STUDY GUIDE - Test 3

THE CONGRESS

How does the U.S. Congress differ from a parliamentary legislature?

What were some of the basic concerns that shaped the original formation of Congress?

Given that representatives and senators serve for different periods of time, how might this affect their decision making?

What Constitutional powers does Congress have?

What advantages does an incumbent member of Congress have over challengers?

List and explain the different types of leadership positions in the House and Senate.

List and explain the four types of committees found within the Congress.

Once a bill is introduced into Congress, how likely will it become a law? Explain. Can you describe the process by which a bill becomes a law?

In terms of Congress, why does "individual responsiveness" lead to "collective irresponsibility"?

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of term limits.

In what ways does the Missouri Legislature differ from the U.S. Congress?

In class we discussed the growing importance of congressional staffs. Who are they and what do they do? How do they foster and inhibit democracy?

THE PRESIDENCY

How does the selection of the President differ from the selection of the Chief Executive in a parliamentary form of democracy? What does this difference mean in terms of how policy gets made?

What are the different types of constitutional and operational powers of the President? Explain each one.

Be sure you can define the following terms: executive privilege; impoundment; line-item veto; pocket veto; executive agreement; executive order; War Powers Resolution of 1973

What are the different ways in which Presidents have organized their White House staffs? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?
What is meant by the "Institutional Presidency"? Describe the principal components.

Why do mid-term elections tend to favor the party that is not in the White House?

According to the Constitution, how, and under what circumstances, can the President be impeached?

Describe the different powers of the Missouri Governor. What is the length of the Governor’s term? How many terms may s/he serve?

In what ways does the Office of the Lieutenant Governor in Missouri differ from that of the Vice-President?

**THE BUREAUCRACY**

Explain what is meant by the statement, "Bureaucrats are people we hate in the abstract but cannot do without in the concrete."

What are the various factors that have contributed to the rise of bureaucracy in the U.S.?

Describe the different types of internal and external controls on bureaucracy.

Why might a powerful bureaucracy be problematic for democracy? Why might it be beneficial?

Explain the concept of patronage versus merit. Can we have too many merit protections? What happens when we don’t have enough merit protections? Explain

Some have called bureaucracy the 4th branch of government. Why? What kinds of resources do bureaucratic agencies have at their disposal to maintain their power?

Currently, there are over 4,000 patronage appointments at the federal level. What is the justification behind these appointments?

What was the significance of the Pendleton Act of 1883? What factors prompted its passage?

**Domestic Policy Making**

Define public policy, and describe the different stages of the policy process.

What are the different models of policy making? How do they differ from each other?

What is monetary policy? How does it differ from fiscal policy?

Explain the role of the Federal Reserve System in shaping Monetary Policy.

Explain the role of the OMB in helping to prepare the President's budget.
What is the difference between mandatory and discretionary spending?

What are the four types of economic development policies? How do they differ from one another?

What are the costs and benefits when government regulates private industry?

What are the four different strategies government has used to deal with poverty?

Explain the difference between Medicare and Medicaid.

Explain the difference between issue networks and iron triangles.