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
   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
   A) Garfield Reform.                   B) National Reform Program.

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

4) The president directly appoints about _______ people.
   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 businesses is called a(n)
   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
   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
   A) confirmation.                     B) evaluation.
   C) judicial oversight.               D) directive.

8) In the House, the power of the purse is exercised by
   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)
   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.
    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
   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
   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
   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
   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
   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
   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
   called administrative
   A) justice.
   B) adjudication.
   C) dispute resolution.
   D) discretion.

18) In dealing with the bureaucracy, the president has the power to
   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?
   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
   A) edicts.
   B) executive orders.
   C) laws.
   D) executive agreements.
21) An example of a government corporation would be
   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)
   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 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
   A) sequestration.
   B) implementation.
   C) performance.
   D) lexecution.

25) About ________ federal bureaucrats work in the nation’s capital.
   A) 455,000
   B) 326,000
   C) 523,000
   D) 1,127,000

26) Cabinet departments account for ________ percent of the federal workforce.
   A) 60
   B) 55
   C) 80
   D) 25

27) All Cabinet departments are headed by a secretary except for the Department of
   A) Justice.
   B) State.
   C) Defense.
   D) Veteran’s Affairs.

28) An example of a clientele agency would be the Department of
   A) Defense.
   B) State.
   C) Justice.
   D) Education.

29) The ratification of the ________ Amendment in 1913 gave Congress the authority to implement a 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
   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.
   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
   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.
   A) 20        B) 10        C) 40        D) 30

34) The Pendleton Act established the principle of _______ in federal hiring.
   A) partisanship B) civility C) patronage D) merit

35) The first independent regulatory commission was the

36) The Department of Commerce and Labor was established by _______ to oversee
   employer-employee relations.
   C) Teddy Roosevelt. D) James Garfield.

37) By 2005, the bureaucracy had approximately _______ million civilian non-postal employees.
   A) 2.6        B) 1.8        C) 5.1        D) 3.5

38) In 1789, the bureaucracy consisted of
   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
   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
    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