

Name _____

The Problem of Divided Government in An Era of Polarized Politics

1. Which party won a majority of seats in both the House of Representatives and the Senate in 2006? _____ In 1994? _____
2. Define **divided government**: _____
3. Define **unified government**: _____
4. Circle: The level of disagreement between the president and Congress has **varied** / **remained constant** over time.
5. Which presidents since 1945 have faced unified party control? _____
To which party did they belong? _____
6. Describe how party control in the Senate and House of Representatives fluctuated during George W. Bush's presidency. _____

7. Circle: Mayhew's study on divided government concluded that there **was** / **was not** a significant difference between the amount of _____ during times of unified and divided government.
8. What did Mayhew ultimately conclude about divided government and its role in an adverse political environment between the president and Congress? _____

9. Huber, Shipan, and Pfahler observed that while the number of legislative enactments does not vary between times of unified and divided government, the _____ does.
10. Binder noted _____ during periods of divided government.
11. Presidents facing divided government are more likely to _____.
12. According to Segal's study, what is the relationship between opposition control of the Senate and presidential nominations? _____

13. McCarty and Razaghian's study determined that the presence of divided government lead to a

14. When larger ideological differences exist, _____ dominates Washington.

15. By the 1990's, the Democratic and Republican parties had become _____

16. Circle: Gridlock is **still common** / **not common** during unified government.

17. What is one way that a president governing during unified government can face difficulties?

18. How can a filibuster be avoided? _____

unified government

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