**Chapter 13: The Democratic Political Executive**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. In this executive model, the president is directly elected and selects his or her prime minister with the support of the legislature.

@ See pages 379 and 380.

a. Presidentialism

b. Theocracy

c. Partidocracy

d. Parliamentarism

e. Semi-presidentialism

2. The organizational nature of the American executive lends itself to cabinet ministers (“secretaries”) that come from \_\_\_ the legislature.

@ See page 383.

a. inside

b. outside

c. former members of

d. party leaders in

e. failed candidates for

3. This informal power asserts an executive’s interpretation of a passed law and sometimes clarifies their intention to follow or enforce it only in part.

@ See pages 383 and 384.

a. Block veto

b. Signing statement

c. Line item veto

d. Executive order

e. Decree

4. In this model of executive leadership, cabinet members propose counsel that is more representative of the agencies that they lead, rather than their individual or personal opinions.

@ See pages 385 and 386.

a. Executive ideology model

b. Cabinet preferences model

c. Bureaucratic politics model

d. Policymaking functional model

e. Psychological leadership model

5. Which other term, synonymous with “horse-trading,” is used to describe a president’s acumen for bargaining effectively with key legislators?

@ See pages 388 and 389.

a. Rocking and rolling

b. Hawking and doving

c. Scheming and teaming

d. Wheeling and dealing

e. Jumping and jiving

6. Which of the following would likely NOT be true, in a multiparty presidential cabinet that is also filled with technocrats?

@ See pages 391 and 392.

a. Partisan connections are relatively unimportant

b. Executive orders and decrees are used heavily

c. Patronage to policy coalition partners is low

d. Legislative success is reduced

e. Cabinet portfolios are delivered in proportion to legislative seats

7. In parliamentary systems, cabinet ministers \_\_\_ reflect the distribution of preferences in the legislative majority, as compared with presidential systems.

@ See page 392.

a. less closely

b. more closely

c. as closely

d. do not

e. should not

8. In Germany, the parliamentary executive is referred to as the \_\_\_ .

@ See page 393.

a. prime minister

b. president

c. king or queen

d. chancellor

e. taoiseach

9. An oversized or \_\_\_ coalition is often formed when a bare majority is impossible to attain, due either to electoral instability to incompatible party preferences.

@ See pages 395 and 396.

a. majority

b. minimum winning

c. surplus majority

d. grand

e. minority

10. In some ways a reaction to the extreme multi-partism found in Italy and the difficulties maintaining functioning coalitions, comedian Beppe Grillo formed the \_\_\_ party in 2013, earning nearly a fifth of the legislative vote in the following election.

@ See pages 401 and 402.

a. Northern League

b. Five Star Movement

c. People of Liberty

d. Olive Tree

e. Forza Italia

**True/False Questions**

11. The cabinet is a part of the executive branch, selected to advise the country’s chief executive.

@ See page 380.

a. True

b. False

12. The U.S. executive office extends beyond the direct support staff of the president and the White House.

@ See page 384.

a. True

b. False

13. The personal charisma of President Lyndon Johnson is often cited as a key reason for his success at passing a legislative program.

@ See page 388.

a. True

b. False

14. In a multiparty cabinet, the prime minister may not even have the ability to pick certain ministers for the portfolios that have been allocated to their parties.

@ See page 392.

a. True

b. False

15. In a grand coalition, political parties from both the left and right of the political party system come together, either in a show of national unity or non-ideological pragmatism.

@ See page 397.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. How has the nature of executive rule changed over time? What variables and governing trends have affected this shift?

Type: E

17. In what ways does the American political executive differ from other systems that you are aware of? Is this a reflection of American institutions, history and culture, or some combination of both?

Type: E

18. How does presidential rule differ when the legislative branch contains more than two political parties? When multi-partism exists in a parliamentary system?

Type: E

19. Discuss three main differences between the composition and functioning of a presidential and parliamentary cabinet. How do these structural difference affect the nature of counsel provided to the executive?

Type: E

20. Can too many political parties exist in a system? What are the drawbacks to extreme multi-partism, as identified in the Italian case study, and what steps might be taken to limit the number of parties present in the system?

Answers:

1. e

2. b

3. b

4. c

5. d

6. e

7. b

8. d

9. c

10. b

11. True

12. True

13. False

14. True

15. True