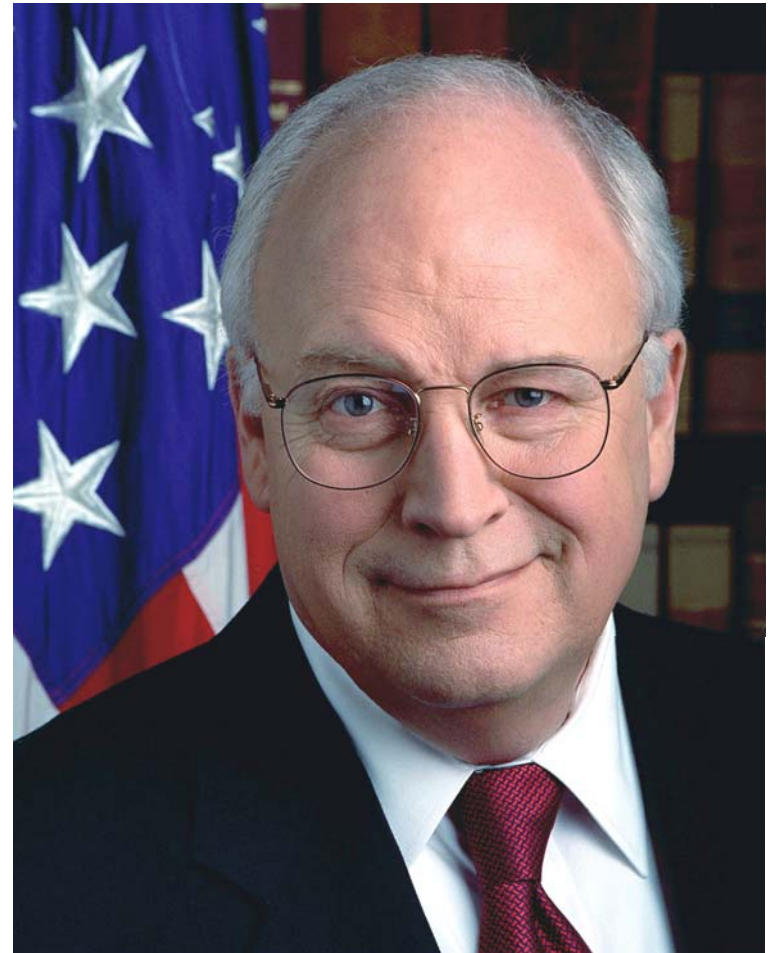


President and Vice President



White House photo by Eric Draper



Duties of the President

- Commander in Chief
 - Expansion of Power in the 20th Century
- Appointments
 - Executive Departments, Judges, Ambassadors, and Other Top Officials
 - Advice and Consent of the Senate
- Make Treaties
 - Advice and Consent of the Senate
- Take Care That the Laws Be Faithfully Executed
- Run the Executive Branch
- Manage the Economy
 - 20th Century



President's Term and Salary

A black and white photograph of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States, smiling broadly and holding a cigar. He is wearing a dark suit and glasses. To his right, a man in a military-style cap and uniform is partially visible, looking towards Roosevelt. The background is dark and out of focus.

- Term
 - Washington Precedent
 - Two Terms
 - FDR
 - Four Terms
 - Twenty-Second Amendment
 - Two Terms
 - Ten Year Limit

President's Term and Salary

- Salary and Benefits
 - \$400,000 a year
 - Since 2001
 - Up to \$100,000 in nontaxable travel expenses a year
 - Congress may not increase or decrease salary during a president's term
 - Transportation
 - Air Force One, Marine One, other planes helicopters, and limousines
 - Free Health Care
 - White House and Staff
 - Pension
 - \$148,000 a year
 - Free office space and mailing
 - \$96,000 a year for office help

Presidential Qualifications

- Constitutional
 - Article II Section 1
 - Natural born citizen of the United States
 - At least 35 years old
 - Resident of the United States for at least 14 years before taking office
 - Same requirements apply to the vice president

Informal Presidential Qualifications

- Government Experience
 - Some Exceptions
 - Military
 - Political Connections Gained
 - Lately Governor has been stepping stone
 - Carter, Reagan, Clinton, Bush
- Money
 - Costs
 - Long campaign
 - TV and other advertising
 - Campaign staff and consultants
 - Sources
 - Personal wealth
 - Fundraising
 - PACs and lobbyists
 - Government matching funds



Informal Presidential Qualifications

- Political Beliefs
 - Moderate or mainstream candidates usually win
 - Extremists rarely win
- Personal Characteristics
 - Northern European Background
 - Middle Class Background
 - White, Married, Protestant, Financially Successful Men
 - Exceptions?



Presidential Succession

- Article II Section 1
 - Vice President
 - Congress appoints successor if both offices are vacant
- [Presidential Succession Act of 1947](#)
- Twenty-Fifth Amendment
 - Presidential Disability
- [The Vice President's Role](#)

#	<u>Office</u>	<u>Current Officer</u>
1	<u>Vice President</u> <u>President of the Senate</u>	<u>Dick Cheney</u>
2	<u>Speaker of the House of Representatives</u>	<u>Nancy Pelosi</u>
3	<u>President Pro Tempore of the Senate</u>	<u>Robert Byrd</u>
4	<u>Secretary of State</u>	<u>Condoleezza Rice</u>
5	<u>Secretary of the Treasury</u>	<u>Henry Paulson</u>
6	<u>Secretary of Defense</u>	<u>Robert Gates</u>
7	<u>Attorney General</u>	<u>Michael Mukasey</u>
8	<u>Secretary of the Interior</u>	<u>Dirk Kempthorne</u>
—	<u>Secretary of Agriculture</u>	<u>Charles Conner</u> (acting) [‡]
—	<u>Secretary of Commerce</u>	<u>Carlos Gutierrez</u> (non-natural) [†]
—	<u>Secretary of Labor</u>	<u>Elaine Chao</u> (non-natural) [†]
9	<u>Secretary of Health and Human Services</u>	<u>Michael Leavitt</u>
10	<u>Secretary of Housing and Urban Development</u>	<u>Alphonso Jackson</u>
11	<u>Secretary of Transportation</u>	<u>Mary Peters</u>
12	<u>Secretary of Energy</u>	<u>Samuel Bodman</u>
13	<u>Secretary of Education</u>	<u>Margaret Spellings</u>
14	<u>Secretary of Veterans Affairs</u>	<u>James Peake</u>
15	<u>Secretary of Homeland Security</u>	<u>Michael Chertoff</u> ++



Electing the President

- Electoral College
 - Compromise between Direct Popular Vote and Congress Choosing the President
 - Involved the States
 - Electors originally chosen by state legislatures
 - Number of Representatives + 2 Senators = Number of Electors
 - Originally Electors cast two votes each, and whoever came in second became the Vice President
 - If there is a tie or no one receives a majority of the electoral votes
 - It was expected that this would be the way most elections would be decided

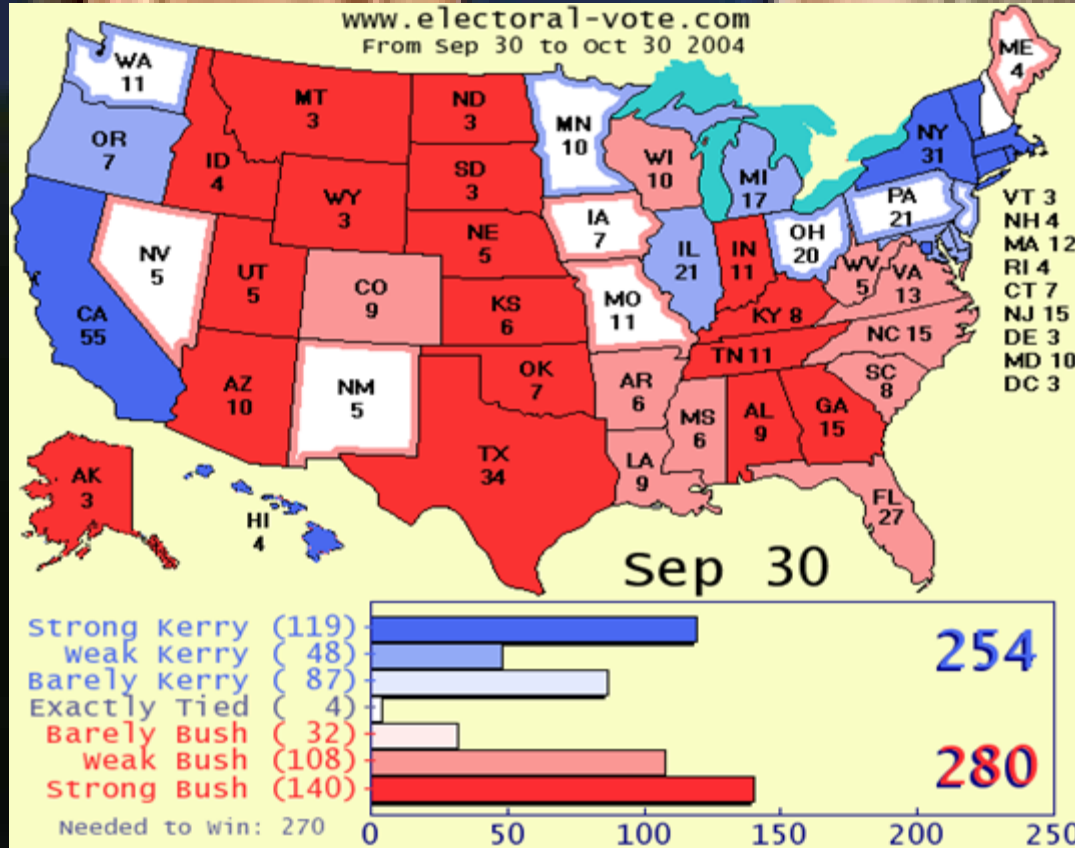
Electing the President

- Washington
Unchallenged
- Development of
Political Parties
- Election of 1800
- Twelfth Amendment
- By 1820s most states
used popular vote to
determine electors
- Important Elections
 - Election of 1824
 - Election of 1860
 - Election of 1876
 - Election of 1888
 - Election of 1912
 - Election of 1932
 - Election of 1936
 - Elections 1960-2004

Election Sites

- [Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections](#)
- [President Elect](#)
- [270 To Win](#)
- [Bob Alley's Election 2004 Site](#)
- [Bob Alley's Election 2008 Site](#)

October 2004 Electoral Vote Predictor






Presidential Leadership



Presidential Powers



• Constitutional Powers – Article II

- 
- The Executive Power shall be vested in a President
 - Vague
 - Potential source of great power



• Duties of the President





Presidential Powers

- Informal Sources of Power

- Personal Exercise of Power

- Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, T. Roosevelt, Wilson, FDR

- Immediate Needs of the Nation

- War, Depression, National Emergency

- Mandate

- Election

- Honeymoon period

- Popularity

- TV

Presidential Powers

- Limits on Power

- Congress

- Override
- Power of the Purse
- Senate Confirmation Power
- Impeachment

- Courts and the Constitution

- Jefferson, Jackson, FDR, Nixon

- Bureaucracy

- Public Opinion

- Media
- LBJ



Watergate

