

US Constitution - Article II Terms - Executive Branch

1. President The head of the executive branch of the United States government.
2. Executive Branch The branch of government responsible for enforcing laws and administering the affairs of the state.
3. Commander-in-Chief The president's role as the highest-ranking officer of the United States Armed Forces.
4. Electoral College The system by which the president and vice president are elected, with electors chosen by each state.
5. Vice President The second-highest-ranking official in the executive branch, who succeeds the president in the event of vacancy.
6. Cabinet A body of advisors appointed by the president to head executive departments and assist in decision-making.
7. Pardon The president's power to grant clemency and forgiveness for federal crimes.
8. Treaty A formal agreement between the United States and other nations, negotiated by the president and ratified by the Senate.
9. Appointment The president's authority to nominate individuals for federal positions, subject to Senate confirmation.
10. Executive Order A directive issued by the president to manage the operations of the federal government.
11. Impeachment The process by which the president can be charged with misconduct and removed from office by Congress.
12. State of the Union An annual address delivered by the president to Congress, outlining the administration's legislative agenda and priorities.
13. Executive Privilege The president's right to withhold information from Congress or the courts in certain circumstances.
14. War Powers The president's authority to deploy military forces in times of conflict, subject to congressional oversight.
15. Executive Agreement A pact between the president and foreign leaders that does not require Senate approval.
16. Inauguration The ceremonial swearing-in of the president and vice president, marking the beginning of their terms in office.
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