

Interactions Among Branches of Government

Because power is widely distributed and checks prevent one branch from usurping powers from the others, institutional actors are in the position where they must both compete and cooperate in order to govern.

Essential Questions:

- How do the branches of the federal government compete and cooperate in order to govern?
- To what extent have changes in the powers of each branch affected how responsible and accountable the federal government is in the 21st Century?

Required Foundational Documents	Required Supreme Court Cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Constitution • Federalist No. 70 • Federalist No. 78 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baker v. Carr (1961), Shaw v. Reno (1993) • Marbury v. Madison (1803) • New York Times Co. v. United States

Key Terms and Concepts

Congress

Apportionment/reapportionment
 Bicameral
 Bipartisanship
 Budget Deficit/Surplus
 Casework
 Census
 Cloture
 Committee chair
 Committee of the Whole
 Constituency
 Delegate/Trustee/Partisan/Politico
 Discharge petition
 Discretionary spending
 Divided government
 Entitlements
 Federal (national) debt
 Filibuster
 Formal (enumerated) Powers
 Franking privilege
 Gerrymandering
 Gridlock
 Hold
 House Rules Committee
 Incumbency

Incumbency advantage
 Logrolling
 Majority/minority district
 Majority Leader/Minority Leader
 Malapportionment
 Mandatory spending
 Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
 Oversight
 Partisan gerrymandering
 Pork barrel
 Power of the purse
 Political Action Committee (PAC)
 Redistricting
 Safe seat/open seat/competitive seat
 Speaker of the House
 Unanimous Consent Agreement
 Whip
Presidency
 Advice and Consent power
 Bargaining and persuasion
 Bully pulpit
 Executive Branch
 Executive agreement

Executive order
 Executive privilege
 Executive Office of the President
 Federalist No. 70
 Going public
 Impeachment
 Imperial presidency
 Informal Powers
 Lame duck
 Presidential Pardon
 Signing statement
 State of the Union
 Treaty
 Veto, Pocket veto
 War Powers Act (1973)
 Watergate
 White House Staff
Bureaucracy
 Bureaucrat
 Bureaucratic adjudication
 Civil service system, Civil servants
 Bureaucratic Discretion
 Federal Bureaucracy
 Implementation
 Iron triangles and Issue Networks

Merit system
 Patronage
 Pendleton Civil Service Act (1883)
 Red tape
 Regulation
Federal Judiciary
 Amicus Curiae
 Criminal Law
 Civil Law
 Federalist No. 78
 Federal district courts
 Federal Courts of Appeal
 (Federal) Judiciary
 Judicial activism
 Judicial restraint
 Judicial review
 Jurisdiction: appellate/original
 Marbury v. Madison
 Majority Opinion
 Minority Opinion
 Concurring Opinion
 Dissenting Opinion
 Precedent
 Supreme Court
Stare decisis

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UNIT PLANNER

Congress	Edwards, Chapter 12		
	Notes Pgs.363-373	The Representatives and Senators, Congressional Elections	Tuesday January 29
	Notes Pgs.374-385	How Congress is Organized to Make Policy	Friday February 1
	Notes Pgs.385-394	The Congressional Process, Understanding Congress, Summary	Tuesday February 5
Chapter 12 Quiz & FRQ			Friday February 8
The Presidency	Edwards, Chapter 13		
	Pgs.399-415	The Presidents, Presidential Powers, Running the Government	Tuesday February 12
	Pgs.415-427	POTUS & Congress, POTUS & National Security	Tuesday February 19
	Pgs. 427-436	Power from the People, POTUS and the Press, Understanding and Summary	Friday February 22
Chapter 13 Quiz & FRQ			Friday March 1
The Federal Bureaucracy	Edwards, Chapter 15		
	Notes Pgs.471-483	Bureaucrats, How Bureaucracies are Organized	Monday March 4
	Notes Pgs.483-492	Bureaucracies as Implementors	Wednesday March 6
	Notes Pgs.492-503	Privatization, Bureaucracies as Regulators, Understanding, Summary	Friday March 8
Chapter 15 Quiz & FRQ			Monday March 11
The Federal Courts	Edwards, Chapter 16		
	Notes Pgs.509-526	Nature and Structure of the Judiciary, Politics of Judicial Selection, Backgrounds of Judges and Justices	Friday March 15
	Notes Pgs.526-533	The Courts as Policy Makers	Wednesday March 20
	Notes Pgs.533-542	The Courts and the Policy Agenda, Understanding the Courts, Summary	Friday March 22
Chapter 16 Quiz & FRQ			Tuesday March 26
Unit Exam	MCQ and FRQ EXAM		Thursday March 28

- Students who miss a quiz or exam must make up the quiz or exam BEFORE the next quiz or exam date. For example, if you miss the chapter 3 quiz on Monday September 25, you have through Tuesday September 26 to make it up because the next exam is on Wednesday September 27.
- You can only makeup exams for excused absences. If your absence is unexcused you will receive a zero for the quiz or exam.
- Makeup quizzes and exams are generally before or after school or during advisory and must be arranged in advance with Ms. Hooper.