COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT NAME

CHAPTER 13 PER

Section 1:

1. In your own words, what is the president or what does he do in carrying out the following roles?
2. Chief of State:
3. Chief Executive:
4. Chief Administrator:
5. Chief Diplomat:
6. Commander in Chief:
7. Chief Legislator:
8. Chief of Party:
9. Chief Citizen:
10. Look at the picture on page 365. Read the caption. What role is President Clinton fulfilling here?
11. At times the President’s roles may overlap. How might the roles of Chief Diplomat and Commander in Chief overlap or complement each other?

How might the roles of Chief of Party and Chief Legislator overlap/complement?

1. Which President started the “no-third term tradition”? The 22nd Amendment was passed as a result of which presidency?
2. How does the 22nd Amendment reflect the principles of popular sovereignty, limited government, and checks and balances?
3. How many terms may a President be elected to? Up to how many years may a person serve as President?
4. How is the President’s salary determined? How much? How much in expense allowance?

Section 2:

1. The original Constitution says that the “powers and duties” of the office of the President were to “devolve on the Vice President.” This means that the VP inherits the powers, not the office of the President. Which Amendment actually calls for the VP to “become” the President?
2. List the next 3 office holders after the Vice President who will succeed to the presidency in case the office becomes vacant. How was this determined?
3. According to the 25th Amendment, what happens when the President is unable to discharge the powers of the office?

If the President determines that he can discharge the powers in spite of what the Vice President and the majority of the cabinet claim, who decides who will be President?

1. True/False The President can fire the Vice President
2. What happens if there is a Vice-Presidential vacancy?

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT NAME CHAPTER 14 PER

Section 1:

1. List and explain at least 4 factors that have led to a stronger presidency.
2. What tool (since FDR’s day) do Presidents use to communicate with the public in order to build support for their programs?
3. Analyze the cartoons on top of page 402. How and from whom is the President gaining power?
4. Who/what limits the power of the President?

Section 2:

1. What is the ordinance power?
2. How many civilians work for the Federal government? How many does the President appoint? List the 5 groups of top-ranking officials that the President appoints.
3. Two rulings by the Supreme Court have helped define the President’s removal power. What did the court rule in those two rulings?
4. *Myers v. United States* 1926:
5. *Humphrey’s Executor v. United States* 1935:
6. Occasionally, a presidential appointee does have to be fired. Most often, however, what was in

fact a dismissal is called a .

1. What is executive privilege and why is it controversial?

Section 3:

1. What are two differences between treaties and executive agreements?
2. What is the sharpest diplomatic rebuke one government may give another?
3. Name 4 long military conflicts that stand as the most extensive of “undeclared wars.”
4. True/False Congress has declared war since World War II.
5. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 provides that the President can commit American military forces to combat in three cases. List them.

Outline what happens if troops are ordered into combat in the third case.

Section 4:

1. The President regularly sends three major messages to Congress. They are…
2. True/False When the President and the majority of Congress are of the same party, vetoes

tend to be frequent.

1. Explain how these Presidential judicial powers differ: reprieve, pardon, commutation, amnesty.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT NAME CHAPTER 15 PER

Section 1:

1. What is a bureaucracy?
2. List the three principles on which a bureaucracy is built.
3. How do these three features help a bureaucracy operate effectively?
4. In which branch is most of the federal bureaucracy located?
5. Explain how each of the following names is generally used within the executive branch.
6. Department:
7. Agency:
8. Commission:
9. Corporation/Authority:
10. What terms are used (other than the ones in question 5) in naming parts of the federal bureaucracy? What is the problem with the way these terms are used?
11. What is the difference between staff and line agencies? Explain why the text states that “the distinction between the two can be oversimplified.”

Section 2:

1. The set of several agencies that are composed of the President’s most trusted advisors and are

 termed “the President’s right arm” is called .

1. How many men and women serve in The White House?
2. The government’s several intelligence agencies do much of their “super-secret” work at the

direction of the .

1. What are 5 duties of the office of Management and Budget?

Section 3:

1. The group of “informal” advisors that by tradition are the heads of the 15 executive departments are called the . List 6 considerations the President makes in deciding who to appoint to be executive department heads.
2. What are the two main responsibilities of Cabinet members?
3. Why has the Cabinet declined in importance in recent years?

Section 4:

1. Name four reasons why Congress has located the independent agencies outside Cabinet departments.
2. What tragedy led to the Pendleton Act? How did it change how government workers were hired? Who is the independent agency that oversees the civil service?
3. How did the draft law work from 1940 to 1973? When do males need register for service? What must happen before the President can order induction?