

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