

**American Politics
Preliminary Examination
Summer 2006**

GENERAL RULES AND DIRECTIONS: You will have eight hours in which to answer the required questions. **The exam must be handed in no later than 4:00 p.m.** Be sure to save some of your time for putting the answers into an organized form in good English. This is an open book exam. Students may use notes or books, but they may not discuss the examination with anyone while taking it.

Question 1. Please answer 1 of the following 3 questions.

1. The framers created the separation of powers to guarantee that no single branch of government can gain too much power over the others. In the past decade, scholars have derived models to explain the interaction that takes place among the three branches of government, and to predict how each of the branches will behave as they interact with one another. Do these models adequately capture the interaction among the branches? More generally, what have these models taught scholars about the separation of powers?
2. Analyze the role of American political parties from three perspectives: in government, as organizations, and in the electorate. What is the relationship between these functions? Analyze changes in parties and the effects of party reforms since the early 1950s.
3. It has become standard political rhetoric to say that “everything changed” after the attacks of 9-11. Drawing on the literature in at least 3 subfields of American politics, evaluate this claim. Does its validity vary depending on whether you approach it from a behavioralist rather than an institutionalist perspective? In what ways?

Question 2. Please answer 1 of the following 4 questions.

4. One of the most vexing problems faced by scholars studying Congress and the federal courts is how to assess the impact of various forces on individuals' decision-making. Congressional scholars try to disentangle the effects of party, constituency, and personal preferences on members' decision-making, while court scholars try to disentangle the effects of precedent, the law, strategic-voting, and judges' personal preferences on court decisions. What makes this problem so vexing? How have scholars tried to sort out these effects? How effective have they been? Do you see insights from either the courts or Congress literature that could be applied to the other literature? If so, explain.

5. Even before *Bush v. Gore* (2000), the Supreme Court played an integral role in the 2000 presidential campaign. Indeed, both candidates warned that the other would pack the Court with extremists who would make bad decisions concerning abortion, states rights, civil rights, and the like. As such, both major party candidates declared that they would put the right type of justices on the Court. This begs the question: how does the president decide whom to nominate to the Supreme Court? Using relevant literature, first explain the nomination process, and what factors the president invokes when deciding who to nominate. Second, explain the confirmation process and the factors that the Senate considers when deciding whether to accept a nominee. Can the president nominate anyone he sees fit, or is he constrained in his choices? Why or why not? Which has more power over the confirmation process: the Senate or the president? Why?

6. For the last several decades, research in political psychology has focused on political information processing and cognition, including some emphasis on differences and similarities between experts and novices. (The study of agenda setting, priming and framing evolved largely from this cognitive perspective.) More recently, models of information processing, broadly defined, have been expanded to accord a more central place to affect, intuition and emotion. Discuss and evaluate how these earlier models have been used to assess both elite decision-making and the relationships between elites and the general public. Then speculate about how more recent advances in our understanding of affect and emotion could alter our understanding of how political framing affects elite cue-giving efforts and the responses of ordinary citizens to those efforts.

7. The study of institutions focuses on individual strategic calculations as well as on how institutional rules constrain behavior, whereas the study of political behavior focuses on the factors that shape and direct individual behavior in the political arena. What value (if any) does theory and research in political psychology offer to the study of institutions? And what value (if any) does theory and research in institutions offer to the study of political psychology? If there is value in merging these research areas, do you expect the analytic payoff to be unidirectional, bidirectional, or conditional? Your answer should be thoroughly grounded in existing research and applied to specific theories and research approaches in political psychology, as well as in the study of specific institutions such as Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, interest groups, and/or the courts.

Question 3. Please answer the following question.

8. Pick a literature that you're most familiar with, and answer the following. Describe what you believe will be the most significant advance in the literature in the next decade. What about the current state of the literature leads you to believe that this will be the most significant advance?