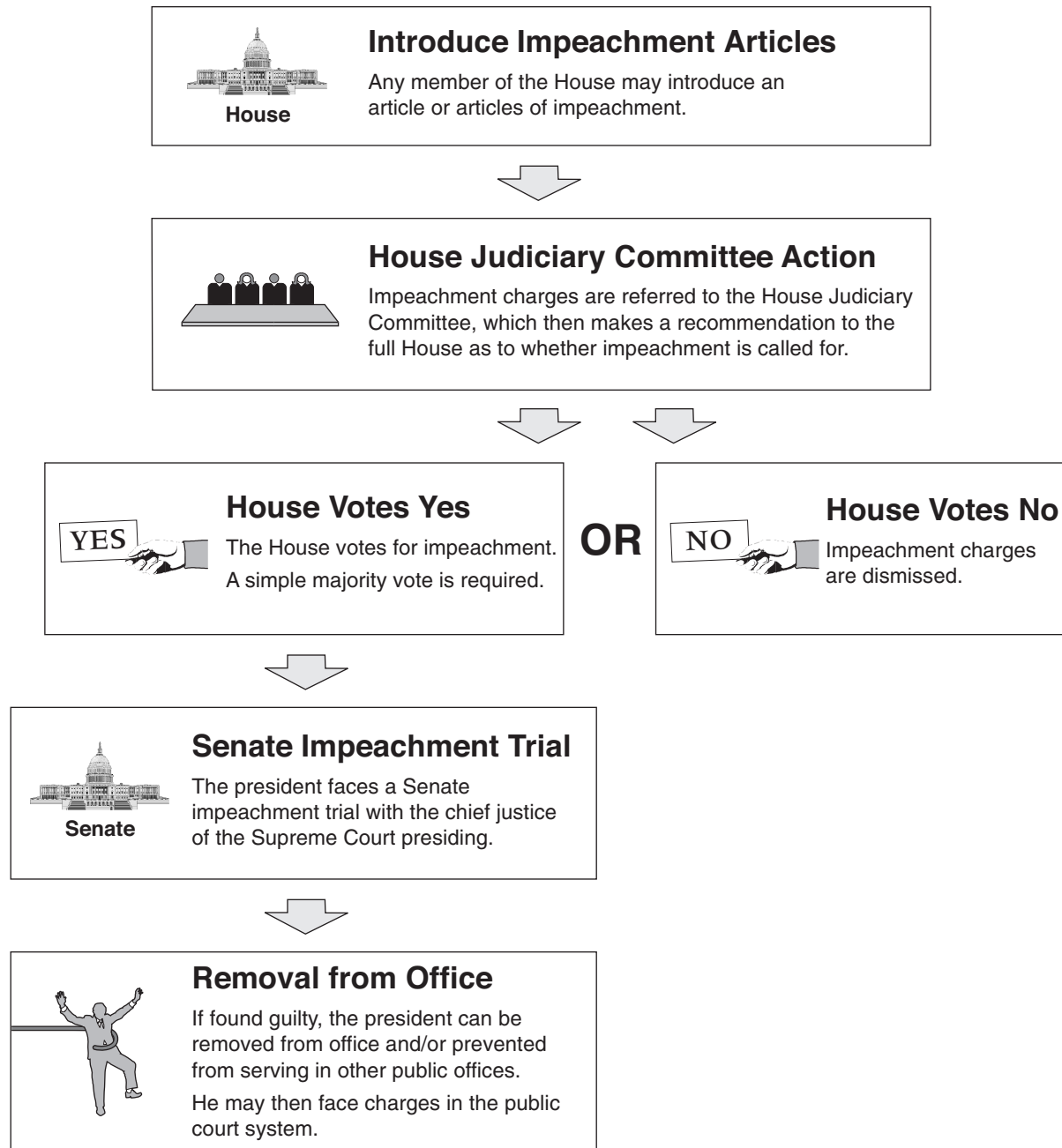


Presidential Removal and Resignation

The House of Representatives has the power of impeachment, that is, bringing charges against officials, and the Senate has the power to try and convict following House impeachment charges.

Impeachment Procedure

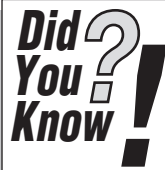
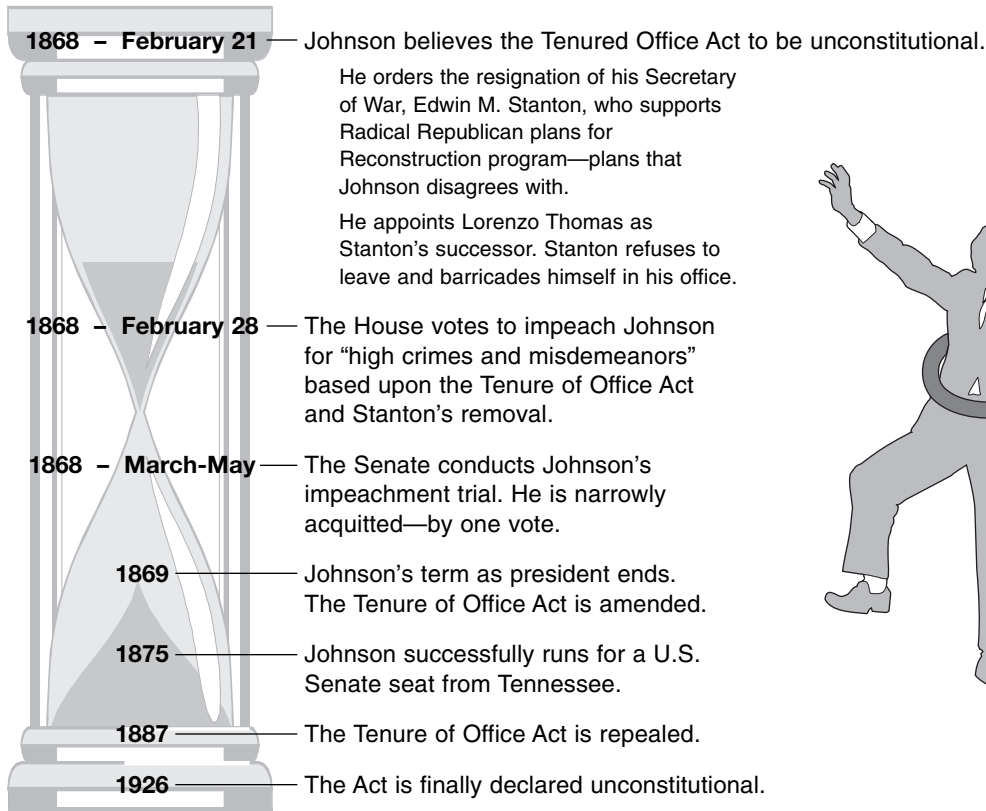
A president may face impeachment if he is charged with “treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.”



President Andrew Johnson's Impeachment Trial

Background

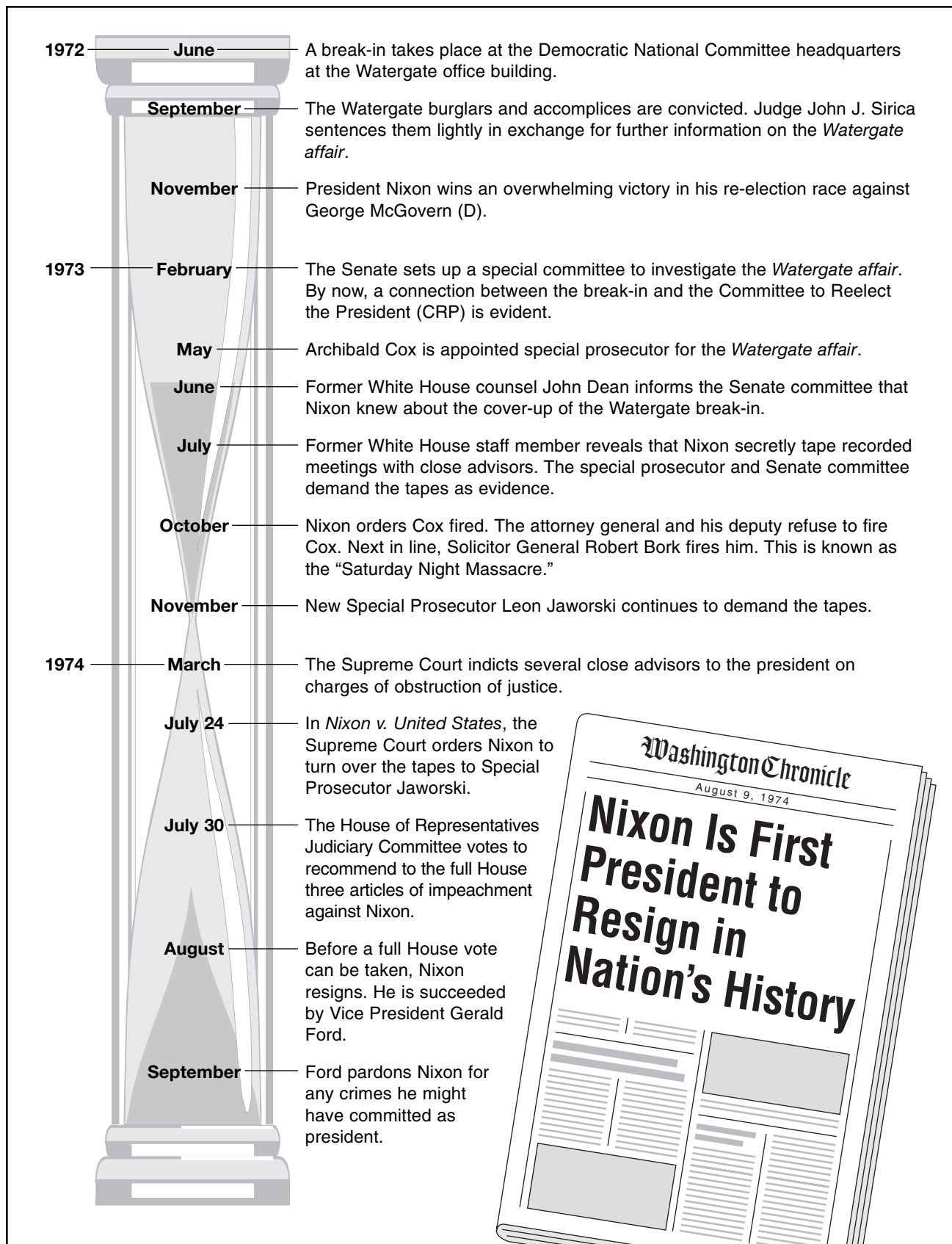
Impeachment charges against President Johnson were based on the questionable Tenure of Office Act of 1867. This Act denied the president the right to remove civil officials who were approved by Congress, including members of his own Cabinet, without the Senate's consent.



Three Facts about Johnson's Impeachment:

1. The legal counsel of the president had only ten days to prepare its defense.
2. One presiding senator and the Supreme Court chief justice coveted the job of the president.
3. Each day 1,000 tickets for the audience in the impeachment trial were issued.

President Richard Nixon's Resignation



President Bill Clinton's Impeachment Trial

