EXECUTIVE BRANCH VOCABULARY

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| TERM | DEFINITION |
| 1. Commander-in-Chief
 | The President commands all military (armed forces) in the US.  |
| 1. President as Chief Executive
 | The President has the highest authority in the executive branch and the US. He uses it for both domestic and foreign affairs.  |
| 1. Executive Agreement
 | A pact (agreement) made by the President directly with the head of a foreign state that does NOT require the consent of the Senate.  |
| 1. Executive Order
 | Directive, rule, or regulation issued by a chief executive that has the force of law. However, the following President does not have to follow it.  |
| 1. President as Legislative Leader
 | The President initiates, suggests, requests, insists, and demands that Congress enact much of its major legislation. He also can veto a bill.  |
| 1. President as Head of State
 | The President is the authority in the US.  |
| 1. President as Chief of State
 | The President is the ceremonial head of the US government. He will, for example, greet important visitors. |
| 1. President as Foreign Policy Leader
 | The President is the **chief diplomat** of the US. He forms the nation’s foreign policy and is the nation’s chief spokesperson to the rest of the world.  |
| 1. Foreign Policy
 | Policies that make up all the stands and actions that a nation takes in its relationships with other countries.  |
| 1. President as Party Leader
 | The President is the head of the party that occupies the office of President.  |
| 1. Impeachment Process
 | The President or federal official is first charged with a crime by the House of Representatives (with a majority vote) and an order of Impeachment is issued. The accused President is then tried by the Senate with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. If the Senate has a 2/3 vote for a guilty verdict the President is found guilty. He/she can be removed from office and can then be tried in a regular court.  |
| 1. Andrew Johnson
 | First President Impeached by the House on charges of breaking the Tenure of Office Act. He missed being found guilty by the Senate by one vote.  |
| 1. William Jefferson Clinton
 | Impeached by the House on charges of Perjury and Obstruction of Justice. He was NOT found guilty by the Senate.  |
| 1. Executive Agencies
 | Supervisory groups that are part of the US Government’s Executive Branch. Examples Atomic Energy Commission and Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| 1. Independent Regulatory Agencies
 | Independent agencies created by Congress, designed to regulate important aspect of the nation’s economy, largely beyond the read o0f presidential control.  |
| 1. Government Corporations
 | Corporations within the executive branch subject to the President’s direction and control (Example – United States Post office.) |
| 1. Executive Department
 | Often called the Cabinet departments they are the traditional units of federal admiration.  |
| 1. Cabinet
 | Presidential advisory body. They advise the president on certain subjects and administer that department.  |
| 1. Diplomacy
 | President/Executive Branch especially the Secretary of State interacting with other countries.  |
| 1. Economic Aid
 | Financial aid both domestic and foreign  |
| 1. Military Aid
 | Aid used to assist an [**ally**](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ally) in its [**defense**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Military) efforts, or to assist a poor country in maintaining control over its own territory. Many countries receive military aid to help with [**counter-insurgency**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Counter-insurgency) efforts. Or it could be given to rebellions to help fight another country. This aid may be given in the form of credits for foreign militaries to buy weapons and equipment from the donor country. |
| 1. Humanitarian Aid
 | Material or logistical assistance provided for [**humanitarian**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Humanitarianism) purposes, typically in response to [**humanitarian crises**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Humanitarian%2Bcrisis) including [**natural disaster**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Natural%2Bdisaster) and man-made disaster. The primary objective of humanitarian aid is to save lives, alleviate [**suffering**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Suffering), and maintain [**human dignity**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Dignity).  |
| 1. Sanctions
 | [**Economic sanctions**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Economic%2Bsanctions), typically a ban on trade. [**International sanctions**](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/International%2Bsanctions), coercive measures adopted by a country or group of countries against another state or individual(s) in order to elicit a change in their behavior. |
| 1. Military Intervention
 | Sending in troops, military equipment or advisors to another country.  |