Second In-Class Test

There are 50 questions. Each is worth 2 points. For each question, fill in the oval on the ‘General Purpose NCS Answer Sheet’ corresponding to the letter on the test page that best answers the question. (‘D’ and ‘E’ are not valid answers to any of the questions. Do not fill in ‘D’ or ‘E’)

1) According to Locke, the Federative Power is
   a) separate from Executive power but is best exercised by the same person or group
   b) identical to Executive Power
   c) best exercised by the Legislative branch because treaties are like laws

2) Foreign policy, according to Locke, is different from domestic policy because
   a) it requires prudence, which antecedent laws cannot provide
   b) Legislators and Judges lack good judgment
   c) there is no sovereign in international affairs

3) The U.S. Senate’s role in the treaty-making under the Constitution is to
   a) ratify treaties
   b) provide advice and consent to the president in making treaties
   c) veto them if they are not in the national interest

4) In the Federalist Papers, Hamilton argues that treaty-making requires
   a) secrecy and dispatch
   b) deliberation and delay
   c) the power of the purse

5) Executive agreements are like treaties except that they
   a) only last for a year
   b) are not subject to the Senate’s advice and consent
   c) are approved by the House of Representatives

6) In the Federalist Papers, Jay and Hamilton
   a) argue against any Congressional role in treaty-making for fear that factions will imperil the interests of the US
   b) mention “progressives stages of treaty” negotiations and convening the Senate for advice during talks
c) suggest that the Military Power of the US should directed by professional generals rather than elected civilians

7) As commander-in-chief under the Constitution, the president is authorized to…
   
a) raise an army and navy
   b) declare war
   c) **the Constitution does not say what it means**

8) The advantage of the hierarchical model of leadership, which Eisenhower and Nixon followed, is that
   
a) it prevents “yes men” from offering flawed advice
   b) **it eases the coordination of policy**
   c) it forces the advisors to compete with each other for the president’s attention

9) According to Richard Neustadt, the greatest power of the president is..
   
a) the Federative power
   b) the power of the purse
   c) **the power to persuade**

10) According to Pious, when the president acts without explicit legal authority he draws on
    
a) **prerogative power**
   b) the power to persuade
   c) the power of the purse

11) According to Nelson (“Person and Office”), presidents’ relations with the rest of the executive branch require that the president
    
a) have an excellent *presentation of self*
   b) **be an adroit manager of authority**
   c) have a *strategic sense* of historical possibilities

12) When faced with a potential military intervention, according to Nincic (“Elections and US Foreign Policy”), presidents are
    
a) risk acceptant because they intervene during their 4th year in office
   b) **risk averse because they avoid intervening during their 4th year in office**
   c) indifferent to the electoral cycle
13) The president has practical advantages over Congress in foreign policy because
   a) he serves as the sole organ on foreign policy and is commander in chief of the military
   b) he has powerful organizations and bureaucracies under his control
   c) many defer to his legitimacy as the only nationally elected official, and he can use the presidency as a bully pulpit to advance his agenda

14) According to Preston & Hermann (“Presidential Leadership Style...”), presidents who have a strong need for control are likely to prefer
   a) a formal and hierarchical advisory process that emphasizes loyalty of advisors and clone-like belief in their worldview
   b) a collegial process that encourages the “best and the brightest” advisors to express a range of views
   c) a matrix-management structure that diffuses responsibility among competing agencies and advisors

15) [Read these choices carefully] In order to accurately study advisory processes, according to lecture, we need to examine
   a) information known to decisionmakers with their predictions based on that information
   b) information known to decisionmakers with the actual outcomes
   c) whether the decisionmakers should have gathered more information

16) According to lecture, a good decision process
   a) must yield the outcome the decisionmakers sought
   b) may yield an unwanted outcome because other actors behaved unexpectedly
   c) can best be realized through Total Quality Management (TQM)

17) In the Rational Actor Model, “high-quality” decisions are reached when
   a) the policy that the president chooses works
   b) advisors and agencies bargain successfully with each other
   c) the president weighed the costs and benefits of various alternative and chose the one most likely to achieve the national interest

18) The search for “high-quality” decisions usually involves trade-offs between
   a) prudent time and resource management and the need for acceptability and support
   b) political prestige and the decisionmaker’s place in history
   c) the national interest and sub-national, special interests
19) National security advisors, according to Daalder & Destler (“How National Security Advisors See Their Role”), face a tension between

   a) the chief of staff’s control of the president’s time and their own control over the president’s time
   b) being an “honest” broker among different players and being the president’s closest advisor
   c) weighing the national interest and the politics of re-election

20) Daalder & Destler (“Advisors, Czars, and Councils”) argue that centralization in the Homeland Security department will

   a) fail to effectively integrate the various agencies because not all agencies – like the FBI and CIA – can be effectively consolidated in a Homeland Security dept.
   b) succeed in preventing new attacks on the US because Homeland Security would have control of foreign intelligence activities and domestic law enforcement
   c) create confusion in Congress over how to oversee Homeland Security

21) Opponents of the “national security state” fear that it will create a

   a) weak state
   b) welfare state
   c) garrison state

22) The National Security Act of 1947 created the

   a) Central Intelligence Agency and Dept. of Defense
   b) Dept. of State and the United State Trade Representative’s Office
   c) President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

23) According to lecture, the ideology of the national security state claimed that

   a) specialists in violence would dominate and distort policy
   b) power is best centralized in the presidency because international crises require speedy action and democratic debate delays action
   c) unilateralism and a “fortress America” mentality were necessary to protect the US during the Cold War

24) The advantages to the US government of using private military firms (PMFs) are that

   a) contractors can perform some services more cheaply than the government can, and the public commitment of the US is reduced
25) One problem in judging the quality of contracts for US foreign aid or technical assistance is that

a) the government provides long-term contracts so administrators and supervisors change between when the contract was issued and when the assessment is done
b) such a small percentage of US aid is distributed via contracts that it is impossible to judge how contractors are doing v. government agencies
c) the government asks recipient countries about the value of the contract, encouraging contractors to curry favor with the recipient government

26) In organizational theory, organizations are more likely to change when they experience

a) budget feast or famine
b) internal criticism
a) Congressional oversight

27) A key value of organizations is that they can

a) seek goal myopically
b) achieve selected ends efficiently
a) socialize their members to serve organizational interests

28) Cohen (“A Tale of Two Secretaries”) argues that secretaries of defense and their appointees

a) tend to fall back onto the bureaucracy because it usually takes six months to a year to staff the ranks of undersecretaries, assistant secretaries and deputy assistant secretaries in the Defense Dept.

b) are able to overcome bureaucratic norms and pressures by organizational coups, like Rumsfeld’s executive council
c) succeed in achieving their agenda when they bypass military staffers and get their information from outside think-tanks

29) According to 9/11 Commission Staff Statement #17, hijacking response protocols in place on 9/11 between the FAA and NORAD

a) called for NORAD to take control of operations from the FAA as soon as the hijacking was confirmed by NORAD escort aircraft sent to monitor the hijacked aircraft
b) were not followed because the FAA delayed notifying the military, and the military delayed scrambling its jets until it had presidential orders.

c) were unsuited in every respect for what happened that day because they assumed that hijacked aircraft would be easily identifiable; there would be time to go through FAA and NORAD chains of command; and that the hijackers would be bent on extortion, not suicide.

30) Langley AFB fighters that were scrambled to intercept planes headed toward Washington DC headed east – out to sea – rather than north – toward Baltimore – because

   a) the military believed that foreign aircraft headed to US might be hijacked
   b) standard operating procedures called for jets to head east for 60 miles to get out of local airspace
   c) FAA misinterpreted radar data and believed hijacked flights were headed east of Baltimore

31) The policy positions of government agencies, according to governmental or bureaucratic politics model, are best explained by the maxim that

   a) “Where you stand is where you sit”
   b) “God favors the side with the bigger battalions”
   c) “Good enough for government work”

32) According to governmental or bureaucratic politics model, one of the key aims of agencies is to get

   a) fancy letterhead
   b) allotted the most responsibilities
   c) into the action channel

33) In the governmental or bureaucratic politics model, policy outcomes are the

   a) product of democratic deliberation
   b) resultant of competition and bargaining
   c) output of standard operating procedures

34) The sources of power in the governmental or bureaucratic politics model are players’

   a) skill and will in using their bargaining power and others’ perception of it
   b) formal authority as granted by the Constitution
   c) ability to master organizational routines and norms

35) In terms of foreign policy input, Congress can be best conceptualized as

   a) being made up of 535 secretaries of state
b) a corporate body with a common foreign policy vision  
c) “the best darn think’n machine ever”

36) Congress’s “structural power,” according to lecture, includes the

   a) **power to create and eliminate of executive agencies**  
   b) the power to make and ratify treaties  
   c) its control over information and public perceptions

37) James Lindsay (“Congress and the Politics…”) argues that the ebbs and flow of power between the President and Congress reflect

   a) **whether the US is at peace or war, in which Congress is assertive during peacetime and deferential during wartime.**  
   b) shifting interpretations of the Constitution rather than politics  
   c) whether the same party controls both the White House and Congress

38) Lindsay argues that after the Cold War, the public’s diminished interest in foreign policy meant that Congress

   a) **catered to groups with narrow but intense preferences, like Armenian-Americans call for a resolution condemning the Armenian genocide**  
   b) supported the president’s agenda, like bombing Kosovo and supporting the Comprehensive Test Ban, because there would be no benefit to opposing the president  
   c) no longer voted on partisan lines because members could vote their consciences on foreign policy questions

39) According to lecture, the 1973 War Powers Resolution

   a) unconstitutionally restricts the president’s war powers  
   b) fails to do anything  
   c) **limits and asserts presidential authority**

40) Louis Fisher (“Presidential Wars”) argues that over the past 50 years Congress has

   a) **abdicated its constitutional role over war-making to the president**  
   b) unduly restricted the president’s war-making power  
   c) judiciously guarded its war-making role

41) Fisher argues that the 2002 resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq should have been

   a) **introduced after US elections to allow for more information to be collected and to reduce partisanship over the issue**  
   b) presented as a formal declaration of war
c) passed with a deadline for US troops to withdraw from Iraq

42) The 1954 Bricker Amendment stated that

a) a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress would be needed to declare war or authorize the use of force

b) Congress would regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization
c) all executive agreements must be submitted as treaties to the Senate

43) In the foreign policy debate, the con team argued that Congress should have

a) an equal role with the President in making foreign policy
b) no role in the making of foreign policy

c) a subordinate role to the president in making foreign policy

44) When President Clinton ordered US forces to bomb Serbia in 1999 he acted

a) with a Congressional resolution authorizing the use of force
b) without a Congressional resolution authorizing the use of force
c) under the authority of a UN Security Council resolution

45) According to Stokes and Choate (“Trade Policy Making”) the 1974 Trade Act, which guides current trade policymaking, allows Congress to grant the president

a) “fast-track” authority to negotiate trade agreement that are subject to a simple up-or-down vote in Congress
b) authority to make and ratify trade agreements unilaterally without further Congressional action
c) permission to negotiate only tariff reductions but not other regulatory matters

46) The role of interest groups, according to lecture, may be difficult to measure because

a) the government might have pursued the same policy without interest group lobbying
b) only wealthy interest groups matter and many poorer interest groups are vocal
c) the executive branch is highly insulated from interest group pressure

47) In debates over NATO expansion, according to lecture, the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were unable to derail expansion in Congress after the Dec. 1994 presidential decision to pursue a two-track NATO expansion policy because

a) the State Dept. and the NSC had removed them from the action channel at that point
b) Congress had already endorsed expansion in Oct. and Republicans had made it part of their “Contract with America”
c) Defense and JCS official deferred to President Clinton’s military wisdom

48) In terms of their state-society interactions, the State and Defense departments differ because

a) State is autonomous from society but lacks a strong policy network, while Defense has a strong network but its autonomy is fissured
b) Defense is autonomous from society but lacks the powerful domestic constituencies that State has
c) Foreign Service Officers in the State Dept. have strong allegiances to Congress while Defense uniformed officers are allied more closely with the President

49) Brenner, et al (“Intermestic Interests…”) argue that post-1989 US policy toward Cuba can be best explained by

a) focusing exclusively on the power of Cuban-Americans
b) examining new entrants, like business and farms groups, and foreign pressure for change
c) partisan divisions in Congress designed to embarrass President Clinton

50) Jon Western (“Sources of Humanitarian Intervention”) argues that the Bush administration was unable to resist calls for armed humanitarian intervention in Somalia because

a) its initial informational and propaganda advantages eroded as liberal humanitarianists outside the administration learned more and were able to convey their messages more effectively to the media and Congress
b) President Clinton won the 1992 election, creating a national public mandate for intervention there
c) Congress was about to authorize the deployment of a peace-enforcement force there