FRQ practice for the presidency and Bureaucracy

Due 4/8

Points 55 informal points (15 for each FRQ)

Directions: Answer ALL of the Following Question. You can find scoring notes and sample responses at the link given below. However, for this activity to be most useful follow these steps:

* Attempt to answer the question in a timed setting (100 minutes)
* Check your answers in the book and notes
* Check your answers with the AP scoring guide found at: <http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/members/exam/exam_information/2086.html>

1. (2004) Presidents are generally thought to have advantages over Congress in conducting foreign policy because of the formal and informal powers of the presidency.

1. Identify two formal constitutional powers of the President in making foreign policy.
2. Identify two formal constitutional powers of Congress in making foreign policy.
3. Identify two informal powers of the President that contribute to the President’s advantage over Congress in conducting foreign policy.
4. Explain how each of the informal powers identified in (c) contributes to the President’s advantage over Congress in conducting foreign policy.

2. (2007) Conflicts between Congress and the President over war powers have their origin in the United States Constitution. In 1973 Congress passed the War Powers Resolution in an attempt to clarify the balance of powers between the two branches of government.

1. Describe the primary constitutional conflict between Congress and the President over the decision to go to war.
2. Describe two provisions of the War Powers Resolution that were designed to limit the President’s power over war making.
3. The War Powers Resolution has received mixed reviews, but Congress has other powers over war making. Other than the constitutional power that you described in (a), identify and explain two other formal powers Congress has over war making.

3. (2006) The United States Congress and the President together have the power to enact federal law. Federal bureaucratic agencies have the responsibility to execute federal law. However, in the carrying out of these laws, federal agencies have policy-making discretion.

1. Explain two reasons why Congress gives federal agencies policy-making discretion in executing federal laws.
2. Choose one of the bureaucratic agencies listed below. Identify the policy area over which it exercises policy-making discretion AND give one specific example of how it exercises that discretion.
	* Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
	* Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
	* Federal Reserve Board
3. Describe two ways in which Congress ensures that federal agencies follow legislative intent.

4. (2008) A number of factors enable presidents to exert influence over Congress in the area of domestic policy. However, presidents are also limited in their influence over domestic policymaking in Congress.

1. The Constitution grants the president certain enumerated powers. Describe two of these formal powers that enable the president to exert influence over domestic policy.
2. Choose two of the following. Define each term and explain how each limits the president’s ability to influence domestic policymaking in Congress.
	* mandatory spending
	* party polarization
	* lame-duck period