

# Quiz 3

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



28th September Question One of confrontations in interbranch relations is the federal judiciary which has become the key pillar in interbranch relations. This is based on how problems are solved in the federal judiciary. The congress has the mandate to pass statutes; additionally it is allowed to interpret the federal laws or statutes. The second confrontation in interbranch relations is politics where the politicians usually manipulate interbranch relations to benefit themselves.

#### Question2

Divided government limits the potential of the government since the voters elect both the legislative and the executive either on the same date or separately. This usually causes challenges for example when the executive does not have majority in the legislature it means that the executives will need a compromise between the executives and the opposing party.

#### Question 3

A presidential signing statement is a written declaration by the president of United States when signing of bill is signed to be a law. The reason behind this is to point out the best and worst aspects of the bill so as to fit to the administration. The second reason is political purpose; this is to clarify the ambiguous point of the bill. Lastly, is constitution where the president announces the views of the bill on the constitutional aspects.

#### Question 4

The notion of collective leadership is not compatible with the United States this is because competencies must apply to all the leaders in the government or in organizations. This means performance and accountability is the key issue to be dealt with in all aspects.

Question 5

Legislative veto is two forms of government, monarchies and separation of powers where the congress has the power to take action on the president of other executive officers (Hall, 56). For example French monarch's veto national assembly when there was French revolution.

Works Cited

Hall, K. A Nation of States: Federalism at the Bar of the Supreme Court. NY: Routledg. 2000, Print.