

# The three branches of government assignment



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

The Three Branches of Government 10/16/2013 Abstract The United States Constitution was written to guarantee certain civil rights and to develop a balanced system of government that was not all powerful in order to prevent tyranny. The writers of the Constitution accomplished this by creating three branches of government. One was to make laws (Congress), one was to enforce the laws (President), and the other was to interpret the law and protect the Constitution (U. S. Supreme Court). They set guidelines for each branch stating what powers each branch was to have.

Congress has many powers and they are to assess and collect taxes, regulate commerce, coin money, establish post offices and lesser courts, raise and maintain an army and a navy, propose amendments to the Constitution, and is the only group that has the power to impeach the President or any other government official for misconduct. The Supreme Court has the power to conduct judicial review. This means that they can say that any law passed or any action taken by Congress or the President is not constitutional and is therefore invalid. They also have the sole power to settle problems between states or in the lower courts.

They also make all the rules and procedures that the lower courts must follow. The President is responsible for enforcing the laws and so he commands a wide range of powers. He has the power to veto any law Congress tries to pass. He can also issue executive orders, has the power to appoint government officials, has the power to pardon people convicted of federal offenses, the power of impoundments, the sole control over foreign policy, and can recommend things for the consideration of Congress. He also

certain war powers In times of trouble. OFF make sure that no one branch became too powerful so that tyranny and oppression could be avoided.

To do this they gave each branch of the government specific Jobs to do and the powers to do the Jobs required of them. There was no room for doubt as to what each branch was for and what powers they held because they were specifically laid out in the constitution. By the end of this paper you will have a good understanding of each branch of government, what powers they hold, and why they must have that power. Congress is the branch and is responsible for making our nations laws and reforming checks on the executive and Judicial branches. To do this they command several very important powers.

Congress is responsible for assessing and collecting our nation's taxes. They are also in charge of regulating all of the nation's commerce. This includes interstate and foreign commerce. Congress is also the only branch of government that can make the nation's currency. Congress also establishes all of the post offices in America. They are responsible for raising and maintaining an army and a Ana to protect our great nation. They are also the branch that can propose amendments to the constitution. They check the other branches of government with 3 powers.

They are in charge of establishing all courts that are inferior to the Supreme Court that is a check on the Judicial branch. They check both the Judicial and executive branches because they are in charge of make all the rules for the government and they are the only body that has the power to impeach the President or any other government official if they are not following the rules.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country and is responsible for interpreting the law and guarding the constitution to make sure that no guaranteed rights are taken.

They have many responsibilities and the powers to complete them. The federal Supreme Court is the only legal body that has the power to settle disputes between the states. They also have a power that checks Congress. This power is that they have control of all the lesser courts Congress establishes because they create all the rules and procedures that these courts must follow. In my opinion their last power is the most important and that is the power of judicial review. Judicial review is not only a check on the legislative and executive branches, but it is also the main way the Supreme Court guards the Constitution.

With judicial review they can declare any law passed by Congress or any action taken by the President or Congress to be unconstitutional. If they declare it unconstitutional it cannot stand and is therefore no longer valid. The President is the executive branch of the government and seems to have more power than any other but that is not really the case. He does, however, have a wide variety of powers. One of his powers is the power of veto, which means the President can say no to law passed by Congress.

This power is limited by the fact that Congress can overturn his veto with a 2/3 vote. The president also has the power to issue executive orders. The only problem with this is that both Congress and the Supreme Court can overrule these orders if they are unconstitutional or if Congress feels they are not necessary. He also has the power of appointment. This means that

he is responsible for appointing government officials and Supreme Court Justices. Congress before they are final. One power he has that is not limited is that he can pardon people accused of federal crimes.

He also has the power of impoundments, or the power to refuse to release funds requested by Congress but this power has a limit. He cannot use it to keep Congress from using funds for programs he doesn't like (Congress of the United States, 2005). The power to communicate with other nations is exclusively the President's or that of his designated representative. He is authorized to make treaties with foreign nations but they must be approved by the Senate, which is a part of Congress. He has war powers as well but they are also limited. Although he is the commander-in-chief of the U. S.

Armed Forces he can threaten war on foreign countries but he does not have the power to declare war. That is a job done by Congress. He can also recommend things to Congress that they need to consider. In conclusion, each branch of government has different jobs to do and different powers to do them. Congress is the only branch that can coin money, create post offices and lesser courts, assess and collect taxes, regulate commerce, raise and maintain an army and navy, propose constitutional amendments, set the rules for government, and impeach the President or any other government official.

The Supreme Court can resolve problems between the states, make the rules and reoccur that the lower courts must follow, and declare the laws and actions of the President and Congress to be unconstitutional and invalid. The President has the power to veto legislation, issue executive orders, appoint

government officials, pardon people accused or convicted of federal crimes, refuse to release funds to Congress, conduct business with foreign nations, powers of war, and to recommend things to Congress for their consideration.

I hope that you now have a good understanding of the Jobs of each branch and the powers they command to do those jobs.