

## Chapter 15 The Federal Bureaucracy Answers

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15.1 Describe the federal bureaucrats and the ways in which they obtain their jobs. -Bureaucrats shape policy as administrators, implementors, and regulators. -Get jobs through civil service system- represents US -Top jobs are with presidential nomination and senate approval

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prohibits federal civil service employees from active participation in partisan politics. Once hired into the federal bureaucracy, a person is assigned a \_\_\_\_\_ rating, which determines one's salary range. General Schedule. The federal civil service was created by the Pendleton Act. The rationale for the civil service rests on the

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The Federal Bureaucracy. Chapter 15. I. Introduction A. Classic conception of bureaucracy (Max Weber) 1. Hierarchical authority structure. 2. Uses task specialization. 3. Operate on the merit principle. 4. Behave with impersonality. 5. A well-organized machine with lots of working parts. II. The Bureaucrats A. Some Bureaucratic Myths and Realities 1. Americans dislike bureaucrats.

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question. \_\_\_\_\_ is a hiring and promotion system based on knowing the right people, working in an election campaign, making large political donations, and/or having the right connections to win jobs with the government. answer. The patronage system. Unlock all answers Please join to get access. question.

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Chapter 15- The Federal Bureaucracy ! What is a bureaucracy? Create a definition with your best guess. NO GOOGLE!! Your thinking! ! Pair share and refine your definition. ! Report it out! ! A bureaucracy is an organizational structure used to divide up complex daily tasks among workers in the federal government. ...

### Chapter 15- The Federal Bureaucracy

a United States federal law whose main provision prohibits employees in the executive branch of the federal government, except the president, vice-president, and certain designated high-level officials of that branch, [1] from engaging in some forms of political activity. Office of Personal Management. an independent agency of the United States government that manages the civil service of the federal government.

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Chapter 15 The Federal Bureaucracy. STUDY. Flashcards. Learn. Write. Spell. Test. PLAY. Match. Gravity. Created by. saxenax. Multiple-Choice Questions. Key Concepts: ... The state and local governments have far more employees than the federal bureaucracy. Studies have found that most Americans.

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Chapter 15 The Bureaucracy ... Has the size of the Federal bureaucracy increased since 1960? • The number of Federal employees (excluding the Post Office) is roughly the same. • However, an estimated 13 million people now work indirectly for the Federal government as

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The Federal Bureaucracy Chapter 15 ?questionEach bureaucratic agency is created initially by answerCongress. questiontrue or false: The state and local governments have far more employees

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CHAPTER 15 The Federal Bureaucracy CHAPTER OUTLINE I. Politics in Action: Regulating Food (pp. 471–472) A. Bureaucracies are central to our lives. B. Max Weber's conception of bureaucracy 1. Bureaucracies have a hierarchical authority structure. 2. Bureaucracies use task specialization. 3. Bureaucracies develop extensive rules. 4.

### CHAPTER 15

Chapter 15, Section 1 Copyright Pearson Education Slide 2 ObjectivesObjectives 1. Define a bureaucracy. 2. Identify the major elements of the federal bureaucracy. 3. Explain how groups within the federal bureaucracy are named. 4. Describe the difference between a staff agency and a line agency.

### Chapter 15: Government at Work: The Bureaucracy Section 1

Chapter 15: The Bureaucracy. Chapter 15: The Bureaucracy. Copyright 2010 Cengage Learning2. Bureaucracies. Bureaucracies are often handy political targets to blame for society's ills. Yet, the same bureaucrats who are blamed for red tape have also accomplished some remarkable tasks: • NASA •TVA.

### Chapter 15: The Bureaucracy

Nevertheless, the federal government has used forms of privatization and contracting throughout its history. But following the growth of bureaucracy and government services during President Johnson's Great Society in the mid-1960s, a particularly vocal movement began calling for a rollback of government services.

### 15.4 Controlling the Bureaucracy – American Government ...

Here, government bureaucracies (1) must answer to competing sources of political authority, (2) must function in a constitutional system that fragments power, (3) are asked to achieve vague and...

Our American Government textbook adheres to the scope and sequence of introductory American government courses nationwide. We have endeavored to make the workings of American Government interesting and accessible to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject at the college level. With this objective in mind, the content of this textbook has been developed and arranged to provide a logical progression from the fundamental principles of institutional design at the founding, to avenues of political participation, to thorough coverage of the political structures that constitute American government. The book builds upon what students have already learned and emphasizes connections between topics as well as between theory and applications. The goal of each section is to enable students not just to recognize concepts, but to work with them in ways that will be useful in later courses, future careers, and as engaged citizens. The organization and pedagogical features were developed and vetted with feedback from American government instructors dedicated to the project.

The call to "reinvent government"—to reform the government bureaucracy of the United States—resonates as loudly from elected officials as from the public. Examining the political and economic forces that have shaped the American civil service system from its beginnings in 1883 through today, the authors of this volume explain why, despite attempts at an overhaul, significant change in the bureaucracy remains a formidable challenge.

The first edition of *Bureaucratic Politics and Foreign Policy* is one of the most successful Brookings titles of all time. This thoroughly revised version updates that classic analysis of the role played by the federal bureaucracy—civilian career officials, political appointees, and military officers—and Congress in formulating U.S. national security policy, illustrating how policy decisions are actually made. Government agencies, departments, and individuals all have certain interests to preserve and promote. Those priorities, and the conflicts they sometimes spark, heavily influence the formulation and implementation of foreign policy. A decision that looks like an orchestrated attempt to influence another country may in fact represent a shaky compromise between rival elements within the U.S. government. The authors provide numerous examples of bureaucratic maneuvering and reveal how they have influenced our international relations. The revised edition includes new examples of bureaucratic politics from the past three decades, from Jimmy Carter's view of the State Department to conflicts between George W. Bush and the bureaucracy regarding Iraq. The second edition also includes a new analysis of Congress's role in the politics of foreign policymaking.

How do political appointees try to gain control of the Washington bureaucracy? How do high-ranking career bureaucrats try to ensure administrative continuity? The answers are sought in this analysis of the relations between appointees and bureaucrats that uses the participants' own words to describe the imperatives they face and the strategies they adopt. Shifting attention away from the well-publicized

actions of the President, High Hecla reveals the little-known everyday problems of executive leadership faced by hundreds of appointees throughout the executive branch. But he also makes clear why bureaucrats must deal cautiously with political appointees and with a civil service system that offers few protections for broad-based careers of professional public service. The author contends that even as political leadership has become increasingly bureaucratized, the bureaucracy has become more politicized. Political executives—usually ill-prepared to deal effectively with the bureaucracy—often fail to recognize that the real power of the bureaucracy is not its capacity for disobedience or sabotage but its power to withhold services. Statecraft for political executives consists of getting the changes they want without losing the bureaucratic services they need. Hecla argues further that political executives, government careerists, and the public as well are poorly served by present arrangements for top-level government personnel. In his view, the deficiencies in executive politics will grow worse in the future. Thus he proposes changes that would institute more competent management of presidential appointments, reorganize the administration of the civil service personnel system, and create a new Federal Service of public managers.

In the Second Edition of *American Government, Essentials Edition*, author Scott F. Abernathy tunes in to the voices of all Americans, showing how our diverse ideas shape the way we participate and behave, the laws we live by, and the challenges we face. From the Constitutional Convention to Ferguson, Missouri, each chapter features rich, personal narratives that illustrate how the American political system is the product of strategies, calculations, and miscalculations of countless individuals. It focuses on real people, the actions they take, the struggles they face, and how their choices influence outcomes. The key concepts are memorable because they are tied to real politics, where students see political action and political choices shaping how institutions advance or impede the fulfillment of fundamental ideas. Participation is at the heart of this groundbreaking new text, with ample background on how and why to participate. Not only will all students see themselves reflected in the pages, but they will come to understand that they, too, are strategic players in American politics, with voices that matter. *American Government, Essentials Edition*, is identical to the full version of the text, minus the three policy chapters. Also available as a digital option (courseware). Contact your rep to learn more about *American Government, Second Essentials Edition - Vantage Digital Option*.

*AMERICAN GOVERNMENT: INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES, 15th Edition* is a clear and approachable text for students trying to successfully understand American government. It sets the standard for examining current issues in American politics focusing on the importance of American governmental institutions, the historical development of governmental procedures and policies, and who governs in the United States and to what ends. It includes concise learning objectives, highlighted key concepts, and opportunities for practical application of contemporary debates on policy dynamics. These features allow students to identify important issues in American politics, maximize comprehension, and engage with the material in a meaningful way. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The federal government is having increasing difficulty faithfully executing the laws, which is what Alexander Hamilton called “the true test” of a good government. This book diagnoses the symptoms, explains their general causes, and proposes ways to improve the effectiveness of the federal government. Employing Hamilton’s seven measures of an energetic federal service, Paul Light shows how the government is wanting in each measure. After assessing the federal report card, Light offers a comprehensive agenda for reform, including new laws limiting the number of political appointees, reducing the layers of government management, reducing the size of government as its baby-boom employees retire, revitalizing the federal career, and reducing the heavy outsourcing of federal work. Although there are many ways to fix each of the seven problems with government, only a comprehensive agenda will bring the kind of reform needed to reverse the overall erosion of the capacity to faithfully execute all the laws.

New York Times Bestseller What are the consequences if the people given control over our government have no idea how it works? “The election happened,” remembers Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall, then deputy secretary of the Department of Energy. “And then there was radio silence.” Across all departments, similar stories were playing out: Trump appointees were few and far between; those that did show up were shockingly uninformed about the functions of their new workplace. Some even threw away the briefing books that had been prepared for them. Michael Lewis’s brilliant narrative takes us into the engine rooms of a government under attack by its own leaders. In Agriculture the funding of vital programs like food stamps and school lunches is being slashed. The Commerce Department may not have enough staff to conduct the 2020 Census properly. Over at Energy, where international nuclear risk is managed, it’s not clear there will be enough inspectors to track and locate black market uranium before terrorists do. Willful ignorance plays a role in these looming disasters. If your ambition is to maximize short-term gains without regard to the long-term cost, you are better off not knowing those costs. If you want to preserve your personal immunity to the hard problems, it’s better never to really understand those problems. There is upside to ignorance, and downside to knowledge. Knowledge makes life messier. It makes it a bit more difficult for a person who wishes to shrink the world to a worldview. If there are dangerous fools in this book, there are also heroes, unsung, of course. They are the linchpins of the system—those public servants whose knowledge, dedication, and proactivity keep the machinery running. Michael Lewis finds them, and he asks them what keeps them up at night.

American government is not just one story—it’s many stories. Our stories. And they are still being told. In *American Government: Stories of a Nation*, author Scott Abernathy tunes in to the voices of America’s people, showing how diverse ideas throughout our nation’s history have shaped our political institutions, our identities, the way we participate and behave, the laws we live by, and the challenges we face. His storytelling approach brings the core concepts of government to life, making them meaningful and memorable, and allowing all students to see themselves reflected in the pages. For the new Brief Edition, Abernathy has carefully condensed and updated the content from the Full version, giving you the information you need—and the stories you can relate to—in a more concise, value-oriented package.

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