

US Government 6.2 & 6.3 Review**True/False**

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

“The question in the next two years, will be whether that lack of mandate for either side will foster cooperation to get things done or positioning to do battle in the next election.”

—Curtis B. Gans



- ___ 1. Curtis B. Gans was referring to what is known as “gridlock,” which occurs when the president and Congress disagree on legislation.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 2. Witnesses who do not tell the truth can be prosecuted for
- a. impeachment.
 - b. impoundment.
 - c. perjury.
 - d. contempt.
- ___ 3. A legal order that a person appear in court or produce requested documents is called a
- a. grant of immunity.
 - b. charge of contempt.
 - c. writ of habeas corpus.
 - d. subpoena.
- ___ 4. This power allows Congress to check on how the executive branch is administering the law.
- a. impoundment
 - b. legislative oversight
 - c. immunity
 - d. impeachment
- ___ 5. Freedom from prosecution for witnesses whose testimony might tie them to illegal acts is called
- a. contempt.
 - b. immunity.
 - c. writ of habeas corpus.
 - d. perjury.
- ___ 6. This employee of President Reagan's National Security Council was granted immunity for his testimony before a congressional committee.
- a. Richard Nixon
 - b. Joseph McCarthy
 - c. Sam Ervin
 - d. Oliver North
- ___ 7. A good example of the constitutional principle of checks and balances is
- a. legislative oversight.
 - b. writ of habeas corpus.
 - c. interstate commerce.
 - d. immunity.

“Witnesses cannot be compelled to give evidence against themselves. They cannot be subjected to unreasonable search and seizure. Nor can the First Amendment freedoms of speech, press, religion, or political belief and association be abridged.”

—Chief Justice Earl Warren, writing for the Court in *Watkins v. United States* (1957)



- _____ 8. To which amendment does the first sentence of this excerpt refer?
- a. the First Amendment
 - b. the Second Amendment
 - c. the Fifth Amendment
 - d. the Sixth Amendment

- _____ 9. Some historians believe that the checks and balances system causes
- a. impeachment.
 - b. perjury.
 - c. more legislative vetoes.
 - d. gridlock.




- _____ 10. Which system—as defined by political historian James MacGregor Burns—is “designed for deadlock and inaction?”
- a. electoral college
 - b. checks and balances
 - c. Congress
 - d. two-party system

Presidential Vetoes


President	All Bills Vetoes	Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
Washington	2	2	0	0
J. Adams	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0
Madison	7	5	2	0
Monroe	1	1	0	0
J.Q. Adams	0	0	0	0
Jackson	12	5	7	0
Van Buren	1	0	1	0
W.H. Harrison	0	0	0	0
Tyler	10	6	4	1
Polk	3	2	1	0
Taylor	0	0	0	0
Fillmore	0	0	0	0
Pierce	9	9	0	5
Buchanan	7	4	3	0
Lincoln	7	2	5	0
A. Johnson	29	21	8	15
Grant	93	45	48	4
Hayes	13	12	1	1
Garfield	0	0	0	0
Arthur	12	4	8	1
Cleveland (1st term)	414	304	110	2
B. Harrison	44	19	25	1
Cleveland (2d term)	170	42	128	5
McKinley	42	6	36	0
T. Roosevelt	82	42	40	1
Taft	39	30	9	1
Wilson	44	33	11	6
Harding	6	5	1	0
Coolidge	50	20	30	4
Hoover	37	21	16	3
F. Roosevelt	635	372	263	9
Truman	250	180	70	12
Eisenhower	181	73	108	2
Kennedy	21	12	9	0
L. Johnson	30	16	14	0
Nixon	43	26	17	7
Ford	66	48	18	12
Carter	31	13	18	2
Reagan	78	39	39	9
G.H.W. Bush	46	29	17	1
Clinton	37	36	1	2
G.W. Bush*	1	1	0	0
Total	2553	1,485	1,068	106

Source: thomas.loc.gov.


* As of July 2000.

11.  How many times did President Nixon use the pocket veto?

a. 26	c. 17
b. 7	d. 43

12.  Which president had the most number of vetoes overridden by Congress?

a. Truman	c. Ford
b. Grant	d. A. Johnson

13.  Which president used the veto most often?

a. Grover Cleveland	c. Dwight D. Eisenhower
b. Harry S Truman	d. Franklin D. Roosevelt

“You’ve got to give it all you can that first year. . . . You’ve got just one year when they treat you right, and before they start worrying about themselves. The third year, you lose votes. . . . The fourth year’s all politics. You can’t put anything through when half the Congress is thinking how to beat you.”

—Lyndon Johnson



- _____ 14. In this quote, President Johnson is referring to this which often causes conflict between Congress and the president.
- political timetables
 - checks and balances
 - partisan politics
 - congressional committee organization
- _____ 15. President Nixon used this to combat economic problems.
- impoundment
 - wage and price freeze
 - veto
 - override
- _____ 16. The president's refusal to spend money is called
- immunity.
 - revenue veto.
 - impoundment.
 - impeachment.
- _____ 17. Over the years presidents have assumed more responsibility for the nation’s yearly financial plan, or
- tax reform.
 - Congressional Record*.
 - the national budget.
 - legislative oversight.
- _____ 18. The president's refusal to spend appropriated funds is called
- impeachment.
 - impoundment.
 - presidential veto.
 - contempt.

Completion

Complete each statement.

19. Congressional committees may punish witnesses who refuse to testify by holding them in _____.
20. President Nixon’s freeze on wages and prices was an example of the president’s _____.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. subpoena | f. immunity |
| b. regulation of interstate commerce | g. staffed by financial experts |
| c. gridlock | h. authority to pass bills of attainder |
| d. being held in contempt | i. perjury |
| e. writ of habeas corpus | j. necessary and proper clause |

- _____ 21. legal order to appear in court
- _____ 22. punishment for refusal to testify

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 23. lying under oath
- ___ 24. freedom from prosecution
- ___ 25. occurs when partisan differences halt legislation
- ___ 26. Congressional Budget Office

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. impeach | f. legislative veto |
| b. legislative oversight | g. checks and balances |
| c. perjury | h. appropriations bill |
| d. unlimited debate rule | i. martial law |
| e. revenue bill | j. interstate commerce |

- ___ 27. lying under oath
- ___ 28. congressional check on executive power
- ___ 29. can be used to block action on legislation
- ___ 30. "President versus Congress"
- ___ 31. can be declared in times of crisis

Short Answer

Understanding Concepts

- 32. **Checks and Balances** Explain how the system of checks and balances slows down the process of government.

- 33. **Checks and Balances** Would a line-item veto increase the president's power in disagreements with Congress over proposed legislation? Explain why or why not.