Government Overview

Frank Schneemann

During Revolutionary War we operated under the Articles of Confederation

- States had ALL the power
- States had own money
- Tariffs between states
- U.S. seen as weak by European Countries

- James Madison got delegates from the colonies to go to Philadelphia to revise the Arts. Of Confederation
- The meeting was called the 2nd
 Continental Congress
- They met in same room where Declaration of Independence was signed
- Wrote a new constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation

Constitution of the U.S.

- Supreme law of the U.S.
- No law can supersede the Const.
- In U.S. Rule of law is supreme
- Says how the government will be organized
- · 3 Branches, all equal
- Says the U.S. will have a <u>republican</u> form of government

Constitution of the U.S.

- 7 Articles
 - Art I Congress
 - Art II President
 - Art III Supreme Court
 - Art IV Relations Among States
 - Art V Methods of Amendment
 - Art VI National Supremacy
 - Art VII Ratification

3 Branches of Government

Congress

Legislative Branch

President

Executive Branch

Supreme Court

Judicial Branch

All Branches are equal

Each Branch has different responsibilities

Responsibilities of each branch

Congress

Legislative Branch

Makes Laws President

Executive Branch

EnforcesLaws

Supreme Court

Judicial Branch Interprets Laws

Congress

House of Representatives

- States get reps based on their population
- 435 members
- Elected 2 years
- Members elect Speaker of Hse (powerful)

Senate

- Every State gets2 Senators
- 100 members
- Elected 6 years
- VP is President of Senate (votes in ties)
- Majority Leader very important

How do they divide up the 435 members of the House of Reps?

- Every 10 years they hold a census
- Percentage of total population of the U.S. = Percentage of 435 members
- Calif. Has 53 members in House
- Alaska has 1 member in the House (Every state is guaranteed at least 1)

Congress

House of Representatives

- New House of reps elects
 Speaker
- The Speaker controls House
- Is 3rd in line to be President if Pres.
 & VP die

Senate

- The president of the Senate is the Vice President of U.S.
- Only votes in case of ties

Other Officers Congress

House of Representatives

Majority Leader Majority Whip

Minority Leader Minority Whip

Senate

Majority Leader (most powerful)
Majority Whip

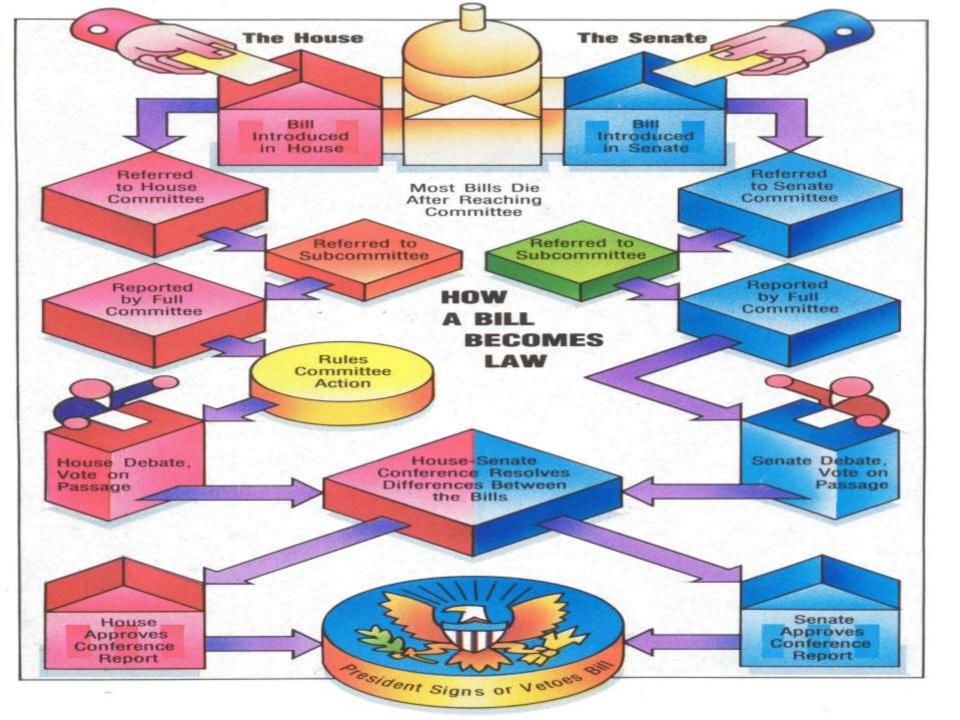
Minority Leader Minority Whip

The Congress

The House

The Senate





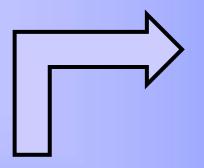
Executive Branch

President and Vice President

- Serves 4 years
- Elected by the States using the Electoral College
- President enforces laws
- In charge of all government departments.
- Commander in Chief of Armed forces.
- Heads FBI, CIA, Justice, Defense etc

- What is the line of succession in the event the president dies?
- Vice President
- Speaker of the House
- President Pro Temp of the Senate
- Secretary of State
- Other cabinet officials

- In the United States the people do NOT elect the president.
- The States elect the president
- The States use a system called the Electoral College





US SENATE





STATE CAPITAL









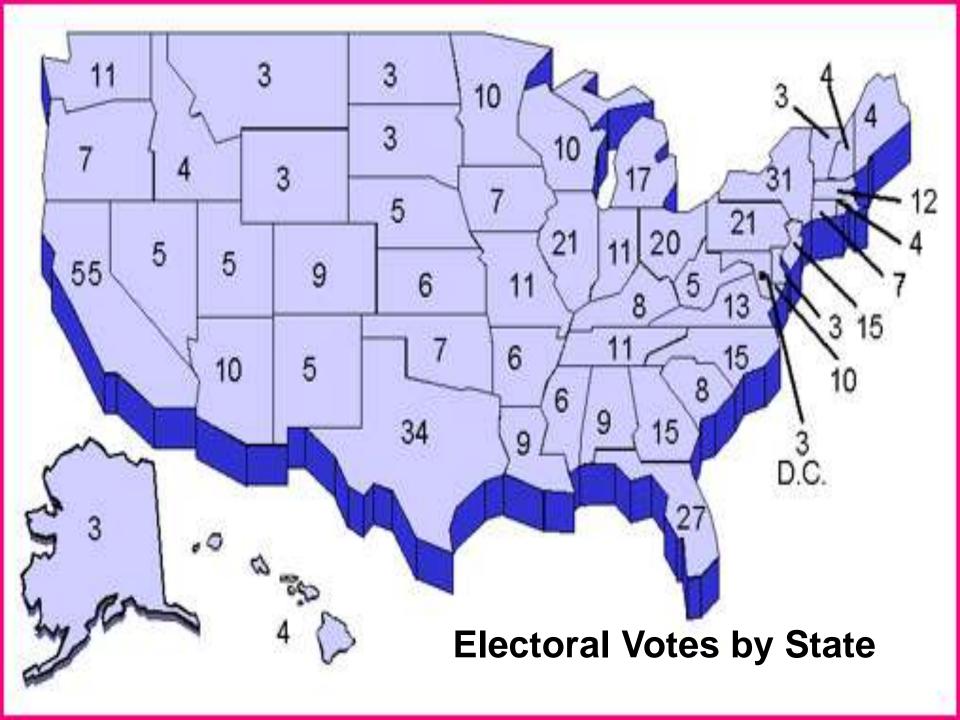


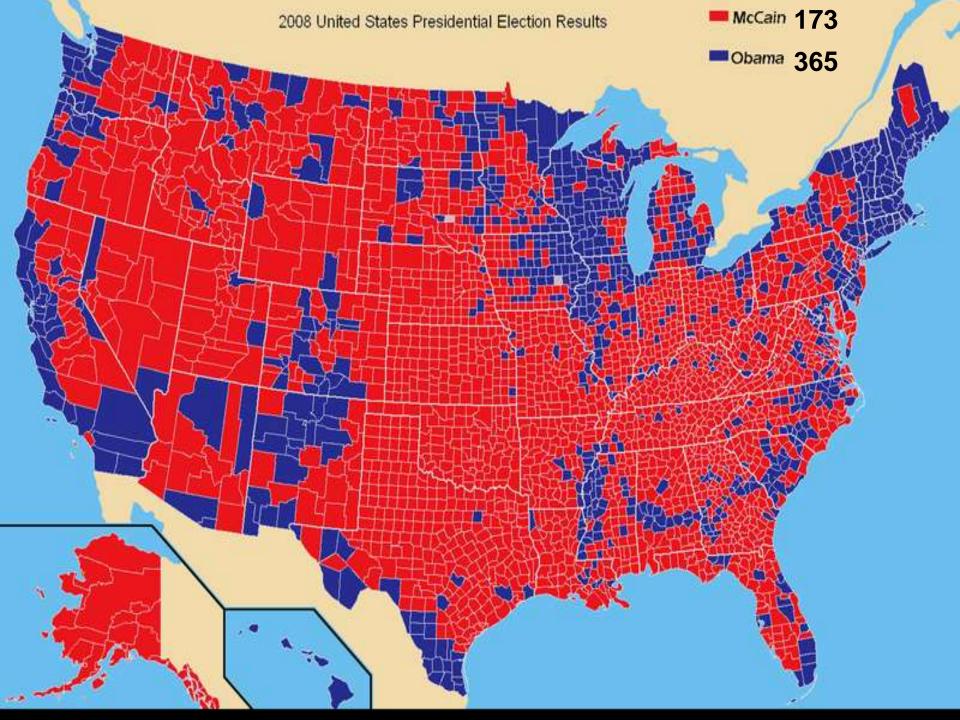
Electoral College

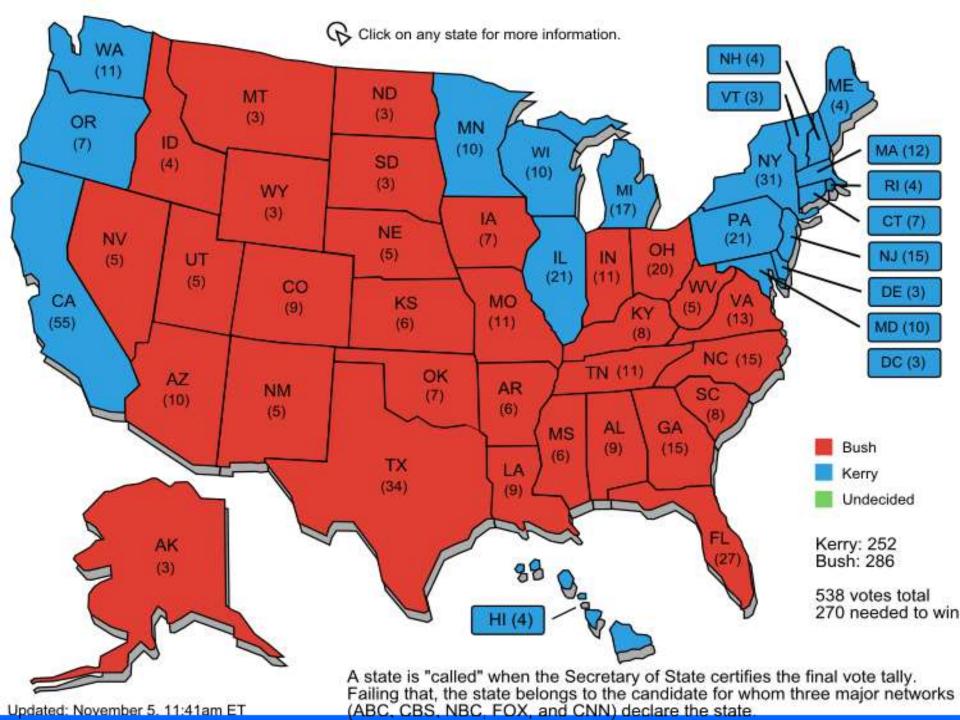
- There are 538 electoral votes
- Number or Reps + Senators =
 States Electoral votes
- When you vote for President you are actually voting for electors
- Electors go to state capitals in January and then on to the Senate where electoral vote is counted
- Electors can vote for anyone

Electoral College Continued

- Must get 51% of 538 electoral votes to be elected Pres.
- 270 Electoral votes to win
- If no one gets 51% of Vote
 - House elects President
 - Senate elects Vice President
 - House and Senate can elect anyone they want









The Supreme Court



Supreme Court

9 members Appointed for life

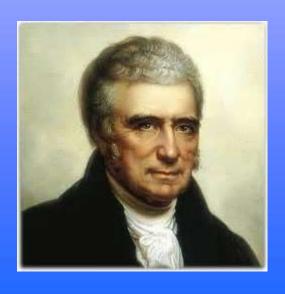
President Appoints
Senate must approve

Court interprets laws and says if they are constitutional or not. (Judicial Review)

The principal of judicial review was established in the

Marbury v. Madison case

Chief Justice John Marshal



Served 1801 to 1835 **Major Parties in the U.S.**

Republicans

Democrats

Minor Parties in the U.S.

Libertarian

Green Party

Socialist Workers (communist)

Many more.....

Good Luck on the Quiz

