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by

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American Government Homework Assignment

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Question 1

The president holds a critical position in the country. The United States has stipulated the requirements for one to become the president. They include; one must be an American citizen by birth, have a minimum of thirty-five years, and live in America for the past fourteen years and above (Crocker, 2020). the president is required to perform several functions while in office. One of the roles is to be the chief of state because they are the head of the administration and the symbol of its citizens (Crocker, 2020). Another role is to be the chief executive because the constitution has the power to act on domestic issues and foreign affairs. Nevertheless, the authorities are limited because the system offers checks and balances. Since the president is in control of the executive of the federal administration, they have the role of chief administrator. Other parts for the president comprise the chief legislature, diplomat, citizen, and commander in chief.

Article II of the United States Constitution provides the power given to the president. The president will be in office in the four-year term and shall be the commander in chief of the army and navy of the country. Also, the president will be the commander of the militia of various nations and authority to make treaties with permission and guidance from the Senate. Moreover, the white house staff is essential in assisting the president in performing their role of chief executive officer. Since these staff report to the president directly, nearly all are political appointees and thus do not need Senate approval to be dismissed. Crocker (2020) states that the cabinet is responsible for guiding the president on any subject they may need associating to the roles of every member's office. A pocket veto happens when the bill is unsuccessful in becoming law since the president has not signed it in the ten days of congress adjournment. Therefore, the account cannot be taken back to Congress because it is not in session.

Question 2

Both the Senate and the house of representatives have different requirements for one to hold their office. The constitution necessitates that the house members have a minimum of twenty-five years, be American residents for the past seven years or above, and live in the state where they wish to represent and not essentially the same district (West, 2018). On the other hand, the constitution provides that a senator qualifies for the position when they have a minimum of thirty years, are American citizens for the past nine years, and are residents of the state they represent in the election time.

Congress has essential roles for the government and its citizens. First, Congress is responsible for creating laws that will inspire individuals' daily lives. Also, they perform hearings to advise the jurisdiction procedures, handle investigations to manage the executive division, and act as the voice of citizens and the state in the federal administration. The Congress has several constitutional powers, including making laws, announcing war, supporting treaties conveyed by the executive segment, raising and offering public finances, and supervising its eligible expenditure (West, 2018). For the bill to become law in Congress, the house and Senate must accept the statement in indistinguishable form; then, it is sent to the president. It is signed into law when the president gets it; however, it will become a bill when no action is taken for ten days while Congress is in session.

The filibuster is a strategy of the parliamentary process where one individual delays or stops debate or votes on a specific proposal.

Cloture refers to the only process where the Senate can vote to finish the debate while maintaining the bill, adjustment, session report, and other matters it has been debating.

Senatorial courtesy is an implicit agreement among senators not to vote for any presidential candidate that senators from the selected home state do not support.

The conference committee is a momentary, bicameral group developed to determine variations among two bill versions.

The whip is an authorized person selected by the political party to uphold parliamentary discipline among followers to guarantee attendance and voting in debates.

Speaker of the house refers to the presiding officer of the state's house.

Senate pro-tempore is a constitutionally identified officer who acts as a presiding officer when the vice president is not around.

Question 3

The American constitution does not provide any age, profession, and residency requirements to qualify as the supreme court judge. Nevertheless, the Senate is mandated to do a check on the supreme court justice. The top court plays a critical role in the constitutional scheme of the administration. First is the final court, where organizations and people can search for justice (US courts, n.d). The second role is to ensure that every division of the government identifies the restrictions of their authority and, finally, to safeguard civil rights and freedom by striking down rules that interfere with the constitution. Moreover, the supreme court is given several constitutional powers. For instance, they can choose between the administration and the public, reopen past cases, protect the constitution, and punish individuals who do not respect the body (US courts, n.d). The United States supreme court operates by hearing oral complaints and deciding on the cases granted certiorari. The issues are typically coming from lower appeals courts.

Judicial activism is an ideology that allows the judge to challenge the lawfulness of government decisions and makes the final judgment of a ruling.

Judicial restraint is a model of judicial explanation on the way judges understand the law.

The writ of certiorari is familiar law that can be repealed or controlled entirely by the statute of court guidelines.

Felony refers to an unlawful act that the court considers as the most severe offense.

A misdemeanor is an illegal act in which one is punished by imposing a penalty or short-term imprisonment.

Statutory law is a written law developed by parliament and comes from choices made in other courts and the nation's written constitution.

Administrative law is the part of the law that refers to an organ that checks the rule of law and ensures that it is implemented.

What did the Marbury vs. Madison case help to establish? The case helped in establishing the authority of judicial review by enhancing the federal judiciary.

References

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