

SOLID DBQ

- good use of evidence
 - clear thesis
 - Thesis explicit in paper
- doc. ↓
outside ↓
- just add brief
into or AP
(2-3 sentences)

✓ Although the Constitution of the United States does provide for a separation of power amongst the three branches of government, it's further inclusion of a system of checks and balances, as well as later document written about the benefits of an independent executive branch, reveal that the separation of powers was not intended to create an absolute executive privilege, but rather, to allow the President to make decisions for the welfare of the Union as he saw fit, without having to jeopardize public interest by disclosing too much information.

While those who believe that the executive branch should hold an absolute privilege point to the fact that the founding fathers clearly separated the

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more directly -

Just outside knowledge

the system - up centering

three branches of government, giving them their individual powers not to be tampered with by the other two branches, they ignore the system of checks and balances that the constitution includes. If the powers others, intended for the executive branch to hold on absolute privilege, they would not have had any real upon, for the definition of absolute. For in the second article of the constitution, when describing the powers of the executive branch, they provided two very important. They wrote that the legislative branch did not only have to approve the president who was elected, but they also had the right to override a veto. The president, they had the right to impeach him, and they had a say in taxation, moreover, they are protected that the judicial branch could strike down executive order, which clearly, subjects the executive to the authority of the Supreme Court. Thus, as the constitution was designed, it did not give the legislative branch an absolute privilege. This idea is supported by further documents published after the end of the constitution. For example, in Federalist No. 47 the author writes, "It is evident that none of the branches ought to possess an overruling influence over the others in administration of their respective powers". Likewise, in Federalist No. 51, the author writes that a system must be designed so that the government can control itself. In the end, these pieces of evidence support the idea that the system were designed not to be tampered with.

the executive branch absolute authority. But if the separation of powers was not absolute for this reason, why were they separated at all? The answer lies in the documents written by members of the executive branch.

① The separation of powers was included in the Constitution, not to give any branch complete authority, but to allow them to use their own sound judgment in withholding information when it is necessary for the public good. For example, Abraham Lincoln writes, in defense of not explaining why he arrested Baltimore Police Commissioners, "I have to state that it is judged to be incompatible with the public interest at this time, to furnish the information called for by the resolution". Likewise, when writing to his secretary of defense, president Eisenhower justifies his orders not to have any members of the members of the department of defense testify in front of Congress, he says, "throughout our history the president has withheld information whenever he found that it was incompatible with the public interest". Together, these pieces of evidence reveal that the real reason that powers of the government were separated was to ensure that individuals in the executive branch, such as the president, would be able to exercise individual judgement in providing for the common welfare of the people, not to have absolute authority

no q's to audience

Could use a little
more outside
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In conclusion, the separation of powers was
included in the constitution not to allow the
executive branch absolute authority, but to provide
some certainty in decisions.