

UNIT IV THE PRESIDENCY

1. **True / False: Unified government has become a rarity and divided government has become commonplace. (p. 336)**
2. **True / False: The question of presidential reelection was a major issue at the Constitutional Convention. (p. 337)**
3. **True / False: The Framers thought that most presidential elections would be decided in the House. (p. 338)**
4. **True / False: In the electoral college, voters decide how electors are chosen. (p. 338)**
5. **True / False: Probably the best strategy for capturing the vote of the electoral college is to win the ten largest states. (p. 338)**
6. **True / False: The Twenty-second Amendment set a limit of two terms on the presidency. (p. 338)**
7. **True / False: Early presidencies were marked by minimal government activism and by appointment of men of stature. (p. 339)**
8. **True / False: Andrew Jackson sought to maximize the powers of the presidency. (p. 342)**
9. **True / False: Andrew Jackson's administration was marked by the vigorous use of the veto for policy reasons. (p. 342)**
10. **True / False: On the issues of slavery and sectional interests, Andrew Jackson was at odds with Congress. (p. 342)**
11. **True / False: President Jackson believed that the issues of slavery and sectionalism required the president to cooperate closely with Congress. (p. 342)**
12. **True / False: The U.S. Constitution determines only the formal powers of a president; the informal ones are more significant. (p. 344)**
13. **True / False: Article II of the U.S. Constitution more or less determines the actual amount of power that an individual president has. (p. 344)**
14. **True / False: The greatest source of presidential power is found in politics and public opinion. (p. 344)**
15. **True / False: In general, power is wielded by people who are in the room where a decision is made. (p. 346)**
16. **True / False: The titles held by White House aids often fail to indicate the extent of their real powers. (p. 346)**
17. **True / False: The circular method of organizing the White House staff has the virtue of providing for an orderly flow of information. (p. 346)**
18. **True / False: The circular method of organizing the White House staff has the virtue of giving the president a great deal of information. (p. 346)**

19. True / False: President Franklin Roosevelt alternated different methods of staff organization for different kinds of policy issues. (p. 346)
20. True / False: The ad hoc method of staff organization helps keep the president in close contact with the government officials who are ultimately responsible for administrative action. (p. 346)
21. True / False: Most members of a president's White House staff are policy experts. (p. 347)
22. True / False: Most members of a president's White House staff were active in the president's campaign. (p. 347)
23. True / False: The most important agency within the Executive Office is the cabinet. (p. 348)
24. True / False: Heads of agencies in the Executive Office are presidential appointees. (p. 348)
25. True / False: Appointments to the heads of agencies in the Executive Office do not require Senate approval. (p. 348)
26. True / False: The presidential cabinet is usually relatively unimportant in formulating administration programs. (p. 349)
27. True / False: The major responsibility of a cabinet department head is to advise the president on policy issues. (p. 349)
28. True / False: The abundance of political appointments gives the president lots of opportunities to reward friends and political supporters. (p. 350)
29. True / False: The president appoints most cabinet department employees. (p. 350)
30. True / False: As of 1998, approximately one-fifth of all cabinet-level (or subcabinet-level) jobs were held by acting appointees. (p. 350)
31. True / False: The president can appoint federal judges, subject to Senate approval. (p. 350)
32. True / False: Most presidential appointees have had prior experience in the federal government. (p. 351)
33. True / False: Most presidential appointees come from the private sector and have no prior experience in the federal government. (p. 351)
34. True / False: Most cabinet members in recent administrations have been appointed in recognition of their own strong political followings. (p. 351)
35. True / False: The general public is not usually the most important audience that the president addresses. (p. 355)
36. True / False: Presidents aim their persuasive power at three audiences, the most important of which are political activists and officeholders outside Washington. (p. 355)

37. True / False: Most recent presidents have preferred radio and television addresses to news conferences. (p. 356)
38. True / False: Presidents typically lack the power to threaten recalcitrant members of Congress with defeat at the polls. (p. 356)
39. True / False: The president's ability to threaten the electoral defeat of members of Congress who do not support presidential programs is a potent weapon in dealing with Congress. (p. 356)
40. True / False: A president can keep his victory score with Congress high by not taking a position on any controversial measure. (p. 357)
41. True / False: The pocket veto comes into play only when Congress has adjourned. (p. 357)
42. True / False: Few presidential vetoes are ever overridden by Congress. (p. 358)
43. True / False: In *United States vs. Nixon*, the Supreme Court rejected Nixon's claim of absolute executive privilege. (p. 361)
44. True / False: The Budget Reform Act of 1974 requiring the president to spend appropriated funds may actually be unconstitutional because it contains provisions for a legislative veto. (p. 362)
45. True / False: The legislative veto is an effective tool for forcing a president to deal with Congress on matters of agency reorganization. (p. 365)
46. True / False: The legislative veto was ruled unconstitutional in 1983. (p. 365)
47. True / False: Most vice presidents have fared poorly when subsequently running for the presidency. (p. 366)
48. True / False: The only official task of a vice president is to preside over the Senate and to vote in the case of a tie. (p. 367)
49. True / False: The secretary of state becomes the president if both the president and vice president die in office. (p. 367)
50. True / False: Under the Twenty-fifth Amendment, a vice president becomes acting president if a president in office is disabled. (p. 369)
51. True / False: The Supreme Court rules whether a disabled president should continue to serve in office. (p. 369)
52. True / False: Both elected and civil-service officials of the federal government can be removed from office via impeachment. (p. 369)
53. True / False: According to law, federal civil officials are not subject to impeachment. (p. 369)
54. True / False: Impeachment does not necessarily mean guilt. (p. 369)
55. True / False: Only one president in U.S. history—Andrew Johnson—was actually impeached. (p. 369)