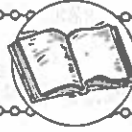


STUDY GUIDE



Chapter 7, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 194–198.

I NFLUENCING CONGRESS

KEY TERMS

lobbyist An interest group representative (page 198)

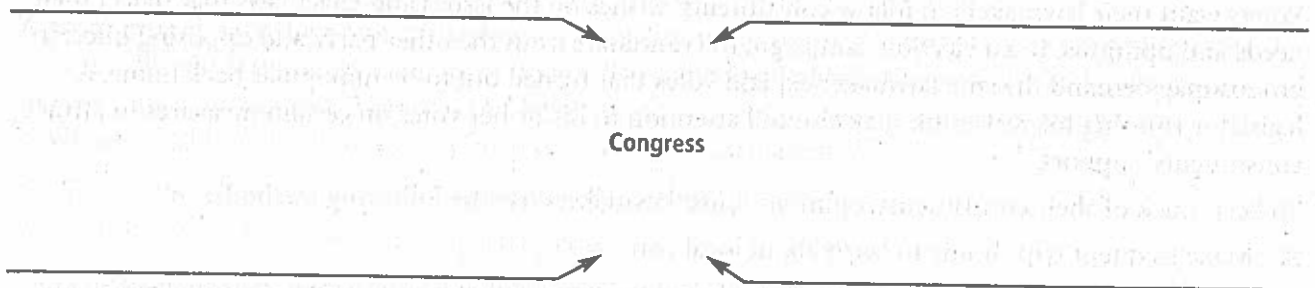
lobbying Direct contact made by lobbyists in order to persuade government officials to support the policies their interest group favors (page 198)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been undecided about something? Did anyone—a parent or a friend, perhaps—try to get you to decide a certain way? In a similar manner, many people try to influence the decisions of Congress. This section focuses on the individuals and groups who try to influence Congress.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the graphic organizer below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the different influences on lawmakers in Congress.



STUDY GUIDE (continued) **Chapter 7, Section 3**

READ TO LEARN

Introduction (page 194)

Members of Congress influence the direction of government policies and help shape the public's view of a particular bill or issue. But who influences the lawmakers?

Influences on Lawmakers (page 194)

Influences on lawmakers include:

Their personalities Some are more willing than others to make risky choices.

The issues themselves A lawmaker may pay close attention to the desires of people back home in dealing with a controversial issue such as gun control. However, if the issue has little effect on voters back home, a lawmaker is more likely to follow his own beliefs or the advice and opinions of other lawmakers.

Congressional staff members They control the information on which lawmakers base their decisions. They also set the agenda for individual lawmakers and for congressional committees that may favor a certain point of view.

- 1. How do staff members influence lawmakers?

Influence of Voters (page 195)

Voters want their lawmakers to follow constituents' wishes on the issues and enact laws that reflect their needs and opinions. In an election campaign, the candidate from the other party and opposing interest groups may demand that the lawmaker explain votes that turned out to be unpopular back home. A legislator running for reelection may also call attention to his or her votes on certain measures to attract constituents' support.

To keep track of their constituents' opinions, most lawmakers use the following methods:

- A. Make frequent trips home to learn about local concerns
- B. Have staff members screen messages from home to learn what concerns voters (personal letters are considered the most important form of communication; e-mail is ranked low)
- C. Send questionnaires to their constituents
- D. Hire professional pollsters to conduct opinion surveys
- E. Pay close attention to campaign workers and contributors

- 2. How do voters who do not follow the day-to-day workings of the Congress find out about their representatives' voting record?

STUDY GUIDE (continued)

Chapter 7, Section 3

☐ The Influence of Parties (page 196)

Political party membership is one of the most important influences on a lawmaker's voting behavior. Party voting is much stronger on some issues than on others. On issues relating to government intervention in the economy, party members tend to vote the same way. Party voting is much weaker on foreign policy issues because the two parties often do not have fixed positions on international questions. Party members are likely to share the same general beliefs about public policy. For example, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to favor social-welfare programs. Republicans are more likely to favor lower taxes and less government intervention in the economy. Another reason for party voting is that most lawmakers do not have strong opinions about every issue and rely on the other lawmakers in their party for advice.

On some issues, party leaders pressure members to vote the party position.

3. On what kinds of issues are party members most likely to vote with their party?

☐ Other Influences on Congress (page 197)

Two other influences on lawmakers are:

The president tries to influence Congress to pass laws that he and his party support. Presidents can appear on television to try to influence public opinion and put pressure on Congress. Presidents may also give or withhold favors and support in return for lawmakers' cooperation.

Interest groups have their representatives, or **lobbyists**, try to persuade lawmakers to support certain policies. The work these representatives do is called **lobbying**. Lobbyists represent a wide variety of interests, such as business organizations, labor unions, education groups, minority groups, and environmental organizations. Lobbyists try to influence lawmakers by:

- providing information about policies they support or oppose,
- visiting lawmakers to ask for support, and
- encouraging citizens to write to members of Congress on the issues they support or oppose.

Interest groups and their lobbyists also focus much of their attention on committees.

Political action committees, known as PACs, are political fund-raising organizations established by corporations, labor unions, and other special-interest groups. They have increased dramatically in recent years. PAC funds come from contributions of company employees, union members, and stockholders. These funds are used to support lawmakers who favor a PAC's positions on issues.

4. In what three ways do lobbyists try to influence lawmakers?

STUDY GUIDE Chapter 7, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 200-203.

HELPING CONSTITUENTS

KEY TERMS

- casework** The work that a lawmaker does to help constituents with problems (page 200)
- pork-barrel legislation** Laws passed by Congress that appropriate money for local federal projects (page 202)
- logrolling** An agreement by two or more lawmakers to support each other's bills (page 202)

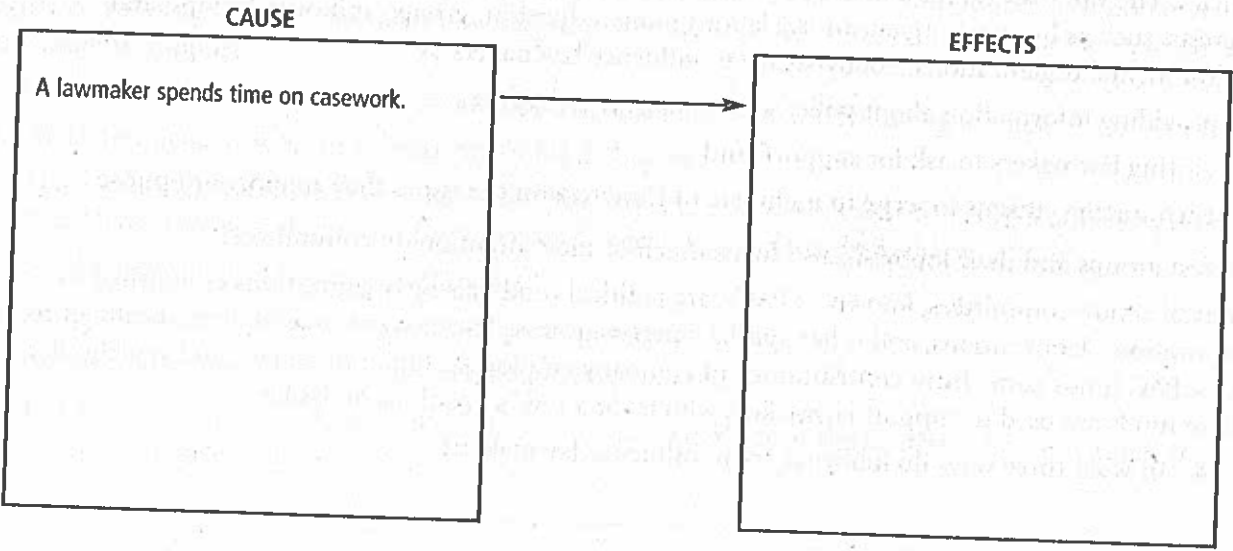
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever heard the expression "You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours"? It means that if you do something for someone, that person will do you a favor in return. Many deals in Congress are carried out based on this principle.

This section focuses on how lawmakers and their supporters help each other.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the graphic organizer below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how doing casework affects a lawmaker's career.



STUDY GUIDE (continued) **Chapter 7, Section 4**

READ TO LEARN

☐ **Introduction** (page 200)

To be reelected, legislators must spend much of their time solving problems for voters and making sure their state or district gets its share of federal money and projects.

☐ **Handling Problems** (page 200)

Helping constituents with problems is called *casework*. All lawmakers have staff members called caseworkers. These staffers handle the problems of constituents. When the staffers cannot solve a problem, the lawmaker steps in. Lawmakers spend much of their time on casework for the following reasons:

- A. Casework helps lawmakers get reelected. As a result, many lawmakers actually look for casework by encouraging voters to communicate with them.
- B. Casework is one way in which Congress oversees the executive branch. Casework brings problems with federal agencies such as Social Security to the attention of congressional members.
- C. Casework provides a way for the average citizen to cope with the huge national government.
 - 1. Why do lawmakers spend time on casework?

☐ **Helping the District or State** (page 201)

Besides providing services to constituents, members of Congress also try to bring federal projects and money to their district or state by:

- A. passing laws to appropriate money for local federal projects such as post offices, dams, military bases, harbor and river improvements, federally funded highways, veterans' hospitals, pollution-treatment centers, and mass-transit systems. This is called *pork-barrel legislation*. In order to get federal projects for their areas, lawmakers often agree to support each other's bills. Such agreements are called *logrolling*.
- B. winning grants and contracts. These are a vital source of money and jobs that can affect the economy of a state. Agencies of the executive branch award the grants and contracts, so lawmakers try to influence their decisions. They may pressure agency officials to give a favorable hearing to their state's request. They also encourage their constituents to write, call, or e-mail agency officials in order to make their requests for grants and contracts known. Many lawmakers assign one or more of their staff members to act as specialists in contracts and grants. These staffers find out how individuals, businesses, and local governments can qualify for federal money and then help constituents apply.
 - 2. How can logrolling lead to pork-barrel legislation?

CHAPTER SUMMARY * * * * * **CHAPTER 8** * * *

The Presidency

★ PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ★ * * * * *

The Constitution requires the president and the vice president to be (1) natural-born citizens of the United States; (2) at least 35 years of age; and (3) residents of the United States for at least 14 years before taking office. Informal requirements for the presidency include:

- **Experience** A background in politics is important.
- **Money** Election campaigns cost millions of dollars.

- **Moderate Political Beliefs** Candidates with extreme views are not as successful as those with moderate beliefs.
- **Personal Characteristics** Most presidents have been middle-class, married, Protestant, male, and white.

Congress determines what salary and benefits the president receives each year, including:

Monetary Compensation	Benefits (at no cost)	Retirement Benefits
• Salary \$400,000 per year	• Medical and dental coverage	• Pension \$148,400 per year
• Official Expense Account \$50,000 per year	• Secret Service protection	• Office Help Allowance up to \$96,000 per year
• Travel Allowance \$100,000 per year	• Official residence with household staff	• Free office space and mailing services

The vice president has the following duties:

- presides over the Senate; votes to break ties;
- helps decide whether the president is disabled and acts as president if that happens.

Recent presidents have tried to give the vice president greater responsibilities, including representing

the president overseas and serving on advisory councils. In addition, the Twenty-fifth Amendment specifies that:

- the vice president shall fill the vacancy in the event the president dies, becomes disabled, or resigns;
- the president shall fill a vice-presidential vacancy by appointment with approval by Congress.

★ ELECTING THE PRESIDENT ★ * * * * *

The Framers of the Constitution set up an Electoral College to choose a president. The number of electors from each state is equal to the number of its senators and representatives. At first the people did not participate directly; every state devised its own method of choosing electors. But in the 1820s political parties in each state began choosing electors by popular vote. Each party places the candidate's name on the ballot, but the vote is actually for electors. By tradition electors almost always vote for the candidate who receives the largest number of popular votes in a state. Most states, however, do not legally require electors to do so.

Critics say that the system has major weaknesses, including:

- The winner-take-all rule that usually awards every electoral vote in a state to the candidate with the most popular votes makes it possible for a candidate to win the popular vote nationwide but lose in the electoral balloting, as happened in 1824, 1876, 1888, and 2000.
- A strong third-party candidate could win enough electoral votes to prevent any candidate from receiving a majority. That candidate could then force major party candidates to bargain for support in the Electoral College.

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

(continued)

CHAPTER 8 SUMMARY CONTINUED

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT (continued)

The president takes office on January 20 in the year following the November election. At this

inauguration the new president promises to “preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.”

★THE CABINET★ ★★★

Every new president must choose a staff to help carry out the duties of the executive branch, including a cabinet—the heads of the 14 major executive departments. When filling these posts, presidents consider expertise, managerial ability, acceptability to interest groups, racial and gender representation, geographical balance, and party loyalty.

On occasion presidential staffers may leak—deliberately disclose to the media—names of prospective cabinet nominees to test the reaction

of Congress, interest groups, and the public prior to Senate confirmation hearings. The Senate usually tries to cooperate on confirmation; it has rejected only a handful of nominees over the years.

Cabinet members serve dual functions. Individually, each manages an executive department responsible for implementing policy in a major area. Collectively they serve as an advisory board. Historically the cabinet’s influence has varied. Most recent presidents have relied more heavily on other advisers in crises.

★THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE★ ★★★

Congress created the Executive Office of the President (EOP) in 1939 to help administer the vast number of federal programs begun during the Great Depression. Today, the EOP has about 1,500 employees in two components: (1) several specialized agencies and (2) the White House Office—a small group of close advisers. The EOP has grown rapidly for three reasons:

- Every president has added agencies or expanded existing ones.
- Presidents want experts who can advise them on complex issues.

- Huge federal programs require coordination of executive branch efforts.

Key aides in the White House Office include the chief and deputy chiefs of staff, the legal counsel, and the press secretary. These aides do not require Senate confirmation and serve at the pleasure of the president. White House staff gathers information, advises the president, and insures that presidential directives are carried out. The press secretary handles relations with the media and issue public statements in the president’s name.

The three most influential agencies in the EOP include:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	
Agency	Function
The Office of Management and Budget	makes recommendations concerning agency budgets and legislative proposals in a process called central clearance.
The National Security Council	directed by the National Security Adviser, helps the president coordinate U.S. military and foreign policy without congressional oversight.
The Council of Economic Advisers	assesses economic health, predicts future conditions, and assists in economic planning.

CHAPTER SUMMARY Activity



The Presidency

DIRECTIONS Match each term in Column A with the statement that best applies to it in Column B. Write the correct letters in the spaces provided.

COLUMN A

- _____ 1. Twenty-fifth amendment
- _____ 2. cabinet
- _____ 3. leak
- _____ 4. central clearance
- _____ 5. National Security Council
- _____ 6. Council of Economic Advisers
- _____ 7. White House Office
- _____ 8. Press Secretary

COLUMN B

- A.** Helps coordinate military and foreign policy
- B.** Spells out how vacancies in the presidency and vice presidency are to be filled
- C.** Makes assessments, predictions, and plans concerning economic conditions.
- D.** Heads of 14 major executive departments
- E.** Issues public statements in the president's name
- F.** Deliberate disclosure of information to the media
- G.** The Office of Management and Budget uses this process to make recommendations
- H.** Gathers information, advises the president, and sees that directives are carried out

Organizing Information Use the word bank and write each presidential requirement under the correct heading in the table.

Formal Requirements	Informal Requirements

- age
- citizenship
- experience
- moderate political beliefs
- money
- personal characteristics
- residency

Critical Thinking

9. Which of the four informal requirements for the presidency do you think is the most important?

Which is the least important? Explain your answer. _____

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

CHAPTER
9

Presidential Leadership

★ PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

The Founders expected the national executive to (1) enforce laws; (2) respond quickly to problems; (3) hold the legislative branch in check; and (4) protect individual liberties and property. The Constitution briefly lists a few specific presidential powers. In addition it grants the president broad but vaguely stated "executive powers" which presidents have expanded over the years.

- In times of crisis, strong presidents have used principles such as "the immediate needs of the nation" and "a mandate from the people" to justify broad use of executive powers.
- Most modern presidents have learned that they can marshal popular support for their policies by

using the mass media as a forum for discussion.

The Constitution contains significant safeguards against the abuse of presidential powers, including congressional override, impeachment, and judicial review. In addition

- The federal bureaucracy may unintentionally limit presidential powers by failing to provide needed information, misinterpreting instructions, or neglecting to complete a task properly. Bureaucrats can also work with congressional committees intentionally to obstruct executive programs.
- Public disapproval can derail a president's policies.

★ ROLES OF THE PRESIDENT

The president has seven major duties. Five of these responsibilities are based on the Constitution:

Head of State The president represents the nation and performs many ceremonial functions.

Chief Executive The president enforces the laws Congress passes. Presidents have several tools to influence how laws are carried out.

- Presidents issue executive orders that spell out the details of policies and programs. Executive orders are presidential rules that have the force of law.
- Presidents may impound, or refuse to spend, money that Congress has appropriated for individual programs. A Supreme Court ruling in the early 1970s and subsequent legislation prohibit wholesale impoundment.
- Presidents can appoint and remove the top-level officials who administer the laws.
- Presidents, with Senate approval, appoint the federal judges who interpret the laws.
- Presidents can grant reprieves, pardons, and amnesty "for offenses against the United States." A reprieve postpones legal punishment. A pardon releases an individual from punishment; amnesty is a group pardon.

Chief Legislator Congress expects the executive branch to propose legislation the president wants to see enacted. Presidents usually describe their legislative programs in the annual State of the Union message to Congress, which calls attention to ideas for solving the nation's problems.

Chief Diplomat The president directs the foreign policy of the United States, making crucial decisions including recognition of foreign governments. Recognition means acknowledging the legal existence of another government and authorizing dealings with it.

- Historically the executive and legislative branches have competed for dominance in this area. In a crisis the ability to take action quickly gives the president an advantage over Congress which must coordinate the opinions of 535 members.
- The president has sole power to negotiate and sign treaties, but these formal agreements are not binding on the United States without Senate approval. Modern presidents prefer to negotiate executive agreements—pacts with other heads of state. These agreements have the same legal status as treaties but do not require Senate approval.

CHAPTER 9 SUMMARY CONTINUED

ROLES OF THE PRESIDENT *(continued)*

Commander in Chief The president heads up the armed forces. Only Congress can formally declare war, but presidents have used military force to back up foreign policy decisions without a formal declaration. Presidents have also used federal troops to put down domestic rioting and keep order following natural disasters.

Over the years presidents have added two roles not based on the Constitution.

Chief Economic Planner The Employment Act of 1946 first declared that the federal government had

the responsibility to promote high employment, production, and purchasing power. That law directed the president to submit an annual economic report to Congress. Since that time Congress has continued to pass laws expanding the president's economic powers.

Party Leader The party expects a president to advance its views on national issues. Party members also expect patronage, or appointment to political office, as a reward for their efforts during an election.

★ STYLES OF LEADERSHIP ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Americans expect the president to exercise strong leadership. Doing this successfully requires several kinds of qualities and skills.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALITIES AND SKILLS	
Understanding the Public	understanding the hopes, fears, and moods of the nation
Ability to Communicate	explaining ideas clearly to inspire public support
Openness to New Ideas	being flexible and receptive when new solutions to problems are proposed
Ability to Compromise	recognizing when to settle for partial success to avoid the risk of achieving none
Political Courage	making unpopular decisions when the vital interests of the nation are at stake
Sense of Timing*	knowing when the time is right to introduce a new policy and when to delay
*Skillful presidents sometimes "float trial balloons." An aide issues a statement to test popular and congressional reaction before the president makes a commitment to an idea.	

Increased dependence on the White House staff has led to fears of presidential isolation from criticism and realistic advice. At the same time presidents want to keep sensitive policy discussions confidential. To this end, modern presidents have

sometimes invoked executive privilege—the right of the president to refuse to testify before, or provide information to, Congress or a court. The extent to which presidential aides can use executive privilege remains unresolved.

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

CHAPTER SUMMARY Activity

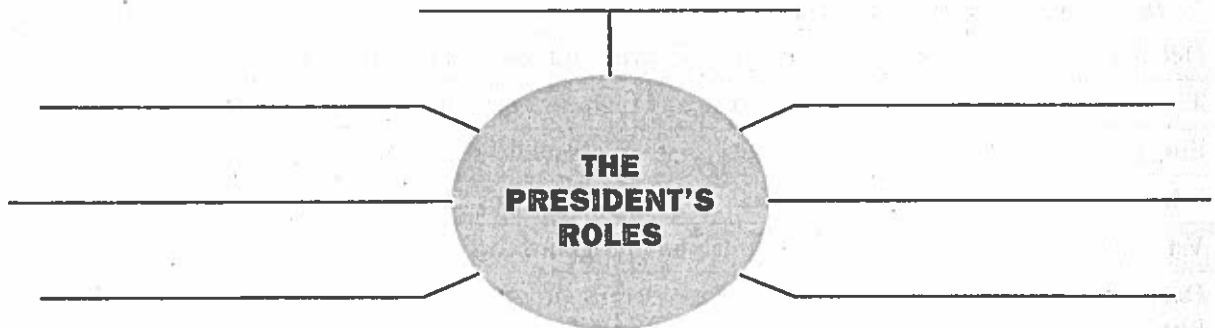


Presidential Leadership

DIRECTIONS In the space provided, write the answer to each of the following questions.

1. What have presidents justified under the principles of "immediate needs of the nation" and "a mandate from the people?" _____
2. What are the three constitutional safeguards against abuse of presidential powers? _____
3. What term describes presidential rules that have the force of law? _____
4. What term refers to the release of an individual from punishment? _____
5. What term means "acknowledging the legal existence of another government and authorizing dealings with it"? _____
6. What do we call a pact between the president and another head of state? _____
7. What is the name for the president's right to refuse to testify before, or provide information to, Congress or a court? _____

Organizing Information The president has seven major duties. Recall what you learned about presidential roles and write each responsibility in a space provided around the graphic organizer below.



Critical Thinking

8. What constitutional principle do you think supports the president's right to executive privilege?

9. Which one of the enumerated powers of Congress do you think is most closely related to the broad but vague "executive powers" of the president?

CHAPTER SUMMARY Activity

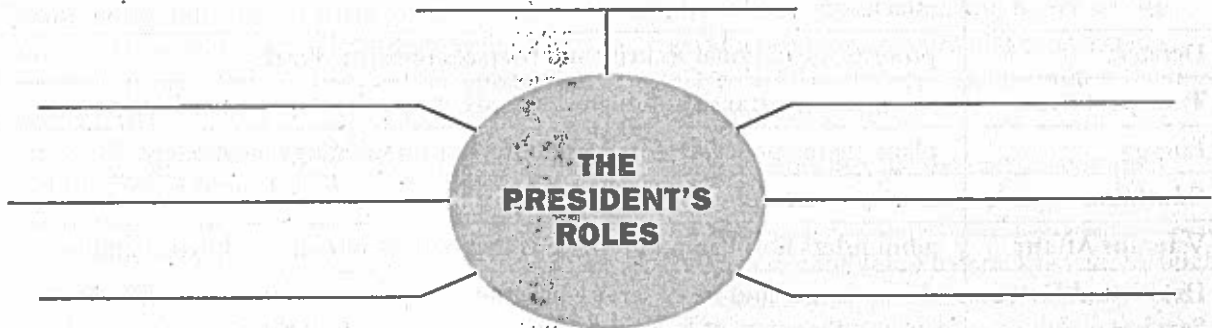


Presidential Leadership

★ DIRECTIONS In the space provided, write the answer to each of the following questions.

1. What have presidents justified under the principles of “immediate needs of the nation” and “a mandate from the people?” _____
2. What are the three constitutional safeguards against abuse of presidential powers? _____
3. What term describes presidential rules that have the force of law? _____
4. What term refers to the release of an individual from punishment? _____
5. What term means “acknowledging the legal existence of another government and authorizing dealings with it”? _____
6. What do we call a pact between the president and another head of state? _____
7. What is the name for the president’s right to refuse to testify before, or provide information to, Congress or a court? _____

Organizing Information The president has seven major duties. Recall what you learned about presidential roles and write each responsibility in a space provided around the graphic organizer below.



Critical Thinking

8. What constitutional principle do you think supports the president’s right to executive privilege?

9. Which one of the enumerated powers of Congress do you think is most closely related to the broad but vague “executive powers” of the president?

CHAPTER SUMMARY * * * * *



The Federal Bureaucracy

BUREAUCRATIC ORGANIZATION

* * * * *

Hundreds of departments, agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and advisory committees make up the federal bureaucracy. These organizations, most of which are responsible to the

president, employ nearly 3 million civil servants, or bureaucrats. The 15 cabinet departments are one major division of the bureaucracy.

CABINET DEPARTMENT	FUNCTION
State	carries responsibility for the nation's overall foreign policy
Treasury	serves the financial division of the government; collects taxes
Interior	protects public lands and resources; manages national parks and historic sites
Agriculture	promotes conservation; provides credit to farmers; safeguards the nation's food supply
Justice	oversees the nation's legal affairs; enforces antitrust and civil rights laws
Commerce	promotes and protects industry and commerce; issues patents and trademarks
Labor	protects workers and pensions; regulates working conditions and labor unions
Homeland Security	develops and coordinates the nation's protections against terrorist threats or attacks on country
Defense	protects the national security and oversees the armed forces
Transportation	oversees mass transit and highway needs, policy development, and planning
Energy	plans energy policy; researches and develops new energy technology
Education	coordinates federal assistance programs for schools
Veterans Affairs	administers hospitals and programs that benefit veterans and their families
Health and Human Services	directs health and social service programs; implements national health policy; ensures the safety of food and drugs; conducts medical research
Housing and Urban Development	preserves the nation's communities; guarantees equal housing opportunities; insures low interest mortgages

The federal bureaucracy also contains more than 100 independent agencies, boards, and commissions such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Civil Rights Commission. Government corporations are businesses run by the federal government. The Tennessee Valley Authority supplies electric power to rural areas in the South. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures bank accounts up to a certain amount.

Independent regulatory commissions make rules for large industries and businesses that affect the public. A regulatory commission may collect evidence and set penalties for those violating its rules. In recent years the government has responded to complaints from businesses by taking steps to deregulate, or reduce the powers of regulatory agencies. At the same time, Congress has passed legislation protecting whistleblowers—individuals who report wrongdoing by federal agencies.

(continued)

CHAPTER 10 SUMMARY CONTINUED

★ THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Under the inefficient and often corrupt spoils system, presidents used appointment to government jobs as a reward for party loyalty. Calls for reform led to passage of the 1883 Pendleton Act, which set up a federal civil service system based on open competitive examination and merit. It also created the Civil Service Commission to administer examinations and supervise the system. In 1979 two new agencies replaced the Civil Service Commission. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers recruitment, pay, retirement policy, and examinations. The Merit System Protection Board resolves job disputes and investigates employee complaints.

Salaries and benefits for federal employees today are competitive with those of private industry. Job notices are posted publicly. Applicants for most

clerical jobs must take a written examination. OPM, along with the hiring agency, evaluates applicants for other jobs based on training and experience. Veterans receive special preference. The Hatch Act prohibits federal employees from engaging in political activities while on duty, running for partisan elective office, or soliciting political contributions from the public.

About 2,200 top-level jobs in the federal government are not subject to civil service requirements. Every president fills these positions by appointment. When that president leaves office, political appointees usually return to jobs outside the government. Consequently much of the real power over daily government operations remains in the hands of career civil servants.

★ THE BUREAUCRACY AT WORK ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

In theory federal bureaucrats only carry out the policy decisions of the president and Congress. In practice they help make public policy by deciding how to administer the hundreds of federal programs.

- **Making Rules** Bureaucrats write the rules and regulations that set the guidelines for obeying the laws—on average, about 20 rules and regulations exist for each law.
- **Paperwork** Regulations create paperwork. The Small Business Administration once estimated that companies were spending at least one billion hours and \$100 billion each year filling out government forms. A 1995 law set paperwork reduction goals for federal agencies.
- **Lawmaking** Bureaucrats help draft new laws by providing the president and Congress with technical reports, testimony on the likely effects of new laws, and advice on content.
- **Settling Disputes** Some federal agencies have the authority to resolve disputes among parties under their jurisdiction. An agency ruling has the status of law unless it is overturned in court.

- International crises and competition resulted in the creation of new, specialized agencies.
- Economic problems made the government proactive in economic regulation and planning.
- Citizen demands for more and better services created a need for new and bigger agencies.
- Once created, an agency remains even if the need for its services declines.

Several factors outside the executive branch influence bureaucratic policymaking:

- Congress can influence federal agencies through new legislation, appropriations, and oversight.
- Federal courts can uphold or nullify an agency ruling if it is legally challenged.
- Agencies influence each other in policy areas with overlapping jurisdictions.
- Client groups (individuals and groups who work with and are most affected by an agency decision) can influence bureaucratic policy by lobbying, testifying before Congress, or working with agency officials.

Five factors contributed to the bureaucracy's expanded role in making public policy:

- Population growth and technology made decision making more complicated.

On occasion congressional committees, client groups, and federal agencies cooperate in the development of policy. Such cooperation forms a powerful relationship sometimes referred to as an iron triangle.

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

CHAPTER SUMMARY Activity

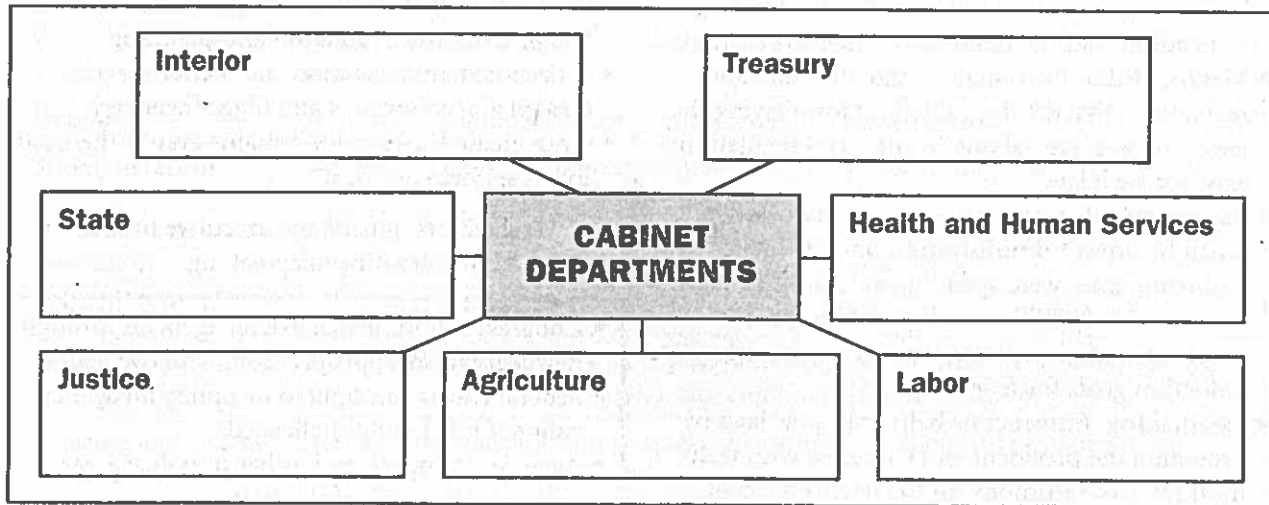


The Federal Bureaucracy

★DIRECTIONS In the space provided, write the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. The Tennessee Valley Authority supplies _____ power to rural areas in the South.
2. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures _____ up to a certain amount.
3. In recent years the government has taken steps to _____, or reduce the powers of regulatory agencies.
4. _____ are individuals who report wrongdoing by federal agencies.
5. The Office of Personnel Management and the Merit System Protection Board replaced the _____.
6. _____ are individuals and groups who work with and are most affected by a federal agency's decisions.
7. The term _____ describes a powerful alliance among congressional committees, client groups, and federal agency officials.

Organizing Information Examine the diagram and list of phrases describing specific activities of different cabinet departments. Write each item under the appropriate heading on the concept map.



- conduct tours of Independence Hall
- operate the Centers for Disease Control
- implement minimum wage laws
- print paper money
- staff embassies in foreign countries
- administer school lunch programs
- administer the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Critical Thinking Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

8. How do you think the Hatch Act prohibition against political activities while on duty protects lower level federal employees?