

Exam 3 covers the following material:

Classes, March 7 – April 2

Jillson, pages 254-361

Annual Editions, Numbers 16- 26, 29-31, pages 55-96, 104-115

Here are some short answer questions to study for the exam. Three of these questions will appear on the exam; you have to answer one of the three. The best answers will be clear and concise explanations that demonstrate mastery of the ideas by defining the key terms, using these terms accurately and including **specific examples**. This section is worth a maximum of 20 points.

1. According to class, how do incumbent members of Congress behave in a way they helps them win reelection? Be sure to explain advertising, credit-claiming, position-taking, and fund-raising. How do committees and staff help them?
2. According to class, what are the key leadership positions in Congress (names of people not required for this answer). What are the six leadership tools leaders in Congress use to get cooperation from members?
3. In lecture, we identified four types of presidents, based on two kinds of personal skills. What are the skills and what are the four types? Give specific examples of presidents who represent these types.
4. Describe the following presidential powers, which we discussed in class: appointment powers, the power to set the legislative agenda, the veto and publicity. What opportunity does each power provide the president? How is each power constrained?
5. How big and diverse is the American bureaucracy, according to lecture? How and why do (1) its size and diversity, (2) administrators' discretion, and (3) civil service make it difficult to control the bureaucracy?
6. Describe the ways that the national mood about Vietnam, Richard Nixon's personality, and the problem of "leaks" contributed to the creation of the "Plumbers' Unit" and then the Watergate scandal. Exactly what did the Nixon White House do that was viewed as an abuse of power?
7. Describe the membership of Congress, according to Jillson (Chapter 9, pages 260-262). What are their professional backgrounds? How well represented are women and minorities? Do they have political experience? How often do incumbent members of the House and Senate win reelection? Be specific.
8. Discuss the role of political parties in Congress, according to Jillson (chapter 9, pages 266-270). Your answer should discuss the responsibilities and powers of the party leaders, the role of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the organization of the Senate, and the role of the Senate majority and minority leaders. Be specific.
9. Discuss the Congressional committee system, according to Jillson (chapter 9, pages 270-272). You should identify, explain the importance of, and illustrate the terms "the division of labor," "fixed jurisdictions," "specialization," "reciprocity," "seniority," and "standing committees."
10. According to Jillson (chapter 10, pages 300-301), what exactly are the Constitutional provisions for "The Power to Propose and Power to Veto," "The Appointment Power," and the "Commander in Chief" power? What powers does Congress keep in each of these areas?
11. Describe the president's roles as "Chief Executive" and "Chief Legislator," according to Jillson (chapter 10, pages 312-313). You should describe the size of the executive branch, the senior policymakers the president can appoint, the president's role in the budget and legislative program, the president's legislative success, the use of the veto and signing statements. Be specific.
12. Describe the "foreign policy" presidency, according to Jillson (chapter 10, pages 314-318). You should describe why the changes in the president's role in warmaking, the War Powers Resolution, the role of chief diplomat and chief trade negotiator. Use specific examples.
13. According to Jillson (chapter 11, pages 335-337), describe the role of government as a promoter of economic activity, a regulator of economic activity, and a distributor of wealth and opportunity. Be sure to specify how and when these roles resulted in the expansion of the national government. Be specific.
14. According to Jillson (chapter 11, pages 344-349), what is implementation, and why is it difficult to provide efficient implementation of public programs? Be sure to discuss politics and program requirements, imprecise and contradictory goals, fragmentation, and imprecise measures of success.
15. Jillson discusses the problem of "controlling the bureaucracy" in chapter 11 (pages 350-355). Explain and illustrate executive, congressional, and judicial control of the bureaucracy. Be specific.
16. What does Donald R. Wolfensberger mean by "unified government" (*Annual Editions* #19)? Does he believe that the government can do anything it wants when it is unified? What evidence do the experiences of Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush provide for Wolfensberger to illustrate his point?
17. According to Ramesh Ponnuru (in "Misremembering Reagan," *Annual Editions* #16), what lessons does Ronald Reagan have to teach Republicans today? You should discuss Reagan's support for moderate and liberal Republicans, the range of policies on which he took positions, and Reagan's rhetoric. Be specific.
18. How does political partisanship affect Congressional efforts to limit the president's use of war powers, according to William G. Howell and Jon C. Pevehouse (*Annual Editions* #23)? How did Congress influence the agenda during the discussion of the vote on authorizing military force in Iraq in 2002? Be clear and specific.
19. Former Representative Lee Hamilton makes a "Case for Congress" (in *Annual Editions* #25). What are the three big criticisms of Congress he identifies, and how does he respond to these criticisms?
20. In *Annual Editions* #29, Bruce Berkowitz argues that government organizations were slow to react to the threat of al-Qaeda. Discuss the reasons that he believes explain "Why" government is slowing down.