SECOND MIDTERM EXAM REVIEW
Political Science 111 Fall 2010
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The test covers materials from the readings or in class lectures. The test is online with open notes, but it is timed so you will not have time to look up all the answers. You should read the assigned materials (Ginsberg et al, We the People chapters 9, 10, 11 and 12 and other readings), organize your notes, and study as if you would not have your notes. Then, you can use your notes to double check your answers. The questions will be drawn from a pool of about 100 questions about the topics, key terms and the supplemental readings. You may not have any other person help you while you take the exam.

1. A list of important things from your notes and the readings.
   Be familiar with how a bill becomes a law, specifically the differences between the House and Senate
   The different types and models of representation and differences between them
   How well does Congress meet the definition of sociological/ descriptive representation?
   Know the different types of legislation (bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, simple resolutions)
   Know the different types of congressional committees (standing, select, joint, conference)
   Know the different leadership positions in Congress and what they do
   How can congressional leaders influence the actions of other members of Congress?
   How can Congress or the President control the actions of the bureaucracy?
   Know the changes in the way presidents have viewed their role in government
   The constitutional powers of presidents, why and how presidents have “broadly interpreted” their powers.
   Know the roles of presidents and the differences between the roles
   Know the sources of presidential power, why presidents are sometimes more powerful than at other times
   Be familiar with the War Powers Resolution and why it was enacted.
   Know how people become secretaries and officers in the executive branch bureaucracy
   Know why we have the executive branch bureaucracy (including historic events) and what it generally does.
   Explain the example of the collective action problem (why couldn’t I give everyone $1)
   How do people become leaders in the executive branch bureaucracy?
   The different types of bureaucracies in the U.S. and differences between them
   Know about “iron triangles” and their effects
   Know about the Pendleton (Civil Service) Act of 1883 its effect on the federal bureaucracy
   What is judicial review and what are the arguments for and against judicial review?
   How do people get on the Supreme Court?
   What considerations affect presidents’ choices for the courts and senators’ votes
   The original and appellate jurisdictions of the Supreme Court and which is commonly used in its cases.
   The different types of opinions issued by the Supreme Court and the differences between them.
   The difference between judicial activism, judicial restraint and strict constructionists
   What factors go into making court decisions?
   How is the Chief Justice selected and what are the powers of the Chief Justice?
   Don’t forget that we also watched “Fog of War” and there will be questions on the exam about it

2. Key terms to be familiar with and keep in mind.
delegate, trustee, politico, geographic representation, ideological representation, descriptive/ sociological representation, bicameral, expressed powers, implied powers, casework, veto, cloture, majoritarian, supermajoritarian, “pork” barrel, filibuster, closed rule, open rule, whips, log-rolling, leadership P.A.C.s, delegated powers, inherent powers, stewardship, mandate, honeymoon, coattails, presidential approval, divided government, unified government, Richard Neustadt, unitary actor, Imperial President, Imperiled President, oversight, “going public,” politicization, Public goods, patronage system, merit system, cabinet department, independent agencies, regulatory boards, government corporations, administrative discretion, oversight, Marbury v. Madison, litmus test, Judicial Review, writ of certiorari, standing, moot, precedent, standing, amicus curiae, solicitor general, Majority opinion, Minority opinion, Plurality opinion, Concurring opinion, Dissenting opinion