Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AP US Government**

**Unit 4: Policymakers: Congress and the Budget**

**Period 6**

A. **Objective**- Article I of the Constitution delegates formal and informal legislative powers to the halls of Congress. This institution balances its power with the executive and judicial branches of government, an intricate balance that evolves and changes over time. The issue of divided government promotes a process that often can lead from legislative gridlock to true non-partisanship in dealing with numerous policy issues including how to establish a national budget and develop social policy. The student will:

1. understand the powers of Congress.

2. determine the make-up of the current House and Senate.

3. analyze how Congress and the President undertake the task of developing an annual budget.

4. evaluate how social policy impacts policy making decisions.

**Chapter 11 Study Guide – Congress**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Incumbents 2. Casework 3. Pork barrel 4. Bicameral legislature 5. House Rules Committee 6. Filibuster 7. Speaker of the House | 1. Majority leader 2. Whips 3. Minority leader 4. Standing committee 5. Joint committee 6. Conference committee 7. Select committee | 1. Legislative oversight 2. Committee chairs 3. Seniority system 4. Caucus (Congressional) 5. Bill 6. \*\*\*Delegate vs. Trustee Model\*\*\* |

**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 12 in your textbook.

1. List seven perks members of Congress receive.
2. Describe a “typical” member of Congress in terms of the following categories.

Sex:

Race:

Age:

Religion:

Prior Occupation:

Wealth:

1. What is the difference between descriptive and substantive representation?

Descriptive:

Substantive:

1. Give two reasons why women are less likely to run for Congress than men.
2. List and explain five advantages incumbents have over their opponents in congressional elections.
3. What is the difference between casework and pork barrel?

Casework:

Pork barrel:

1. What are the main criticisms of political action committees?
2. List and explain three ways that an incumbent might be defeated.
3. List three criticisms of term limitations.
4. What are the main functions of the House Rules Committee?
5. List four formal powers of the Speaker of the House.
6. List four types of congressional committees.
7. What is legislative oversight?
8. How does the seniority system work?
9. What is the difference between the personal staff and the committee staff?
10. List three congressional staff agencies.
11. Draw a diagram of how a bill becomes a law
12. List the ten times a president must usually win in order to hope for final passage of his or her proposed legislation.
13. Give two reasons why the congressional parties have become more ideologically polarized.
14. What is the difference between trustees, instructed delegates, and politicos?

Trustees:

Instructed delegates:

Politicos:

1. List three ways Congress can frustrate the activities of lobbyists.
2. Present the arguments of supporters and critics on the effectiveness of Congress.

Supporters:

Critics:

1. How does the organization of Congress contribute to the expanding scope of government?

**Chapter 13 Study Guide – The Congress, the President, and the Budget**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Budget 2. Deficit 3. Expenditures 4. Revenues 5. Income tax 6. Sixteenth Amendment 7. Federal debt 8. Tax expenditures 9. Social Security Act | 1. Medicare 2. Incrementalism 3. Uncontrollable expenditures 4. Entitlements 5. House Ways and Means Committee 6. Senate Finance Committee 7. Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 | 1. Congressional Budget Office 2. Budget resolution 3. Reconciliation 4. Authorization bill 5. Appropriations bill 6. Continuing resolutions |

**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 14 in your textbook.

1. List four sources of federal revenues.
2. How does the federal government borrow money?
3. What is a capital budget?
4. Give three examples of tax expenditures.
5. What were the three major reforms of the Tax Reform Act of 1986?
6. Name the two conditions associated with government growth in America.
7. What is meant by the phrase “military industrial complex”?
8. Explain how Social Security is a kind of intergenerational contract.
9. List four features of incremental budgeting.
10. Explain how entitlements are “uncontrollable expenditures”.
11. How might each of the following political actors have a stake in the federal budget?

Mayors:

Defense contractors:

Scientists:

Bureaucratic agencies:

Members of Congress:

Presidents:

Farmers:

1. List the ten major actors in the budgetary process.
2. Explain the three main provisions of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.
3. Explain the two ways in which laws are changed to meet the budget resolution.
4. What was the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, and why did it fail?
5. List three possible explanations for the substantial growth of government in twentieth-century democracies.
6. How could the budgetary process limit government?

**Chapter 14 Study Guide – The Federal Bureaucracy**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Bureaucracy 2. Patronage 3. Pendleton Civil Service Act 4. Civil service 5. Merit principle 6. Hatch Act 7. Office of Personnel Management 8. GS (General Schedule) rating | 1. Senior Executive Service 2. Independent regulatory commission 3. Government corporations 4. Independent executive agencies 5. Policy implementation 6. Standard operating procedures | 1. Administrative discretion 2. Street-level bureaucrats 3. Regulation 4. Deregulation 5. Command-and-control policy 6. Incentive system 7. Executive orders 8. Iron triangles |

**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 15 in your textbook.

1. List five elements of the Weberian model of bureaucracy.
2. List four prevalent myths about bureaucracy.
3. What is the difference between patronage and the merit principle?
4. What is the purpose of the Hatch Act?
5. What are some of the common characteristics of plum book appointees?
6. What are the four basic types of agencies in the federal executive branch?
7. Explain the relationship between interest groups and independent regulatory commissions.
8. In what two ways are government corporations like private corporations and different from other parts of the government?
9. What are the three biggest independent executive agencies?
10. What are the three minimum elements of implementation?
11. List six reasons why policy implementation might fail.
12. What are three advantages of using standard operating procedures?
13. What is administrative discretion? Give an example.
14. Give an example of bureaucratic fragmentation.
15. Explain two criticisms of government use of private contractors for services.
16. What was the significance of *Munn v. Illinois* (1877)?
17. List three elements common to all regulation.
18. What is the difference between command-and-control policy and incentive system?
19. List three criticisms of regulation.
20. List four methods in which the president can control the bureaucracy.
21. List four methods in which Congress can control the bureaucracy.
22. Explain the difference between an iron triangle and an issue network.
23. What effect does bureaucracy have on the scope of government?