**V. Executive Branch/Foreign Policy/Bureaucracy**

**A. Objective** -- *The first Constitution neglected this branch, but the second Constitution zeroed in on establishing a leader who would have to work with Congress in perpetuating a democratic society. The President is given few distinctive formal powers but, over time, has established effective informal powers in managing what has become a huge bureaucracy. As the country has grown, presidential powers have evolved. The student will:*

*1. explain the formal and informal executive powers.*

*2. determine how the federal bureaucracy functions.*

*3. describe how the executive branch fits into the budget development process.*

*4. describe how the executive branch balances its power with the judicial branch.*

*5. determine qualities of leadership of a president.*

*6. evaluate the role of the president in establishing foreign policy.*

**B. Terminal concepts**:

**1. Twenty-second Amendment 2. impeachment**

**3. Watergate 4. Twenty-fifth Amendment**

**5. cabinet 6. National Security Council**

**7. Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) 8. Office of Management + Budget**

**9. veto 10. pocket veto**

**11. presidential coattails 12. War Powers Resolution**

**13. legislative veto 14. crisis**

**15. Civil Servants 16. patronage**

**17. Office of Personnel Management 18. The Bureaucracy**

**19. Rule Making (bureaucracy) 20. Cabinet**

**21. Cabinet Departments 22. Independent Regulatory Agency**

**23. FCC 24. FTC**

**25. SEC 26. Gov’t Corporations**

**27. Independent executive agencies 28. Policy implementation**

**29. standard operating procedures 30. Bureaucratic Discretion**

**31. regulation 32. deregulation**

**33. Executive Agreements 34. Chief of…**

**35. executive orders 36. iron triangles (yes, again)**

**37. Issue Networks 38. globalization**

**39. NATO 40. isolationism**

**41. multilateralism 42. unilateralism**

**43. coalitions 44. arms race**

**45. détente 46. balance of trade**

**47. SDI (STAR WARS!) 48. cold war**

**49. containment doctrine 50. economic interdependence**

**51. Line-Item Veto 51. Federalist #70**

**Chapter 8: The Presidency**

1. Why did the founding fathers distrust a strong executive branch of government?

2. What are the qualifications one must meet to be President of the United States?

3. What does the 22nd Amendment state?

4. What is the process for a president to be impeached? Which presidents have actually gone through the impeachment process?

5. What is executive privilege and how did Richard Nixon attempt to use it during the Watergate scandal? Was he successful?

6. What is the 25th Amendment and why was it added to the Constitution?

7. What is the cabinet and what does it do?

8. Select four **formal** or constitutional powers of the president.

9. Select three **informal** powers of the president?

10. List the six different roles of the president and what it entails (i.e. chief of…)

11. What are the main provisions of the War Powers Resolution? How have president’s responded to this resolution?

12. What is the Executive Office of the President? Provide examples of how they help the Executive Branch

13. Describe the White House staff’s function and how they assist the President.

14. What is the role of the president’s press secretary?

15. Why do presidents have such a difficult time gaining even majority approval ratings?

16. What is an executive agreement and how does it differ from a treaty? Provide examples of an Executive Agreement.

17. What is an Executive Order? Why do presidents prefer this? Give an example.

18. What is the difference between the following?

* Veto -
* Pocket veto -
* Line-item veto -

19. How effective is a presidential veto?

20. What arguments does Hamilton make for the presidency in Federalist #70?

**Chapter 9: The Executive Branch and the Federal Bureaucracy**

1. What is the purpose of a bureaucracy?

2. What is the difference between patronage and the merit principle?

3. What is the largest agency in the Federal Bureaucracy?

4. How are government corporations like private corporations?

5. What are the three biggest independent executive agencies?

6. Why was the Hatch Act initiated?

7. What are iron triangles? Yes I know I asked you to do this before. Provide a detailed example.

8. Describe three methods in which the president can control the bureaucracy?

1.

2.

3.

9. Describe three methods in which Congress can control the bureaucracy?

1.

2.

3.

**Chapter 19: Foreign and Defense Policy**

1. Describe the differences between isolationism, unilateralism, moralism, and pragmatism.

2. How did the founding fathers split defense policy powers between Congress and the President?

3. American Policy Overview: Briefly sketch US foreign policy in the four eras.

* Isolationism
* Containment (Truman) Doctrine
* Détente
* Unilateral Action

4. Cite examples of when Presidents have used the U.S. armed forces without Congressional authority?

5. What are three national security agencies available to the president? How do they assist?

6. Why does the US hand out foreign aid? Who receives the most?

7. What does the Constitution say about treaties and appointments? How does the process work?

8. Why do presidents have more “power” in making foreign policy than in making domestic policy? Cite three reasons.