1. Congress and the president both have a role in making foreign policy. Despite recent expansions in presidential power, there are still limits on presidential decision making in foreign policy.

(a) Describe two enumerated powers Congress has in making foreign policy.

(b) Describe two expressed powers the president has in making foreign policy.

(c) Explain how executive agreements expand the president’s ability to implement foreign policy.

(d) Explain how one of the following can limit the president’s ability to implement foreign policy. x Elections x Presidential approval ratings

![Minority Representation in Congress](chart.png)

*Figure does not include all minority groups in Congress.

2. (a) Using the chart above, compare minority representation in 1960 and 2010.

(b) Explain how each of the following assisted in the removal of barriers to minority voting.

- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Twenty-fourth Amendment

(c) Identify one barrier that currently impedes minority representation in Congress. Explain why the barrier you identified inhibits minority representation in Congress.
3. Members of Congress are charged with three primary duties—writing laws, overseeing the implementation of laws, and serving the needs of their constituents.

(a) Describe the role of each of the following in lawmaking.

- Senate filibuster
- House Rules Committee
- Conference committee

(b) Describe one method by which Congress exercises oversight of the federal bureaucracy.

(c) Explain how casework affects members’ attention to legislation.

4.

Both party leadership and committees in Congress play key roles in the legislative process.

(a) Define two of the following elements of the congressional committee system and explain how each influences the legislative process.

- Specialization
- Reciprocity/logrolling
- Party representation on committees

(b) Identify two ways party leadership in Congress can influence the legislative process, and explain how each way influences the process.

5.

Interest groups seek to influence political processes in ways that benefit their members. In doing so, however, they may not act in the overall public interest.

(a) Describe two techniques interest groups use to influence elections.

(b) Explain how interest groups use each of the following to influence government decision making.

- Issue networks (also known as iron triangles)
- Amicus curiae briefs

(c) Explain how each of the following serves to limit interest group influence.

- The media
- Pluralism
6.

Individuals often form groups in order to promote their interests. The Constitution contains several provisions that protect the rights of individuals who try to promote their interests in a representative democracy.

(a) Explain two provisions in the Bill of Rights that protect individuals who try to influence politics.

(b) Interest groups engage in a variety of activities to affect public policy. Explain how each of the following is used by interest groups to exert influence over policy.

- Grassroots mobilization
- Lobbying of government institutions
- Litigation

(c) Describe one specific federal governmental regulation of interest groups.

7.

Different interest groups will choose different techniques to achieve their objectives based on their resources, characteristics, and goals.

(a) Describe each of the following techniques and explain why an interest group would choose each technique.

- Litigation
- Campaign contributions
- Grassroots lobbying/ mass mobilization

(b) Select one of the following groups and identify the primary technique it uses from the list in part (a). Explain why the group you selected would employ that technique over the other two techniques.

- American Medical Association (AMA)
- Sierra Club
- National Rifle Association (NRA)
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
National interest groups often target national-level policymaking institutions to achieve their policy objectives.

Select one of the following national interest groups.

- American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)
- American Medical Association (AMA)
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)

For the group you selected do each of the following.

a. Identify one major national-level policymaking institution that this group targets.

b. Describe one resource or characteristic of the group you have chosen AND explain how it influences the choice of the target you have identified in (a).

c. Describe another resource or characteristic of the group you have chosen AND explain how it influences the choice of the target you have identified in (a).