1. According to the Constitution, ________ should be reserved for serious criminal offenses, not political conflicts.
   a) incumbency
   b) impeachment
   c) interregnum
   d) enabling acts
   e) resignation from office (for example, the resignation of Richard Nixon)

2. Why was it significant that George Washington was the first person elected to the presidency?
   a) His early actions served to establish important precedents that greatly increased the political legitimacy of the office.
   b) His ambitions set up an early struggle between Congress and the presidency.
   c) His early actions served to weaken the office of the presidency, making it subservient to Congress for much of American history.
   d) His ambitions greatly expanded the powers of the presidency.
   e) His military leadership as president was critical during the War of 1812.

3. Growth in the federal role in domestic and economic matters has increased the power of...
   a) the Judiciary in relationship to that of the President.
   b) Congress relative to that of the President.
   c) the Congress in relationship to both the judiciary and the President.
   d) the president relative to that of the Congress.

4. What does not keep presidents accountable?
   a) The media
   b) Public opinion
   c) The Supreme Court
   d) The Electoral College

5. Who has the role of breaking a tie in the Senate?
   a) vice president
   b) Senate majority leader
   c) White House chief of staff
   d) president
   e) speaker of the House

6. After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, George W. Bush and Congress added the Department of Homeland Security to the executive body known as the ________.
   a) Department of Defense
   b) NSC (National Security Council)
   c) Executive Office of the President
   d) Cabinet
   e) Executive Council on National Security

7. Who reviews legislative proposals and assesses their budgetary implications?
   a) Chairman of the Federal Reserve
   b) secretary of the treasury
   c) Office of Management and Budget
   d) chief of staff
   e) secretary of commerce

8. What is the role of the National Security Council?
   a) to keep the president and first family secure
   b) to work independently of the executive on national security
   c) to manage and advise the president on the armed forces
   d) to provide intelligence on national security to the president and Congress
   e) to advise the president on national security

9. George Bush’s invasion of Iraq illustrates which presidential job or function?
   a) legislative and political coalition building
   b) recruitment of top officials
   c) priority setting and problem clarification
   d) crisis management

10. Each year the President formally communicates with the Congress in...
    a) telephone calls to elicit support.
    b) written policy messages.
    c) the State of the Union address.
    d) party caucus.

11. All of the following are true EXCEPT...
    a) President George H.W. Bush was popular until the economy stagnated.
    b) President George W. Bush launched the war on terror.
    c) President Johnson ended the Vietnam War.
    d) President Obama dealt with the financial crisis.
    e) President Reagan presided over the end of the Cold War.
13. What was intended to give Congress a greater voice in the introduction of American troops into hostilities?  
   a) the Twenty-Fifth Amendment  
   b) the Twenty-Second Amendment  
   c) a legislative veto  
   d) the War Powers Resolution  
   e) executive privilege

14. Tensions between Congress and presidents are...  
   a) fairly recent, going back only a few decades.  
   b) very rare, occurring in the 19th century, but not since then.  
   c) Rooted and pervasive in U.S. history.  
   d) So brutal, that little legislation is ever passed by Congress and signed into law.

15. Cabinet officers are generally most loyal to...  
   a) the President.  
   b) their own departments.  
   c) themselves.  
   d) their political party.  
   e) their interest groups

16. What was the turning point that substantially increased presidential responsibilities?  
   a) the demands of managing a modern army during World War I  
   b) the social strife arising from the civil rights movement  
   c) the war launched on terrorism after the attacks of September 11, 2001  
   d) the economic and social turmoil of the Great Depression  
   e) the rise and importance of television as a mechanism that brought the president into the living rooms of

17. Congress has the sole authority to declare war.  
   a) True  
   b) False

18. The use of _______ in foreign matters is an example of the president acting as a global leader.  
   a) pocket vetoes  
   b) executive agreements  
   c) executive privilege  
   d) signing statements  
   e) executive orders

19. Presidents with high levels of _______ have an easier time influencing Congress, while those with low levels find influencing Congress more difficult.  
   a) public approval  
   b) executive privilege  
   c) impeachment power  
   d) third-party connections  
   e) treaty negotiation techniques

20. How might presidents use their powers of persuasion in the legislative process?  
   a) through direct lobbying of regulatory bureaucrats on the implementation of policy details  
   b) in leading public opinion to support their policy agendas  
   c) through the withholding of funds to prevent the implementation of specific laws  
   d) in leading public opinion to support signing statements on key pieces of legislation  
   e) in selecting majority and minority leaders in Congress

21. Which of the following is an example of the rally-round-the-flag effect?  
   a) Jimmy Carter gained respect during his handling of the Iranian hostage crisis.  
   b) During the Watergate investigation, Richard Nixon's approval ratings soared.  
   c) George H. W. Bush was reelected after winning the first Gulf War.  
   d) Ronald Reagan's approval rating increased sharply during the Iran-Contra scandal.  
   e) George W. Bush's popularity was boosted following the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

22. What is not are true about "executive orders"?  
   a) They have the force of law.  
   b) They can be overturned by later presidents.  
   c) They cannot be challenged in the courts.  
   d) They can be used to shape public policy.

23. The administration's budget is constructed by the...  
   a) General Accounting Office.  
   b) Office of Management and Budget.  
   c) Congressional Budget Office.  
   d) Congress as a whole
24. Which is one of the reasons that power and responsibility of the presidency has grown?
   a) The presidents’ use of the line-item veto has increased their power over the Congress.
   b) The United States has increased prominence on the world stage.
   c) The budget for government agencies has decreased leaving more responsibility to the president.
   d) Modern presidents have to exercise powers as commander in chief, while earlier presidents did not.
   e) The United States became a simple free market economy.

25. Which of the following statements best characterizes the nature of the conflict between presidents and Congress?
   a) The conflict is integral to the design of the Constitution, deliberately intended by the authors of the constitution.
   b) The conflict is a by-product of the recent polarization of the American party system.
   c) The conflict is a by-product solely of divided government.
   d) The conflict is a by-product of the weakening of American political parties.
   e) The conflict intensifies when Republicans control the presidency and Democrats control Congress.

26. Growth in the federal role in domestic and economic matters has increased the power of...
   a) the Judiciary in relationship to that of the President.
   b) Congress relative to that of the President.
   c) the Congress in relationship to both the judiciary and the President.
   d) the president relative to that of the Congress.

27. Presidents are similar to the British monarch in their function of...
   a) recruiters.
   b) agenda-setters.
   c) coalition-builders.
   d) morale-builders.

28. The expectations the American people have of a new president suggest all of the following EXCEPT that...
   a) they want a powerful president.
   b) they fear a concentration of power.
   c) they have no idea what they want.
   d) Americans are suspicious of governmental power.
   e) American expect the president to provide them with a good life.

29. What has to happen in Congress before the president can be impeached and convicted?
   a) The Senate can impeach the president with a two-thirds majority; the House needs a two-thirds majority to convict.
   b) The Senate can impeach the president by a simple majority; the House needs a two-thirds majority to convict.
   c) The House and Senate must both have a two-thirds majority to both impeach and convict.
   d) The House can impeach the president by a simple majority; the Senate does not have a vote in conviction.
   e) The House can impeach the president by a simple majority; the Senate needs a two-thirds majority to convict.

30. The idea that the president may be advised by executive branch officials in confidence without the advice becoming public is called ________.
   a) an inherent power
   b) the power of confidentiality
   c) an inherent privilege
   d) confidential privilege
   e) executive privilege
   f) replacing Cabinet heads

31. When might citizens be particularly concerned about an expansion of presidential power?
   a) when they support the president’s agenda
   b) in times of economic crisis
   c) in times of relative peace and prosperity
   d) during presidential election years
   e) when they oppose the president’s agenda

32. The Constitution delegates the authority to declare the legal state of war to the...
   a) president.
   b) Congress.
   c) Supreme Court.
   d) Department of Defense.

33. Over the last fifty years, the characteristic mode of the American political system is one of...
   a) stalemate and incremental policymaking.
   b) a powerful president being able to get things done.
   c) a productive policymaking in a partnership between the Congress and the president.
   d) a Congress that typically has far more power than the president.
34. Why does the perception of an electoral mandate matter in presidential politics?
   a) Because modern presidents are more dependent on the people for election and more involved in policymaking than early presidents, they are prone to claim the mandate of the people when governing.
   b) Because Congress sees the president as claiming a mandate of the people, the legislators do not block the president’s agenda as vehemently as legislators in the past did.
   c) The president’s mandate consists of the modern perception among members of Congress that, by virtue of having been elected, the president has the ability to manage the bureaucracy.
   d) The presidential mandate claimed by modern presidents makes it easier for them to get their choices of Supreme Court justices approved than in the past.
   e) Since public approval has become much more important to modern presidents, most presidents rely on the mandate and the polls to measure their popularity and increase their approval ratings.

35. What is a potential problem associated with the role of the First Lady in American politics?
   a) Public perceptions might limit the influence of First Ladies to ideological matters.
   b) First Ladies might have political ambitions that rival those of their husbands.
   c) First Ladies might convince their spouses to act against their best political interests.
   d) First Ladies might take on foreign policy roles for which they are not qualified.
   e) The public has no mechanism for holding First Ladies accountable for their policy influence.

36. What distinguishes the modern/contemporary presidency from the institution originally envisioned by the Framers of the Constitution?
   a) Modern presidents are much less democratic than the Framers intended.
   b) The modern presidency is less involved in the development of foreign policy than the Framers intended.
   c) Modern presidents are more cautious in advocating for their legislative agendas than the Framers intended.
   d) Modern presidents exhibit a greater level of deference to Congress in budgetary matters than the Framers intended.
   e) Many presidents have enlarged the power of the presidency by expanding the president’s responsibilities and political resources.

37. Why was the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution adopted?
   a) to clear up ambiguities over the constitutional provisions surrounding presidential powers to conduct war.
   b) to clear up ambiguities over the constitutional provisions surrounding the separate election of the vice president.
   c) to clear up ambiguities over the constitutional provisions surrounding the role of the vice president should the president die or become incapacitated.
   d) to clear up ambiguities over the constitutional provisions surrounding the separation of powers between the executive branch and the legislative branch.
   e) to clear up ambiguities over the constitutional provisions surrounding the president’s powers to negotiate treaties.

38. What distinguishes contemporary presidents from early presidents?
   a) Contemporary presidents are much more conservative than early presidents.
   b) Contemporary presidents are much less active in the formulation of policy than early presidents.
   c) Contemporary presidents are much more liberal than early presidents.
   d) Contemporary presidents are much less prone to engage in international conflicts than early presidents.
   e) Contemporary presidents are much more active in the formulation of policy than early presidents.

39. Historically, vice-presidential candidates are chosen to
   a) mentor the president
   b) placate symbolic constituency
   c) help set the president’s agenda
   d) take over as president in an emergency
   e) succeed the president in the next election

40. Throughout most of its history, which was considered an insignificant office?
   a) speaker of the House
   b) chief of staff
   c) attorney general
   d) vice president
   e) secretary of state
41. Without the approval of Congress, a president can issue a directive that has the force of law, called an…
a) executive decree  
b) executive order  
c) executive decision  
d) executive statute  
e) executive edict

42. Historically, presidents begin their terms of office with higher approval ratings and tend to lose popularity over time.
   a) True  
   b) False

43. The president’s role as chief legislator…
a) is not in the Constitution and poorly describes the strength of the president’s impact on policymaking.  
b) is described as misleading, because it is Congress that is the legislative branch.  
c) is apt as he plays a major role in shaping the congressional agenda.  
d) is limited to his veto power.

44. In which institutional resource are leaders both appointed by the president and approved by the Senate?
   a) the White House staff  
b) the Executive Office of the President  
c) the Cabinet  
d) the Central Intelligence Agency  
e) Council of Economic Advisors

45. Which of the following leadership abilities is critical to presidential success?
   a) the ability to negotiate treaties  
b) the ability to enter into executive agreements  
c) the ability to declare war  
d) the ability to write legislation  
e) the ability to persuade members of Congress and the American public

46. In recent decades, ______ government has been the norm in the United States.
   a) unified  
b) divided  
c) parliamentary  
d) confederal

47. The ______ is at the top of the hierarchical organization of the White House Staff.
   a) President  
b) Vice-President  
c) Chief of Staff  
d) Chair of the Council of Advisors  
e) National Security Adviser

48. Chief advisers on economic policy include all of the following EXCEPT...
   a) the Secretary of the Treasury.  
b) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.  
c) members of the Council of Economic Advisors.  
d) the Senate Committee on the Budget.

49. The relationship between the President and the military is fundamentally based on...
   a) whether or not there is a war.  
b) civilian control of the military.  
c) congressional control of the military.  
d) whether the President has credibility i.e. has served in the military.

50. When an international crisis occurs, Congress...
   a) holds debates and then delegates authority to the President.  
b) sends the issue to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.  
c) invites the Chief of Staff to hold closed session meetings.  
d) invites the Secretary of Defense to present a briefing or overview of the crisis before making a decision.

51. Overriding a presidential veto requires
   a) a three-fourths vote of both the House and Senate.  
b) a 2/3 vote of both the House and Senate  
c) according to the original intent of the Framers, a majority vote of both the House and Senate.  
d) a three-fourths vote of Congress as a whole

52. The president would seek the advice of the ________ regarding how much the administration should propose to spend for each government program.
   a) Dept. of the Treasury  
b) Federal Reserve Bank  
c) House Appropriations and House Ways and Means committees  
d) Council on Budgetary Policy  
e) Office of Management and Budget

53. President Clinton was...
   a) impeached by the House.  
b) impeached by Congress.  
c) convicted by the Senate.  
d) convicted by the House but allowed to stay in office to the end of his term.  
e) never able to apologize for his behavior.
54. The Constitution lays out the plan for presidential power in great detail.
a) True  
b) False

55. The relationship between the President and the military is fundamentally based on...
a) whether or not there is a war.  
b) civilian control of the military.  
c) congressional control of the military.  
d) whether the President has credibility i.e. has served in the military.

56. How does the White House staff differ from the president’s Cabinet?
a) The Cabinet has more access to the president than the White House staff.  
b) The Cabinet is less democratic and less accountable than the White House staff.  
c) The president can fire the White House staff but only Congress can dismiss a member of the Cabinet.  
d) The White House staff has greater access to and more influence on the president than the Cabinet.  
e) The White House staff has less specialized policy knowledge than the Cabinet.

57. The framers of the Constitution saw which branch as central, if not dominant?
a) The executive branch  
b) The legislative branch  
c) The judicial branch  
d) All three branches as being equally dominant  
e) American citizens

58. Presidents have to spend time leading the legislature in order to gain support for their initiatives because the American system is one of ________.  
a) equal power  
b) shared powers  
c) unlimited power  
d) limited power  
e) diminishing power

60. What is the purpose of the Council of Economic Advisers?  
a) to advise the president on economic policy  
b) to assess legislative proposals for budgetary issues  
c) to review and recommend agency spending  
d) to prepare the president’s budget  
e) to lobby Congress in defense of the president’s budget

61. This group is too large and too diverse to serve as a collective board of Presidential advisers:  
a) the office of the vice president  
b) the Cabinet  
c) the Executive Office of the President  
d) the Supreme Court  
e) the White House staff

62. Which of the following statements provides the best characterization of the members of the White House staff?
a) The White House staff is a loose collection of bureaucrats who are loyal to executive agencies.  
b) The White House staff advises members of the Cabinet on how best to serve the needs of president.  
c) The White House staff is composed of individuals personally and politically close to the president chosen specifically to serve the president’s needs.  
d) The White House staff is composed of policy specialists who have little personal loyalty to the president.  
e) The White House staff is the link between executive agencies in the bureaucracy and Congress.

63. Which of the following statements best describes contemporary relationships between presidents and Congress?  
a) They are generally hostile during periods of unified government.  
b) They are generally antagonistic.  
c) They are consensual in times of economic growth.  
d) They are always antagonistic during periods of foreign conflict.  
e) They are always passive, with Congress dominating the executive branch.
64. Which statement is true?
   a) The presidential veto is a product of a long tradition and has always been accepted, but lacks constitutional support.
   b) The president can exercise a line-item veto.
   c) The presidential veto is powerful because it is extremely difficult for Congress to override.
   d) Presidents cannot issue a statement saying that they won’t enforce part of a bill, if their intent is to avoid having to veto it.

65. Which one of the powers listed below is a constitutional power that the president shares with the Senate?
   a) making treaties
   b) receiving foreign ambassadors
   c) commissioning officers
   d) granting pardons

66. How has the office of vice president changed over the years?
   a) The vice president has been more involved in the policymaking process in recent years than in the past.
   b) The vice president used to be involved in important tasks, but now spends most of his time acting as a figurehead.
   c) The vice president, who once was very involved, is now frozen out of the policy-making process.
   d) The vice presidency has become a prerequisite for the presidency.
   e) The vice president is no longer trusted as he once was.

67. After a bill is sent to Congress, the president is not allowed to lobby specific members of Congress.
   a) True
   b) False

68. When the election of congressional candidates is said to be influenced by the popularity of their party’s presidential nominee, we speak of the term ____.
   a) presidential magnetism
   b) the “president’s back-bench”
   c) party popularity
   d) presidential attractiveness
   e) presidential coattails

69. The greatest presidential power is the ability to...
   a) formulate legislation.
   b) be the head of his political party.
   c) persuade.
   d) compromise.