

1984

The Federal System

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THE FEDERAL SYSTEM
SEPARATION OF POWERS

	THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH	THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	THE JUDICIAL BRANCH	
Nation	<p>(35) President (4) Vice President</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chief of State 2. Commander-in-Chief -- war powers, pardons 3. Chief Executive -- appointments -- executive orders -- executive agreements 4. Chief Diplomat -- negotiates treaties 5. Chief Legislator -- calls special session -- vetoes -- legislative package 	BICAMERALISM	<p>(30) Senate (6) President of the Senate (VP)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirms Appointments 2. Approves Treaties 3. Impeachment Trials 4. May elect V.P. 	<p>Supreme Court (Life) Chief Justice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original Jurisdiction -- ambassadors, States 2. Appellate Jurisdiction 3. Judicial Review
	FEDERALISM	<p>Inferior Offices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cabinet 2. Administrative Agencies -- quasi-legislative -- quasi-judicial 	BICAMERALISM	<p>(25) House (2) Speaker of the House</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiates Money Bills 2. Power of Impeachment 3. May elect President
States		Governor	Joint Powers	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congressional Vacancies 2. Reserved Powers 	REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make Laws 2. Propose Amendments 3. Override Vetoes 4. Judge Qualifications 5. Privilege from Arrest 6. Regulation of Commerce 7. Oversight/Investigation 8. Taxes/Spending/Debts 9. Jurisdiction of Courts 10. Declare War 11. Support Army and Navy 12. Call up the Militia 13. Implied Powers
		Legislature	State Courts	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratify Amendments 2. Reserved Powers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved Powers 	
		Conventions		
		Electoral College		

Nation

FEDERALISM

States

Nation

FEDERALISM

States