

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) In the wake of September 11, 2001, Congress created the _____ 1) _____
A) Department of Homeland Security. B) International Terrorism Defense Agency.
C) War Department. D) Department of Terrorism.

- 2) The Civil Service Reform Act of 1883 was designed to reduce patronage and was also known as the _____ 2) _____
A) Garfield Reform. B) National Reform Program.
C) Pendleton Act. D) Hatch Act.

- 3) In 1914, Congress created the _____ to protect small business and the public from unfair competition. 3) _____
A) Department of Commerce B) Interstate Commerce Commission
C) Federal Trade Commission D) Department of Economic Affairs

- 4) The president directly appoints about _____ people. 4) _____
A) 10,000 B) 300 C) 6,000 D) 25,000

- 5) A business established by government that performs functions that could be provided by private business is called a(n) _____ 5) _____
A) clientele agency. B) independent corporation.
C) government corporation. D) executive agency.

- 6) Most bureaucrats have some leeway in their ability to make choices regarding the best way to implement congressional intentions. This is called _____ 6) _____
A) adjudication. B) rule-making.
C) administrative discretion. D) selective implementation.

- 7) One of the Senate's checks on the bureaucracy is the power of _____ 7) _____
A) confirmation. B) evaluation.
C) judicial oversight. D) directive.

- 8) In the House, the power of the purse is exercised by _____ 8) _____
A) the minority whip. B) the House Appropriations Committee.
C) the Office of Management and Budget. D) the Executive Office of the President.

- 9) The House Appropriations Committee often acts as a(n) _____ 9) _____
A) presidential accountant. B) judicial investigator.
C) minority spokesperson. D) budget cutter.

- 10) In 1921, Congress created the _____ to bolster congressional oversight of the bureaucracy. 10) _____
A) Oversight Committee B) Appropriations Committee
C) Office of Management and Budget D) General Accounting Office

- 11) Among the tools of judicial oversight of the bureaucracy are 11) _____
 A) pardoning individuals convicted of federal crimes.
 B) issuing injunctions.
 C) the power of the purse.
 D) all of the above
- 12) Research by political scientists shows that government agencies are 12) _____
 A) strategic. B) inherently flawed.
 C) well liked. D) well-organized.
- 13) Congress, as a whole, plays an important role in checking the power of the bureaucracy including 13) _____
 the power to
 A) issue injunctions. B) abolish departments.
 C) execute bills of attainder. D) all of the above
- 14) In its dealings with the bureaucracy, Congress has the power to 14) _____
 A) investigate behavior of the federal bureaucracy.
 B) confirm presidential appointments.
 C) create departments and agencies.
 D) all of the above
- 15) It is not unusual for Congress to 15) _____
 A) issue executive orders. B) conduct impeachment hearings.
 C) hold hearings. D) all of the above
- 16) Congressional oversight of the bureaucracy includes a variety of techniques, such as 16) _____
 A) the power of the purse. B) program evaluation.
 C) monitoring policy implementation. D) all of the above
- 17) A quasi-judicial process in which a bureaucratic agency settles disputes between two parties is 17) _____
 called administrative
 A) justice. B) adjudication.
 C) dispute resolution. D) discretion.
- 18) In dealing with the bureaucracy, the president has the power to 18) _____
 A) change annual budget proposals. B) abolish existing programs.
 C) ignore the law. D) limit bureaucratic discretion.
- 19) Who has the exclusive influence over the bureaucracy? 19) _____
 A) the judiciary B) Congress
 C) the president D) none of the above
- 20) In order to shape policy and provide direction to the bureaucracy, the president can issue 20) _____
 A) edicts. B) executive orders.
 C) laws. D) executive agreements.

- 21) An example of a government corporation would be 21) _____
 A) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 B) the Tennessee Valley Authority.
 C) Federal Express.
 D) all of the above
- 22) The Environmental Protection Agency is a(n) 22) _____
 A) independent regulatory agency. B) Cabinet department.
 C) government corporation. D) independent executive agency.
- 23) The law enacted in 1939 to prohibit federal employees from becoming directly involved in political 23) _____
 campaigns was called the
 A) Hatch Act.
 B) Pendleton Act.
 C) Federal Employees Political Activities Act.
 D) Campaign Reform Act.
- 24) How agencies execute Congressional wishes is called 24) _____
 A) sequestration. B) implementation.
 C) performance. D) lexecution.
- 25) About _____ federal bureaucrats work in the nation's capital. 25) _____
 A) 455,000 B) 326,000 C) 523,000 D) 1,127,000
- 26) Cabinet departments account for _____ percent of the federal workforce. 26) _____
 A) 60 B) 55 C) 80 D) 25
- 27) All Cabinet departments are headed by a secretary except for the Department of 27) _____
 A) Justice. B) State.
 C) Defense. D) Veteran's Affairs.
- 28) An example of a clientele agency would be the Department of 28) _____
 A) Defense. B) State. C) Justice. D) Education.
- 29) The ratification of the _____ Amendment in 1913 gave Congress the authority to implement a 29) _____
 federal income tax, and thus allowed government to grow even more.
 A) Eleventh B) Sixteenth C) Twelfth D) Tenth
- 30) A reason government differs from business is that 30) _____
 A) government leaders are elected.
 B) government promotes the common good, whereas businesses promote profits.
 C) it is difficult to determine to whom bureaucrats are responsible.
 D) all of the above
- 31) There are currently _____ subunits of Cabinet-level departments and independent agencies. 31) _____
 A) 1,200 B) 2,200 C) 2,000 D) 1,950
- 32) Nearly 1/3rd of all non-military federal employees work for the 32) _____
 A) Department of Defense. B) Postal Service.
 C) Department of Commerce. D) Department of State.

- 33) The federal civil service system initially covered _____ percent of all federal employees. 33) _____
A) 20 B) 10 C) 40 D) 30
- 34) The Pendleton Act established the principle of _____ in federal hiring. 34) _____
A) partisanship B) civility C) patronage D) merit
- 35) The first independent regulatory commission was the 35) _____
A) Interstate Commerce Commission. B) Office of the Attorney General.
C) Federal Elections Commission. D) National Railroad Bureau.
- 36) The Department of Commerce and Labor was established by _____ to oversee 36) _____
employer-employee relations.
A) Franklin Delano Roosevelt. B) Abraham Lincoln.
C) Teddy Roosevelt. D) James Garfield.
- 37) By 2005, the bureaucracy had approximately _____ million civilian non-postal employees. 37) _____
A) 2.6 B) 1.8 C) 5.1 D) 3.5
- 38) In 1789, the bureaucracy consisted of 38) _____
A) two departments: Domestic and Foreign Affairs.
B) a handful of individuals without any formal staffs.
C) three departments: Foreign Affairs, War, and Treasury.
D) four departments: War, Treasury, Foreign Affairs, and Justice.
- 39) The nature of the federal bureaucracy was permanently changed by 39) _____
A) the French and Indian War. B) George Washington.
C) Andrew Jackson. D) the Civil War.
- 40) The firing of public-office holders of a defeated political party, and their replacement with 40) _____
loyalists of the victorious political party, is called the
A) civil service. B) merit system.
C) spoils system. D) replacement doctrine.

Answer Key

Testname: THE BUREAUCRACY

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) C
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) D
- 10) D
- 11) B
- 12) A
- 13) B
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) D
- 17) B
- 18) A
- 19) D
- 20) B
- 21) B
- 22) D
- 23) A
- 24) B
- 25) B
- 26) A
- 27) A
- 28) D
- 29) B
- 30) D
- 31) C
- 32) B
- 33) B
- 34) D
- 35) A
- 36) C
- 37) B
- 38) C
- 39) D
- 40) C