**Chapter 14: Applying the Law**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. This unit of government is formed primarily by a non-partisan and professional civil service meant to apply the law.

@ See page 410.

a. Executive

b. Legislative

c. Judicial

d. Bureaucracy

e. Military

2. Which of the following was NOT advocated for by Weber’s theory of ideal bureaucracy?

@ See pages 410 and 411.

a. Organized hierarchies should exist

b. Officers should serve general jobs and avoid specialization

c. Performance should be rewarded via meritocratic promotion

d. Officers should be insulated from political hiring and firing decisions

e. Organizations should follow written rules and procedures

3. Which of the following historical examples is NOT related to Max Weber’s ideal, professional and non-partisan bureaucracy?

@ See page 411 and 412.

a. Andrew Jackson’s spoils system

b. Confucian China

c. Prussia’s military

d. Napoleonic Code

e. Roman Catholic church

4. Semi-autonomous labor market boards in \_\_\_ provide a key example for the extent to which bureaucratic agencies may cooperate with peak associations in setting policy under corporatism.

@ See pages 413 and 414.

a. the USA

b. France

c. Sweden

d. the former Soviet Union

e. the UK

5. Which of the following would be a clear example of a “regulatory string”?

@ See page 416.

a. A grant is given to build a new bridge

b. A scholarship is rewarded on the condition that good grades are maintained

c. A new school lunch program is subsidized by a national department

d. A speed limit is changed on a local interstate

e. A corporate tax loophole is filled in the tax code

6. Which of the following would signify the recent trend of “new public management” in bureaucratic delegating?

@ See page 420.

a. The creation of local-level or private boards to oversee regulatory implementation

b. The proliferation of special appointees at the executive level

c. A move toward more centralized decision making over regulations

d. An emphasis on the power of ministers to control the funding of bureaucratic plans

e. The shuffling of cabinet portfolios to maintain executive control

7. In this type of law, citizens are compensated financially for harm caused against them.

@ See page 424.

a. International law

b. Civil law

c. Criminal law

d. Public law

e. Constitutional law

8. This Latin term in the legal cornerstone of common law, in which previous decisions influence present rulings.

@ See page 425.

a. Habeas corpus

b. Status quo

c. Qui tacet consentire

d. Stare decisis

e. Cogito ergo sum

9. In \_\_\_ review, courts of last instance have a right to review the constitutionality of new legislation prior to its entering into effect.

@ See page 432.

a. obtuse

b. concentrated

c. abstract

d. concrete

e. appellate

10. This conservative British prime minister was responsible for a pronounced reform of the public bureaucracy, including the privatization of a handful of major national holdings.

@ See pages 437 and 438.

a. John Major

b. Tony Blair

c. David Cameron

d. Winston Churchill

e. Margaret Thatcher

**True/False Questions**

11. As a bureaucratic political appointee, Elizabeth Warren was easily approved by Congress to serve as the first head of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

@ See page 409.

a. True

b. False

12. Under the spoils system used in the early United States, bureaucrats were political followers of the current administration and entered/left employment along with the president.

@ See page 411.

a. True

b. False

13. The regulatory strings created by bureaucratic actors can be compared to the delegation of agency by principals.

@ See page 418.

a. True

b. False

14. The U.S. circuit courts of appeal are examples of lowest-level or first instance courts.

@ See page 424.

a. True

b. False

15. In Sharia law, courts apply principals directly from Islamic religious doctrine to civil and criminal legal matters.

@ See page 433.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. Describe the major traits of ideal bureaucracy advocated for by Max Weber. What fingerprints do you see in each trait from military organization?

Type: E

17. Compare the different styles of recruiting new civil servants in the Americas and in Europe. What are the major differences? How might these differences affect how policy is made in both sets of countries?

Type: E

18. How does the idea of ‘new public management” combat the traditional problems faced by national bureaucracies? Does it create any new problems along the way?

Type: E

19. What are the main differences between common law and code law? How might these differences affect the ways the government interact with the courts in these countries?

Type: E

20. Imagine that you’ve been called in to create a new country’s judicial system. Which style of law would you advocate that the country follow? What set of courts would be available to them to judicial review? Why?

Answers:

1. d

2. b

3. a

4. c

5. b

6. a

7. b

8. d

9. c

10. e

11. False

12. True

13. True

14. False

15. True