## Government Overview

Frank Schicemann

# During Revolutionary War we operated under the Articles of Conftederation 

- 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 $2^{\text {nd }}$ Continental Congress
- They met in same room where Declaration of Independence was signed
- Wrote a new constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation


## Constifution 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 republican form of government


## Constitutition 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 <br> Legislative Branch <br> Makes <br> Laws

President
Executive Branch

Enforces Laws

Judicial Branch
Supreme Court Interprets

Laws

## -JOUSE Oj" Representejuves

- States get reps based on their population
- 435 members
- Elected 2 years
- Members elect Speaker of Hse (powerful)
Sensite
- Every State gets 2 Senators
- 100 members
- Elected 6 years
- VP is President of Senate
(votes in ties)
- Majority Leader very important


# How do they djvide up the 435 soenbers 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)

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { House of } \\
& \text { Representitives }
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- New House of reps elects Speaker
- The Speaker controls House
- Is $3^{\text {rd }}$ in line to be President if Pres. \& VP die
Senaite
- The president of the Senate is the Vice President of U.S.
- Only votes in case of ties

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { House of } \\
& \text { Representitives }
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Majority Leader Majority Whip

Minority Leader Minority Whip
Seneite

Majority Leader (most powerful) Majority Whip

Minority Leader Minority Whip

## The Congress



Presjolent and Vjce 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 presiclent.
- The Staties elect the president
- The States use a system called the Electoral College



## US SENATE



STATE CAPITAL


## OBAMA ELECTORS



- 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
- 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




A state is "called" when the Secretary of State certifies the final vote tally.
Failing that, the state belongs to the candidate for whom three major networks (ABC CBS, NBC FOX, and CNN) declare the state.


## 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 Harbury 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........

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