Wednesday, September 23, 2020

Question 1 How do Howell and Pevehouse (2007) explain the fact that political scientists sometimes do not observe conflicts between Congress and the President (can choose multiple answers)?

- (a) The President has anticipates Congress's objections and crafts his/her decision accordingly
- (b) Congress leverages other tools (e.g., changing public opinion via the media)
- (c) the President respects norms that prevent him/her from challenging Congress
- (d) None of the above

Question 2 What war powers does the Constitution designate to Congress and the President? (Hint: Madison would have lobbied for the first article, and Hamilton for the second).

- (a) Article I, Section 8
- (b) Article II, Section 2

Question 3 Which of the following is *not* true about the War Powers Resolution?

- (a) It stipulates that the President must notify Congress within 48 hours of committing armed forces to military action
- (b) It has created a "War Powers" clock, and once it expires, the President must withdraw troops unless he/she gets Congressional authorization
- (c) President's have consistently followed it
- (d) It was created in response to the War in Iraq (2003)
- (e) All of the above
- (f) None of the above

Just think about the following two questions ...

Question 4 According to Saunders (2011), what characteristics of a leader determines whether and how he or she initiates military operations? What are the main categories into which she categorizes leaders?

Question 5 What is Lindsay (2003)'s main argument?

References

Howell, William G and Jon C Pevehouse (2007). "When Congress stops wars: partisan politics and presidential power". In: Foreign Affairs, pp. 95–107.

Lindsay, James M (2003). "Deference and Defiance: The Shifting Rhythms of Executive-Legislative Relations in Foreign Policy". In: *Presidential Studies Quarterly* 33.3, pp. 530–546.

Saunders, Elizabeth Nathan (2011). Leaders at war: how presidents shape military interventions. Cornell University Press.