**AP US Government**

**Unit 5 Test (PART B)**

**Executive Branch and Foreign Policy**

DIRECTIONS: Select the “BEST” answer for the following:

**1. In mid term elections, the**

1. President’s party typically gains seats
2. President’s party typically loses seats
3. President’s coattails are the strongest
4. President usually does not become involved.

**2. Who serves on the Joint Chiefs of Staff?**

1. The cabinet secretaries
2. The commanding officers of each of the services
3. The president’s foreign policy advisers
4. The secretary of defense, the secretary of homeland security, and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency

**3. The U.S. Supreme Court has attempted to limit presidential power in a number of cases. How was the presidency limited in the case U.S. v. Nixon (1974)?**

1. Executive Privilege had limits
2. Executive Orders were unconstitutional
3. Signing statements had limits
4. Cabinet authority was diminished

**4. President’s wear many different hats. The president plays a number of important roles. Which role is being played in the following scenario?**

**“Last night in the president’s State of the Union Address he advocated for universal health care.”**

1. Chief Executive
2. Commander-in-Chief
3. Chief Diplomat
4. Chief Legislator

**5. President’s wear many different hats. The president plays a number of important roles. Which role is being played in the following scenario?**

**“Next week the president is scheduled to join the Secretary of State in Geneva for Middle East peace talks.”**

1. Chief Executive
2. Commander-in-Chief
3. Chief Diplomat
4. Chief Legislator

**6. Which of the following presidential appointments requires Senate confirmation?**

1. Press Secretary
2. Chief of Staff
3. White House Counsel
4. Secretary of State

**7. One of the primary tools presidents use to control the bureaucracy is**

1. The line-item veto
2. Congressional oversight committees
3. Campaign finance reform
4. The presidential power to appoint and remove top-level administrators

**8. Which of the following may the president do to limit the power of Congress?**

1. The president can veto particular items or language in a bill while passing the remainder of the bill
2. The president can veto a congressional bill that has passed the House and Senate
3. The president can refuse to spend money that Congress has appropriated
4. The president can impeach selected members of Congress.

**9. “To the victors belong the spoils” is a term MOST frequently attributed to President**

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. Andrew Jackson
4. Franklin D. Roosevelt

**10. The Department of Homeland Security was created as a response to**

1. The Vietnam War
2. The Persian Gulf War
3. The War of 1812
4. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks

**11. The higher the President stands in the polls**

1. The easier it is to persuade others to support Presidential initiatives
2. The less support he needs in Congress
3. The less likely he will initiate new policy ventures
4. The less need there is for Presidential public appearances

**12. President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warned against the development of a military-industrial complex.**

1. George Washington
2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Woodrow Wilson
4. Dwight D. Eisenhower

**13. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of cabinet-level departments and regulatory agencies?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Cabinet-Level Departments | Regulatory Agencies |
| A | Fifteen Cabinet departments, each with a secretary or head that serves on the president’s Cabinet | Created and empowered by Congress to monitor particular industries and enforce unique laws |
| B | Cabinet Secretaries can run their department in their own way and cannot be removed without Senate approval | Regulatory agencies are usually larger than departments in both employees and funding |
| C | Include the Federal Election Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission | Senior level agency directors get an automatic seat on the president’s Cabinet |
| D | Nine federal organizations that carry out the nation’s business | Are usually within a department and work under the direction of a White House staff member |

**14. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of formal and informal powers of the presidency?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Formal | Informal |
| A | Purchasing land from a foreign nation | Vetoing legislation to prevent a bill from becoming a law |
| B | Using the bully pulpit to influence public opinion | Make political appointments |
| C | Acting as Commander in chief of the armed forces | Issuing executive orders |
| D | Using the power of the purse | Using signing statements to shape legislation |

**15. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of formal and informal powers of the presidency?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Formal | Informal |
| A | Negotiate treaties  | Signing executive agreements |
| B | Commander in Chief of the armed forces | Can veto legislation |
| C | Appoints heads of Congressional Committees | Appoints member of their cabinet |
| D | Purchasing land | Appointing judges |

**16. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of Cabinet departments and regulatory agencies?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Cabinet | Regulatory Agencies |
| A | Consists of 20 departments | Heads are appointed by the President |
| B | Created to advise the president | Run by panels of administrators called Boards or Commissioners  |
| C | Members are confirmed with House approval | Members serve life-time terms |
| D | Consists of 15 departments  | Cannot act without congressional approval |

**17. Which of the following is an accurate comparison checks and balances between Congress and the President?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Congress | President |
| A | Can appoint judges | The president must confirm judges |
| B | Can pass legislation | Can veto legislation |
| C | Can appoint cabinet members | Can confirm cabinet members |
| D | Can negotiate treaties  | Can ratify treaties |

**“Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), an**[***employee***](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=5-USC-1193469614-994079400&term_occur=167&term_src=title:5:part:III:subpart:F:chapter:73:subchapter:III:section:7323)**may take an active part in political management or in political campaigns, except an**[***employee***](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=5-USC-1193469614-994079400&term_occur=167&term_src=title:5:part:III:subpart:F:chapter:73:subchapter:III:section:7323)**may not—**

**(1) use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election;**

**(2) knowingly solicit, accept, or receive a**[***political contribution***](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=5-USC-1061468243-994079402&term_occur=2&term_src=title:5:part:III:subpart:F:chapter:73:subchapter:III:section:7323)**from any person****…**

**(3) run for the nomination or as a candidate for election to a**[***partisan political office***](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=5-USC-758322517-994079401&term_occur=2&term_src=title:5:part:III:subpart:F:chapter:73:subchapter:III:section:7323)**; or**

**(4) knowingly solicit or discourage the participation in any political activity of any person who—**

**(A) has an application for any compensation, grant, contract, ruling, license, permit, or certificate pending before the employing office of such**[***employee***](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=5-USC-1193469614-994079400&term_occur=167&term_src=title:5:part:III:subpart:F:chapter:73:subchapter:III:section:7323)**; or**

**(B) is the subject of or a participant in an ongoing audit, investigation, or enforcement action being carried out by the employing office of such**[***employee***](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=5-USC-1193469614-994079400&term_occur=167&term_src=title:5:part:III:subpart:F:chapter:73:subchapter:III:section:7323)**..”**

**--Hatch Act, amended 1993**

**18. What is the purpose of the Hatch Act as amended?**

1. To prohibit federal employees from engaging in partisan political activity while on duty
2. To promote transparency in the federal bureaucracy during the transition from one president to the next
3. To authorize greater use of discretion in bureaucratic decision making
4. To prohibit awarding government jobs based on partisan loyalty

**19. Under the spoils system, who was awarded jobs in the federal bureaucracy?**

1. Those who scored highest on aptitude tests
2. Those who did not affiliate with a political party
3. Those who previously served in the military
4. Those who helped candidates win election

**20. By whom are Cabinet secretaries chosen and confirmed?**

1. The president; the Senate
2. The president; the House of Representatives
3. The president; the Supreme Court
4. The Senate; the president

**21. Which of the following is a government corporation?**

1. The Food and Drug Administration
2. The Federal Elections Commission
3. The U.S. Postal Service
4. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**22. American foreign policy is conducted mostly by the**

1. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
2. President and the Executive Branch
3. National Security Agency
4. Joint Chiefs of Staff

**23. Which of the following is the most important national security issue the United States has faced since the end of the Cold War?**

1. The spread of terrorism
2. A dramatic increase in nuclear proliferation
3. An increasing isolationist Defense Department
4. The inability to secure cooperation and commitments from allies

**24. Treaties in the United States are ratified by a (n)**

1. Two-thirds vote in Congress
2. Two-thirds vote in the House
3. Two-thirds vote in the Senate
4. Executive order of the President

**25. The Constitution divided foreign policy powers between**

1. The Democrats and the Republicans
2. Congress and the Supreme Court
3. Congress and the President
4. The President and the Supreme Court

**26. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies a president’s use of the bully pulpit?**

1. The president engaged in hard-nosed negotiations with Iran
2. The president traveled the country giving speeches about raising the minimum wage
3. The president submitted to Congress a piece of legislation that increased his military power
4. The president traveled to another country for a peace summit

**27. Which of the following describe a unified government?**

1. When the president and a majority of Congress are from the same political party
2. When the president and a majority of the Cabinet are from the same political party
3. When the president and a majority of the Supreme Court are from the same political party
4. When the president and a majority of the state governors are from the same political party

**28. Historically, vice presidents were selected as presidential running mates to**

1. Balance the ticket
2. Provide for an excellent successor in the event of the president’s death
3. Provide the president with policy expertise
4. Serve as the president’s equal partner in running the nation

**29. In order to impeach a President, it takes**

1. A majority vote in the House of Representatives
2. A 2/3 vote in the House of Representatives
3. A majority vote in the Senate
4. A 2/3 vote in the Senate.

**THERE is an idea, which is not without its advocates, that a vigorous Executive is inconsistent with the genius of republican government. The enlightened well-wishers to this species of government must at least hope that the supposition is destitute of foundation… Energy in the Executive is a leading character in the definition of good government…. A feeble Executive implies a feeble execution of the government. A feeble execution is but another phrase for a bad execution; and a government ill executed, whatever it may be in theory, must be, in practice, a bad government…. The ingredients which constitute energy in the Executive are, first, unity; secondly, duration; thirdly, an adequate provision for its support; fourthly, competent powers.  The ingredients which constitute safety in the republican sense are, first, a due dependence on the people, secondly, a due responsibility.  Those politicians and statesmen who have been the most celebrated for the soundness of their principles and for the justice of their views, have declared in favor of a single Executive and a numerous legislature….**

**--Alexander Hamilton, *Federalist No. 70*, 1788**

**30. Which of the following did Alexander Hamilton advocate for in Federalist No. 70?**

1. A weak figurehead as president
2. Legislative power
3. A strong, energetic executive
4. A plural executive

**31. Which of the following is a member of the cabinet?**

1. Secretary of the Navy
2. White House Chief of Staff
3. Speaker of the House
4. Attorney General

**32. Executive departments, collectively called the Cabinet, are empowered with vast statutory authority to implement public policy as written into law by Congress and approved by the president. This executive department is responsible for implementing foreign policy.**

1. State Department
2. Treasury Department
3. Defense Department
4. Department of Education



**33. Based on the graph, which of the following statements about presidential approval is accurate?**

1. George W. Bush maintained a high approval rating throughout his presidency
2. Bill Clinton’s approval rating was well over 90 percent during his first term
3. Barack Obama’s approval rating was lower in 2012 than when he took office
4. Ronald Reagan’s approval rating was never higher than 50 percent

**34. Which of the following might the president use in foreign matters in his role as chief diplomat?**

1. Pocket vetoes
2. Executive privilege
3. Executive agreements
4. Signing statements

**35. President’s wear many different hats. The president plays a number of important roles. Which role is being played in the following scenario?**

**“Late last night the president ordered a drone strike on a strategic enemy in Africa. Critics complained.”**

1. Chief Executive
2. Commander-in-Chief
3. Chief of Party
4. Chief Legislator

**“He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.”**

**--Article II, Section 2, U.S. Constitution, 1787**

**36. Which constitutional power does the president share with the Senate?**

1. Making treaties
2. Declaring war
3. Granting pardons
4. Receiving foreign ambassadors

**37. Which of the following is a judicial power given to the president?**

1. Determining the Supreme Court’s docket
2. Nominating federal judges
3. Establishing the jurisdiction of the federal courts including the Supreme Court
4. Determining the constitutionality of judicial acts

**38. Which citizen is ineligible to become president?**

1. A natural-born citizen
2. Someone who is 37 years old
3. Someone who has lived in the United States for 20 years
4. Someone who has already been elected president twice

**39. What does the Twenty-second Amendment do?**

1. Requires that presidents be natural-born citizens
2. Limits the president’s terms of office
3. Requires the president to be a resident of the United States
4. Requires the president to be at least 35 years old

**40. The law enacted in 1939 to prohibit federal employees from becoming directly involved in political campaigns was called the**

1. Campaign Reform Act
2. Federal Employees Political Activities Act
3. Pendleton Act
4. Hatch Act

**41. What was intended to give Congress a greater voice in the decision to introduce American troops into hostilities?**

1. The Twenty-second Amendment
2. Executive privilege
3. The legislative veto
4. The War Powers Resolution

**42. What is the role of the National Security Council?**

1. To link the president’s foreign and military policy advisers
2. To keep the president and first family secure
3. To administer the armed forces
4. To provide the president with national security policy advice from the opposing party’s perspective

**43. What refers to the authority of administrators in the federal bureaucracy to make choices concerning the best way to implement policies?**

1. Adjudication
2. Discretion
3. Division of labor
4. Executive control



Source: Office of Management and Budget

**44. During which of the following events did U.S. military spending comprise the highest percentage of federal spending?**

1. The Vietnam War
2. The Reagan administration
3. The war in Iraq
4. The war in Afghanistan

**45. How does the graph illustrate Congress’s power over the United States’ foreign policy?**

1. Congress can limit foreign policy funds for presidents under investigation
2. Congress, with its power of the purse, must authorize appropriations for defense spending
3. Congress can refuse to declare war to prevent the military from executing the president’s foreign policy wishes
4. Congress can replace the secretary of state with someone who will implement foreign policy according to Congress’s wishes

**Use the following reading to answer questions 46-47**

**First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.**

 **Second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.**

**Third, appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census….**

**--Pendleton Act, 1883**

**46. How did the Pendleton Act (1883) reform the system of hiring and firing of most federal employees?**

1. It required hiring and firing decisions to be based on partisan loyalty rather than merit
2. It required hiring and firing decisions to be based on merit rather than partisan loyalty
3. It continued to allow hiring on the basis of merit but made firing federal employees easier
4. It continued to allow hiring on the basis of partisan loyalty, but made firing federal employees more difficult

**47. Which of the following was system created by the Pendleton Act designed to address?**

1. Executive privilege
2. The spoils system
3. Division of labor within the government
4. Bureaucratic slowdown in the government

**48. Once a policy decision has been made, such as by passing a legislative act or issuing an executive order, the bureaucracy is responsible for**

1. Judging its merits
2. Funding it
3. Its ratification
4. Its implementation

**49. The order of succession to the presidency, should the President be unable to fulfill their duties, is:**

1. Vice President, President Pro Temp of the Senate, Speaker of the House, cabinet members in order that their department was created
2. Vice President, Speaker of the House, President Pro Temp of the Senate, cabinet members in order that their department was created
3. Vice President, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President Pro Temp of the Senate, Speaker of the House
4. Vice President, Speaker of the House, President Pro Temp of the Senate, Chief Justice of the District Court

**50. Who are the three main players in an iron triangle?**

1. Congress, the president, and the courts
2. Businesses, interest groups, and political action committees
3. Politicians, candidates, and bureaucrats
4. Bureaucratic agencies, interest groups, and congressional committees and subcommittees

**51. Which of the following is a part of the federal bureaucracy?**

1. The Department of Defense
2. The U.S. House of Representatives
3. The U.S. Supreme Court
4. The Democratic Party

**52. Among the President’s constitutional powers as a maker of foreign policy is the power to**

1. Declare war
2. Ratify treaties
3. Extend diplomatic recognition to foreign governments
4. Appropriate foreign-aid funds

**53. President’s possess both formal and informal powers. Many of the informal powers are based upon tradition. These powers are not found in the constitution but are routinely practiced without any reservations. What informal power is being exercised in the following scenario?**

**“The president orders the Wildlife Service to crack down on animal trafficking. Congress left out.”**

1. Executive Order
2. Executive Privilege
3. Executive signing statement
4. Executive Agreement

**54. A constitutional duty of the Vice President is to**

1. Preside over the House and cast deciding votes in case of a tie
2. Attend the funerals of foreign leaders on behalf of the President
3. Raise funds for party candidates
4. Preside over the Senate and cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie Senatorial vote.

**55. Congress's role in foreign policy making includes which of the following?**

1. Commanding the armed forces
2. Signing treaties
3. Appointing ambassadors
4. Declaring war

**Answers:**

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. A
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. D
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. C
25. C
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. A
30. C
31. D
32. A
33. C
34. C
35. B
36. A
37. B
38. D
39. B
40. D
41. D
42. A
43. B
44. A
45. B
46. B
47. B
48. D
49. B
50. D
51. A
52. C
53. A
54. D
55. D