

Quiz # 5 – Chapter 14
The Executive Branch (President)

1. In a parliamentary system, the voters *cannot* choose
 - a. their members of parliament.
 - b. their prime minister.
 - c. between two or more parties.
 - d. whether to vote.
 - e. among competing candidates.

2. Of the twenty-four congressional or presidential elections between 1952 and 1996, _____ produced a divided government.
 - a. four
 - b. seven
 - c. fifteen
 - d. nineteen
 - e. none

3. The text suggests “unified government” might be
 - a. something of a myth.
 - b. impossible in the American system of government.
 - c. possible only in a multi-party system.
 - d. the only way to implement significant legislation.
 - e. one way to ensure intelligent policy making.

4. The text observes that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention feared
 - a. monarchy more than anarchy.
 - b. anarchy more than monarchy.
 - c. neither monarchy nor anarchy.
 - d. monarchy and anarchy about equally.
 - e. monarchy and anarchy were actually no different.

5. Alexander Hamilton stood at the Constitutional Convention and gave a five hour speech calling for
 - a. a plural executive.
 - b. an elected president.
 - c. an official declaration that George Washington would be the first president.
 - d. his own appointment as Chief Executive.
 - e. an elective monarchy.

6. When no candidate receives a majority of votes in the Electoral College, the House of Representatives decides who will win a presidential election. This circumstance
 - a. has never occurred.
 - b. has occurred only twice.
 - c. occurs once every 28 to 36 years.
 - d. has occurred four times in this century.
 - e. occurs frequently when the country is at war.

7. The first plan suggested at the Convention called for the president to be chosen by
 - a. state legislatures.
 - b. the Supreme Court.
 - c. popular election.
 - d. the Electoral College.
 - e. Congress.

8. The second plan that was suggested at the Convention for the selection of president called for the selection by
- state legislature.
 - the Supreme Court.
 - popular election.
 - the Electoral College.
 - Congress.
9. The Farmers solved the problem of how to elect the president by
- Forming a quasi- parliamentary system of government.
 - providing for constitutional amendments.
 - forming the House Election Committee.
 - creating the Committee on Detail.
 - creating the Electoral College.
10. Presidents are now limited to two terms by the
- Fourteenth Amendment.
 - Sixteenth Amendment.
 - Nineteenth Amendment.
 - Twenty-first Amendment.
 - Twenty-second Amendment.
11. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?
- In order to win an election, a candidate must receive at least half of the votes of the electoral college.
 - Each state receives an electoral vote for each member it has in the House and the Senate.
 - In some states, electoral votes can be split.
 - State electors assemble in Washington to cast their ballots.
 - Electoral ballots are opened before a joint session of Congress during the first week in January.
12. The era from 1836 to 1932 is commonly viewed as one of
- presidential dominance.
 - a true balance of powers.
 - Supreme Court dominance.
 - presidential and Supreme Court dominance.
 - congressional dominance.
13. President Lincoln justified his unprecedented use of the vague powers granted in Article of the U.S. *Constitution* by citing
- the debates of the Framers.
 - the platform of the Republican party.
 - the conditions created by civil war.
 - Marbury v. Madison*.
 - the *Declaration of Independence*.
14. All of the following are powers that only the president is constitutionally entitled to exercise *except*
- appointing ambassadors.
 - serving as military commander-in-chief.
 - convening Congress in special sessions.
 - receiving ambassadors.
 - commission officers of the armed forces.

15. The powers that the president shares with the Senate include
- receiving ambassadors.
 - making treaties.
 - granting pardons for federal offenses.
 - wielding legislative power.
 - commission officers of the armed forces.
16. According to the text, the greatest source of presidential power lies in the realm of
- the U.S. *Constitution*.
 - interpretation of laws.
 - the execution of laws.
 - foreign-policy formulation.
 - politics and public opinion.
17. Until the 1930s, the pattern of the U.S. legislation was that
- little initiative was taken by the president or Congress.
 - initiative was taken by the president and Congress about equally.
 - initiative was taken by president and responded to by Congress.
 - initiative was taken by Congress and responded to by the president.
 - initiative was taken by the president with the advice and consent of Congress.
18. With respect to advice, most presidents discover that it is best to
- Adopt an *ad hoc* structure among staff.
 - be a kind of wheel hub for numerous assistants (spokes).
 - rely heavily on one or two key subordinates.
 - allow high levels of access for all who are interested in having the president's ear.
 - seek out the advice of most cabinet members.
19. Today, senior White House staff members are drawn from the ranks of
- the president's campaign staff.
 - Ivy league colleges and universities.
 - the nation's top law schools.
 - Congress.
 - the Department of Justice.
20. The seating order at cabinet meetings most accurately reflects
- the importance of each department represented.
 - the political closeness of each secretary to the president.
 - the age of the department.
 - a spirit of openness and equality.
 - the seniority of the individual in each department.
21. One reason a president has relatively little power over his cabinet departments is because he
- cannot appoint their heads.
 - requires Senate approval of his choices for heads of these departments.
 - must share power with the judicial branch of government.
 - must share power with the legislative branch of government.
 - cannot appoint more than a fraction of their employees.
22. Richard Neustadt used the label "in and outers" for
- Congressmen who inconsistently supported the president.
 - members of the cabinet who resigned before the end of the term.
 - presidential staff members without experience in government.
 - persons who alternated between government and private sector jobs.
 - bureaucrats who changed party identification with some frequency.

23. Relationships between White House staff and department heads are typically characterized by
- the revolving door.
 - teamwork.
 - mutual noninterference.
 - tension and rivalry.
 - reciprocity.
24. Presidents need to rely on their powers of persuasion because of their
- limited staffs and sketchy constitutional powers.
 - opponents within the party.
 - lack of ensured legislative majorities and opponents within the party.
 - sketchy constitutional powers and lack of assured legislative majorities.
 - limited staffs.
25. How successful a president is with legislation in Congress is difficult to gauge because
- he never reveals his position on non-controversial bills.
 - he can keep his victory score high by not taking a position on any controversial measure.
 - he does not have the power to veto bills of Congress.
 - he does not have the ability to show his approval or disapproval, since he must not sign bills before they can become law.
 - he can never overcome the influence of interest group money on congressional votes.
26. When President Reagan was governor of California, he could veto portions of a bill that were irrelevant to the subject of the bill. He was exercising what is called
- constitutional discretion.
 - a pocket veto.
 - states' rights.
 - gubernatorial averaging.
 - a line-item veto.
27. More than 2,500 presidential vetoes have been made since 1789. Congress has overridden about what percent of these?
- 4 percent
 - 25 percent
 - 38 percent
 - 45 percent
 - 86 percent
28. On the issue of a president's right to impound funds, the U.S. *Constitution* says
- that a president must spend the money that Congress appropriates.
 - that a president does not have to spend money that Congress appropriates.
 - that a president may spend money that Congress does not appropriate,
 - that a president may spend money that Congress does not appropriate if congressional leaders support such expenditures.
 - nothing.
29. The typical workweek for a president numbers approximately
- 40 hours.
 - 55 hours.
 - 70 hours.
 - 75 hours.
 - 90 hours.

30. Which of the following statements about the legislative veto is *correct*?
- It is an effective tool for preventing a president from reorganizing an agency or department.
 - It was used by Congress for the first time during Nixon administration.
 - It was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1983.
 - It is sometimes used in place of a regular law to reorganize an agency or department.
 - It is usually employed when there is a sense that courts will review a decision.
31. Every president since Harry Truman has commented that the power of the presidency
- needs to be limited in the defense of freedom.
 - is flexible, but always adequate to the task at hand.
 - needs to be expanded in the interest of freedom.
 - is greater than it appears to be from the outside.
 - looks greater from the outside than the inside.
32. Who succeeds to the presidency if both the president and vice president die?
- The Speaker of the House
 - The secretary of state
 - the most senior cabinet officer
 - The Senate majority leader
 - The Senate minority leader
33. _____ decide(s) whether a president should be impeached.
- The House
 - The Senate
 - Both houses of Congress
 - The Supreme Court
 - The Senate Judicial Committee
34. _____ decide(s) whether to remove the president from office following an impeachment trial.
- The Joint Judiciary Committee
 - The House
 - The Senate
 - The Supreme Court
 - The Senate Judicial Committee
35. Concerning the powers of the executive and legislative branches of government, the text concludes that
- both have become more powerful.
 - both have become more constrained.
 - only the presidency has become more powerful.
 - only Congress has become more powerful.
 - there has been little significant change across the nation's history.

