUG2020)