

FINAL EXAMINATION

Multiple Choice:

1. The Constitution sought to give the most power to:
 - a. The Executive
 - b. The Legislative
 - c. The Judicial
 - d. The bureaucracy
2. Committees in Congress can be seen as negative as they:
 - a. Fragment Congress and cause the institution to drift
 - b. Provide a necessary division of labor
 - c. Enhance the power of individual members
 - d. Enhance the coordination of policy making
3. Presidential power has increased for the following reasons:
 - a. Active Presidents came to be thought of as a tribune of the people
 - b. America's increased role in foreign affairs
 - c. Greater activity in the legislative arena
 - d. All of the above
4. The institutionalization of the presidency refers to:
 - a. The increased in power of the President
 - b. The expansion of staff and aids to assist the President
 - c. The type of President now chosen
 - d. The mental state due to presidential stress
5. The Imperial President has created problems because
 - a. Too much power in the hands of the President has led to distrust
 - b. The public prefers a strong Congress
 - c. There have been insincere men in the office
 - d. It has created inefficient government
6. Article III in the Constitution, in establishing the Courts, is:
 - a. Specific as to the structure and duties of the Judiciary
 - b. Somewhat vague, but lists many enumerated powers
 - c. Broadly speaks to the structure and duties of the Judiciary
 - d. Specifically lists enumerated powers for the Judiciary

7. The power of judicial review:

- a. Gives the Court the power to overrule statutes in violation of the Constitution
- b. Is explicitly enumerated in the Constitution
- c. Allows the Court to review decisions of inferior court
- d. Subjects judicial decisions to review by Congress

8. In making decisions. Court Justices mainly rely on:

- a. Whichever side gives the most convincing oral arguments
- b. Previous Court decision
- c. The advise and consent powers of the Senate
- d. Whatever they believe will benefit the public good

1. Which of the following is NOT a means in which Congress checks the bureaucracy:

- a. Oversight
- b. Power to remove appointees
- c. Advise and consent powers of political appointees
- d. Budgetary appropriation

10. The size of the federal bureaucracy:

- a. Is outlined in Article II of the Constitution
- b. Has grown substantially since the founding
- c. Has remained constant since the time of the founding
- d. Is determined by the Chief Executive

1. How does the Constitution embody federalism:

- a. It grants ultimate authority to the states
- b. Certain powers are shared between the national and state governments and others are reserved to the states
- c. The national government cannot operate through state institutions
- d. The national government cannot regulate any state activities

2. The "supremacy clause" in the Constitution declares:

- a. That state laws are the supreme law of the land
- b. That only Congress can delegate powers to the states
- c. That only the Supreme Court can delegate powers to the

states

- d. That the Constitution and laws of the US are supreme

13. Layer cake federalism suggests the theory that:

- a. Federal grants to the states should be used within programs largely shaped or regulated by the national government
- b. The national government should be dominant in most policy areas
- c. State and national government powers are neatly divided
- e. Elements of national and state influences swirl around each other without any clear boundaries

20. With a categorical grant to a state:

- a. Funds can be used for broad purposes
- b. Funds must be spent for a specific activity
- c. State and local officials have much discretion in the allocation of funds
- d. Program details are not precisely defined

15. The bounds of federalism have been largely determined by

- a. The Court
- b. The Congress
- c. The President
- d. The Bureaucracy

16. The most trusted presidential aide(s) is/are:

- a. The cabinet secretaries
- b. The vice-president
- c. The secretary of state
- d. It varies over time

17. The first amendment establishes all but which of the following rights ?

- a. Freedom of religion
- b. Equal protection
- c. The ability to peaceably assemble
- d. Freedom of the press

18. The protection of these rights is mainly enforced by:

- a. Congress
- b. The President
- c. The bureaucracy

d. The Court

19. The separation of church and state are:

- a. Clearly in the Constitution
- b. Implicit in the Constitution
- c. The interpretation of Thomas Jefferson
- d. An absolute principle of American government

20. The no establishment clause

- a. Creates a strict definition of established religion
- b. Infringes on liberty as it does not allow for an established religion
- c. Is ambiguous in its categories of free exercise and Establishment
- d. Allows for human sacrifice if it is part of a religious doctrine

21. Free speech can be limited in the case of:

- a) A clear and present danger to others
- b) Swear words
- c) Critiquing a republican form of government
- d) Can never be limited

22. The Court in more recent years has:

- a) Taken a more broad approach in interpreting 1st amendment rights
- b) Taken a more narrow approach in interpreting 1st amendment rights
- c) Has not changed its interpretation of 1st amendment rights
- d) Has disregarded the 1st amendment

23. Originally the Court applied the equal protection clause to:

- a) All in America
- b) To all American citizens
- c) To all minorities who could demonstrate oppression
- d) To all Blacks

Choose ONE of the following and write a ONE paragraph answer:

1. The President has many jobs. What are some of his (or her) principal responsibilities?

2. What is the difference between the "separation of powers" and the system of "checks and balances"?

Essay questions:

Choose ONE of the following questions and write an essay of no more than 5 paragraphs:

1. The federal government has changed tremendously from the original intent and thoughts of the founders, in assessing the relative power of governing institutions, and federalism, assess this change.
2. The power of both the bureaucracy and the Court has increased throughout the twentieth century. Assess the potential benefits and problems associated with the rise in power of these two branches, especially in terms of democracy and governmental efficiency.