

Chapter 1 : How to Become President of the United States | HuffPost

In this Article: Article Summary Meeting the Eligibility Requirements Becoming a Candidate for President Getting Elected President Getting to the White House Community Q&A Becoming the President of the United States is not an easy task and requires an incredible amount of hard work, dedication, and.

A teacher President of the United States Sure, we tell kiddos -- you can be anything you want to be -- even President of the United States. But can they really? What does it take to be a U. Do you have to be rich? A good public speaker? In the midst of an election year, I thought it would be interesting to do a small review on U. Celebrity in Chief John F. In his 20s, he began to study the stars. He wanted to know what it took to get famous. Why did some actors stand out and become famous while others were merely forgotten and left behind by the silver screen? Kennedy asked himself the question: Are you meant to play the starring role or the supporting role? Slowly Kennedy began to cultivate his own charisma and model it after starring actors. According to presidential expert, Alan Schroeder, "Kennedy developed his charisma. He worked at it. Schroeder was kind enough to let me interview him about presidential personality research. What It Takes to Be President: What are the characteristics every president should have? These days, presidents have to deal with the media as much as they have to deal with foreign policy. They have to be a talented celebrity as much as they are an intelligent leader. Every president also needs to be the following: Narcissist A president should never eat humble pie for breakfast. A healthy dose of ego every morning would do a wannabe President good. Ego is different than arrogance. No matter how smart you are, how many good ideas you have or how many people you help, as President someone will always be upset with you. Ego is the only way to survive it. Pioneer For presidents, the campaign trail might as well be the Oregon Trail. Those who begin the adventure might not make it to the finish line. They might die or lose a limb on the way. They will sacrifice everything for the journey. The finish is just the start. Campaigning is physically grueling work. They make due on little to no sleep, have back-to-back events, speak to thousands daily and travel up and down the country every few weeks. Pioneers have to be willing to sacrifice time off, family time and vacations for their greater goals. Extrovert This was the personality trait I had the hardest time with. I asked Schroeder directly: Do you think an introvert could be President? My gut tells me no. Much of being a successful president relies on your interactions with people. Not just public speaking, but behind doors schmoozing, political gaming and interfacing with other world leaders. Not to mention the need to rally an internal team, manage a cabinet and fundraise. I think anyone can learn to optimize their personality to fit their goals. Just like any extrovert can learn to be a listener if they want to learn from a wise teacher. Celebrity In our modern era, presidents have to love the limelight, not just tolerate it. Think back to the first debate between President Obama and Mitt Romney. Obama nearly blew his campaign during that debate. He relished the stage. See my full analysis of the debate here. Obama, on the other hand, seemed irritated and annoyed at having to be there. He came across as dismissive and superior as if he believed the debate was not worth his time and energy. It might not have been--he had other things to take care of like running a country. Schroeder describes this is a Showbiz Presidency. They have to love the limelight. Any discomfort makes the audience uncomfortable. Performer Reagan was once asked by a journalist about the transition from actor to president. He famously responded, "How can a president not be an actor? They need to be amazing at memorizing lines and full speeches. They have to be able to deliver impromptu anecdotes, they have to pretend to like people they despise and they have to be able to improvise through any situation. Acting is part of the job. The only way they can succeed is if they embrace it. Acting is not just a side effect of the job, it is the job. On Politics and the Art of Acting. Like actors, presidents are also nonverbally directed and scripted. In fact, bad actor candidates are often so buttoned up that they seem fake. Anyone can read a teleprompter, but it is very hard to control our microexpressions and body gestures. Body language is often the only thing voters have to see truth leaks. Their spouse needs to not only be on board, but prepping the living room for cameras. Spouses provide crucial support on the rise to Presidency: At the most basic level, a spouse shows the public that the candidate is loved. They are literally the 1 fan. When the candidate makes a joke on stage, the cameras always first pan to the spouse in the

audience laughing. When the candidate makes an important speech, their husband or wife is right behind them smiling proudly. The spouse demonstrates how the public should feel about their significant other. On the trail, a spouse becomes the home base. She or he is the rock where the candidate lays their head. They are the honest sounding board and the source of real feedback for the candidate to recharge. One person can win a lot of votes, but two can win triple. This is even more important for presidents. Their spouses can fundraise, brag and show-off more than the president ever could. Schroeder shared one of the best stories about spouses. According to Schroeder, Bob Dole was a very serious speaker and had a hard time remembering to smile. During debates and presentations, his team placed his wife Elizabeth Dole right in his line of sight. She would sit there the entire time with a large smile plastered on her face so that when he saw her he would remember to smile. Genius Yes, I put intelligence last. Because it is the final ingredient that makes all of the others work. We have seen candidates who were incredibly charismatic and appealing on camera, but voters sniffed out the lack of intelligence. This is the anchor puzzle piece. If you are missing this trait, the entire campaign falls apart. It means being able to learn lots of information rapidly, synthesizing it and finding the best possible answer. What do you think it takes to be a president? I would love to know who you think is the most charismatic president in our forums. Do you have information you want to share with HuffPost?

Chapter 2 : SparkNotes: The Presidency: Becoming President

In setting the minimum age of 35 for serving as president, compared to 30 for senators and 25 for representatives, the framers of the Constitution implemented their belief that the person holding the nation's highest elected office should be a person of maturity and experience.

The Presentment Clause requires that any bill passed by Congress must be presented to the president before it can become law. Once the legislation has been presented, the president has three options: The legislation empowered the president to sign any spending bill into law while simultaneously striking certain spending items within the bill, particularly any new spending, any amount of discretionary spending, or any new limited tax benefit. Congress could then repass that particular item. If the president then vetoed the new legislation, Congress could override the veto by its ordinary means, a two-thirds vote in both houses. *City of New York v. U. Supreme Court* ruled such a legislative alteration of the veto power to be unconstitutional. The power to declare war is constitutionally vested in Congress, but the president has ultimate responsibility for the direction and disposition of the military. The exact degree of authority that the Constitution grants to the President as Commander in Chief has been the subject of much debate throughout history, with Congress at various times granting the President wide authority and at others attempting to restrict that authority. In 1794, Washington used his constitutional powers to assemble 12,000 militia to quell the Whiskey Rebellion—a conflict in western Pennsylvania involving armed farmers and distillers who refused to pay excise tax on spirits. According to historian Joseph Ellis, this was the "first and only time a sitting American president led troops in the field", though James Madison briefly took control of artillery units in defense of Washington D.C. The President is to be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. It would amount to nothing more than the supreme command and direction of the military and naval forces. Such agreements become, upon receiving the advice and consent of the U. Senate by a two-thirds majority vote, binding with the force of federal law. Administrative powers Suffice it to say that the President is made the sole repository of the executive powers of the United States, and the powers entrusted to him as well as the duties imposed upon him are awesome indeed. General Services Administration, U. Ambassadors, members of the Cabinet, and other federal officers, are all appointed by a president with the "advice and consent" of a majority of the Senate. When the Senate is in recess for at least ten days, the president may make recess appointments. The power of a president to fire executive officials has long been a contentious political issue. Generally, a president may remove executive officials purely at will. Additionally, the president possesses the power to manage operations of the federal government through issuing various types of directives, such as presidential proclamation and executive orders. When the president is lawfully exercising one of the constitutionally conferred presidential responsibilities, the scope of this power is broad. Moreover, Congress can overturn an executive order through legislation. e. Juridical powers The president also has the power to nominate federal judges, including members of the United States courts of appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. However, these nominations require Senate confirmation. Securing Senate approval can provide a major obstacle for presidents who wish to orient the federal judiciary toward a particular ideological stance. When nominating judges to U. Presidents may also grant pardons and reprieves. Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon a month after taking office. Bill Clinton pardoned Patty Hearst on his last day in office, as is often done just before the end of a second presidential term, but not without controversy. Historically, two doctrines concerning executive power have developed that enable the president to exercise executive power with a degree of autonomy. The first is executive privilege, which allows the president to withhold from disclosure any communications made directly to the president in the performance of executive duties. When Nixon tried to use executive privilege as a reason for not turning over subpoenaed evidence to Congress during the Watergate scandal, the Supreme Court ruled in *United States v. Nixon*, U. When President Clinton attempted to use executive privilege regarding the Lewinsky scandal, the Supreme Court ruled in *Clinton v. Jones*, U. These cases established the legal precedent that executive privilege is valid, although the exact extent of the privilege has yet to be clearly defined. Additionally, federal courts have allowed this privilege to

radiate outward and protect other executive branch employees, but have weakened that protection for those executive branch communications that do not involve the president. The state secrets privilege allows the president and the executive branch to withhold information or documents from discovery in legal proceedings if such release would harm national security. Precedent for the privilege arose early in the 19th century when Thomas Jefferson refused to release military documents in the treason trial of Aaron Burr and again in *Totten v. United States* 92 U. Supreme Court until *United States v. Therefore*, the president cannot directly introduce legislative proposals for consideration in Congress. For example, the president or other officials of the executive branch may draft legislation and then ask senators or representatives to introduce these drafts into Congress. The president can further influence the legislative branch through constitutionally or statutorily mandated, periodic reports to Congress. Additionally, the president may attempt to have Congress alter proposed legislation by threatening to veto that legislation unless requested changes are made. In the 20th century, critics charged that too many legislative and budgetary powers that should have belonged to Congress had slid into the hands of presidents. As the head of the executive branch, presidents control a vast array of agencies that can issue regulations with little oversight from Congress. If both houses cannot agree on a date of adjournment, the president may appoint a date for Congress to adjourn. For example, Franklin Delano Roosevelt convened a special session of Congress immediately after the December 7, , Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and asked for a declaration of war. Ceremonial roles President Woodrow Wilson throws out the ceremonial first ball on Opening Day , As head of state, the president can fulfill traditions established by previous presidents. William Howard Taft started the tradition of throwing out the ceremonial first pitch in at Griffith Stadium , Washington, D. Every president since Taft, except for Jimmy Carter , threw out at least one ceremonial first ball or pitch for Opening Day, the All-Star Game , or the World Series , usually with much fanfare. Hayes began in the first White House egg rolling for local children. Truman administration, every Thanksgiving the president is presented with a live domestic turkey during the annual National Thanksgiving Turkey Presentation held at the White House. Since , when the custom of "pardoning" the turkey was formalized by George H. Bush , the turkey has been taken to a farm where it will live out the rest of its natural life. Many outgoing presidents since James Buchanan traditionally give advice to their successor during the presidential transition. During a state visit by a foreign head of state, the president typically hosts a State Arrival Ceremony held on the South Lawn , a custom begun by John F. Some argue that images of the presidency have a tendency to be manipulated by administration public relations officials as well as by presidents themselves. One critic described the presidency as "propagandized leadership" which has a "mesmerizing power surrounding the office". Kennedy was described as carefully framed "in rich detail" which "drew on the power of myth" regarding the incident of PT [66] and wrote that Kennedy understood how to use images to further his presidential ambitions. Nelson believes presidents over the past thirty years have worked towards "undivided presidential control of the executive branch and its agencies". To serve as president, one must: Under the Twenty-second Amendment , no person can be elected president more than twice. The amendment also specifies that if any eligible person serves as president or acting president for more than two years of a term for which some other eligible person was elected president, the former can only be elected president once. However, this disqualification can be lifted by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. The most common previous profession of U. Nominees campaign across the country to explain their views, convince voters and solicit contributions. Much of the modern electoral process is concerned with winning swing states through frequent visits and mass media advertising drives. Election Map of the United States showing the number of electoral votes allocated following the census to each state and the District of Columbia for the , and presidential elections; it also notes that Maine and Nebraska distribute electors by way of the Congressional District Method. Electoral College United States The president is elected indirectly by the voters of each state and the District of Columbia through the Electoral College, a body of electors formed every four years for the sole purpose of electing the president and vice president to concurrent four-year terms. As prescribed by the Twelfth Amendment, each state is entitled to a number of electors equal to the size of its total delegation in both houses of Congress. Additionally, the Twenty-third Amendment provides that the District of Columbia is entitled to the number it would have if it were a state, but in no case more than that of

the least populous state. They typically vote for the candidates of the party.

Chapter 3 : Executive Command | iCivics

America's Youngest President. Even though the Constitution allows anyone at least thirty-five years old to be president, every American president thus far has been much older: The average age of presidents at inauguration is fifty-four.

If elected, Bernie Sanders would be the oldest U. Seventy-five, is that right? Seventy-five, and he has access to the nuclear football? Bernie Sanders succeeds in his bid for the presidency, he would be 75 and would easily eclipse "The Gipper" to become the oldest person ever to be elected president. At 69, Hillary Clinton would be just a few months younger than Reagan was. Meanwhile, three Republican presidential candidates have the chance to become the second-youngest commander-in-chief ever elected: Kennedy, who was sworn into office at Teddy Roosevelt was the youngest-ever occupant of the Oval Office, who, at 42, became president after the assassination of William McKinley in 1901. A person must be at least 35 to be candidate for the highest office in the land, but few would argue that age is among the more critical criteria in the election. Far more important is where the candidates stand on issues such as the economy, illegal immigration and terrorism. Age is just a number "Age is important politically, but it might not be the right way to think," said CNN contributor Julian Zelizer. An older person can be sharp and totally on top of it. Elizabeth Siyuan Lee, a junior at Middlebury College and the founder of College Students for Bernie , argued in a recent New York Times op-ed that "age becomes meaningless when candidates emphasize the right principles. A study conducted by researchers at University College London found that people who reported feeling younger than their chronological age actually lived longer than those who felt their age or older. You have year-olds with bodies more like year-olds -- and quite frankly -- even more so vice-versa. American women are now expected to live 85. Aging in the White House Still, it would seem there are few jobs more demanding than carrying the weight of the free world. Upon assessing medical records of presidents dating back to the 1700s, Dr. Michael Roizen of the Cleveland Clinic hypothesized that presidents effectively age two years for every one year in office. Other researchers have noted that while presidents face a lot of stress, they benefit by being in control of situations, unlike those in lower-status jobs. Also, all but 10 presidents were college educated, had considerable wealth and had access to the best medical care in their era. Level of completed education and its related social and economic status correlates have documented powerful effects on longevity It may be something more obvious: But "no one dies from gray hair and wrinkles. Now, they have to be an open book about their health. I believe he would have. Zelizer and Brinkley suggest the candidates start thinking of health disclosures just like financial disclosures. Then it becomes scandalous. In August, Biden said he was unsure if he has the "emotional fuel" for another presidential bid.

Chapter 4 : US Presidents Quiz

We're in the heat of election season, so we thought we show you what it takes to become President of the United States! Find out what you need to do to become victorious, all the way from the.

It takes a special kind of person, someone tough, smart, and driven, just to run for the job. It takes still more talent and character to hold up under the pressures of life in the White House. Great Expectations Americans expect a lot from their Presidents. Understandably, they want the President to take quick action on problems facing the nation, such as crime and drug abuse. Only Congress can pass legislation, and Congress sometimes moves slowly. The President can only approve or veto reject legislation that Congress passes. Even then, Congress can override a veto and make it the law. That is because he must react quickly to threats and opportunities from other countries. Also, the President must get Congress to approve any big decision, such as declaring war or approving a treaty. The "Bully Pulpit" Despite these limitations, Presidents have incredible power. Much of that power is informal, meaning it is not spelled out anywhere in the U. For instance, President Theodore Roosevelt in office said that his office gave him a "bully pulpit" a powerful platform that lets him draw attention to key issues. Theodore Roosevelt was an expert at using the bully pulpit to drum up support for his policies. So was his cousin, President Franklin D. Franklin Roosevelt led the U. His radio addresses, called "fireside chats," drew huge audiences. Before one speech, Roosevelt asked people to buy maps so that they could follow his explanation of World War II events. His request produced a nationwide run on maps, and about 80 percent of Americans listened to his speech. Facing Crises Franklin Roosevelt is considered one of the best Presidents, in part because he was so good at communicating with the public. What other skills do you think a President needs? Consider these three crises faced by past Presidents: In , President Thomas Jefferson had an opportunity that came in wrapped in a big problem. France had offered to sell the U. That was a bargain. The problem was that the U. Constitution gave Jefferson no authority to make the purchase. But Jefferson went ahead and bought the land, nearly doubling the size of the U. He later admitted that he had "stretched the Constitution until it cracked. Risk of Civil War: Abraham Lincoln was elected President in November , but he did not take office until the following March. During that time, seven Southern states voted to secede leave the Union because they feared that Lincoln would abolish slavery. The new President had to choose: Should he oppose secession and risk civil war, or should he let the Southern states secede and see the U. Lincoln chose to oppose secession. Civil War began one month after he became President. West Berlin was occupied by troops from the U. The whole city was located in Soviet controlled East Germany. In June , the Soviets cut off all land routes to West Berlin, trying to force the Western powers out of the city. Truman " could either back down and lose the respect of his allies, or stand firm and risk starting a war with the Soviets. Instead, he chose to go around the blockade by sending supplies by air. Within a year, the Soviets ended the blockade. Who Is Best Qualified? How can voters be sure that a candidate will hold up during those kinds of pressure situations? People disagree about what character traits are most important in a President. But there are some commonly accepted things that people look for, such as integrity, strength, and caring. Youthful experiences are also credited with shaping Bill Clinton and Bob Dole. Experts say that the misfortune that both faced at a young age helped make them very determined men. He seemed to excel at everything he did. Yet his sunny attitude and good grades masked terrible problems at home. In response, he said, the older man "threatened to mash my face in. At 18, he joined the U. Army to fight in World War II. When he was 21, Dole was wounded twice. His wounds almost killed him and they left his right arm useless. He received little help from the 13 states, and the Continental Congress had no power to force the states to pitch in. As a result of that experience, Washington pushed hard while he was President " to create a central U. Paul Boller says that it sometimes is difficult to compare modern candidates with the candidates of the past. In the first place, technological advances such as television allow the press to follow every move that a modern candidate makes. Some experts say that voters today worry more about the issues: From now until next election day, the major candidates for President will be talking about their plans for dealing with the major problems facing the country, and will certainly have different ideas for dealing with

issues ranging from violent crime to the growing use of tobacco by young people.

Chapter 5 : Age of candidacy - Wikipedia

How to Run for President of the United States. In the United States, the President is the most powerful and prominent public official. He or she is elected every 4 years and runs the day to day operations of the government.

Controversies[edit] The examples and perspective in this article deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. December Learn how and when to remove this template message In , Linda Jenness ran for President of the United States, although she was only 31 at the time. Many youth rights groups view current age of candidacy requirements as unjustified age discrimination. On extremely rare occasions, young people have been elected to offices they do not qualify for and have been deemed ineligible to assume the office. Constitution requires senators to be at least 30, Holt was forced to wait until his 30th birthday, six months after the start of the session, before being sworn in. Shortly after being sworn in, Fulton was ousted from office because he was only 27 years old at the time. The Tennessee State Constitution required that senators be at least 30, Fulton went on to win the next State Senate election in and was later elected to the US House of Representatives where he served for 10 years. In South Carolina, two Senators aged 24 were elected, but were too young according to the State Constitution: They were seated anyway. Constitution requires that the President and Vice President be at least 35 years old, Jenness was not able to receive ballot access in several states in which she otherwise qualified. Hawkins was also unable to receive ballot access in several states due to her age. In , South Dakota voters rejected a ballot measure that would have lowered the age requirements to serve as a State Senator or State Representative from 30 to 25. In , however, they approved a similar ballot measure that reduced the age requirements for those offices from 25 to 21. In , Oregon voters rejected a ballot measure that would have reduced the age requirement to serve as a State Representative from 21 to 18. During the early s, the British Youth Council and other groups successfully campaigned to lower age of candidacy requirements in the United Kingdom. The youngest ever member of the House of Representatives was year-old Wyatt Roy elected in the federal election after the Electoral Act was amended in to reduce the age of candidacy for that office from 21 to 18. Belgium[edit] Any Belgian who has reached the age of 18 years can stand for election for the Chamber of Representatives , can become a member of the Senate , or can be elected in one of the regional parliaments. Belize[edit] According to the Constitution of Belize , a person must be at least 18 years old to be elected as a member of the House of Representatives and must be at least 30 to be Speaker of the House. A person must be at least 18 years old to be appointed to the Senate and must be at least 30 to be President or Vice-President of the Senate. As only members of the House of Representatives are eligible to be appointed Prime Minister, the Prime Minister must be at least 18 years old. A person must also be at least 18 years old to be elected to a village council. Before the reforms the requirement was 40 years, and from to it was 30 years. For senators it is 35 years between and it was 40 years and for deputies it is 21 years between and it was 35 years.

Chapter 6 : President of the United States - Wikipedia

The President of the United States (POTUS) is the head of state and head of government of the United States of America. The president directs the executive branch of the federal government and is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces.

Chapter 7 : How to Become President of the United States (with Pictures)

Source: Requirements to Become President of the United States The US Constitution requires you to be at least 35 years old in order to be eligible to take the office of the President of the United States.

Chapter 8 : How old is too old to be president? - CNN

DOWNLOAD PDF HOW TO BE PRESIDENT

The President can only approve or veto (reject) legislation that Congress passes. Even then, Congress can override a veto and make it the law. The Supreme Court can also limit the President's power by ruling that a law or action violates the U.S. Constitution.

Chapter 9 : What Makes a Great President? | blog.quintoapp.com

In Executive Command, you can be President for four years! Check out the game trailer [HERE](#). Try to accomplish what you set as your agenda while facing the challenges and responsibilities that crop up along the way.