

- ***Honeymoon Period**

Answer: the time following an election when a president's popularity is high and congressional relations are likely to be productive
Around 100 days

- ***What hinders a presidential program?**

Answer: Time constraints
Unexpected crises
Difficult to change things

- *An example of the shotgun approach to grassroots lobbying-(Rival vs. shot gun ?)*

Answer: NRA= has extremely organized network and can quickly get word to members about legislature.--An example of a lobbyist who is referred to as a "hired gun?" **Answer:** A former politician who is paid

[*Hocracy?*

Answer: Holacracy is a social technology or system of organizational governance in which authority and decision-making are distributed throughout a holarchy of self-organizing teams rather than being vested in a management hierarchy.

---Holacracy is a new way of running an organization that removes power from a management hierarchy and distributes it across clear roles, which can then be executed autonomously, without a micromanaging boss. The work is actually *more* structured than in a conventional company, just differently so. With Holacracy, there is a clear set of rules and processes for how a team breaks up its work, and defines its roles with clear responsibilities and expectations.

[*Which of the following would be an example of "adhocracies"?*

Answer: **Adhocracy** is a flexible, adaptable and informal form of organization that is **defined** by a lack of formal structure. It operates in an opposite fashion to a bureaucracy.

Part 3: essay questions

[*Stages of policy making processes?*

Answer: there are ****7 Steps/Stages****; 1st- Problem recognition - identification of an issue, 2nd- Agenda setting - process of forming list of issues to address, 3rd-Policy formulation - creating appropriate courses of action, 4th-Policy adoption - approval of a policy proposal, 5th-Budgeting - allocating resources for implementation, 6th-Policy implementation - carrying out policy & 7th-Policy evaluation - process of whether implementation is working

[*Mayhew argument was ___?*

Answer: Why would members with the goal of reelection allow the existence of congressional parties that can force them to behave in any way that might threaten their electoral interests?

- *What 3 factors limit powers of congress?*

Answer: limited gov't, federal gov't, only power to delegate what is given to it

- **Hyperpluralism:** A theory of government and politics contending that groups are so strong that government is weakened. Hyperpluralism is an extreme, exaggerated, or perverted form of pluralism. It is compared to elite and class theory, pluralist theory, and traditional democratic theory.
- **policy gridlock:** A condition that occurs when no coalition is strong enough to form a majority and establish policy. The result is that nothing may get done.

American Government Midterm-Notes:

Url: <https://quizlet.com/15793036/american-government-midterm-flash-cards/>

- ***Oligarchy:** Rule by a few
- ***Block grant:** A federal grant that provides funds to a state or local government for a general functional area, such as a criminal justice or mental-health program
- ***Conference committee:** A special joint committee appointed to reconcile differences when bills pass the two chambers of Congress in different forms.
- ***Filibuster:** The use of the Senate's tradition of unlimited debate as a delaying tactic to block a bill
- ***Gerrymandering:** Process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power.
- ***logrolling:** an arrangement in which two or more members of Congress agree in advance to support each other's bills
- ***Oversight:** The process by which Congress follows up on laws it has enacted to ensure that they are being enforced and administered in the way Congress intended.
- ***standing committee:** a permanent committee in Congress that oversees bills that deal with certain kinds of issues

AP US Government Midterm Review-Notes:

Url: <https://quizlet.com/17570447/ap-us-government-midterm-review-flash-cards/>

- **Shared federalism (cooperative):** A system in which the national and state governments share in providing citizens with a set of goods.
- **Unitary government:** A centralized government in which all government powers belong to a single, central agency.
- **Commerce clause:** The clause in the Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Clause 1) that gives Congress the power to regulate all business activities that cross state lines or affect more than one state or other nations.
- **Supremacy clause:** Article VI of the Constitution, which makes the Constitution, national laws, and treaties supreme over the state laws when the national government is acting within its constitutional limits.
- **Lemon test:** The three-part test for Establishment Clause cases that a law must pass before it is declared constitutional: it must have a secular purpose; it must neither advance nor inhibit religion; and it must not cause excessive entanglement with religion.
- **Census:** A valuable tool for understanding demographic changes. The Constitution requires that the government conduct an "actual enumeration" of the population every 10 years.
- **Linkage institutions:** The political channels through which people's concerns become political issues on the policy agenda. In the United States, linkage institutions include elections, political parties, interest groups, and the media.
- **Party organizations:** The party organizational units at national, state, and local levels; their influence has decreased over time because of many factors.

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