

APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 13
***Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. Powerful, strong, leader of the free world, and commander in chief describe
 - a. the intentions of the founders for the chief executive.
 - b. the presidency-as-powerhouse myth.
 - c. how the presidency has evolved in the twentieth century.
 - d. the constitutional powers of the president.

2. Richard Neustadt has emphasized that presidential power is the power to
 - a. command
 - b. lead.
 - c. control.
 - d. persuade.

3. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
 - a. All have been white males.
 - b. All have been Protestant.
 - c. They must be natural born citizens and at least thirty-five years old.
 - d. There has been must variety in their backgrounds.

4. Americans expect
 - a. very little out of their presidents.
 - b. presidents will be corrupt.
 - c. presidents to ensure peace, prosperity, and security.
 - d. Congress to be more powerful than the president.

5. The Twenty-second Amendment
 - a. limits presidents to two terms.
 - b. sets out procedures for presidential impeachment.
 - c. provides for succession to the presidency.
 - d. none of these.

6. The most “accidental” president was
 - a. Calvin Coolidge.
 - b. Harry Truman.
 - c. Lyndon B. Johnson.
 - d. Gerald R. Ford.

7. Impeachment of a president requires a
 - a. two-thirds vote in the Senate.
 - b. majority vote in the House of Representatives.
 - c. Supreme Court ruling.
 - d. popular election.

8. In 1974, the House of Representatives, as a result of the Watergate scandal, impeached President Nixon.
- True
 - False
9. According to the Twenty-fifth Amendment, the vice president can become acting president if both he or she and the president's cabinet determine that the president is disabled.
- True
 - False
10. After the vice president, the next person in the order of presidential succession is the
- a. Speaker of the House.
 - b. president pro tempore of the Senate.
 - c. Secretary of State.
 - d. majority leader of the Senate.
11. The contemporary presidency closely resembles the one designed by the framers in 1787.
- True
 - False
12. The founders preserved the balance of power without jeopardizing the independence of the separate branches by checking those powers that they believed to be most dangerous.
- True
 - False
13. The expansion of presidential power can be attributed to
- a. the increased prominence of the United States in the world.
 - b. technological advances.
 - c. presidential initiatives.
 - d. all of these.
14. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional power of the president?
- a. commander in chief of the armed forces
 - b. declare war
 - c. veto legislation
 - d. grant reprieves and pardons

15. The presidential role that receives the LEAST amount of publicity is
- a. presiding over the administration of government.
 - b. appealing to the public for their support of policy initiatives.
 - c. dealing with Congress.
 - d. negotiating with foreign powers.
16. Today, new presidents have only a few high-level positions available for appointment.
- True
 - False
17. Which vice president commented that the vice presidency was “not worth a warm bucket of spit”?
- a. Richard Nixon
 - b. John Nance Garner
 - c. Dan Quayle
 - d. Spiro Agnew
18. The president’s cabinet
- a. was provided for by the US Constitution.
 - b. serves as the presidents board of directors.
 - c. has increased over the years with newly established executive departments approved by Congress.
 - d. can veto the president on matters of executive policy.
19. Members of the president’s cabinet do not need congressional approval.
- True
 - False
20. Which of the following is NOT among the three main policymaking bodies in the Executive Office of the President?
- a. the National Security Council
 - b. the Council of Economic Advisors
 - c. the Office of Management and Budget
 - d. the Attorney General
21. The Council of Economic Advisors
- a. prepares the president’s budget.
 - b. advises the president on economic policy.
 - c. reviews legislative proposals from the cabinet.
 - d. all of these.

22. The president's clearinghouse for agency ideas is the
- a. cabinet.
 - b. Office of Management and Budget.
 - c. vice president.
 - d. press secretary.
23. The organization of most White House staff have been
- a. hierarchical.
 - b. pluralistic.
 - c. representative.
 - d. disorganized.
24. In the wheel-and-spokes system of White House management
- a. aides have very little power.
 - b. aides are organized hierarchically.
 - c. aides have equal status and are balanced against one another.
 - d. power and responsibility are widely delegated.
25. President Reagan dispersed and delegated power widely among his advisors.
- True
 - False
26. The president usually operates independently of Congress.
- True
 - False
27. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the Constitution?
- a. the requirement that the president give a State of the Union address to Congress.
 - b. the designation of the president as chief legislator.
 - c. the requirement that the president bring important matters to Congress' attention from time to time.
 - d. the power of the president to veto congressional legislation.
28. A pocket veto
- a. allows a president to kill a bill without either signing or vetoing it.
 - b. is a law sent back to Congress with the president's reasons for rejecting it.
 - c. is a bill that automatically becomes law.
 - d. can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress.

29. Which of the following statements about the president's party leadership in Congress is FALSE?
- a. President's can rely on their fellow party members to always vote on their programs.
 - b. Party leadership in Congress provides the nucleus of coalitions supporting presidential proposals
 - c. Party leadership in Congress is a principle task of every president.
 - d. Presidents are highly dependent on their party to move their programs.
30. Presidents can count on their own party members for support no more than
- a. one-quarter of the time.
 - b. on-half of the time.
 - c. one-third of the time.
 - d. two-thirds of the time.
31. When constituency opinion and the president's proposals conflict, members of Congress are more likely to vote with their constituents.
- True
 - False
32. The influence of presidential coattails
- a. is highest in midterm elections.
 - b. has diminished in significance.
 - c. is especially important in Senate races.
 - d. creates dramatic swings in the composition of Congress.
33. Since 1953, most Republican presidents have lacked a majority in one or both houses of Congress during most of their terms.
- True
 - False
34. Public approval of the president
- a. strengthens opposition to the president's policies.
 - b. allows the president to control Congress.
 - c. gives the president leverage at the margins of coalition building.
 - d. does not affect opportunities for policy change.
35. Public approval gives the president leverage, not control.
- True
 - False

36. Which of the following is NOT true of electoral mandates?
- a. They are powerful symbols in American politics.
 - b. They give legitimacy and credibility to new presidents.
 - c. They change the premises of decisions.
 - d. They are guaranteed by large electoral majorities.
37. Which of the following is NOT among the legislative strategies of the president?
- a. making personal appeals.
 - b. avoiding bargains to build majorities.
 - c. exploiting the honeymoon period.
 - d. establishing priorities among legislative proposals.
38. The president does not have to bargain with every member of Congress to receive support.
- True
 - False
39. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. After accounting for party and public support, presidents differ greatly in terms of legislative success.
 - b. The president's legislative skills are at the core of presidential leadership of Congress.
 - c. Successful presidents exploit favorable configurations of political forces.
 - d. Most presidents have been able to change the political landscape and create opportunities for change.
40. The president must receive Senate approval prior to extending diplomatic recognition to foreign governments.
- True
 - False
41. When the Constitution was written,
- a. the president was not considered commander in chief.
 - b. no one expected the United States to have permanent army.
 - c. the United States was involved in several military alliances.
 - d. the United States had a large standing army.
42. The power to declare war belongs to
- a. the president.
 - b. Congress.
 - c. the Secretary of Defense.
 - d. the National Security Council.

43. The War Powers Resolution
- a. strengthened presidential power during times of war.
 - b. limits congressional power during time of war.
 - c. is part of the US Constitution.
 - d. provides for a legislative veto to end United States involvement in overseas hostilities.
44. Since its passage in 1973, most presidents have regarded the War Powers Resolution as an unconstitutional infringement on presidential power.
- True
 - False
45. Because of its access to information, Congress has become the most prominent in handling crises.
- True
 - False
46. When it comes to national security,
- a. Congress has no constitutional role.
 - b. presidential leadership in policymaking is central.
 - c. members of Congress usually initiate policies.
 - d. presidents always get their way.
47. In matters of national security, the role of Congress has typically been oversight of the executive rather than initiation of policy.
- True
 - False
48. Perhaps the greatest source of influence a president has is
- a. public support.
 - b. party leadership.
 - c. ability to parcel out favors.
 - d. constitutional powers.
49. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Presidents sometimes rely on persuasion.
 - b. Presidents are passive followers of public opinion.
 - c. The White House is a virtual whirlwind of public relations activity.
 - d. Most presidents make frequent public appearances.

50. Ceremonial responsibilities are not considered important by presidents and are usually given to the vice president.
- True
 - False
51. Which of the following is NOT a key explanation of the public's support for a president?
- a. a predisposition
 - b. party affiliation
 - c. the honeymoon period
 - d. first-hand experiences
52. Rally events have an enduring impact on presidential approval ratings?
- True
 - False
53. All presidents since Truman have had media advice from experts on lighting, makeup, stage settings, camera angles, clothing, pacing of delivery, and other facets of making speeches.
- True
 - False
54. Which of the following presidents was NOT considered an effective speaker?
- a. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - b. John F. Kennedy
 - c. Richard Nixon
 - d. Ronald Reagan
55. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Modern presidents monitor the media closely.
 - b. As long as their goals differ, the president and the media are likely adversaries.
 - c. Most of what people know about the president comes through the mass media.
 - d. White House staff members generally ignore the media.
56. The person who most deals directly with the press is the president's press secretary.
- True
 - False

57. The term “body watch” refers to the media’s
- a. preoccupation with the president’s physical health.
 - b. analysis of the body of issues on the executive agenda.
 - c. step-by-step account of the president’s personal and official activities.
 - d. presence at presidential press conferences.
58. Studies have shown that the media are systematically biased against the president.
- True
 - False
59. Major policy change is virtually impossible under a divided government.
- True
 - False
60. Most recently, the institution that has championed constraints on government and limits on spending has been
- a. Congress.
 - b. the presidency.
 - c. interest groups.
 - d. the bureaucracy.