Objective: To examine the separation of powers in the American political system.
Separation of Powers: 3 Branches of Government

- **Executive** (carries out laws)
  - President
  - Vice President
  - Cabinet

- **Legislative** (makes laws)
  - Congress
    - House of Representatives
    - Senate

- **Judicial** (evaluates laws)
  - Supreme Court
  - Circuit Courts
  - District Courts
Legislative Branch: makes laws

Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

House of Representatives

Determined by population of each state

Texas has 36 representatives in the House

Senate

2 Senators per state
Legislative Branch: makes laws

Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

House of Representatives

(Rep. Kay Granger)

Senate

(Sen. John Cornyn)

(Sen. Ted Cruz)

Note to teachers: find and insert your appropriate Congress people using the links provided.
Executive Branch: carries out laws

President Barack Obama

Vice-President Joe Biden

The following positions have the status of Cabinet-rank: White House Chief of Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Management & Budget, United States Trade Representative, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Council of Economic Advisers.
Judicial Branch: evaluate laws

(top row, left to right) Sonia Sotomayor, Stephen Breyer, Samuel Alito and Elena Kagan (bottom row, left to right) Clarence Thomas, Antonin Scalia, Chief Justice John Roberts, Anthony Kennedy and Ruth Bader Ginsburg
Terms of Service

Maximum of two four-year terms

Supreme Court
Lifetime appointments

Executive

President

Legislative

Congress: House of Representatives

Congress: Senate

Unlimited two-year terms

Unlimited six-year terms

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