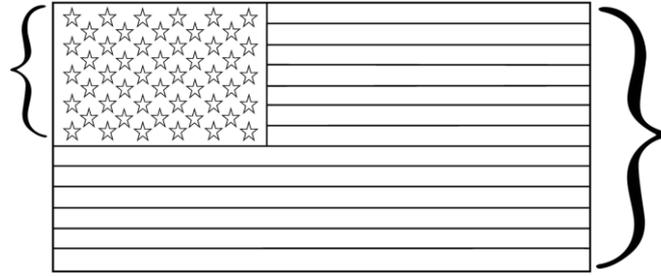


2016 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Tell the class what you know about the American flag.

The American flag is called _____

The colors of the U.S. flag are _____. The flag is composed of ...

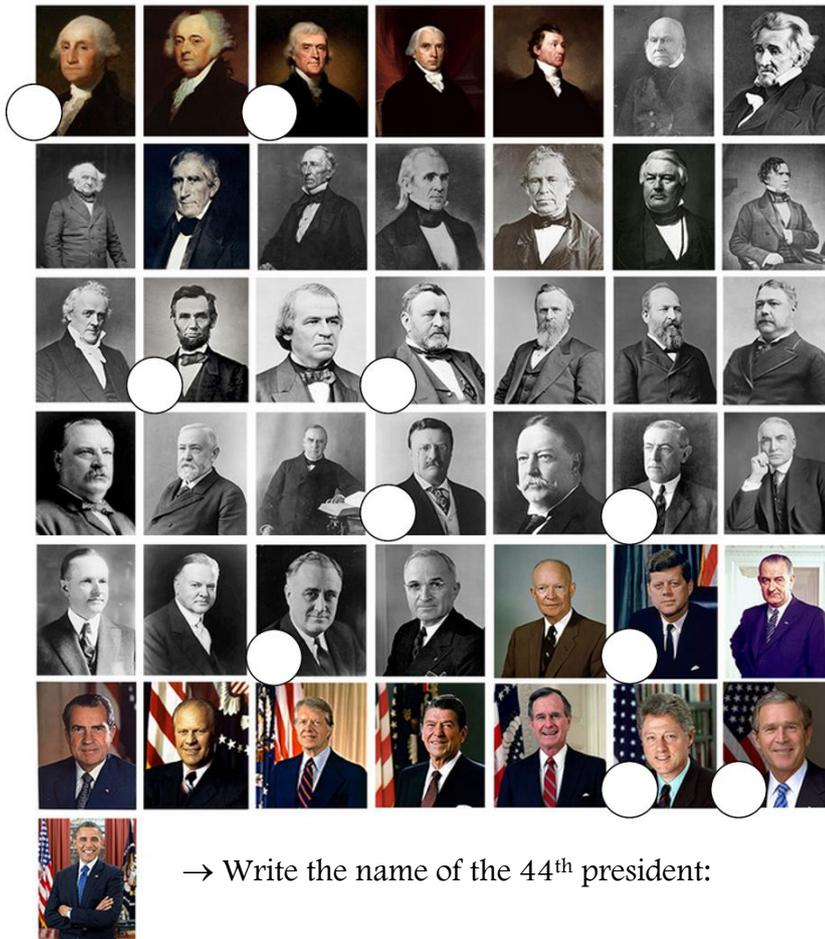


Look at the document below. What is it? _____
 This document, written in 1787, outlines the President's duties and the rules for who can run for President.
 Write down the first words and read the transcription.



_____, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

MATCH THE NAMES OF FAMOUS U.S. PRESIDENTS WITH THEIR PORTRAITS.



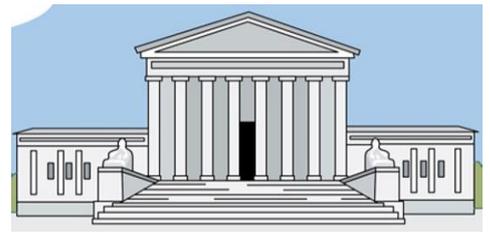
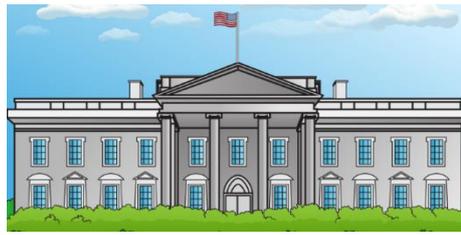
- A. John Fitzgerald Kennedy 1961-1963
Cuban Missile Crisis, Space Race
Civil Rights Movement
- B. George Washington 1789-1797
The American Revolutionary War
The U.S. Constitution
- C. Bill Clinton 1993-2001
Health Care
- D. Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865
The U.S. Civil War
The abolition of slavery
- E. George W. Bush 2001-2009
Afghanistan War, Iraq War
New York terrorist attack
- F. Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909
Nobel Peace Prize
- G. Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921
World War I
- H. Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809
The Declaration of Independence
- I. Ulysses S. Grant 1869-1877
The U.S. Civil War
- J. Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-1945
World War II

→ Write the name of the 44th president:

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

The U.S. Constitution divides the U.S. government into three branches or parts to provide a separation of powers. Read the chart to learn about the three branches of government. Then cut out the buildings and stick them in the correct boxes.

	<p>Executive Branch</p> <p>The president and vice president lead this branch. It makes sure that the country's laws are followed. The president lives and works in the White House. A group of people called the Cabinet is also in this branch. They are nominated by the president and must approved by the Senate. They help the president.</p>
	<p>Judicial Branch</p> <p>This branch is made up of courts. The Supreme Court is the country's top court. It has nine judges or justices nominated by the President and approved by the Senate. They meet at the Supreme Court Building. They decide if laws agree with the Constitution, and they explain how laws should be applied.</p>
	<p>Legislative Branch</p> <p>This branch makes laws for the country. It is made up of the Senate (110 elected senators, two per state) and the House of Representatives. (435 elected representatives, based on each state's population) Together, these two groups are known as Congress. They work in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.</p>



POLITICAL PARTIES → Read the text and fill in the grid below!

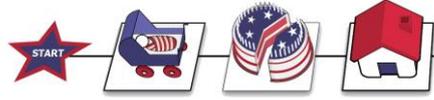
A political party is an organized group of citizens with similar ideas on how the country should be run. A party supports and promotes its own candidates in elections for public office from the local mayor to the President.

The two largest U.S. political parties are the **DEMOCRATIC PARTY** and the **REPUBLICAN PARTY**. GOP is a nickname for the Republican Party. The initials stand for "Grand Old Party". The elephant is their official symbol. Republicans feel it represents great strength. The donkey is the democrats' mascot. They feel it stands for bravery and intelligence. The states that mainly support and vote for Democratic candidates in presidential elections are usually shown in blue on U.S. election maps. The states that mainly support and vote for Republican candidates in presidential elections are usually shown in red.

party:		party:
mascot:		color:
significance:		mascot:
nickname:		significance:
color:		

HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

U.S. Constitution's requirements for a presidential candidate:



You must have been born a U.S. citizen.
 You must be 35 years old.
 You must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years.



Candidates campaign around the country, they give speeches and interviews, they talk about important issues, they learn what voters care. They compete to try and win their party's nomination.

Step 1: Primaries and caucuses.

(Super Tuesday/ in February or March)

In a primary election, Democratic and Republican voters in each state elect their favorite candidate.



In a caucus party, members select the best candidate through a series of discussions and votes.



step 2: National Conventions (July)



Each party holds a national convention to select a final presidential nominee and choose the "platform" the candidate will support (the things he or she promises to do if he or she is elected). The Presidential candidate chooses a running-mate (or Vice-Presidential candidate).



Now the race is really on! The presidential candidates spend millions of dollars for their campaign, they visit state after state, give speech after speech to win the support of the general population. They appear on TV, on the radio and in newspapers, magazines and internet ads. They use social networks such as Facebook or Twitter to connect with voters. The Democratic and the Republican presidential candidates face off in three televised debates. People want to see how the candidates answer questions about education, the environment, jobs, social health care, national defense, foreign policy, the economy, and other key issues.

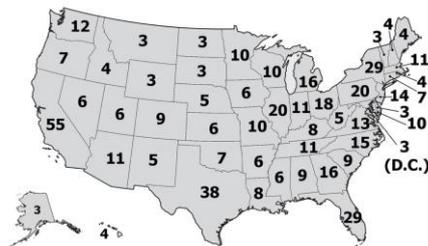
step 3: General Election



On the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, it's Election Day. Americans aged 18 and over can vote. They go to polling places, such as schools, libraries, and government buildings, to cast ballots* for president and vice president. They also vote* for members of Congress and for state and local officials.

step 4: Electoral College

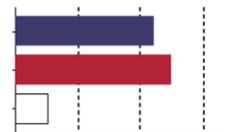
The result on Election Day is called *the popular vote*, because the votes aren't directly for the candidates. The votes are for people called *electors*. This group of electors is called the Electoral College.



The number of electors is based on the state's population. Each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. States with more people have more electors. So each state gets two votes because it has two Senators, and then one vote for each member it has in the House of Representatives. (For example California has 55 electors because it has 2 senators and 53 members of the House of Representatives). In all, there are 538 electors. Nearly every state has a "winner take all" rule. The candidate who obtains the most votes in a state gets ALL the state's Electoral College votes.

To become president, a candidate must win more than half of the 538 electoral votes. The magic number to reach is 270. After Election Day, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December electors in each state meet to cast their votes for the next President. In January, Congress officially counts the electoral votes and a winner is declared.

538
ELECTORAL VOTES



270
VOTES

step 5: Inauguration ceremony



January 20th marks the start of the new president's four-year term. The new president takes the oath of office on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. He or she promises to preserve, protect, and defend the U.S. Constitution. Then he or she gives a speech called *the inaugural address*, describing what he or she plans to accomplish while in office. Millions of people watch the ceremony. Later that night, the president celebrates at a big party called the inaugural ball.

THE ELECTION PROCESS QUIZ

- A. Watch the animation on <http://election.scholastic.com/election-central/road-to-the-white-house/>
- B. Watch the video on <https://kids.usa.gov/watch-videos/government/presidential-election/index.shtml>
- C. Read the steps: "How to become president of the United States".
- D. Answer the questions below to test your knowledge of the U.S. election process.



1. What are the three basic requirements you must meet to run for President? _____

2. What are the two largest political parties in the United States?

3. There are many people who would like to become President. Some of these people can belong to the same political party. What do you have to win to get your party's approval? _____

4. At the end of the primaries and caucuses, what do each party hold to finalize the selection of one Presidential nominee? _____



5. In which month are presidential elections held in the U.S.? _____

6. On which day of the week is the election held? _____

7. How do voters get to know the candidates? _____

8. How old do you have to be to vote? _____



9. What is the voting of the people called? _____

10. How many electors does the Electoral College allow each state to have? _____

11. What is the total number of electoral votes? _____



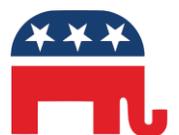
12. How many electoral votes are needed to be elected president? _____

13. The principle of "the winner takes all" → Missouri has 10 electors. Let's imagine that 6 of them support a Democrat and 4 support a Republican. Who wins the election in this state and how many votes does the presidential candidate take?

14. Which animal is the symbol of the Democrats? _____

15. Which political party has an elephant logo and is often referred to as the Grand Old Party or GOP?

16. When is Inauguration Day for the new president? _____



17. How long is the Presidential Term? _____

18. Where does the U.S. president live and work? _____

19. How many terms can a president serve (according to the 22nd amendment to the constitution)? _____

20. If something happens to the President who assumes office? _____

Final tasks

Creation of a multiple-choice quiz for 4B

Creation of a crossword puzzle for your classmates

Biography of the new president

Platform of the new president