

POL 120—Kramer—Study Guide for Exam # 2

Note: The Study Guide contains material from both the lectures and the textbook. Some terms are common to both formats while others are found only in the lecture or in rare cases, only in the textbook.

The Presidency

Terms: “honeymoon period”; inherent powers; delegated powers; Divided government; mandates (different use of term than in Federalism); Chief of Staff; National Security Advisor

- Initial (framers’) conceptions of the Presidency
- Delegation and some examples of delegated powers
- Popularity and power: relationship of public opinion to power: effect of economic fluctuations, crisis situations (foreign policy), unexpected events, general trends in presidential popularity over a given Presidential term or terms of office (Neustadt).
- What is the Cabinet? What does it do? Of whom does it consist?
- James David Barber’s political presidency typology.
- Getting elected: Presidential primaries vs. the general election cycle

The Congress

Terms: reapportionment; gerrymandering; cloture; filibuster; casework; oversight; standing committee; conference committee; “logrolling”; trustee model of representation; delegate model of representation; Elections for House and Senate—organization of H and S---Speaker/Majority and Minority Leaders/Whips/committee chairpersons

- How, specifically do bills become laws?
- Describe the oversight process. What is the INS v. Chadha case?
- Elections: reapportionment and gerrymandering; name recognition; the power of incumbency.
- How do Congresspersons use caseworking to endear themselves to their constituents?

The Judiciary

Terms: personal policy preferences; district court; court of appeal; U.S. Supreme Court; common law; civil law; certiorari; amicus curiae; merit plan of judicial selection (states); stare decisis

- Judicial review over federal courts; other branches of govt; over state courts. Marbury v. Madison
- English common law origins vs. Romano-Germanic/continental system.
- Court organization: district courts; courts of appeal; U.S. Supreme Court
- original vs. appellate jurisdiction; certiorari and the rule of four
- Selection of federal and state court justices
- Judicial philosophy: restraint vs. activism

The Bureaucracy

Terms: civil service; delegation; implementation; regulation; deregulation; Social Security Act of 1935; War on Poverty; agenda setting; Policy formulation; policy evaluation

- What is a bureaucracy? What is a bureaucrat?
- Is the U.S. government's bureaucracy too large, too small, or just right?
- How does one become a civil servant? Why do we use the civil service rules for federal employment? Why is this preferable to patronage?
- What's regulation and deregulation? Positives and negatives?
- Association of de/regulation with which political party?