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

**AP US Government**

**Unit 5: Policymakers: President and the Bureaucracy**

**Period 1 and 2**

**Objective** -- The first Constitution neglected this branch, but the second Constitution zeroed in on establishing a leader who would have to work with Congress in perpetuating a democratic society. The President is given few distinctive formal powers but, over time, has established effective informal powers in managing what has become a huge bureaucracy. As the country has grown, presidential powers have evolved. The student will:

1. explain the formal and informal executive powers.

2. determine how the federal bureaucracy functions.

3. describe how the executive branch fits into the budget development process.

4. describe how the executive branch balances its power with the judicial branch.

5. determine qualities of leadership of a president.

6. evaluate the role of the president in establishing foreign policy.

**Chapter 13 Study Guide – The Presidency**

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Twenty-second Amendment
2. Impeachment
3. Watergate
4. Twenty-fifth Amendment
5. Cabinet
 | 1. National Security Council
2. Council of Economic Advisers
3. Office of Management and Budget
4. Veto
 | 1. Pocket veto
2. \*\*Line item veto
3. Presidential coattails
4. War Powers Resolution
5. Legislative veto
6. Crisis
 |

1. What are the two contradictory expectations that Americans have about the presidency?
2. Outline the procedure for removing a president from office.
3. Look at Table 13.3 choose one constitutional power of the president from each category that you believe to be the most important.
4. Describe two ways in which the power of the president has expanded from its constitutional base.
5. List two recent vice presidents who have played a prominent role in the administration.
6. What is the cabinet and what does it do?
7. List and explain the function of three major policymaking bodies of the Executive Office.
8. What is the difference between a hierarchical organization and a wheel-and-spokes system of White House management?

Hierarchical:

Wheel-and-spokes:

1. Make a list of 2 First Ladies and the way each influenced the presidency.
2. List the three options the president has once Congress passes a bill.
3. What is the difference between a veto, a pocket veto, and a line-item veto?

Veto:

Pocket Veto:

Line-Item Veto:

1. What are the two indicators of public support for the president?
2. What is meant by the president’s “honeymoon” period?
3. What is an executive agreement, and how does it differ from a treaty?
4. What are the main provisions of the War Powers Resolution?
5. Why is the president more equipped to handle a crisis than Congress?
6. What are the “two presidencies”?
7. What is the difference between the president as head of state and head of government?

Head of State:

Head of Government:

1. What is the role of the president’s press secretary?
2. In what way(s) are the press biased in their coverage of the president?
3. In what way(s) is the institution of the presidency undemocratic?
4. How does the presidency increase and decrease the scope of government?

**Chapter 15 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
 |

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

**Chapter 20 Study Guide – National Security Policymaking**

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Foreign Policy
2. United Nations
3. NATO
4. EU
5. Secretary of State
6. Secretary of Defense
7. Joint Chiefs of Staff
8. Central Intelligence Agency
 | 1. Isolationism
2. Containment Doctrine
3. Cold War
4. Arms Race
5. Détente
6. Interdependency
 |  |

1. What are the three types of tools that foreign policies ultimately depend on?

 a.

 b.

 c.

2. What three international organizations can assist a president in implementing his foreign policy?

 a.

 b.

 c.

3. What are three national security agencies available to the president?

a.

 b.

 c.

4. What is the role of Congress in making foreign policy?

5. How many countries belong to the nuclear weapons club? Why is that a concern?

7. Why are countries interdependent?

8. Does the US have a balanced or imbalance of trade?

9. Why does the US hand out foreign aid?