SECOND MIDTERM EXAM REVIEW
Political Science 111
Spring 2016
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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 in the textbook, 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 150 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.
How a bill becomes a law, specifically the differences between the House and Senate
Different types and models of representation and differences between them
How well does Congress meet the definition of sociological/ descriptive representation?
Different types of legislation (bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, simple resolutions)
Different types of congressional committees (standing, select, joint, conference)
Know the responsibilities and powers of the different leadership positions in Congress
How can congressional leaders influence the actions of other members of Congress?
Know the changes in the way presidents have viewed their role in government
Know 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
What are the sources of presidential power?
Why are some presidents more powerful than other presidents at other times?
What is the War Powers Resolution and why it was enacted?
What are the “Collective Action” problem and “free riders” and how do they relate to the bureaucracy?
Know how people become secretaries and officers in the executive branch bureaucracy
Why do we have the bureaucracy (including historic events) and what are its duties?
Know about the Pendleton (Civil Service) Act of 1883 its effect on the federal bureaucracy
Different types of bureaucracies in the U.S. and differences between them
What issues and problems arise around bureaucracies?
Know about “iron triangles” and their effects.
How does the U.S. system address problems with the bureaucracy?
What considerations affect presidents’ choices and senators’ votes about the federal court judges?
Know the original and appellate jurisdictions of the Supreme Court and how often each is used.
Know the difference between judicial activism, judicial restraint and strict constructionists
How is the Chief Justice selected and what are the powers of the Chief Justice?
What is judicial review and what are the arguments for and against judicial review?
How do people get on the Supreme Court?
Know the different types of opinions issued by the Supreme Court justices.

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 theory, mandate, honeymoon, coattails, presidential approval, divided government, unified government, Richard Neustadt, Samuel Kernell, 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, amicus curiae, solicitor general, Majority opinion, Minority opinion, Plurality opinion, Concurring opinion, Dissenting opinion