

Unit 4: The Presidency and the Bureaucracy

Chapters 12 and 14 (Edwards and Wattenberg)

Key Terms to know and understand:

Chapter 12

22nd Amendment
25th Amendment
Impeachment
Watergate
Executive orders
Cabinet
National Security Council
Council Economic Advisors
Office of Management and Budget
Veto
Pocket veto
Presidential coattails
War Powers Resolution
Legislative veto

Chapter 14

Bureaucracy
Patronage
Pendleton Civil Service Act
Civil service
Merit principle
Hatch Act
Office of Personnel Management
Senior Executive Service
Independent regulatory commission
Government corporations
Independent executive agency
Policy implementation
Administrative discretion
Street-level bureaucrats
Regulation
Deregulation
Command-and-control policy
Incentive system
Executive orders
Iron triangles

Key Questions to be able to address for the AP Exam (From the review guide):

Executive Branch/President

Bureaucracy

1. What are the formal and informal powers of the President? How have they been enhanced beyond its constitutional powers?
2. What role do bargaining/persuasion, executive orders, signing statements, veto/pocket veto, and treaties and executive agreements play?
3. How does the president's domestic and foreign affairs agenda as carried out, create tension and frequent confrontations with Congress? (i.e. defense policy and the War Powers Resolution)
4. In what ways are the appointment powers of the President an important influence on the policy-making process? How does the appointment power to the courts impact a president both while in office and after leaving office?
5. What are the different perspectives on presidential power as outlined by Taft and T. Roosevelt?
6. Why is the bureaucracy considered by many to be the "fourth branch" of government? Why is the rule making process considered an integral piece of the policy making process?
7. How has the civil service and merit system reforms promoted specialization, professionalism, neutrality, and effectiveness of the bureaucracy?
8. Why does Congress use the "legislative veto" to control the actions of the bureaucracy?
9. What are the conflicts between "smart power" and "hard power" with regards to foreign policy, diplomacy, and military action?

Schedule and “To Do” list (Unit 4)

(subject to change, but buckle up because we are about to move quickly!)

The red text is suggested prep for that day in class

March 22/23	Presidential Powers (Formal and Informal), Roles, and Responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read 12.1 and 12.2• Crash Course US Government Presidential Power (#11)• Crash Course US Government Presidential Powers 2 (#12)
March 24	Running the Government and Sharing Power with Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read 12.3 and 12.4• Crash Course US Government How Presidents Govern (#14)
March 27	The President and National Security <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read 12.5
March 28	Discussion on theories of Presidential Power: The debate between Taft and Teddy Roosevelt <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read the Handout on Taft and T. Roosevelt theories• University of Oklahoma video “Why is there a President in the Constitution?” from their Constitution 101 series
March 29/30	The Public Presidency <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read 12.6 – 12.8
March 31	Who are the “faceless bureaucrats” and organization of the federal bureaucracy? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read 14.1 and 14.2• Crash Course US Government Bureaucracy Basics (#15)
April 3	Bureaucrats as Implementers, rule makers, and regulators <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read 14.3 and 14.4• Crash Course US Government Types of Bureaucracies (#16)
April 4	Congress and Controlling the Bureaucracy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read 14.5• Crash Course US Government Controlling Bureaucracies (#17)