

# The political system of the USA

## Plan to the lecture

1. US GOVERNMENT
  - Executive Branch
  - Legislative Branch
  - Judicial Branch
2. POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES
3. ELECTION SYSTEM
4. THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
5. NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
6. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES
7. US ECONOMY

# Vocabulary

<b>provide for</b>	<b>- предусматривать</b>
<b>establishment</b>	- образование, учреждение
<b>electoral college</b>	- коллегия выборщиков
<b>elector</b>	- выборщик
<b>subsequently</b>	- впоследствии
<b>select</b>	- отбирать, выбирать
<b>as a token of appreciation</b>	- как признание заслуг
<b>by ballot</b>	- тайным голосованием
<b>require</b>	- требовать
<b>registered mail</b>	- заказное письмо
<b>duplicate copy</b>	- копия
<b>court</b>	- суд
<b>majority</b>	- большинство голосов
<b>joint session</b>	- совместное заседание
<b>inauguration</b>	- инаугурация, вступление в должность

<b>be inaugurated</b>	<b>- быть введенным в должность</b>
<b>inauguration</b>	- торжественное введение в должность
<b>bury</b>	- хоронить
<b>while in office</b>	- за время пребывания в должности
<b>term of office</b>	- срок избрания

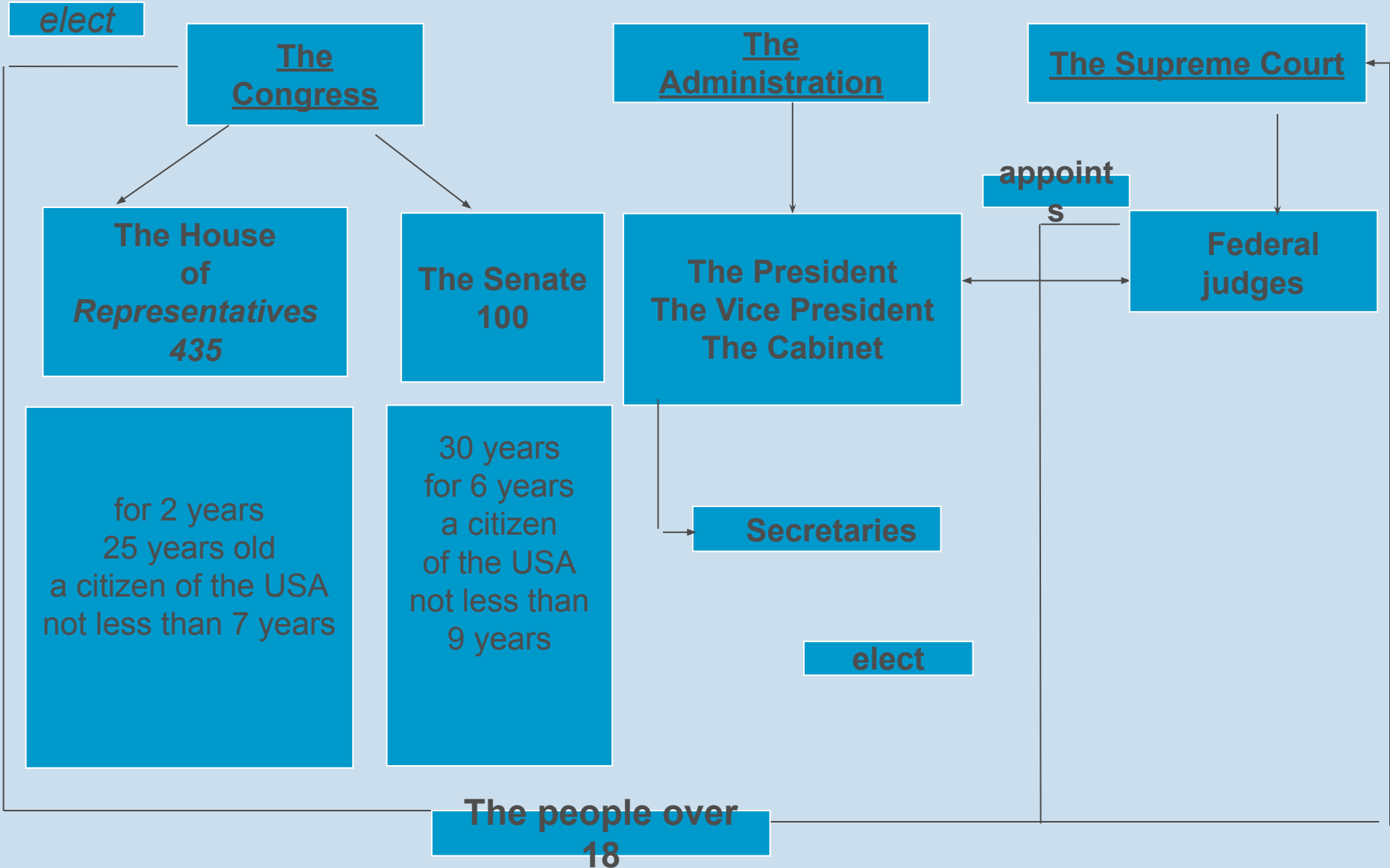
# 1. US GOVERNMENT

- The United States of America is a presidential republic. The head of state is the President. Now it is Barack Obama.

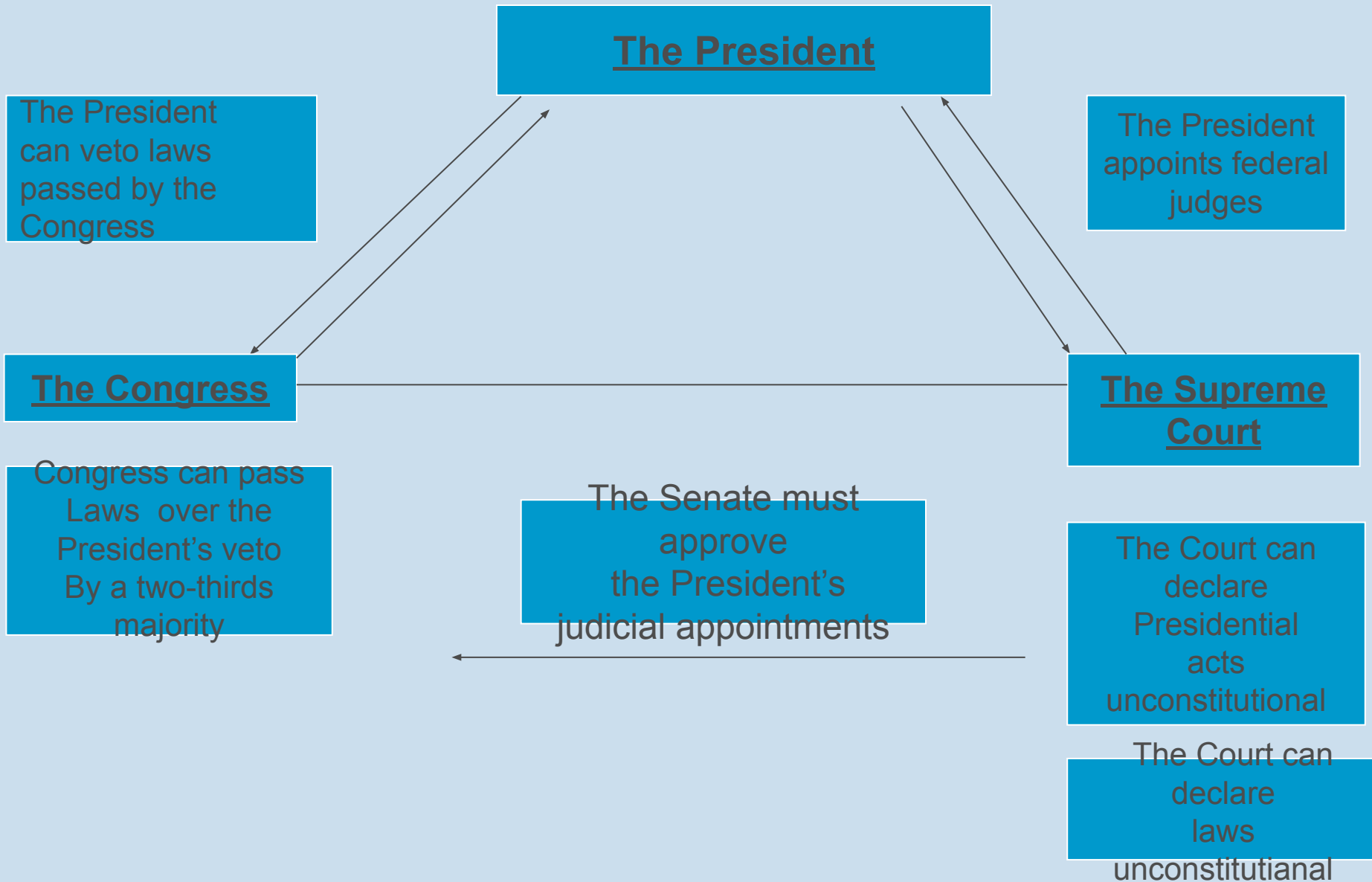


- There are three main branches of power in the USA: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.
- The legislative branch of power makes laws and executive exercises laws.

# US GOVERNMENT



# THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES



# EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive branch of power is the Administration. There is the President, the Vice President and the Cabinet in the Administration. Secretaries in the Cabinet are responsible for most important departments. The President appoints secretaries.



## Executive Branch

<b>President suggests legislation to Congress</b>	<b>President appoints federal judges</b>
<b>Issues executive orders, rules and regulations with the force of legislation</b>	May grant pardons from punishment for offences against the United States
<b>May veto legislation passed by Congress</b>	

## The Executive Departments

<b>Department</b>	<b>Head of Department</b>
<b>State</b>	Secretary of State
<b>Treasury</b>	Secretary of the Treasury
<b>Defense</b>	Secretary of Defense
<b>Justice</b>	Attorney General
<b>Interior</b>	Secretary of the Interior
<b>Agriculture</b>	Secretary of Agriculture
<b>Commerce</b>	Secretary of Commerce
<b>Labor</b>	Secretary of Labor
<b>Health and Human Services</b>	Secretary of Health and Human Services
<b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
<b>Transportation</b>	Secretary of Transportation
<b>Energy</b>	Secretary of Energy
<b>Education</b>	Secretary of Education

# LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



The legislative branch of power in the USA is the Congress. It consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The people over 18 elect the Congress.

## Legislative Branch

<b>Appropriates for Executive</b>	<b>Appropriates funds for the Judiciary</b>
<b>May create or abolish Executive Departments</b>	May create or abolish lower federal courts
<b>May impeach and try members of the Executive Branch</b>	May impeach and try members of the judiciary
<b>May override a Presidential veto</b>	Decides how many justices may sit on the Supreme Court
<b>The Senate must approve Presidential appointments and treaties</b>	



There are 435 members in the House of Representatives. They are elected for 2 years. Members of the House of Representatives should be not younger than 25 years old and should be citizens of the USA not less than 7 years.

There are 100 members in the Senate. They should be not younger than 30 years old and should be citizens of the USA not less than 9 years. Members of the Senate are elected for 6 years.



# JUDICIAL BRANCH

The judicial branch of power is the Supreme Court. The President appoints federal judges. The judicial branch of power is much more powerful than in some other countries. It is involved in the system of checks and balances.



## Judicial Branch

**May declare Congressional legislation unconstitutional**

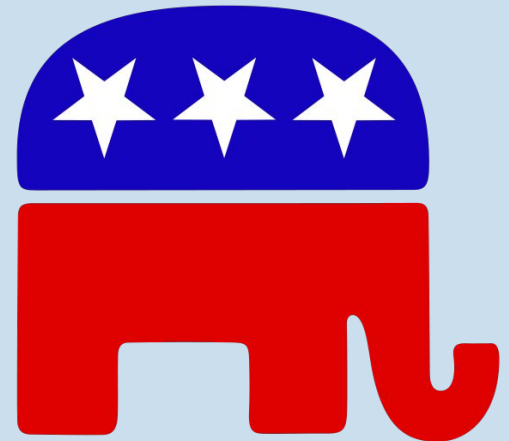
**May declare any Presidential or Executive action unconstitutional**

## 2. POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Political parties in the United States are entirely free of the party discipline that characterizes political parties in Europe and Asia. It is not necessary to make an application to join the Democratic or the Republican Party; there are no membership dues; party leaders cannot expel a member. The nature of the election laws in some states, in fact, makes it possible for a voter to keep his political party affiliation secret.



The symbol of Democratic Party

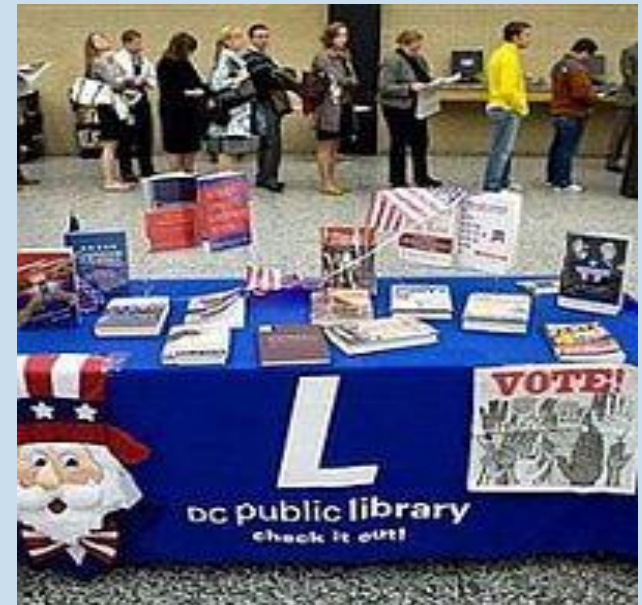


The symbol of Republican Party

### 3. ELECTION SYSTEM

The main stages of the presidential election campaign are:

1. Primaries.
2. National conventions (in July or August).
3. Election of the electors (on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November).
4. Election of the President by the electoral college (on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December).
5. A joint session of the Congress to open the ballots (on January 6).
6. Inauguration of the President (on January 20).



# 4. THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

The head of the executive branch of power is the President. The President should be not younger than 35 years old. He also should be a citizen of the USA not less than 14 years. The President is elected for 4 years by the people over 18.

## 18th Century

1. George Washington

2. John Adams

## 19th Century

3. Thomas Jefferson

4. James Madison

5. James Monroe

6. John Quincy Adams

7. Andrew Jackson

8. Martin Van Buren

9. William Henry

Harrison

10. John Tyler

11. James K. Polk

12. Zachary Taylor

13. Millard Fillmore

14. Franklin Pierce

15. James Buchanan

16. Abraham Lincoln

17. Andrew Johnson

18. Ulysses S. Grant

19. Rutherford B.

Hayes

20. James Garfield

21. Chester A. Arthur

22. Grover Cleveland

23. Benjamin Harrison

24. Grover Cleveland

25. William McKinley

## 20th Century

26. Theodore Roosevelt

27. William Howard

Taft

28. Woodrow Wilson

29. Warren G. Harding

30. Calvin Coolidge

31. Herbert Hoover

32. Franklin D.

Roosevelt

33. Harry S. Truman

34. Dwight D.

Eisenhower

35. John F. Kennedy

36. Lyndon B. Johnson

37. Richard M. Nixon

38. Gerald R. Ford

39. James Carter

40. Ronald Reagan

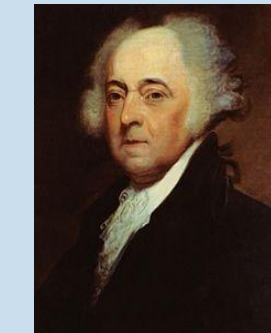
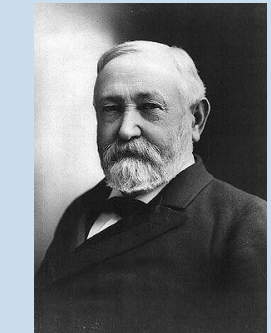
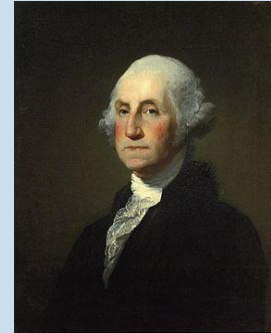
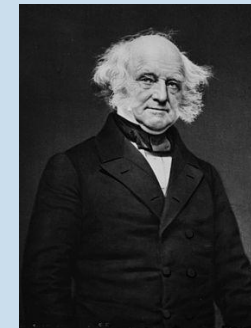
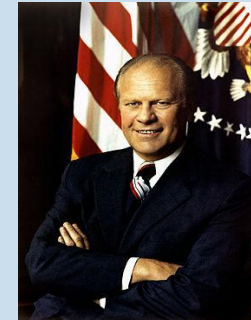
41. George H. W. Bush

42. William J. Clinton

## 21st Century

43. George W. Bush

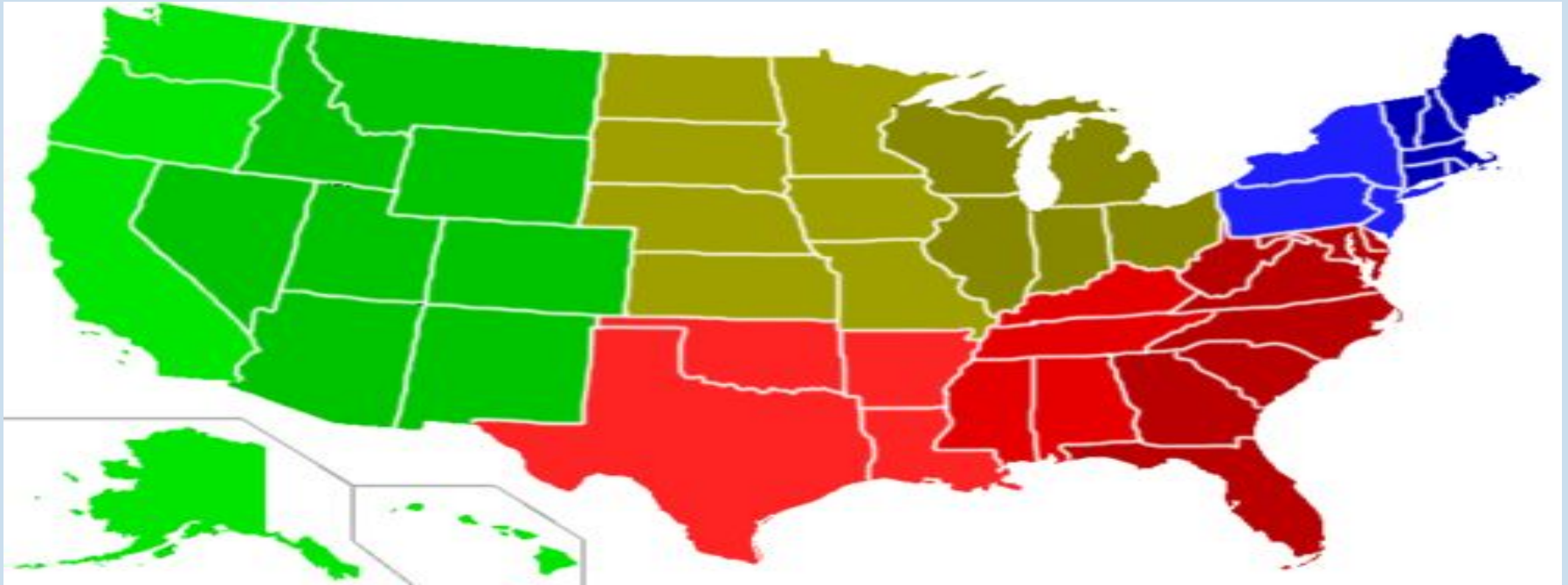
44. Barack Obama





# 6. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES

## Territories of the United States



The macro-region - northeast USA

Areas:

- - Mid-Atlantic States
- - New England

The macro-region - the Western United States

Areas:

- Pacific States
- - Mountain States

The macro-region - Midwest USA

Areas:

- - Northwest Central States
- - North-Eastern Central States

The macro-region - South USA

Areas:

- - Southwest Central States
- - South East Central States
- - South Atlantic States

# US main cities

Aurora	Grand Forks	Las Vegas	Oklahoma City	San Francisco	Warren
Alexandria	Greensboro	Las Cruces	Albany	San Jose	Wayne
Albuquerque	Grand Rapids	Lexington	Olympia	Centennial	Fargo
Anchorage	Davenport	Lincoln	Omaha	Saint Louis	Fayetteville
Annapolis	Dallas	Little Rock	Orlando	Saint Paul	Philadelphia
Arvada	Durham	Los Angeles	Austin	Cedar Rapids	Phoenix
Atlanta	Denver	Louisville	Pierre	Sioux Falls	Flint
Atlantic City	Des Moines	Madison	Pittsburgh	Syracuse	Fort Wayne
Baltimore	Detroit	Manchester	Portland	Seattle	Frankfort
Bâton Rouge	Jackson	Miami	Portland	Salt Lake City	Huntsville
Burlington	Jacksonville	Memphis	Providence	Schenectady	Hartford
Billings	Jersey City	Milwaukee	Provo	Springfield	Helena
Binghamton	Joliet	Minneapolis	Pueblo	Sioux-City	Hilo
Birmingham	Juneau	Mobile	Richmond	Sioux Falls	Houston
Bismarck	Jefferson City	Montgomery	Rockford	Tallahassee	Hampton
Bloomington	Dover	Montpelier	Raleigh	Tampa	Charleston
Boise	Indianapolis	Nashville	Rochester	Topeka	Chicago
Boston	Kansas City	New Orleans	Sacramento	Trenton	Cheyenne
Boulder	Carson City	Newark	Salem	Wheeling	Charlotte
Bridgeport	Columbus	New York	San Antonio	Wilmington	Evansville
Buffalo	Columbia	Norfolk	San Diego	Wilmington	Ann Arbor
Washington	Colorado Springs	Newport News	Santa Fe	Wichita	Eugene
Virginia Beach	Concord	Augusta			
Harrisburg		Ogden			
Honolulu					

# US STATES





## 6. US ECONOMY

The United States is a large country and is rich in natural resources. It is a leading producer of fuel-of oil, natural gas, and coal. It is also a leading producer of many other minerals, including copper, aluminium, iron, and lead. The United States grows wheat, corn, and other crops and raises many cows, pigs, and chickens.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the US economy grew rapidly. Many companies moved to the South and Southwest, and these areas experienced change and growth. Then, in the mid-1970s, economic growth began to slow down.

American industry is changing. Old industries, like steel, textiles, and shoes, are losing their places in the international market. Many new industries, such as those that use computer techniques do not need to employ many people. As a result, people who worked in the factories often years ago are working in restaurants, offices, or airlines today.

People who earn more than four to five thousand dollars per year must pay a certain percentage of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage depends on their salaries. The federal government has a two-level income tax; that is 15 or 28 percent. People are not very happy on April 15 when the federal taxes are due because they are very high.