

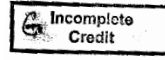
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APG Unit 2 Part 2 UPSP: The Executive Branch and the Bureaucracy

Packet Due Date: _____



5 points.



3 points.

Chapter	Title	Status/Point Value
7	1 –Your Perfect Presidential Candidate	
7	2 –War Powers Resolution	
8	3 –How to Tell the Difference Between the Bureaucratic Agencies	
8	4 –Bureaucracy WebQuest	

Total _____/20

5 -Foundational Documents	Status/Point Value
<i>Federalist No. 70</i>	
<i>Memorandum of Telephone Conversation</i>	

Total _____/10

6 -SCOTUS Case Title	Status/Point Value
Required SCOTUS - <i>United States v. Nixon</i>	
Suggested SCOTUS - <i>Clinton v. New York</i> Complete this and earn 5 bonus points!	

Total _____/5

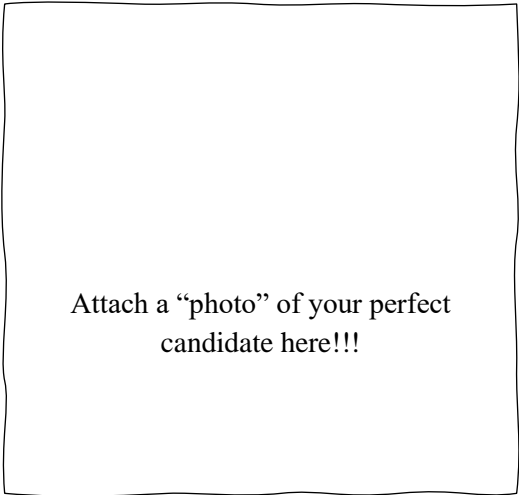
7 -CER	Status/Point Value
<u>Walkin' the Line</u> –Your group will generate a student survey of ten questions based on congressional issues that are currently being addressed at https://www.house.gov/ .	N/A → you will use your Unit 2 Part 1 UPSP to complete this assignment

8 -Mini Paper	Status/Point Value
Start work on your thesis sentence	N/A

1 –Your Perfect Presidential Candidate

Complete the list below to “create” your perfect candidate:

Name: _____
Age: _____
Race/Culture: _____
Gender: _____
Status: _____
State: _____
Job: _____
Personal Background:



What would your candidate’s “stance” be on the following topics?

War on Drugs:

Environment:

Economy:

Military:

Immigration:

China:

Healthcare:

Social Issues at Home:

2 –War Powers Resolution

Directions: Watch John Stossel and Judge Andrew Napolitano discuss the War Powers Act/Resolution. Use this information to answer the following questions. (find the video at YouTube. Search for: John Stossel ~ War Power: Judge Andrew Napolitano)

1. Identify three criticisms of the War Powers Act.
2. Discuss how the War Powers Act could be challenged in a court of law?
3. Identify the ways in which the government is justified in the use of war? Do you see any issues with this Constitutional view in regard to modern geo-political issues? Explain.
4. Name current examples in which the War Powers Resolution has been brought up and elaborate on what “boots on the ground” mean to you?
5. How effective has the War Powers Act been as a check on presidential abuse of power? Explain.

War Powers Act Primary Sources -Find these at <http://www.teh.k12.ca.us/Domain/438> under APG Unit 2 Part 2

Use the primary sources to answer the following questions:

Document #1:

- Why do you believe that the public’s response was so similar between 1973 and 2008?

Document #2:

- A much larger percentage of Democratic House members voted against the 2002 authorization to use armed forces against Iraq compared with Democratic Senators. How might you explain this difference?
- High percentages of Republicans in Congress voted for these actions, which high percentages of Democrats voted against these actions. How might you explain these party line votes?

Document #3:

- How might you explain public opinion differences about whether the President should be required to obtain Congressional approval based on these five circumstances?

Document #4:

- Do you think the War Powers Resolution is fulfilling the wishes of the Founding Fathers? Explain your answer with evidence from the document.

- Do attacks on American's living/working in foreign countries fulfill any of the requirements of the War Powers Resolution? Explain

- How much time does the War Powers Resolution give the president to act? Why do you think this amount of time is so limited?

Document #5:

- What committee was this bill introduced to? Why do you think it was given to this committee and not another one?

- What is the general purpose of H.R. 5416?

- Do you agree or disagree with the findings/purpose of the bill? Explain.

Based on the video and your analysis of supporting documents, how has the War Powers Act impacted the President's role as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces? Write a succinct answer below.

3 –How to Tell the Difference Between the Bureaucratic Agencies

Many students find it challenging to differentiate between the four types of bureaucratic agencies: (1) Cabinet Departments, (2) Independent Executive Agencies, (3) Independent Regulatory Commissions, and (4) Government Corporations.

1 – Cabinet Departments

The first category of agencies is the cabinet departments. Because of the “Department” in the name, we know that if the agency is called Department of Health & Human Services, we know it is part of the cabinet. You should be able to explain what each of the agencies does within the bureaucracy. For example, the Department of Transportation works to implement laws associated with highways, interstates and public transportation like buses and subways.

2 – Independent Executive Agency

The second type of agency is probably the most difficult because there is not an easy way to identify them. But students should use the process of elimination from the other three to determine this type of agency.

Ask yourself

- Is it a cabinet position?
- Is it regulating something?
- Is it charging for its services?

If the answers to all three of these questions is no, then you know it’s an independent executive agency. And if any of the answers to the questions above is yes, then you know it’s that respective agency.

If it’s not a cabinet department, and it’s not a regulatory agency, and it’s not a government corporation that charges for its services, then chances are good that it’s an independent executive agency. Great examples are NASA (fits this description: not Cabinet, not regulatory and not charging for its services So it has to be an independent executive agency). Another example is the National Archives, that is not a Cabinet Department, it is not a regulatory agency, it does not charge for its services, so it is an independent executive agency.

3 – Independent Regulatory Commission

The third category of agency is the independent regulatory commission. These are agencies that regulate or punish wrongdoing for people, groups, corporations, etc. that do not follow the rules. Examples are the FCC (regulate broadcasting, say something inappropriate and be fined or banned from the airwaves), the SEC (determining if people bought and sold stocks illegally or had information that the public didn’t have), and the Federal Trade Commission (determining if a product is being advertised to do something that it can’t possibly do ... age-reducing cream, you’ve won \$1 million, cigarettes are good for you).

Independent regulatory commissions act as judges in their respective areas of expertise, determining if someone acted legally or illegally in what they have done. But they only can pursue violators within their area of expertise. The FCC cannot take action against illegal stock traders, as that’s the SEC’s job. Likewise, the SEC cannot take legal action against people who said something inappropriate on the television or radio airwaves because that’s the FCC’s job.

4 – Government Corporation

The last category is the government corporation. This one is easier to identify because they charge for their services. The US Postal Service is a great example because they charge us to mail a letter. The Tennessee Valley Authority also charges for electricity and AMTRAK charges for us to ride on their trains.

These government corporations operate separately from the government, like a private corporation does, but they are funded by the government when they cannot pay all of their bills. Many times, these agencies tend to operate in the red (they lose money) because of the constraints that Congress has placed on them to be open in money-losing parts of the country (USPS and AMTRAK) and won’t let them shut down locations that lose money or not stop in locations that aren’t worth servicing. But because members of Congress fear what constituents might think about their only railroad station shutting down, they keep the pressure on, which keeps the bills piling up, and in many cases keeps these agencies from being profitable.

... So how do I tell the difference between these agencies?

To determine the classification of an agency, ask:

- is it a cabinet position?
- is it regulating something?
- is it charging for its services?

If the answers to all three of these questions is no, then you know it's an independent executive agency.

And if an answer to any of the questions above is yes, then you know it's:

- a cabinet agency/department,
- an independent regulatory commission
- a government corporation, respectively.

Source: <http://apgovernmentclass.com/?p=1470>

Directions: Use the above information to answer the following FRQ.

The federal bureaucracy as part of the executive branch exercises substantial independence in implementing governmental policies and programs. Most workers in the federal bureaucracy are civil-service employees who are organized under a merit system.

1. Describe one key characteristic of the merit system.
2. For each of the following, describe one factor that contributes to bureaucratic independence.
 - The structure of the federal bureaucracy
 - The complexity of public policy problems
3. For each of the following, explain one Constitutional provision that it can use to check the bureaucracy.
 - Congress
 - The courts
 - Interest groups
4. For each of the following, elaborate on the respective scope of power of each bureaucratic agency and how that power is check by at least one other bureaucratic agency.
 - Cabinet Department
 - Independent Executive Agency
 - Independent Regulatory Agency
 - Government Corporation

4 –Bureaucracy WebQuest

Directions: Explore the federal bureaucracy by going to <https://www.whitehouse.gov/>. Use the dropdown menus located at the top of the website to complete questions 1-3. You can also use the site search engine.

1. From the Executive Office of the President tab choose one of the Executive Offices and complete the information below.
 - A. What office did you choose? What is its job?

 - B. Each department/agency's Web site should promote a recent proposal or accomplishment. What does your department/agency "brag about"?

2. Cabinet departments – Select one of the Cabinet Departments from the Cabinet Department tab.
 - A. What cabinet did you choose? What is its job?

 - B. Each cabinet's Web site should promote a recent proposal or accomplishment. What does your cabinet "brag about"?

3. Independent agencies – Select one of the agencies found under the "Other Advisory Boards" tab.
 - A. What agency did you choose? What is its job?

 - B. Each agency Web site should promote a recent proposal or accomplishment. What does your agency "brag about"?

4. Go to <https://www.whitehouse.gov/bebest/> to answer the following questions.
 - A. Who is the leader of this initiative?

 - B. What is the goal of the initiative?

 - C. Elaborate on how you can get involved in this program.

Directions: Go directly to the respective websites to complete the following questions.

6. Go to the FBI's website (<https://www.fbi.gov/>). Search *Most Wanted List*. Name one of the people on the list. What are his/her crimes? Money offered? Give me info people, info!

7. Go to the Treasury Department's website (<https://home.treasury.gov/>), then link to the Federal Mint. What is the job of the Federal Mint?

8. Go to the Department of Interior’s website (<https://www.doi.gov>). Search for the National Park Service. What is the name of the National Recreation Area closest to Tehachapi? What are five activities that you can do at this National Park?

9. Go to the Department of Defense’s website (<https://www.defense.gov>). Click on the “Newsroom” tab. Pick one of the current Newsroom issues to answer the questions below:
 - A. What newsroom issue did you pick? Explain.

 - B. How is this issue connected to your greater world? Explain.

10. The departments and agencies in the federal bureaucracy exercise immense power by making and implementing policy. Go to the Federal Register at <https://www.federalregister.gov> and:
 - A. Use the browse dropdown menu and find a federal agency that seems interesting and summarize what it is/does.

 - B. On the “Current Issue” green tab on the Home Page, click on “Proposed Rules”. Pick a rule and describe the 5 W’s of the proposed rule (who, what, when, where, why).

 - C. Identify an interest group in society that would be affected by this rule (do a Google search). Do you think the interest group would support or oppose implementation of this new rule? Explain why.

11. Departments and agencies in the federal bureaucracy gain power by developing expertise in particular policy areas. Go to the Federal Bureaucratic Agencies webpage (<https://www.usa.gov/federal-agencies/>). Select an agency with a policy area that interests you for research.
 - A. Which agency/department did you select? What program or area? Why?

 - B. Summarize one of the statistics you found in your selected area.

 - C. Who or what might use these statistics and for what purpose? Explain your answer.

12. It's time to explore the world of federal government jobs! The USAJobs website at <https://www.usajobs.gov/>. Click on the "Students and Recent Graduates" tab and complete the following questions.
- A. Click on "Student and Recent Grads" tab and go down to where you see the blue box that states, "Begin Your Search". Start searching for a job that you find interesting. Describe the job and its duties/pay below:

- B. Now use the search engine on this website. Type in a city that you love and see what jobs are available there. Again, pick one and describe the job and its duties/pay below.

5 -Required Foundational Documents

Questions for Federalist #70

8. What benefits does a strong presidency provide to a representative democracy?

2. Why does a weak executive create a bad government?

8. What are four ingredients of an energetic executive?

8. What, according to Hamilton, is the most necessary quality for a president?

8. What are characteristics of the legislative branch?

8. How do human weaknesses complicate decision-making, according to Hamilton?

8. What problems might arise if the presidency were split between two people?

8. Why is disagreement within the legislative branch beneficial, while in the executive branch it is detrimental?

Questions for Memorandum of Telephone Conversation

1. What do you think about the document? Anything stand out as “interesting” or “insightful” for you? Explain.
 - Who is the Attorney General (Barr)? Why is he important?
 - Who is Rudy Giuliani? What is his connection to President Trump?
2. Do you think there is “evidence” that President Trump pressured the Ukrainian President into looking at Vice President Joe Biden? Explain.
3. If you were sitting on the House/Senate Intelligence Committee; what TWO questions, based on the document, would you ask to President Trump?
4. To what extent is this political cartoon “accurate” in your opinion?



Source: <https://www.politico.com/story/2019/09/25/trump-ukraine-phone-call-transcript-text-pdf-1510770>

6 -Required and Suggested SCOTUS Cases

Required SCOTUS Cases

Use the SCOTUS case brief to complete the required information below

Case/Important Information	Primary Legal Principal(s)	Importance of case for Federal/State Relationship (Power Shifts)
<i>United States v. Nixon</i>		

Suggested SCOTU Cases

Use the SCOTUS case briefs to complete the required information below. Note: These are not required reading, BUT you should read the following courses and complete the information.

Case/Important Information	Primary Legal Principal(s)	Importance of case for Federal/State Relationship (Power Shifts)
<i>Clinton v. New York</i>		

7 –CER

Walkin’ the Line –Please refer to the Unit 2 Part 1 UPSP to complete this assignment.

8 –AP Mini-Paper: Introduction and Thesis Creation

The following is sourced from: <https://owl.excelsior.edu/argument-and-critical-thinking/argumentative-thesis/> (this article has been truncated for space and content)

A thesis statement is a one- to two-sentence statement that presents the main idea and makes an assertion about your issue. You may have a longer thesis for much longer essays, but one to two sentences is a good general guideline. And, remember, in an argumentative essay, the assertion you present in your thesis is going to be particularly important.

When you make your assertion in your thesis, it should be clear and direct. You want your audience to have no doubt about your point. Of course, how assertive you are in your thesis and the content you choose to include depends upon the type of argumentative essay you are writing. For example, in a Classical or Aristotelian argument, your thesis statement should clearly present your side of the issue. In a Rogerian argument, your thesis should bring both sides of the issue together. Your paper is written in the classical style where you are picking a side and presenting evidence that supports your thesis.

Still, there are some basic guidelines to keep in mind when it comes to an argumentative thesis statement.

- Your thesis statement should be **one to two sentences**.
- Your thesis statement should **clearly present the main idea of your essay and make some kind of assertion** (even if that assertion is about bringing two sides together).
- Your thesis **should not make an “announcement”** about what your essay will cover. Instead, it should just present your assertion.
- While there is no such thing as a “required” place for your thesis statement, most academic essays will present the thesis statement early on, usually **near the end of the introduction**. There is a reason for this. Audience members are more likely to understand and absorb each point as readers if you have told them, in advance, what they should be getting out of your essay.
- **Your thesis statement is the most important sentence in your essay**. It’s your chance to make sure your audience really understands your point. Be sure your assertion and your writing style are clear.

With these tips in mind, it is very important that you think about your thesis statement in relationship to the essay question presented below:

Is it possible to legislate law without morality?

From this point forward all of your work in relation to your essay will answer this question. From your introduction, to how you answer the four pre-set questions based on your research to your conclusion. All of it will answer this succinct question.

Task #1 -Generate a working introduction and thesis for your paper

To accomplish Task #1, it is imperative that your first read the two assigned primary sources (found on our classroom website under the tab “Mini-paper”. You will also find the rubric for this assignment). After you have read and annotated these sources, you will start to develop a **WORKING THESIS** that you will continually mold and change as you add more depth to your understanding of law and morality via your research efforts (Task #2; completed in Unit 2 Part 3). The mini-paper is due

Start your introduction and **WORKING THESIS** here (use both sides if needed):