





**THIS PRESENTATION HAS  
BEEN PREPARED BY  
NAFAPAC AS AN  
EDUCATIONAL TOOL  
OUTLINING THE STRUCTURE  
OF OUR UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT.**



**Nations and governments fall because the lack of interest by its citizens taking an active role in the political process.**

**NAFAPAC's goal is to educate our people on how our government institutions work and the importance of electing our representatives knowing their commitments to our Constitution, our God, our liberties and family values.**

# **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**1. THE DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE**

**2. THE UNITED STATES  
CONSTITUTION**

**3. THE THREE BRANCHES OF  
OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

**THE DECLARATION  
OF INDEPENDENCE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA**

**THE DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
WAS SIGNED ON**

**JULY 4, 1776**

**THE SIGNING MEMBERS DECLARED  
THE INDEPENDENCE FROM ENGLAND  
AND DEPENDENCY IN GOD**



**56 COMMITTED MEN SIGNED THE  
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

**HOWEVER, SEVEN MEN HAVE BEEN  
RECOGNIZED AS THE PRINCIPAL FOUNDING  
FATHERS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO THE BIRTH  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:**

- ✓ **GEORGE WASHINGTON**
- ✓ **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**
- ✓ **JOHN ADAMS**
- ✓ **THOMAS JEFFERSON**
- ✓ **JOHN JAY**
- ✓ **JAMES MADISON**
- ✓ **ALEXANDER HAMILTON**



**“THE DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE WAS THE  
PROMISE; THE  
CONSTITUTION WAS THE  
FULFILLMENT.”**

*Extracted from the US Constitution Booklet*

**THE DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE DECLARES  
THAT:**

**“WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE  
SELF-EVIDENT THAT ALL MEN ARE  
CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE  
ENDOWED BY THE CREATOR WITH  
CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHT,  
THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE,  
LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF  
HAPPINESS.”**

*Extracted from the Declaration of Independence*

**THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA**

# **THE CONSTITUTION BEGINS WITH THIS DECLARATION:**

**“We the People of the United States, 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.”**



**“IN A CONVENTION HELD  
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17<sup>TH</sup>  
1787 WITH TWELVE STATES  
PRESENT,”**

**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
UNITED STATES WAS LAID  
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES  
CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.”**

**“ELECTORS WERE APPOINTED BY THE  
STATES TO RATIFY THE  
CONSTITUTION AND SENATORS AND  
REPRESENTATIVES WERE  
ELECTED.”**

**“SENATORS CONVENED TO APPOINT  
A PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE FOR  
THE SOLE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING,  
OPENING AND COUNTING THE  
VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.”**

**“CONGRESS TOGETHER WITH  
THE ELECTED PRESIDENT  
PROCEEDED TO ADOPT AND  
EXECUTE THE CONSTITUTION.”**

**“ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1789, CONGRESS  
TRANSMITTED TO THE STATE  
LEGISLATORS TWELVE PROPOSED  
AMENDMENTS AND TWO WERE NOT  
ADOPTED.”**

**“THE TEN AMENDMENTS BECAME THE  
BILL OF RIGHTS AND WERE RATIFIED  
ON DECEMBER 15, 1791.”**



**THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA IS A REPUBLIC,  
AND A UNION OF 50  
STATES, WITH A FORM OF  
GOVERNMENT KNOWN AS A  
REPRESENTATIVE  
DEMOCRACY.**

**The United States of America is a  
“Republic” defined as “A political  
order in which the supreme  
power lies in a body of citizens  
who are entitled to vote for  
officers and representatives  
responsible to them.”**

**The United States of America is  
also a “democracy” defined as a  
“Government by the people,  
exercised through elected  
representatives.”**

**THREE BRANCHES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT**

# **THREE BRANCHES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**



***Executive Branch***



**Legislative Branch**



***Judicial Branch***



# **LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**



**The Legislative Branch of the United States Federal Government resides in the US Capitol and is formed by two bodies, also known as Congress:**

- **UNITED STATES SENATE**
- **UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE**

# **UNITED STATES SENATE**

# **U.S. SENATE**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **The United States Senate is the upper chamber of the United States Congress, which in conjunction with the House of Representatives are part of the legislative branch of the United States government.**
- **The structure and powers of the US Senate are established by Article 1, Section 3 of the United States Constitution.**

# **U.S. SENATE GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **The US Senate is composed of senators who represent each of the states and each state being equally represented by two senators, regardless of their population.**
- **Senators are elected and serve staggered terms of six years; with fifty states presently in the Union with a total of 100 U.S. Senators.**



# **U.S. SENATE**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **The State of Florida has two elected Senators, Marco Rubio and Rick Scott .**
- **The presiding officer of the US Senate is the Vice President of the United States, who is President of the US Senate; in his absence, the President Pro Tempore. The President Pro Tempore is customarily the senior member of the controlling party.**

# **U.S. SENATE GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **From 1789 until 1913, Senators were appointed by the legislatures of the states they represented; following the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913, they are now elected by the voters of each state.**
- **The Senate Chamber is located in the north wing of the Capitol, in Washington, D.C.**

# **U.S. SENATE RESPONSIBILITIES**

- **The United States Senate is responsible for the ratification of treaties, confirmation of Cabinet secretaries, Supreme Court judges, federal judges, other federal executive officials, flag offices, regulatory officials, ambassadors and other federal uniformed officers.**
- **Article V of the US Constitution states that, “Whenever two thirds of the US Senate and the House of Representatives shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to the Constitution.”**

# U.S. SENATE CHAMBER



**Total Members of Congress: 100**

**All Members are Elected every Six years**  
**No Term Limits**



**UNITED STATES  
HOUSE  
OF  
REPRESENTATIVES**

# **U.S. HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **The United States House of Representative is the lower chamber of the United States Congress.**
- **The structure and powers of the US House Representatives are established by Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution.**
- **The House is composed of representatives from congressional districts from the 50 states and allocated based on population count by the US Census and each congressional district is entitled to one representative .**

# **U.S. HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **All representatives are elected by the voters of each congressional district.**
- **The total number of representatives is established by law at 435.**

# **U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the Speaker of the House, who is elected by the members.**
- **The Speaker of the House of Representatives is traditionally the leader of the controlling political party and majority of members in the House.**



# **U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RESPONSIBILITIES**

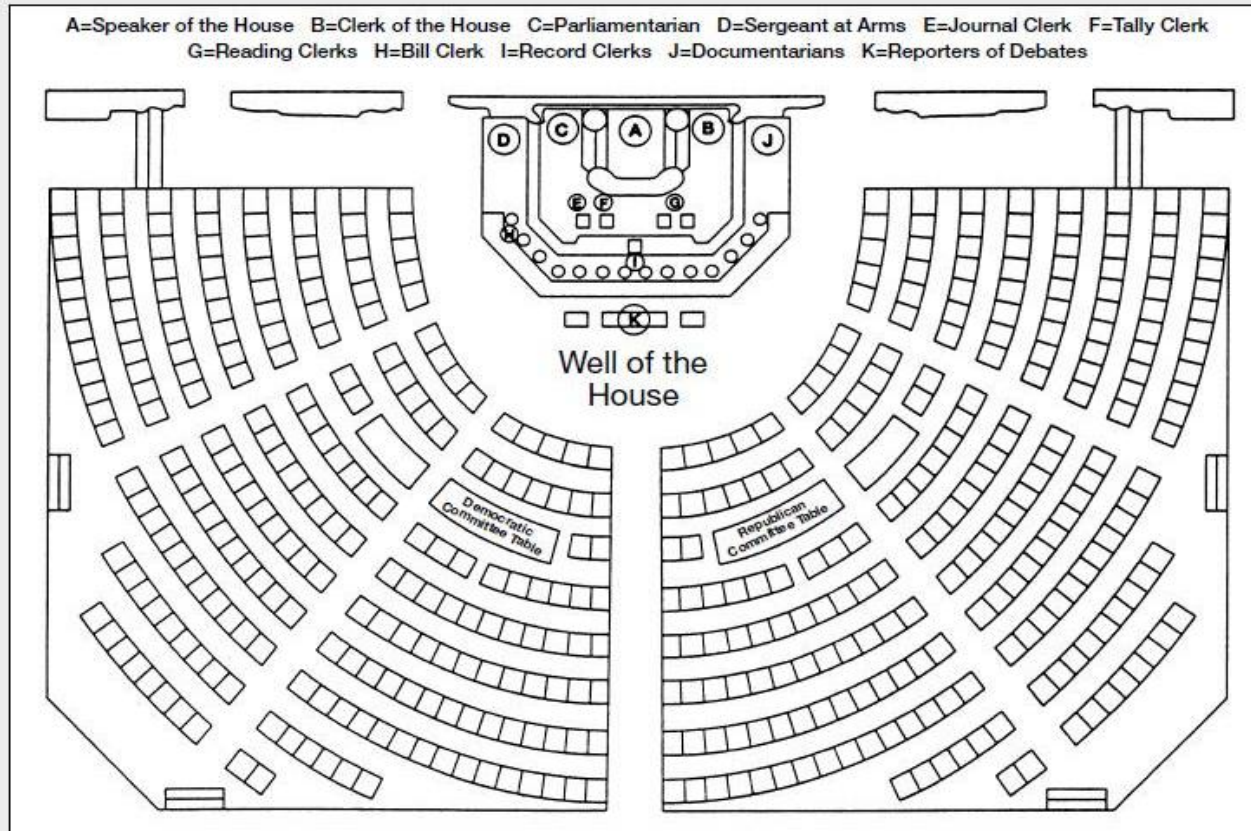
- **The United States House of Representatives is responsible with the passage of legislation, known as bills.**
- **Bills approved in the House of Representatives are sent to the US Senate for their approval before they are sent to the President for his signature.**

# **U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RESPONSIBILITIES**

- **The House of Representatives has exclusive powers to:**
  - a) Initiate bills associated with revenues and budget,**
  - b) Impeachment of federal officers and sent to the Senate for trial**
  - c) In cases, when no Presidential candidate does not receive a majority of electoral votes.**

**Article V of the US Constitution states that,  
“Whenever two thirds of the US House of  
Representatives and US Senate shall deem it  
necessary, shall propose Amendments to the  
Constitution.”**

# U.S. House of Representatives Chamber



**Total Members: 435**

**All Members are Elected every two years**

**No Term Limit**

# **PROCEDURES USED BY CONGRESS**



# **CONTINUING RESOLUTION**

- **A Continuing Resolution is a legislative appropriation.**
- **An appropriation bill gives to or sets aside money for specific federal government departments, agencies, and programs.**
- **The money provides funding for operations, personnel, equipment, and activities.**
- **Regular appropriation bills are passed annually and provides funding covering one fiscal year.**
- **The fiscal year is the accounting period of the federal government running from October 1 to September 30 of the following year.**

# **FILIBUSTER**

- **It is a powerful parliamentary procedure that requires a 60% vote to bring a bill or nomination to the floor for a vote.**
- **Senate rules permit a Senator, or a group of Senators, to speak for as long as he or she wishes and on any topic he or she chooses, unless three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn bring debate to close by invoking closure under Senate Rule XXII.**

# **STOPGAP SPENDING BILL**

- **A stopgap spending bill is a measure that can be passed by Congress that will fund the government temporarily until official spending bills are passed.**
- **The US House of Representatives and the US Senate use the same measures.**

# **RECONCILIATION**

- **Is a legislative procedure of the US Senate intended to allow consideration of a budget bill with debate limited to 20 hours under Senate rules.**
- **Because of the limited debate time, reconciliation bills are not subject to filibuster in the Senate.**



# **BUDGET SEQUESTRATION**

**Budget Sequestration is a procedure in the United States laws that limits the size of the federal budget.**

**Sequestration involves setting a hard cap on the amount of government spending within broadly defined categories; if congress enacts annual appropriations legislation that exceeds these caps, an across-the-board spending cut is automatically imposed on these categories, affecting all departments and programs by an equal percentage**

# **EXECUTIVE BRANCH**



**The Executive Branch of the United States Federal Government resides in the White House and is headed by:**

- THE PRESIDENT**
- THE VICE PRESIDENT**
- SECRETARIES OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS FORMING THE CABINET.**

# **EXECUTIVE BRANCH GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **The structure and powers of the Executive Branch are established by Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the United States Constitution.**
- **The President and Vice President are the principal figures of the Executive Branch, elected for a four-year term.**
- **The President and Vice President have two term limit, or eight years maximum.**

# **EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

## **PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

- **Power to execute and enforce the laws enacted by Congress.**
- **Can sign bills into law, veto them or send them back to Congress requesting amendments or alterations.**
- **In addition, Article II of the Constitution confers the title of Commander in Chief of the military to the President granting him the power to send US troops into conflict and to declare war with the approval of Congress.**



# **EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

## **PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

- **Nominates members to the Judiciary branch of government, including the US Supreme Justices, Chief Justice, District Court judges and US Court of Appeal Circuit Court judges. All are confirmed by the US Senate.**
- **Power to conduct diplomacy with foreign nations and sign treaties subject to US Senate approvals or alterations.**
- **Can issue pardons for federal crimes.**

# **EXECUTIVE BRANCH PRESIDENT'S LIMITATIONS**

- **Although the President has the power to make appointments, his choices must be approved by the US Senate.**
- **The President cannot introduce a bill into law, though he can exert strong influence over legislative matters and work with Congress to pass legislation dealing with programs proposed by the President.**

# **EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

## **VICE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

- **Break ties in the US Senate**
- **Announce the electoral votes on Election Day**
- **Assume the role of president of the US Senate**
- **Serve his role as a top adviser to the president**
- **The president can assign specific programs and policies on his legislative agenda to the vice president.**
- **Represent the president and his administration as an official envoy in foreign countries and conferences.**

# **OUR FOUNDING FATHERS**

**George Washington was the First President of the United States of America. 1789-1801**



**“Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor.....”**

**George Washington, Founding Father**

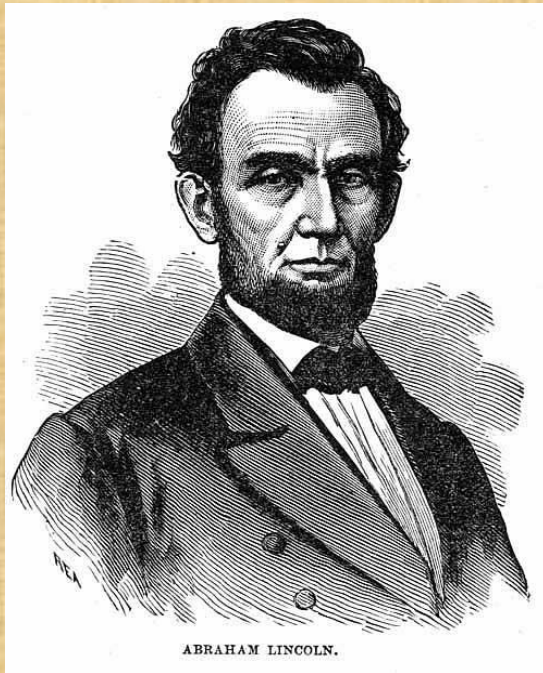
**George Washington was a strong believer of the Christian Faith, and a man of great devotion to God**



# **President Abraham Lincoln**

## **16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States of America**

**In the Gettysburg Address  
on November 19, 1863,  
President Lincoln said:**



**“---That this nation, under  
God, shall have a new birth  
of freedom – and that  
government of the people,  
by the people, for the  
people, shall not perish  
from the earth.”**

# **President Theodore Roosevelt**

## **26<sup>th</sup> President of the United States of America**



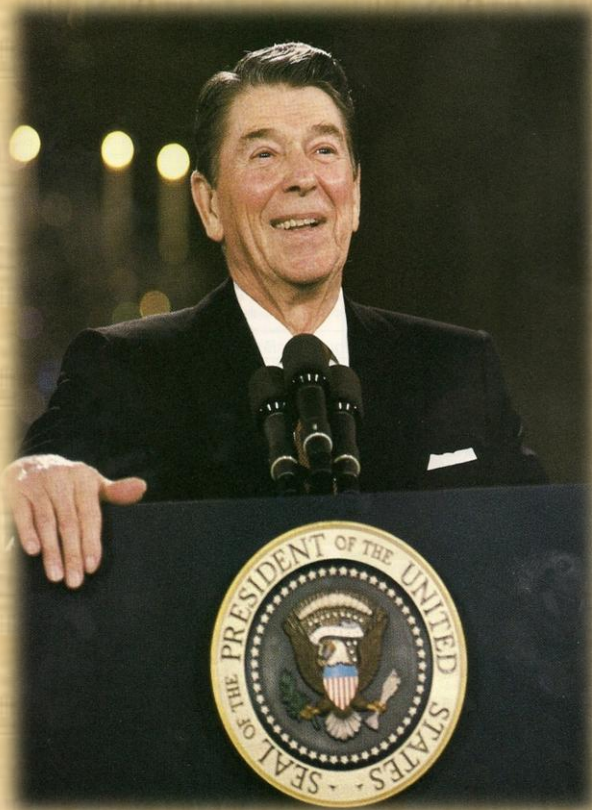
**“A thorough  
knowledge of the  
Bible is worth more  
than a college  
education”**

**President Theodore Roosevelt**



# **President Ronald Reagan**

## **40<sup>th</sup> President of the United States of America**



**“I have wondered at times about what the Ten Commandments would have looked like if Moses had run them through the U.S. Congress.”**

**President Ronald Reagan**

# **JUDICIAL BRANCH GENERAL INFORMATION**



- **Article III of the Constitution establishes the federal judiciary.**
- **Article III, Section I states that, “The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court.**
- **Article VI of the Constitution establishes the Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Land.**



# **JUDICIAL BRANCH**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **The number of seats in the Supreme Court was fixed at nine shortly after the Civil War.**
- **There is a Chief Justice and eight associated Justices.**
- **The President of the United States nominates members to the Judiciary branch of government, including the US Supreme Justices, Chief Justice, District Court judges and US Court of Appeal Circuit Court judges. All are confirmed by the US Senate.**

# **JUDICIAL BRANCH**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **All nominated members to the Judiciary branch must be approved by a simple majority of 51% of the votes in the US Senate.**
- **Supreme Court Justices hold office for life.**

# **JUDICIAL BRANCH RESPONSIBILITIES**

- **First, as the highest court in the land, it is the last resort for those looking for justice.**
- **Second, it plays an essential role in ensuring that each branch of government recognizes the limits of its own power.**
- **Third, it protects civil rights and liberties by striking down laws that violate the Constitution.**
- **Fourth, it sets appropriate limits on democratic government by ensuring that popular majority do not pass laws that harm and/or take undue advantage on unpopular minorities.**

# US SUPREME COURT JUDGES

	Appointed by President:	Year Appointed:
<b>Chief Justice:</b> <b>John Roberts</b>	<b>George W. Bush</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Associate Justices:</b>		
• <b>Clearance Thomas</b>	<b>George H. W. Bush</b>	<b>1991</b>
• <b>Ruth Bader Ginsburg</b>	<b>Bill Clinton</b>	<b>1993</b>
• <b>Stephen Breyer</b>	<b>Bill Clinton</b>	<b>1994</b>
• <b>Samuel Alito</b>	<b>George W. Bush</b>	<b>2006</b>
• <b>Sonia Sotomayor</b>	<b>Barack Obama</b>	<b>2009</b>
• <b>Elena Kagan</b>	<b>Barack Obama</b>	<b>2010</b>
• <b>Neil Gorsuch</b>	<b>Donald Trump</b>	<b>2017</b>
• <b>Brett M. Kavanaugh</b>	<b>Donald Trump</b>	<b>2018</b>



# **LANDMARK DECISION**

**BY THE**

**US SUPREME COURT**

**ROE VS WADE**  
**LEGALIZING**  
**ABORTION**

# **ROE VS WADE COURT DECISION**

**Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973)[1], was a landmark United States Supreme Court 7-2 decision approving abortion as legal on January 22, 1973 establishing that most laws against abortion violate a constitutional right to privacy, overturning all state laws outlawing or restricting abortion.**

**This is one of the most controversial decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court.**

# **ROE VS WADE PLAINTIFF**

**Norma McCorvey, known as "Jane Roe," was the anonymous plaintiff in the Roe v. Wade case brought to the US Supreme Court that established a constitutional right to abortion.**

**McCorvey once supported the pro-choice movement but switched sides in 1995. She converted to Christianity, joined anti-abortion activists and started an outreach group called, "Roe No More."**

**"I am dedicated to spending the rest of my life undoing the law that bears my name," McCorvey said in an anti-abortion TV advertisement.**

**McCorvey died on Saturday, February 18, 2017 at the age of 69 with her daughter, Melissa, and several grandchildren at her side.**



**Since the decision of the US Supreme Court on Roe vs. Wade approving abortion as legal, pro-life groups have been working relentlessly for the rights of the unborn. Justice Harry Blackmun, one of the US Supreme Court presiding justices in this decision stated that,**

**“If this suggestion of personhood is established, the appellant’s case, of course, collapses, for the fetus’ right to life would then be guaranteed specifically by the Amendment.”**

**Since then, many states have introduced legislation protecting the unborn and against abortion.**

# FACTS ABOUT ABORTION

- There have been more than **61 million abortions** performed in the United States since Roe v. Wade was decided back in 1973.
- Every single day, more than 3,000 American babies are killed by abortion.
- Since 1970, Planned Parenthood has performed **8.3 million abortions** in the United States .
- Some abortion clinics have been caught selling aborted baby parts **to medical researchers**.

**KEY AMMENDMENTS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
CONSTITUTION**

# **Amendment I**

**“Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”**



# **Amendment II**

**“All well regulated Militia, being necessary to security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”**

# **Amendment XV**

**“Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”**

# **PRESIDENT'S POWERS ON IMMIGRATION**

**A key part of the immigration law gives the president broad power and it says,**

**“Whenever the president finds that the entry of any aliens or of any class of aliens into the United States would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, he may by proclamation, and for such period as he shall deem necessary, suspend the entry of all aliens or any class of aliens as immigrants or nonimmigrants, or impose on the entry of aliens any restrictions he may deem to be appropriate.”**



A bald eagle is shown in flight, its wings spread wide, soaring over a body of water. The eagle's head is white, and its beak is yellow. The background is a soft-focus view of water and distant land under a blue sky.

***YOU ARE LIKE A  
FLYING EAGLE!***

***.....but those who hope in  
the Lord will renew their strength.  
they will soar on wings like eagles;  
They will run and not grow weary,  
They will walk and not be faint.***

***Isaiah 40:31***



**THE FUTURE OF THIS  
NATION BELONGS TO THOSE  
WITH THE GREATEST  
ENERGY AND PASSION FOR  
HONESTY, TRANSPERANCY,  
GOOD VALUES AND  
FAITH IN GOD.**

# **One Nation under God**



## **“In God We Trust”**