CHAPTER-LEVEL ACTIVITIES:
What Do You Know? K-W-L .................................................. 2
Vocabulary Builder Activity................................................... 2
Hands-On Chapter Project: Hold a Cabinet Expo.................... 3

LESSON-LEVEL ACTIVITIES:
Guided Reading: Lesson 1 The President and Vice President..... 3
Guided Reading: Lesson 2 The President’s Powers and Roles..... 4
Guided Reading: Lesson 3 Making Foreign Policy ................. 5
Guided Reading: Lesson 4 How the Executive Branch Works ..... 5
Primary Source Activity: Lesson 2
  Limiting Executive Privilege............................................... 6
21st Century Skills Activity: Lesson 3
  Learning and Innovation: Organizing Information.............. 7
21st Century Skills Activity: Lesson 4
  Information Literacy: Internet Research......................... 7
A. Content Vocabulary
1. c
2. q
3. p
4. f
5. d
6. I
7. i
8. j
9. e
10. k
11. g
12. s
13. n
14. m
15. h
16. r
17. o
18. a
19. t
20. b

B. Academic Vocabulary
1. show
2. result
3. need
4. technique
5. goal
6. quit
7. function
8. particular

C. Combined Vocabulary Reinforcement
1. merit system, method, spoils system
2. regulatory commission, requires
3. civil service system, civil service workers
4. reprieve, pardon, amnesty
5. display; electors

Students’ answers will vary for all three columns of the chart.
Hands-On Chapter Project
Hold a Cabinet Expo

Worksheet 1: A Cabinet Department
1-9. Students’ answers will vary.

Worksheet 2: Project Plan
Groups’ responses should reflect their groups’ cabinet department and presentation.
Task List: Students’ task lists will vary but should be based on how the group decides to divide up the work.
Schedule: The due date will be assigned by the instructor.
Students’ summaries will vary.

Worksheet 3: Assessment Rubric
Students’ self-assessment will be based on their opinions about their performance during the project.

Guided Reading: Lesson 1 The President and Vice President

Office of the President
1. **Constitutional Requirements:** must be at least 35 years old, native-born U.S. citizen, U.S. resident for at least 14 years
   **Characteristics:** All have been male.
   Most have been white; Barack Obama was first African American president, elected in 2008. Most have been Protestant Christians; John F. Kennedy was the first Catholic president, elected in 1960.
   Most have had a college education.
   Many have been lawyers.
   Most have come from states with large populations.

2. It means that voters do vote directly for president. The Electoral College elects the president. When voters choose a candidate's name from the ballot, they are actually choosing a list of Electoral College members who pledge to vote for that candidate.

3. Most states have a winner-take-all system. If a candidate wins by just a few popular votes in a state, that candidate wins all the state's electoral votes. The candidate might win several small states by winner-take-all and gain enough electoral votes to win the national election.

4. **Term Limits:** four years per term; limited to two elected terms; may serve as long as 10 years
   **Salary/Benefits:** $400,000 per year; some personal expenses and travel; residency in the White House; staff for family; use of Camp David; transportation fleet

5. **Election Details:** elected with president; elected through Electoral College; election requirements same as president
   **Powers of Office:** oversees Senate; can vote to break ties in Senate; becomes president if president cannot serve out term
Presidential Succession
6. Vice President; Speaker of the House; Senate President Pro Tempore; Members of Cabinet
7. Q: Who becomes president if the president dies or leaves office?
   A: the vice president
   Q: How is a new vice president chosen?
   A: The new president chooses a vice president. The House and the Senate must approve the choice.
   Q: If the president is temporarily too sick or disabled to hold office, who serves as acting president?
   A: If that happens, the vice president becomes acting president until the president can return to work.

Guided Reading: Lesson 2 The President’s Powers and Roles

Presidential Powers
1. Carry out the laws passed by Congress; veto bills passed in Congress if opposed to them; call Congress into special session; serve as commander in chief of armed forces; receive foreign officials; make treaties with other countries, with Senate approval; appoint agency heads, judges, and other federal officials; pardon or reduce penalties of people convicted of federal crimes

Presidential Roles
2. Chart answers are in bold:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Effect / Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. executive order</td>
<td>To take quick action that has the force of a law; to spell out details of policies and programs passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief executive</td>
<td>2. judicial appointments</td>
<td>To influence interpretation of laws in the courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. pardons</td>
<td>To grant forgiveness and freedom from punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. reprieves</td>
<td>Delays punishment until a higher court can hear a case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. amnesty</td>
<td>To grant pardons for a large group of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief diplomat</td>
<td>6. an ambassador appoint-</td>
<td>To represent the United States in foreign countries; to help explain and enact foreign policy goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of state</td>
<td>Greet foreign officials and visitors; hand out medals to national heroes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guided Reading: Lesson 3 Making Foreign Policy

The President and Foreign Policy
1. a. Keeps nation safe from attack or harm; allows other goals, such as providing education and a clean environment, to be met
b. Creates markets for American products; creates jobs for Americans
c. Reduces risk of nation being drawn into foreign war; increases international trade
d. Encourages peace and protects national security
2. State Department; Defense Department; Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); National Security Council
3. The Constitution gives both branches powers to make war, but does not clearly spell out how they are to use these powers.

The Tools of Foreign Policy
4. Treaties and Executive Agreements: defense; trade; military cooperation; Senate approves treaties by two-thirds vote
   Ambassadors: about 150 ambassadors; need Senate approval; sent only to countries with U.S.-recognized government
   Foreign Aid: money, food, military assistance, supplies; an example is the Marshall Plan after World War II
   International Trade: agreements; sanctions; embargoes; Congress leads in some economic areas
   Military Force: send troops to trouble spots; can be used without Congressional declaration of war

Guided Reading: Lesson 4 How the Executive Branch Works

Executive Office Agencies
1. Duties: directs White House staff; manages president’s schedule
2. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
3. NSC headed by National Security Advisor
   Officials: vice president; secretaries of state and defense; chairperson of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
   Purpose: to gather information about governments of other countries

4. job growth, prices, and trade

The President’s Cabinet
5. The cabinet is the group of presidential advisors that includes the heads of the 15 executive departments. The president may also ask the vice president and other officials to join meetings of the cabinet.
6. The Secretary of Homeland Security; The department was created in 2002.
7. He met with heads of his four departments. He probably realized he needed to hear the advice of people familiar with certain issues.
8. Under President Obama, Vice President Biden led a team studying ways to improve living conditions of middle-class and working-class families.

The Federal Bureaucracy
9. develop rules and ways to put new laws into practice;
   carry out daily activities of federal government (Example: delivering the mail);
   regulate activities (Examples: broadcasting and banking)
10. Chart answers are in bold:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Independent Agencies</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive agencies</td>
<td>Deal with specific areas within government</td>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Corporations</td>
<td>Like government-owned private businesses; charge fees for their services, but are not supposed to make a profit.</td>
<td>United States Postal Service (USPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Commissions</td>
<td>make or enforce rules for certain industries in order to protect the public</td>
<td>Federal Communication Commission (FCC) makes broadcasting rules for television and radio stations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. employs federal workers; grew out of protests against spoils system; directed by Office of Personnel Management (OPM); is a merit system

Primary Source Activity: Lesson 2
Limiting Executive Privilege

1. Confidentiality of conversations and correspondence protects the public interest. It allows for the expression of blunt or harsh opinions in presidential decision-making.
2. Executive privilege was weighed against “the inroads of such a privilege on the fair administration of criminal justice.” That is, the Court considered the negative effects that executive privilege could have on the proper carriage of justice.

3. Specifically, the Court referred to the tapes Nixon withheld. Generally, it means that people won’t have faith in the judicial system if important evidence is unfairly suppressed.

4. Due process in criminal justice is more important than executive privilege.

5. Rule of law means that the law applies to everyone. In this case, it means that even the president must abide by the law. Nixon must obey an order of the Court by releasing the tapes.

**21st Century Skills Activity: Lesson 3**

**Learning and innovation: Organizing Information**

1. Foreign Policy Goals
2. National Security; International Trade; World Peace; Promote Democracy
3. National security is the ability to keep the country safe from harm. International trade creates markets for American businesses. Keeping the world peaceful reduces the risk of being drawn into war. Promoting democracy encourages peace and aids national security.

4. Foreign Policy Tools
5. Treaties and Executive Agreements; Ambassadors; Foreign Aid; International Trade; Military Force
6. Answers will vary but should fall under the correct column.

**21st Century Skills Activity: Lesson 4**

**Information Literacy: Internet Research**

1. Alan B. Krueger (confirmed Nov. 3, 2011)
2. Judith K. Hellerstein (as of 2012)
3. [www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cea/about/staff-members](http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cea/about/staff-members)
4. [www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cea/about](http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cea/about)
5. Answers will depend upon which cabinet position the student has selected.