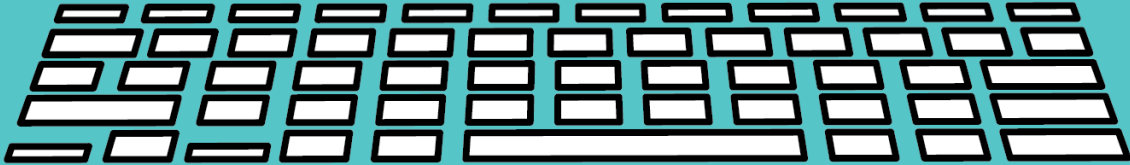
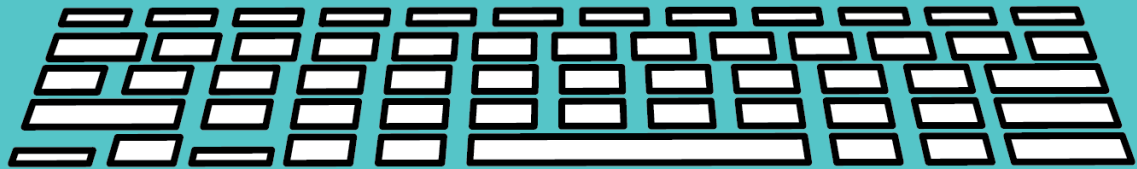


PROCEDURES  
FOR ELECTING  
THE PRESIDENT  
ARE OUTLINED  
IN THE 12TH  
ARTICLE OF THE  
CONSTITUTION

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many years is a presidential term?	
2. In what month is Inauguration Day?	
3. How old must a person be to run for president?	
4. Who takes over if the president dies?	
5. Who appoints the presidents Cabinet members?	
6. What word forgives a person for a crime?	
7. Executive Branch is Article II of what document?	
8. How many terms is a president limited to?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many years a president serves?		9. The main job of the Executive Branch is to ___ the laws.	
2. How many months of Inauguration?		10. To ___ means to not approve or to reject.	
3. How old must a person be to run for president?		11. The ___ is a group of advisors for the president.	
4. Who takes over if the president dies?		12. The president lives and works in the ___ House.	
5. Who appoints the president's Cabinet members?		13. The Chief Justice reads the ___ of Office to the new president.	
6. What word forgives a person for a crime?		14. The power of ___ is an example of checks and ___.	
7. Executive Branch is Article II of what document?		15. The president leads the government as the Head of ___.	
8. How many terms is a president limited to?		16. The president and vice-president are elected by the ___.	



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Executive Branch is part of Article II of the United States Constitution. The main job of the Executive Branch is to enforce the laws. It also refers to the offices of the president and vice-president and the cabinet. The president and vice-president are elected by the people. Once elected, the president is limited to two four-year terms.

The president lives and works in the White House in Washington, D.C. Inauguration Day for the new president is on January 20th. If the current president is re-elected, he or she will stay in the White House until January 20th. On Inauguration Day, the new president and the vice president take the Oath of Office. The Chief Justice reads the Oath and the new president and the vice president swear to uphold the U.S. Constitution.

The Constitution gives the president the power to veto, or declare any law passed by Congress. To veto means to approve or to reject. The power of veto is an example of checks and balances to ensure that no one branch can become too powerful. If the president does veto a bill, the bill will go back to Congress where it will be voted on again. Two-thirds of Congress must vote to override the veto, the bill will officially become a law. Overrides by Congress are very rare.

"No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States."

The quote above outlines the three requirements to become president set forth by the United States Constitution. To be native born means they must be born in the United States. The candidate must have lived in the United States for a certain amount of time. (See quote above for number of years and age requirement)

The vice president will take over for the president if something should happen to the president. Therefore, the vice president must meet the same requirements as the president. The vice president is also responsible for breaking a tie vote in the Senate. When he is with the Senate, he is the leader of the Senate. Presiding over the Senate is the only duty listed in the U.S. Constitution for a vice president.

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The 25th Amendment in the U.S. Constitution says the vice president will step in and act as president if the president is unable to do his job.

The president leads the government as both the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, or military. The Armed Forces include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and Marine Corps. The president decides where troops or ships will be stationed. All top ranking military officials take their orders from the president. The president is responsible for keeping the country safe during war and at times of peace. The president does not have the power to declare war but he can send troops when needed.

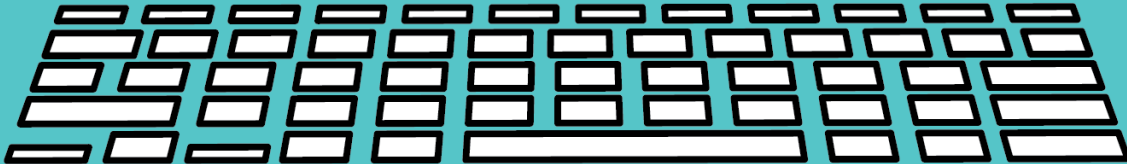
The Cabinet is a group of advisors to the president that specialize in a certain area. The president appoints his own cabinet members but his choices must be confirmed, or approved, by the Senate. The head of each department has the title of Secretary. For example, the leader of the Education Department is called the Secretary of Education. Some cabinet departments include: Army, Defense, Transportation, Homeland Security and Justice. Cabinet members are some of the highest ranking officials in the U.S. government.

The president acts as the Chief Diplomat when making foreign policy decisions for the United States. Foreign policy is the relationship of the United States with other countries.

The president directs foreign policy, appoints ambassadors and make treaties with other nations. The president often helps members of their own political party to get elected for approval. The president may support and campaign for political party members who have promoted the president's own policies.

The president can pardon a person if he or she is in the same political party to the president. This can grant pardons and give Executive Order. A pardon forgives a person for a crime or excuses them from punishment. Executive Order has the effect of a law. Congress cannot have to approve an Executive Order. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was an Executive Order.

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