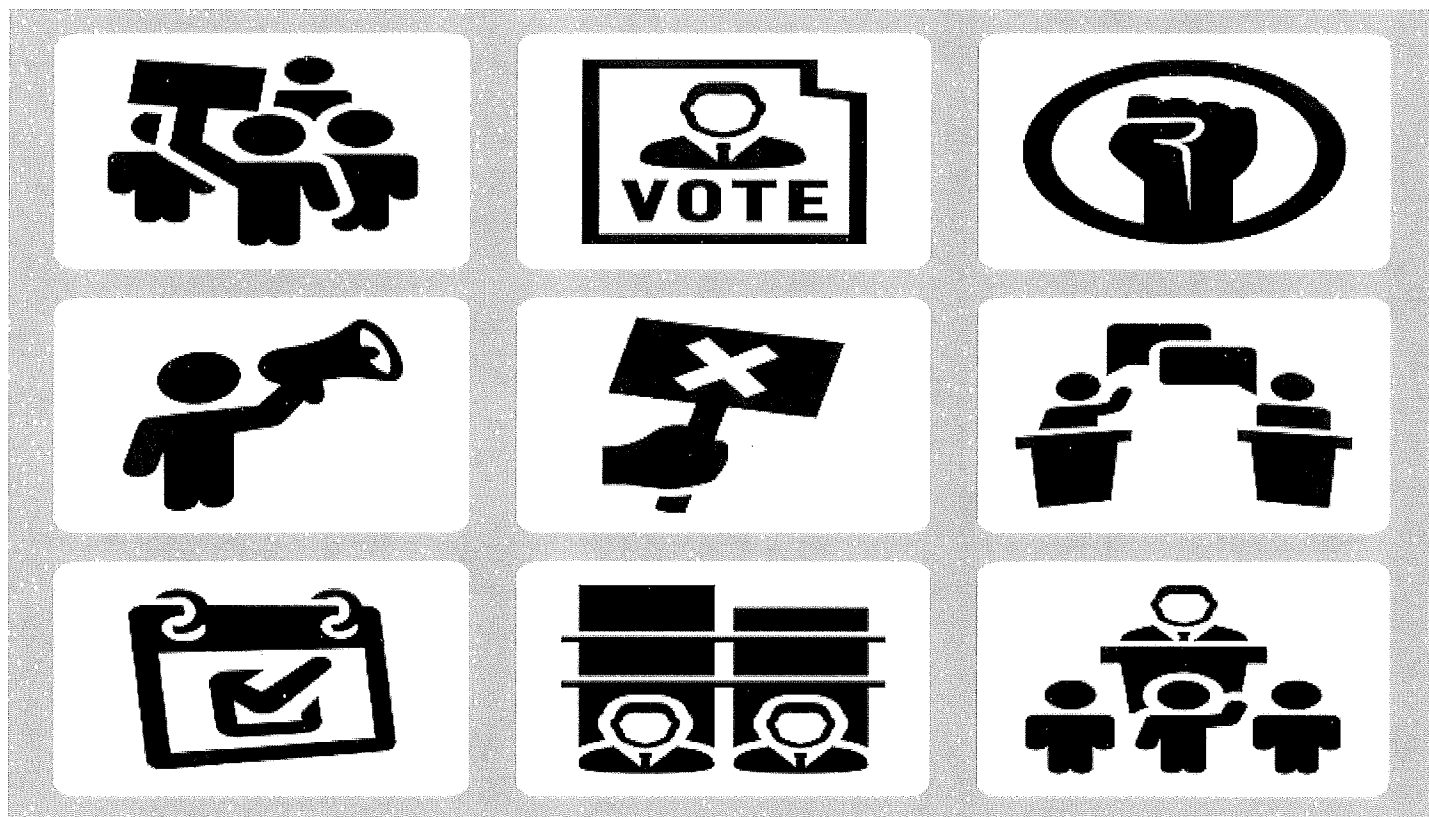


# AP Government and Politics

## Review Manuel



“Here Be All the Answers”

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# AP U.S. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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## Unit 1- Constitutional Democracy – Review Packet

The U.S. Constitution arose out of important historical and philosophical ideas and preferences regarding popular sovereignty and limited government. Compromises were made during the Constitutional Convention and ratification debates, and these compromises have frequently been the source of conflict in U.S. politics over the proper balance between individual freedom, social order, and equality of opportunity.

The first semblance of a national government created after independence was a state centered, decentralized system that reflected a fear of a powerful central government. Yet, the lack of powers held by the weak national Congress, coupled with each state's independent and often conflicting actions, raised concerns with such key actors as James Madison and Alexander Hamilton as to whether the Articles of Confederation were able to protect the new nation. The weaknesses led to a call for change and a decision to host a convention to revise the Articles. The convention itself was a triumph of negotiation, collaboration, and compromise, extending beyond the delegates' original mandate. It led to the creation of a new constitution that granted more centralized authority, while dispersing powers among three branches in the national government, and reserving powers and authority to the states to govern within their borders.

The group that favored the new federal Constitution, the Federalists, argued that the constitutional separation of powers and checks and balances would protect people from governmental tyranny and unify the nation. The Federalists also argued that although the Constitution lacked a specific listing of rights, it protected civil liberties in general by limiting the national government to powers that were enumerated. By contrast, the Anti-Federalists argued against the new federal system, claiming that the new Constitution would erode the sovereignty of the states, the prominence of local self-government, and their inherited liberties, as it lacked a specific listing of rights needed to protect the people from the national government. The Federalists, after James Madison's eventual concurrence, promised the Anti-Federalists that they would support the addition of a bill of rights once the Constitution was ratified. The Constitution was ratified in 1788 although the last state, Rhode Island, did not ratify it until 1790. The Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, was ratified in 1791.

More than 200 years later, the compromises that were necessary for the Constitution's ratification, and in some instances led to ambiguity, continue to fuel debate and sometimes even conflict over how best to protect liberty, equality, order, and private property.

### Essential Questions

- How did the founders of the U.S. Constitution attempt to protect individual liberty, while also promoting public order and safety?
- How have theory, debate, and compromise influenced the U.S. Constitutional system? N
- How does the development and interpretation of the Constitution influence policies that impact citizens and residents of the U.S.?

**Big Idea #1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.**

### Ideas the U.S. Government is Based Upon

Terms	Definition
Natural Rights (and the 3 natural rights)	1. 2. 3.
Popular Sovereignty	

Republicanism	
Social Contract	

### American Democratic Ideals Reflected in Documents

	Author(s)	Describe Purpose	Explain the Main Ideas
Declaration of Independence			
U.S. Constitution			

### Theories of Representative Democracy

	Definition	Examples in Major Government Institutions	Examples in U.S. Government Policy Decisions	Examples in U.S. Events	Examples in U.S. Debates on Policy
Participatory Democracy					
Pluralist Democracy					
Elite Democracy					

**Special Note:** The three models of representative democracy continue to be reflected in contemporary institutions and political behavior and can take several forms along this scale.

**Special Note:** The debate between the Federalist No. 10 and Brutus No. 1, reflect the tension between the broad participatory model and the more filtered participation of the pluralist and elite models.

Big Idea #2 The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.

Views on Central Government and Democracy

<b>Define: FACTION</b>		
	<b>Federalist</b>	<b>Anti-Federalists</b>
Foundational Document:		Foundational Document:
Author		Author
Main Idea(s) (reasons to ratify constitution)		Main Idea(s) (reluctance to ratify constitution)

Article of Confederation and its Weaknesses

	Description Incidents and Challenges	Description of the Long-term Challenge
<b>Shay's Rebellion</b>		
<b>Power to Tax</b>		

Compromises at the Constitutional Convention

	Description of the Compromise
<b>Great (Connecticut) Compromise</b>	Virginia Plan: New Jersey Plan: Great (Connecticut) Compromise
<b>Electoral College</b>	
<b>Three-Fifths Compromise</b>	
<b>Compromise on the importation of slaves</b>	

**Special Note:** Compromises deemed necessary for adoption and ratification of the Constitution.

## Amendment Process

<b>What does it mean to Formally Amend the Constitution?</b>		
<b>What does it mean to Informally Amend the Constitution?</b>		
<b>Which Article describes the Formal Amendment Process</b>		
<b>2 Ways to Formally Amend</b>	<b>Propose a Constitutional Amendment</b>	<b>Ratify a Constitutional Amendment</b>
	(1)	(1)
	(2)	(2)

**Special Note:** Debates about self-government during the drafting of the Constitution necessitated the drafting of an amendment process.

## Political Negotiations and Compromise and the Development of the Constitutional System

<b>Explain how each of the following scenarios are debated, balancing rights of individuals, state powers, and national powers.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government surveillance resulting from the federal government's response to the 9/11 attacks.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role of the federal government in public school education.</li> </ul>	

**Special Note:** The debate over the role of the central government, the powers of state governments, and the rights of individuals remains at the heart of present-day constitutional issues about democracy and governmental power.

**Special Note:** The compromises necessary to secure ratification of the Constitution left some matters unresolved that continue to generate discussion and debate today.

Big Idea #3 The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.

Terms	Definition
Separation of Powers	
Checks and Balances	

### Federalist No. 51

<b>Author</b>	
<b>Main ideas</b>	
<b>Explain how majority abuse is prevented</b>	
<b>Explain how public policy is influenced by checks and balances and other stakeholders</b>	

**Special Note:** Impeachment, removal, and other legal actions taken against public officials deemed to have abused their power reflect the purpose of checks and balances.

### Impeachment and Removal of a President

<b>Reasons for impeachment:</b>	1. 2. 3.
<b>Step 1: House of Representatives</b>	<b>Step 2: Senate</b>
Explain the House of Representatives role in checks and balance.	Explain the Senates role in checks and balance.
Votes Needed to impeach:	Votes needed to remove:
During the formal Senate trial, who is the presiding judge?	
Explain how impeachment and removal represents the Constitutional system of government.	

Big Idea #4 Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.

### Federalism

Expressed/Enumerated (National Powers)	Concurrent (Shared Powers)	Reserved (State Powers)
Definition:	Definition:	Definition:
List: (Provide at least 5)	List:	List:
<b>Implied (National Powers)</b>		
Definition:		
Explain:		

**Special Note:** Societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.

### Grants, Incentives, and Aids

Term	Define	Example
Grants		
Incentives		
Federal Revenue Sharing		
Mandates		
Categorical Grants		
Block Grants		
Explain how grants, incentives, and aid programs meet federal societal changes <b>AND</b> balance power.		

**Special Note:** Categorical grants have increased federal power because the states must comply with the regulations.



## Balance of Power between National and State Governments

	Describe	Explain importance in a federal system
10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment		
14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment		
Commerce Clause		
Necessary and Proper Clause		

**Special Note:** Interpretation of Constitutional powers is at the heart of the debate over the balance of power between the national and state governments.

## National and State Power Balance of Power

Court Case	Year	Brief description of the case and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>			
<i>United States v. Lopez</i>			
Explain how the appropriate balance of power between national and state governments has been interpreted differently over time.			

**Special Note:** The balance of power between the national and state governments has changed over time based on U.S. Supreme Court interpretation

## Policy-Making: Distribution of Power

<p><b>Task:</b> For each of the following columns, explain how the distribution of power impacts policy making. Be sure to include the influence of stakeholders and institutions involved, i.e. President, Interest Groups, Congress, etc.</p>				
Legislative	Executive	Judicial	National Power	State Power

**Special Note:** National policymaking is constrained by the sharing of power between and among the three branches and state governments.

# AP U.S. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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## Unit 2- Interactions Between Branches – Review Packet

Because power is widely distributed and checks prevent one branch from usurping powers from the others, institutional actors are in the position where they must both compete and cooperate in order to govern.

The three key institutions of the federal government are Congress, the presidency, and the courts. The bureaucracy, which implements policy, is seen by some as an extension of the executive branch and by others as, in effect, a fourth branch of government because of the discretion it can exercise in carrying out policy directives. The Constitution grants specific powers to Congress, the president, and the courts, and in addition, each branch exercises informal powers (developed through political practice, tradition, and legislation). Because checks and balances are designed to prevent one branch from becoming too powerful, Congress and the president, for example, will sometimes cooperate and sometimes compete in governance.

The powers of Congress are set forth in Article I of the Constitution. Congress is bicameral, with the Senate representing states and the House of Representatives reflecting each state's population. Congress passes laws that cover a wide range of policy areas, and each chamber has different responsibilities and rules. The federal budget is a good example of how the president and Congress must cooperate and compromise. While Congress is empowered to develop and pass a budget, in the modern era the president typically proposes one, which may lead to ideological debate. There are several reasons it is difficult for Congress to pass legislation, including ideological differences. Much of the work of Congress is done in committees, and congressional committees also exercise oversight to ensure that the bureaucracy is carrying out policies as intended.

The expressed powers of the president are set forth in Article II of the Constitution. The president has a significant degree of informal power, which has grown over time. Under the Constitution, Congress checks the power of the president, and this leads to tension between the two branches over both foreign and domestic affairs. The president and Congress have several interrelated powers. For example, while Congress passes legislation, the president must sign it into law. The president appoints judges and members of the cabinet, who must be confirmed by the Senate. The president also oversees most of the bureaucracy. Technology has impacted the president's use of the "bully pulpit" to influence public opinion. In addition to reaching out to the public through televised press conferences and the State of the Union message, the president is increasingly making use of social media to communicate views to a vast audience.

Using a merit-based civil service system for all staff except top-level political appointees, the federal bureaucracy carries out laws to regulate a wide range of individual and commercial activities. Bureaucrats implement policy using their discretionary and rule-making authority. Both Congress and the president can hold the bureaucracy accountable in policy implementation, and the two branches will sometimes be in conflict over whether or not administrative agencies are carrying out the letter and spirit of the law.

The federal judiciary, including the Supreme Court, established under Article III, is designed to be an independent branch of government. The Court's most far-reaching power, judicial review, was justified in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), where the Court declared that it had the constitutional authority to overturn acts of Congress, state laws, or executive action deemed to be unconstitutional. Thus, judicial review serves as an important check on other branches of government. Appointed for life, justices are somewhat insulated from public opinion. It is not surprising that over the years the Court has handed down decisions that have been unpopular and controversial. Congress and the president may influence the Court through the appointment process, by refusing to implement a Court decision, or by passing legislation that changes the Court's jurisdiction.

### Essential Questions

- How do the branches of the national government compete and cooperate in order to govern?
- To what extent have changes in the powers of each branch affected how responsive and accountable the national government is in the 21st century?

Big Idea #1: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.

### Basic Congressional Requirements

House of Representatives		Senate
	Number of members in each Chamber	
	Minimum Age	
	Citizenship Requirement	
	Term Length	
	Explain how the representation of each differs	
	Where in the Constitution are the requirements found?	

### Powers of Congress

Define: Enumerated Powers	
Define: Implied Powers	
Where in the Constitution are the enumerated powers of Congress found?	
Where in the Constitution are the implied powers of Congress found?	
List the ECONOMIC powers of Congress.	
List the MILITARY powers of Congress	
Explain why the Necessary and Proper Clause is used for addressing social and environmental issues.	

## Structure, powers, and functions of both houses of Congress

	House of Representatives	Senate
Describe and explain how each differs constitutionally in the policy-making process (what powers does one hold that the other does not?)		

### Special Notes:

- By design, the different structures, powers, and functions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives affect the policy-making process.
- Though both chambers rely on committees to conduct hearings and debate bills under consideration, different constitutional responsibilities of the House and Senate affect the policy-making process.

## Congressional Leadership

	House of Representatives		Senate	
Constitutional Required Leadership Offices *Identify and Describe role in policy making process.	1.		1.  2.	
Additional Leadership Offices (Include committees)	Majority Party	Minority Party	Majority Party	Minority Party
*Identify and Describe role in policy making process.				

## Procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process

	Define and describe the impact in the policy-making process	House of Representatives (HR) Senate (S) Both (B)
Filibuster		
Cloture		
Discharge Petition		

Treaty Ratification		
Confirmation of Judges		
Rules Committee		

**Special Notes:**

- Senate confirmation is an important check on appointment powers, but the president's longest lasting influence lies in life-tenured judicial appointments.
- Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles impact the policy-making process.

	<b>Define and describe the impact in the budgetary process – include examples.</b>
Discretionary Spending	
Mandatory Spending	
Pork Barrel Legislation	
Logrolling	

**Special Note:** Congress must generate a budget that addresses both discretionary and mandatory spending, and as entitlement costs grow, discretionary spending opportunities will decrease unless tax revenues increase or the budget deficit increases.

Congressional Behavior and Governing Effectiveness

	<b>Define and explain how it influences congressional behavior.</b>	
Divided Government		
Partisan		
Bi-Partisan		
"Lame—Duck" President		
	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Describe the different role as related to constitute accountability in each chamber.</b>
Trustee		H of R:  Senate:

Delegate		H of R:  Senate:
Politico		H of R:  Senate:

**Special Notes:**

- Ideological divisions within Congress that can lead to gridlock or create the need for negotiation and compromise.
- Elections that have led to a divided government, including partisan votes against presidential initiatives and congressional refusal to confirm appointments of "lame-duck" presidents of the opposite party.
- Coalitions in Congress are affected by term-length differences.

Gerrymandering and redistricting

	<b>Define and describe the impact in the budgetary process – include examples.</b>		
Gerrymandering			
Redistricting			
<b>Court Case</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Brief description of the case and outcome</b>	<b>Constitutional principles</b>
<i>Baker v. Carr</i>			
<i>Shaw v. Reno</i>			

**Special Note:**

- Gerrymandering, redistricting, and unequal representation of constituencies have been partially addressed by such Supreme Court decisions.

Big Idea #2: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.

Formal and Informal Powers of the President

	Formal or Informal?	Define	Explain how the president would use to implement policy.
Veto			
Pocket-Veto			
Executive Orders			
Treaties			
Commander-in-Chief			
Executive Agreements			
Bargaining & Persuasion			
Signing Statements			
Explain how presidents have interpreted and justified their use of formal and informal powers.			

**Special Notes:**

- Presidents use powers and perform functions of the office to accomplish a policy agenda.
- Different perspectives on the presidential role, ranging from a limited to a more expansive interpretation and use of power, continue to be debated in the context of contemporary events.
- Policy initiatives and executive orders promoted by the president often lead to conflict with the congressional agenda.

## President and Congressional Tension

<p>Explain how the president's agenda can create tension and frequent confrontations with Congress.</p>	
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**Special Note:** Policy initiatives and executive orders promoted by the president often lead to conflict with the congressional agenda.

## Tensions between the President and the Senate

	<p>Explain how conflict could occur with the Senate for each of the following.</p>
<p>Cabinet Members</p>	
<p>Ambassadors</p>	
<p>White House Staff</p>	

**Special Note:** Senate confirmation is an important check on appointment powers, but the president's longest lasting influence lies in life-tenured judicial appointments.

## Federalist No. 70

<p>Author</p>	
<p>Main ideas</p>	
<p>Explain the argument for a strong executive.</p>	

## Presidential Requirements

	<p>Presidential Requirements</p>	<p>Where in the Constitution are the requirements found?</p>
<p>Minimum Age</p>		
<p>Citizenship Requirement</p>		
<p>Length of Term</p>		



### Constitutional-Power Restrictions

	Describe the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	Explain why this demonstrates the changing presidential role.
22nd Amendment		

**Special Note:** Term-of-office and constitutional-power restrictions, including the passage of the **Twenty-second Amendment**, demonstrate changing presidential roles.

### Communication, technology and the Presidency

	Explain how each has changed the president's relationship with the <b>national constituency</b> .	How has it changed the president's relationship with <b>other government branches</b> .
Modern technology (TV, radio, internet)		
Social media		
Nationally broadcast State of the Union		
"Bully pulpit"		

**Big Idea #3:** The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.

	Define
Bureaucracy	
Patronage	
Merit	
Civil Service	
"Power of the Purse"	
Compliance monitoring	

**Special Note:** Political patronage, civil service, and merit system reforms all impact the effectiveness of the bureaucracy by promoting professionalism, specialization, and neutrality.

Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations

	Explain how each assists the bureaucracy in carrying out the responsibilities of the national government
Writing and enforcing regulations	
Issuing fines	
Testifying before Congress	
Issue networks and "Iron Triangle"	

Bureaucratic Agencies

	Explain how the federal bureaucracy uses delegated discretionary authority for rule making and implementation.	Cite a recent example in the past 2 years.
Department of Homeland Security		
Department of Transportation		
Department of Veterans Affairs		
Department of Education		
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)		
Federal Elections Commission (FEC)		
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)		

**Special Note:** Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions.

## Methods of Oversight

	For each, explain how Congress uses its oversight power in its relationship with the executive branch.
Committee hearings	
Power of the Purse	

### Special Notes:

- As a means to curtail the use of presidential power, congressional oversight serves as a check of executive authorization and appropriation.
- Presidential ideology, authority, and influence affect how executive branch agencies carry out the goals of the administration.
- Compliance monitoring can pose a challenge to policy implementation.

## Presidential responsibilities and goals

Explain how the president ensures that executive branch agencies and departments carry out their responsibilities in concert with the goals of the administration.	
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**Special Note:** Presidential ideology, authority, and influence affect how executive branch agencies carry out the goals of the administration.

## Governmental branches hold the bureaucracy accountable

How does each ensure that the bureaucracy is held accountable?	Formal Powers	Informal Powers
• Congress		
• President		
• The Courts		

**Special Note:** Governmental branches can hold the bureaucracy accountable given the competing interests of Congress, the president, and the federal courts.

Big Idea #4: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.

Checks and Balances and Judicial Review

	<b>Describe the Main Ideas</b>	<b>Explain the Importance of the Main Ideas</b>
Article III of the Constitution		
Judicial Review		
Federalist No. 78		

Checks and Balances and Judicial Review

<b>Court Case</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Brief description of the case and outcome</b>	<b>Constitutional principles</b>
<i>Marbury v Madison</i>			
Explain the importance of judicial review in U.S. government.			
Explain how the exercise of judicial review in conjunction with life tenure of judges can lead to debate about the legitimacy of the Supreme Court's power.			

Judicial decision making: Importance of precedents and *stare decisis*

	<b>Precedents</b>	<b><i>stare decisis</i></b>	<b>Landmark Case</b>
Define			
Explain			
Provide an example			

Ideology and SCOTUS

<p>Ideological changes in the composition of the Supreme Court, due to presidential appointments, have led to the Court's establishing new or rejecting existing precedents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the consequences of each</li> </ul>	<p>Establishment of new precedents:</p> <p>Rejecting of new precedents:</p>
<p>Controversial or unpopular Supreme Court decisions can lead to challenges of the Court's legitimacy and power which Congress and the president can address only through future appointments, legislation changing the Court's jurisdiction, or refusing to implement decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe consequences each.</li> </ul>	<p>Appointments:</p> <p>Legislation:</p> <p>Refusal to implement:</p>

Ideology and SCOTUS

	<b>Loose Constructionist</b>	<b>Strict Constructionist</b>
Define and Explain		

Politics and the Supreme Courts Power

	<b>Judicial Activism</b>	<b>Judicial Restraint</b>
Define and Explain		

Checks and Balances: How other branches can limit the Supreme Courts power.

<b>Restrictions on Supreme Court</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
Constitutional Amendments		
Judicial appointments and confirmations		
President evading/ignoring SCOTUS decisions		
States evading/ignoring SCOTUS decisions		
Congressional Acts		

# AP U.S. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

## Unit 3- Civil Rights and Civil Liberties – Review Packet

Through the U.S. Constitution, but primarily through the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment, citizens and groups have attempted to restrict national and state governments from unduly infringing upon individual rights essential to ordered liberty and from denying equal protection under the law. Likewise, it has sometimes been argued that these legal protections have been used to block reforms and restrict freedoms of others in the name of social order.

The Constitution, but especially the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment, are used to assert the rights of citizens and protect groups from discrimination. As such, the government must respect the dignity of the person and assure equal treatment, with its power constrained in the process of protecting individual freedoms. The Fourteenth Amendment includes two clauses that affirm and protect civil rights and liberties—the due process clause and the equal protection clause. The courts must balance the desire for social order with the protection of individual rights and freedoms when considering due process and equal protection challenges.

In a process known as selective incorporation, the Supreme Court has used the power of judicial review to interpret the due process clause in such a way as to prevent states from unduly restricting fundamental freedoms. The Court has been called upon to interpret protections for freedom of political expression and religious exercise, the right to bear arms, the right of privacy, and the rights necessary to ensure that those accused of crimes receive a fair trial.

The equal protection clause provides that states may not deprive persons of equal protection under the law. African Americans, Hispanics, women, LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer) people, and other groups have used the clause to lead social movements on behalf of their concerns. The Supreme Court has rendered several landmark decisions that expand civil rights, and Congress has passed legislation that expands equality. At times Congress and the courts are asked to determine the legitimacy of equal protection claims by various groups, as well as weigh the majority's concerns that they will be harmed by the changes sought.

### Essential Questions:

- To what extent do the U.S. Constitution and its amendments protect against undue government infringement on essential liberties and from invidious discrimination?
- How have U.S. Supreme Court rulings defined civil liberties and civil rights?

**Big Idea #1:** Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.

### U.S. Constitution: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

	Civil Liberties	Civil Rights
Define, Describe and explain		

### Special Note:

- The U.S. Constitution includes a Bill of Rights specifically designed to protect individual liberties and rights.
- Civil rights are guaranteed to all citizens under the due process and equal protection clauses of the U.S. Constitution, as well as acts of Congress.



U.S. Constitution: Bill of Rights

Bill of Rights	List the freedoms contained in each amendment
1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment	
4 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
5 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
6 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
7 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
8 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
9 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	

**Special Note:** The application of the Bill of Rights is continuously interpreted by the courts.

## First Amendment

	Establishment Clause	Free Exercise Clause
Define, describe and explain		

**Special Note:** The interpretation and application of the First Amendment's establishment and free exercise clauses reflect an ongoing debate over balancing majoritarian religions practice and free exercise.

## Religion and SCOTUS

Court Case	Year	Brief description of the case and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>Engel v. Vitale</i>			
<i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i>			

## Speech and Press and SCOTUS

Court Case	Year	Brief description of the case and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>			
<i>Schenck v. U.S.</i>			
<i>New York Times Co. v. U.S.</i>			

**Special Note:** The Supreme Court has on occasion ruled in favor of states' power to restrict individual liberty; for example, when speech can be shown to increase the danger to public safety.

## Limiting Speech

Efforts to balance social order and individual freedom are reflected in interpretations of the First Amendment that limit speech.	
Explain how 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment speech can be limited?	

## Eighth Amendment and Cruel and Unusual Punishment

Court Case	Year	Brief description of the case and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>Gregg v. Georgia</i>			

Big Idea #2: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.

## 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

Term	Definition and Explanation
Selective Incorporation	
Due Process	
Equal Protection	

## Selective Incorporation

Court Case	Year	Brief description of the case and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>McDonald v. Chicago</i>			

**Special Note:** The Supreme Court's decisions on the Second Amendment rest upon its constitutional interpretation of individual liberty.

**Special Note:** The debate about the Second and Fourth Amendments involves concerns about public safety and whether or not the government regulation of firearms or collection of digital metadata promotes or interferes with public safety and individual rights.

## Due Process and Infringing Upon Individual Rights

Congressional Act	Year	Brief description of the Act	Constitutional principles
Patriot Act			
USA Freedoms Act			

**Special Note:** The Supreme Court has on occasion ruled in favor of states' power to restrict individual liberty; for example, when speech can be shown to increase the danger to public safety.

**Special Note:** Pretrial rights of the accused and the prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures are intended to ensure that citizen liberties are not eclipsed by the need for social order and security, including:

- Protection against warrantless searches of cell phone data under the Fourth Amendment
- Limitations placed on bulk collection of telecommunication metadata

**Special Note:** The debate about the Second and Fourth Amendments involves concerns about public safety and whether or not the government regulation of firearms or collection of digital metadata promotes or interferes with public safety and individual rights.

## Rights of the Accused

Court Case	Year	Brief description of the case and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>			
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>			

**Special Note:** The Miranda rule involves the interpretation and application of accused persons' due process rights as protected by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, yet the Supreme Court has sanctioned a public safety exception that allows unwarned interrogation to stand as direct evidence in court.

**Special Note:** The due process clause has been applied to guarantee the right to an attorney and protection from unreasonable searches and seizures, as represented by:

**Special Note:** Pretrial rights of the accused and the prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures are intended to ensure that citizen liberties are not eclipsed by the need for social order and security, including:

- The right to legal counsel, a speedy and public trial, and an impartial jury

### Privacy and SCOTUS

Term	Definition	Explanation	Constitutional Principles
Exclusionary Rule			

### Privacy and SCOTUS

<p>Explain where and how the Right to Privacy is interpreted in Constitution.</p> <p>Be sure to include both locations in the Constitution with explanations.</p>		<p>#1:</p> <p>#2:</p>	
Court Case	Year	Brief description of the case and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>Roe v. Wade</i>			

**Big Idea #3:** The Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.

### Leadership, Equal Protection, and Motivation of Social Movements

	Causes of Social Movement	Outcomes of the Social Movement	Constitutional Principles
King's "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"			
National Organization of Women (NOW)			
Pro-Life Movement			
LGBTQ rights			

Big Idea #4: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen–state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.

Social Movements and Governments Response

Case/ Act	Year	Brief description of the case/act and outcome	Constitutional principles
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>			
Jim Crow Laws			
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>			
Civil Rights Act of 1964			
Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972			
The Voting Rights Act of 1965			

**Special Note:** Decisions demonstrating that minority rights have been restricted at times and protected at other times include.

**Big Idea #5:** The Supreme Court’s interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen–state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.

**Restriction and Protection of Civil Rights of Minority Groups**

Congressional Acts	Causes of Affirmative Action Acts	Outcome of Affirmative Action Acts	<b>Constitutional Principles</b>
Affirmative Action Acts			

**Special Note:** The debate on affirmative action includes justices who insist that the Constitution is colorblind and those who maintain that it forbids only racial classifications designed to harm minorities, not help them.

**Special Note:** Decisions demonstrating that minority rights have been restricted at times and protected at other times include:

- The Supreme Court upholding the rights of the majority in cases that limit and prohibit majority-minority districting

# AP U.S. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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## Unit 4 - American Political Ideologies and Beliefs – Review Packet

American political beliefs are shaped by founding ideals, core values, linkage institutions (e.g., elections, political parties, interest groups, and the media in all its forms), and the changing demographics of citizens. These beliefs about government, politics, and the individual's role in the political system influence the creation of public policies.

American political culture is comprised of citizens' beliefs about government, including their perceptions, relationships, and interactions relative to one another and to their government. Core beliefs about government center around different interpretations and applications of political values, such as individualism (the focus on individual rights and responsibilities), the rule of law (the notion that the law is supreme over all persons), limited government (the idea that the government's power is enumerated and constrained by constitutional rules), and equality of opportunity.

Citizens learn of and develop attitudes about government through political socialization. Several factors contribute to political socialization including family, schools, peers, and social environments. How much influence these factors have on a person's political beliefs relates in turn to lifecycle effects, dispositions that change with age or membership in a group experiencing the same events at the same time, and generational effects, which involve exposure across ages and groups to the same political information. Both lifecycle and generational effects are fueled by past and present political events.

American political culture, through expressed citizen opinions, influences governmental institutions in the formation, implementation, and evaluation of public policy. For example, how people view the principles of freedom and individualism shape opinions about domestic and economic policy, including the appropriate range and types of such policies. The tension behind citizen beliefs about the appropriate role of government is revealed through policy debates and legislation. Some argue that government should take an active role in promoting social equality and ensuring economic opportunity, while others warn that excessive regulation violates individual freedoms.

Major public policy programs are rooted in ideological trends that span decades. For example, ideology impacts the nature and extent to which the federal government shares powers with state governments and how it regulates the marketplace over time, as evidenced by debates about monetary and fiscal policies. Globalization has had an impact on U.S. political beliefs and public policy. How the government determines the nature and direction of social policy, such as that involving immigration or health-care reform, is also impacted by ideological pressure from the right and left, and foreign policy is influenced by citizens' beliefs about the U.S. government's role on the world stage.

### Essential Questions:

- How are American political beliefs formed and how do they evolve over time?
- How do political ideology and core values influence government policy making?

**Big Idea #1:** Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.

### Political Socialization and Political Attitudes

Define Political Socialization	List the factors that contribute to Political Socialization	Explain the role that Political Socialization plays in forming Political Attitudes.



**Special Notes:**

- As a result of globalization, U.S. political culture has influenced & been influenced by other countries' values.
- Generational and lifecycle effects also contribute to the political socialization that influences an individual's political attitudes.
- The relative importance of major political events to the development of individual political attitudes is an example of political socialization

**Big Idea #2-** Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.

**Elements of a Scientific Poll**

	<b>Define</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Opinion Polls		
Benchmark/Tracking Polls		
Entrance and Exit Polls		

**Methods of Polling**

	<b>Define</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Sampling Techniques		
Identification of respondents		
Mass Survey		
Focus Group		
Sampling Error		
Type/Format of Questions		

**Impact of Polling**

<b>Answer the following prompts using terms &amp; examples from the elements of a scientific poll &amp; polling methods</b>	
Explain how public opinion data can impact elections.	
Explain how public opinion data can impact policy debates	

**Special Note:** The relationship between scientific polling & elections and policy debates is affected by the importance of public opinion as a source of political influence in a given election or policy debate & the reliability of public opinion data.

**Big Idea #3- Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates & choices in American policies.**

**Policy Debates**

<b>Explain the policy debates of each party/ideology</b>	<b>Democrats (Liberal)</b>	<b>Republicans(Conservative)</b>
Immigration		
Death Penalty		
Gay Marriage		
Legalization of Marijuana		
Military/Defense Spending		
Social Security		
Affirmative Action		
Government Spending		
Taxes		
Abortion		
International Relations		

## Political Culture

Explain how U.S. political culture (e.g., values, attitudes, and beliefs) influences the formation, goals, and implementation of public policy over time.	
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### Special Notes:

- Because the U.S. is a democracy with a diverse society, public policies generated at any given time reflect the attitudes and beliefs of citizens who choose to participate in politics at that time.
- The balancing dynamic of individual liberty and government efforts to promote stability and order has been reflected in policy debates and their outcomes over time.

## Economic Terms

	<i>Keynesian Economics</i>	<i>Monetary Policy</i>	<b>Fiscal Policy</b>
Define			
Explain			

## Economics and Political Ideology

Describe/Explain different political ideologies regarding:	<b>Liberal</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Libertarian</b>
Describe and Explain the role of Government in regulating the marketplace			
Briefly describe each stance on the policy.	Taxation:  Welfare:  Minimum Wage:  Government Spending:	Taxation:  Welfare:  Minimum Wage:  Government Spending:	Taxation:  Welfare:  Minimum Wage:  Government Spending:

**Special Note:** Policy trends concerning the level of government involvement in social issues reflect the success of conservative or liberal perspectives in political parties.

## Social Issues and Political Ideology

Describe and Explain different political ideologies regarding:	<b>Liberal</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Libertarian</b>
Describe and Explain the role of the government in addressing social issues.			
Briefly describe each stance on the policy.	<p>Abortion:</p> <p>Gay Rights:</p> <p>Death Penalty:</p> <p>Gun Control:</p>	<p>Abortion:</p> <p>Gay Rights:</p> <p>Death Penalty:</p> <p>Gun Control:</p>	<p>Abortion:</p> <p>Gay Rights:</p> <p>Death Penalty:</p> <p>Gun Control:</p>

# AP U.S. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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## Unit 5- Political Participation – Review Packet

Governing is achieved directly through citizen participation and indirectly through institutions (e.g., political parties, interest groups, and mass media) that inform, organize, and mobilize support to influence government and politics, resulting in many venues for citizen influence on policy making.

The principle of self-government is dependent on both citizen participation and the operation of the various linkage institutions that help citizens connect with the government. These institutions help people become a part of the policy-making process.

Playing an important role in this process, the media report public opinion data and can sometimes influence the formation of that opinion as well. The accuracy of public opinion data is dependent upon the scientific polling methods that are used, and the results of these opinion polls are often used as a means of political influence. The role the media play in this process is at times criticized for the bias demonstrated in the format, context, and content of information distributed as well as the manner in which that bias impacts public understanding of political information. Social media poses both opportunities and challenges for democratic participation.

Social movements, political parties, and interest groups also serve to connect the electorate with the government by influencing the manner in which people relate to and participate in its composition, functions, and policy-making agenda. Various social movements develop in response to conditions perceived as negatively impacting specific groups of people; their political strategies are aimed at changing public policy in a way that benefits the adversely impacted group. Political parties run campaigns in an attempt to win office and make policy consistent with their platform and goals. Over time political parties respond to election results, campaign laws, and changes in the way information is disseminated to the public. Even though political parties are designed to connect the people with government, there are various barriers that interfere with this connection, even to the extent of preventing candidates who represent interests outside the two major parties from being elected. Finally, interest groups exist as a form of political participation for people with particular policy concerns. While these groups exist for different causes, they are sometimes criticized for wielding a disproportionate impact on the policy-making process based on their organized pressure tactics and allocation of money for campaigns and lobbying.

Like political parties and interest groups, elections connect citizens with government. The number of eligible voters has expanded over time based on various constitutional provisions, court rulings on voter access and campaign finance, and legislation. The Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Fourth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments, each a response to a specific social/political concern, serve to eliminate political discrimination against people due to a citizen's race, sex, age, and ability to pay a poll tax. Voter turnout is impacted by the various provisions that states implement regarding voter requirements and qualifications that involve issues not addressed in those amendments. Voter turnout varies widely from election to election, and political candidates have taken advantage of technology and campaign finance laws to communicate their platforms more effectively to the voting public. The data regarding voter turnout in the United States provides a foundation for interesting analysis when compared to voter turnout in other democracies, and political scientists periodically study why voter turnout in the U.S. falls below that in other similar republics.

### Essential Questions:

- How have changes in technology influenced political communication and behavior?
- Why do levels of participation and influence in politics vary?
- How effective are the various methods of political participation in shaping public policies?

Big Idea #1- Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.

Voting Rights

	Describe how each expanded opportunities for political participation
15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
26 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
Voting Rights Act of 1965	
Motor Voter Law	

Models of Voting Behavior

	Describe the different models of voting behavior. And, provide an <u>example</u> .
Rational-choice voting	
Retrospective voting	
Prospective voting	
Party-line voting	

Governing of elections

	Put a mark <i>if</i> the <b>STATE GOVERNMENT</b> governs the election.	Put a mark <i>if</i> the <b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b> governs the election.
Set times and locations, and most dates of elections.		
Has judicial jurisdiction on election policy		
Certifies elections results days/weeks after Election Day		
Draws congressional district lines		
Enforces relevant civil rights legislation		
Sets date for federal, general elections		
Chooses format of ballots & how to file for candidacy.		
Administers and enforces campaign finance rules.		
Addresses suffrage in constitutional amendments.		
Creates rules and procedures for voter registration.		

**Special Note:** In addition to the impact that demographics and political efficacy can have on voter choice and turnout, structural barriers and type of election also affect voter turnout in the U.S

## Important Terms to Know

	Define
Demographics	
Political Efficacy	
Electorate	

Demographics	Put a mark <b><i>if</i></b> the group <b><i>tends</i></b> to vote for Democrats.	Put a mark <b><i>if</i></b> the group <b><i>tends</i></b> to vote for Republicans.	Put a mark <b><i>if</i></b> the group <b><i>tends</i></b> to be inconclusive in their support of a political party.
Gender: Men			
Gender: Women			
Race: White			
Race: Non-White			
Education: College			
Education: High School			
Occupation: Professional/Business			
Occupation: White Collar			
Occupation: Manual Labor			
Occupation: Union Members			
Age: Under 30			
Age: 30-49			
Age: 50 and over			
Religion: Protestant			
Religion: Catholic			
Region: East			
Region: Midwest			
Region: South			
Region: West			

**Special Note:** Demographic characteristics and political efficacy or engagement are used to predict the likelihood of whether an individual will vote.

## Voter Choice

Explain how each of the following factors influenced voter choice in an election.	
Party identification	
Ideological orientation	
Candidate characteristics	
Contemporary political issues	
Demographic characteristics such as religious beliefs or affiliation, gender, race and ethnicity	

**Big Idea #2-** Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policy-makers.

Define Linkage Institution:	
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**Linkage Institutions**

List the 4 Linkage Institutions	Describe each linkage institutions
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

**Political Parties: Functions and Impacts**

	Explain the role the political party plays in each of the following:
Mobilization and education of voters	
Party platforms	
Candidate recruitment	
Campaign management, including fundraising and media strategy	
The committee and party leadership systems in legislatures	

**Special Note:**

- Parties have adapted to candidate-centered campaigns, and their role in nominating candidates has been weakened.
- Parties modify their policies and messaging to appeal to various demographic coalitions.
- Parties use communication technology and voter-data management to disseminate, control, and clarify political messages and enhance outreach and mobilization efforts.

**Terms**

	Define
Critical Election	
Regional Realignment	
Realignment	
Divided Government	



### Critical Elections

	Briefly describe how the election changed the structure of the political party and/or the realignment that occurred.
1860	
1896	
1932	

**Special Note:** Elections and political parties are related to major policy shifts or initiatives, occasionally leading to political realignments of voting constituencies.

### Third Parties

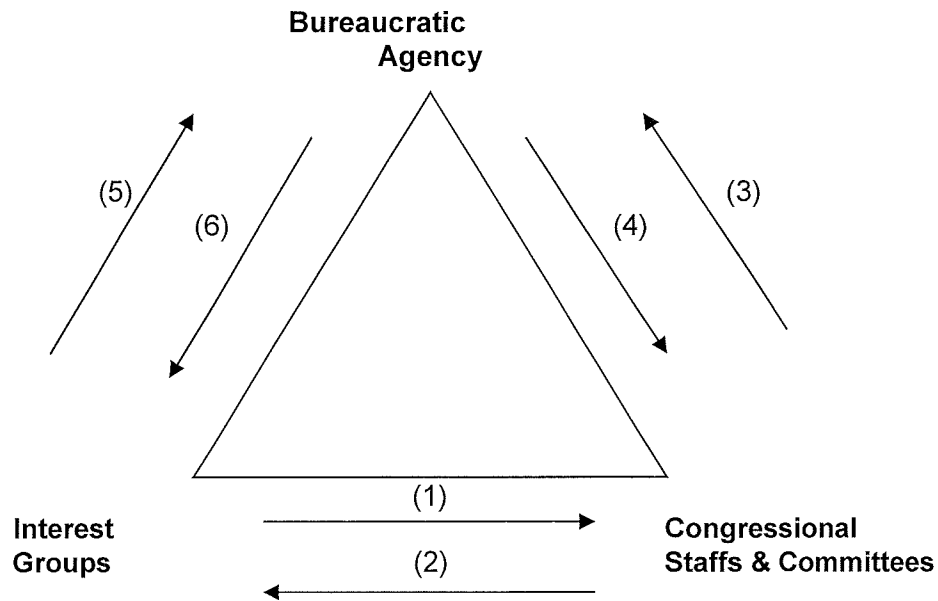
Explain why "winner-take-all" voting districts serve as a barrier to third-party and independent candidates' success.	
List at least 2 3 <sup>rd</sup> parties that have had some success.	

**Special Note:** The incorporation of third-party agendas into platforms of major political parties serves as a barrier to third-party and independent candidate success.

### Political Parties and Interest Groups

	Put a mark <i>if</i> this statement represents <b>Political Parties</b>	Put a mark <i>if</i> this statement represents <b>Interest Groups</b>
Pick candidates		
Run campaigns		
Give cues to voters		
Articulate policy		
Coordinate policy		
Educate voters and office holders		
Draft legislation		
Mobilize membership to apply pressure on legislators and government agencies.		

# Iron Triangle



For each of the following statements, identify the number above in the process of the Iron Triangle above.

	Bureaucrats can choose to execute policies in a way that is favorable to members of Congress who control their budgets and oversee their operations..
	Bureaucrats, knowing that interest groups often have the ear of key members of Congress, can implement policies and programs in ways that please interest groups. Keeping interest groups happy, often keeps key members of Congress happy.
	Interest groups lobby members of Congress for favorable policy. Congress members often listen, because interest groups provide campaign funds and political advertising that can influence voters at election time
	In return for their support, members of Congress can provide interest groups with friendly legislation. They can also, through their oversight function, put pressure on bureaucrats to implement programs and policies in a way that interest groups favor (
	Interest groups will often lobby bureaucrats directly for favorable implementation of policies that affect their members. Interest groups can also rally public support or disfavor for bureaucrats and their agencies based on their performance.
	Members of Congress make budgetary decisions that directly impact the funding that bureaucratic agencies receive from year to year. Congress members can use this "power of the purse" to influence how bureaucrats do their jobs. They also, through their oversight power, can investigate and call out bureaucratic agencies that aren't doing what Congress wants them to.

**Special Note:** In addition to working within party coalitions, interest groups exert influence through long-standing relationships with bureaucratic agencies, congressional committees, and other interest groups; such relationships are described as "iron triangles" and issue networks and they help interest groups exert influence across political party coalitions

## Interest Groups and influence on public policy

	Explain how interest group influence in <b>elections</b> and <b>policy-making</b> may be impacted by each of the following?
Inequality of political and economic resources	
Unequal access to decision makers	
"Free rider" problem	
Single Issue Groups	
Ideological/Social Movements	
Protest Movements	

### Special Note:

- Single-issue groups, ideological/social movements, and protest movements form with the goal of impacting society and policy making.
- Competing actors such as interest groups, professional organizations, social movements, the military, and bureaucratic agencies influence policy making, such as the federal budget process, at key stages and to varying degrees.

**Big Idea #3-** The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.

## Presidential Elections

	Define each term	Explain the role of each process in a <b>Presidential Election</b> (provide examples, when applicable).
Incumbency advantage phenomenon		
Open Primary		
Closed Primary		

	Define each term	Explain the role of each process in a <u>Presidential Election</u> (provide examples, when applicable).
Caucuses		
Party Conventions		
Congressional and State Elections		
Electoral College		

### Electoral College Basics

How many Electoral College votes are needed to win the Presidency?	
Explain winner-take-all allocation of votes.	
What 2 states do not have winner-take-all allocation?	1. _____ 2. _____
How can a candidate win the popular vote, but lose the Electoral College vote?	
Where is the Electoral College explained in the U.S. Constitution?	

**Special Note:** The winner-take-all allocation of votes per state under the setup of the Electoral College compared with the national popular vote for president raises questions about whether the Electoral College facilitates or impedes democracy.

## Congressional Elections

	Define each term	Explain the role of each process in the U.S. <u>Congressional Elections</u> (provide examples, when applicable).
Incumbency advantage phenomenon		
Open Primary		
Closed Primary		
Caucuses		
General (presidential) elections		
General (mid-term) elections		

## Political Action Committees (PACs)

	Define	Explain how each affects the election process.
PAC		
Super PAC		
Soft Money		
Hard Money		
Issue Ads		

### Special Note:

- Different types of political action committees (PACs) influence elections and policy making through fundraising and spending.
- The benefits and drawbacks of modern campaigns are represented by:
  - Dependence on professional consultants
  - Rising campaign costs and intensive fundraising efforts
  - Duration of election cycles
  - Impact of and reliance on social media for campaign communication and fundraising

## Campaign Finance: Acts of Congress and Supreme Court Decisions

Congressional Acts/Court Case	Year	Brief description of the law/case and outcome	Constitutional principles
Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002			
<i>Citizen United v Federal Election Commission (FEC)</i>			

### Special Notes:

- Federal legislation and case law pertaining to campaign finance demonstrate the ongoing debate over the role of money in political and free speech
- Debates have increased over free speech and competitive and fair elections related to money and campaign funding (including contributions from individuals, political action committees, and political parties)

**Big Idea #4-** The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.

### Role of the Media

	Define	Describe the unique characteristics of each in the political process.
Investigative journalism		
Election Coverage		
Political commentary		
"horse race" journalism		

**Special Note:** Traditional news media, new communication technologies, and advances in social media have profoundly influenced how citizens routinely acquire political information, including new events, investigative journalism, election coverage, and political commentary.

## Types of Journalism

	Put a mark <b><i>if</i></b> Investigative Journalism	Put a mark <b><i>if</i></b> Election Coverage	Put a mark <b><i>if</i></b> Political Commentary
Factual accounts of events and people.			
Delivered by the guests on a talk show.			
Opinions of experts of people with political goals.			
Spend months or years researching and preparing a report			
"Horse Race" Journalism			
Time consuming and expensive			

### Special Note:

- The media's use of polling results to convey popular levels of trust and confidence in government can impact elections by turning such events into "horse races" based more on popularity and factors other than qualifications and platforms of candidates.

## Political Participation and Media Coverage

Describe how political participation is influenced by a variety of media coverage, analysis, and commentary on political events.	
Describe and explain the rapidly increasing demand for media and political communications outlets from an ideologically diverse audience have led to debates over media bias and the impact of media ownership and partisan news sites.	
<p>Explain how the nature of democratic debate and the level of political knowledge among citizens is impacted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased media choices</li>   <li>• Ideologically oriented programming</li>   <li>• Consumer-driven media outlets and emerging technologies that reinforce existing beliefs</li>   <li>• Uncertainty over the credibility of news sources and information</li> </ul>	

# **AP Government and Politics**

## Foundational Documents Cram Sheets





# Foundational Docs Cram Sheet

Document	Big Ideas	Major Quotes	Connection to Course
Declaration of Independence 1776	Separate US needed from Monarchy of Great Britain; Individual Rights Violated by king; natural rights exist in this world	<p>"Declare the causes which impel them (people) to separate"</p> <p>"Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness..."</p> <p>"All men are created equal..."</p>	John Locke; Popular Sovereignty; 1776; Bill of Rights; Republicanism
The Articles of Confederation 1781-1788	First Constitution Failed; no ability to tax (voluntary); no President or Executive; no central government as each state maintained sovereignty; ONE vote per state in Congress; all states to change the doc	<p>"Each state maintains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence"</p> <p>"A firm league of friendship and a common defense"</p>	Shay's Rebellion; Congress; First Constitution; Unicameral house
The US Constitution 1788	Popular Sovereignty; Federalism; Checks and Balances; Separation of Powers; Republicanism; NO MENTION OF Judicial Review for courts; Bill of Rights not an original part (agreed to be added to gain some anti-federalist support)	<p>"We the people...more Perfect Union...establish justice...insure domestic tranquility, common defense, general welfare, and secure liberty"</p> <p>"All legislative power is vested in a Congress"</p> <p>"The President shall be Commander in Chief..."</p> <p>"Federal laws....supreme law of the land...."</p>	<p>Constitutional Convention-Great Compromise (Sherman), 3/5s</p> <p>Compromise (south v north); Trade Compromise (slavery allowed until 1807; no export tax); Electoral College Compromise;</p> <p>3 branches of Govt.; vague Judicial Branch; Federalists v Anti-Federalists; Supremacy Clause; Necessary and Proper Clause; Amendment Process promotes Federalism (2/3s and 3/4s); Congressional limitations (no export tax, no bills of attainder, can not deny habeas corpus, no ex post facto laws)</p>

<p>Federalist No 10 1787</p>	<p>Mischief of factions can not be eliminated, but curbed; representative and pluralist democracy; factions would neutralize one another; Republic &gt; Democracy in large nation</p>	<p>"The same advantage a republic has over a democracy, in controlling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a small republic..."  "A pure democracy...can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction..."</p>	<p>Federalists; interest groups; ratification of Constitution; public opinion; House districts; regional politics</p>
<p>Brutus No 1 1787</p>	<p>Constitution threatens states; necessary and proper clause and supremacy clause are both too expansive; country too large to elect a group to represent everyone; country too diverse as is; 13 states can NOT be 1</p>	<p>"This government is to possess absolute and uncontrollable power, legislative, executive, and judicial..."  "...in a republic of the extent of this continent, the people...would be acquainted with very few of their rules; would know little of their proceedings, and it would be extremely difficult to change them"</p>	<p>Anti-Federalists; necessary and proper clause; supremacy clause; states rights; dual federalism</p>
<p>Federalist No 51 1788</p>	<p>Separation of powers guards against tyranny; bicameral legislature elected differently with different powers ensures branch doesn't dominate; checks and balances should cause branches to compete with one another</p>	<p>"If men were angels, no government would be necessary"  "The society itself will be broken into so many parts, interests, and classes of citizens, that the rights of individuals, or of the minority, will be in little danger from interested combinations of the majority"  "You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself"</p>	<p>3 branches; house and senate; federalism; federalists and anti-federalists;</p>

<p>Federalist No 70 1788</p>	<p>One person executive ensures unity and accountability; energetic person; need to place blame on ONE person is easier than the blame game a group might cause;</p>	<p>“Wherever two or more persons are engaged in any common enterprise or pursuit, there is always danger of difference of opinion ...”</p> <p>“is essential to the protection of the community against foreign attacks; it is not less essential to the steady administration of the laws; to the protection of property against those irregular and high-handed combinations which sometimes interrupt the ordinary course of justice; to the security of liberty against the enterprises and assaults of ambition, of faction, and of anarchy.”</p> <p>“A feeble Executive implies a feeble execution of the government.</p> <p>A feeble execution is but another phrase for a bad execution; and a government ill executed, whatever it may be in theory, must be, in practice, a bad government.”</p>	<p>Chief Executive; power of president; Federalists and Anti-Federalists</p>
<p>Federalist No 78 1788</p>	<p>Judicial branch being independent is essential to securing liberties; serving for life w/good behavior ensures a judicial branch free from legislative interference and politics; assumes judicial review is coming</p>	<p>“It proves incontestably, that the judiciary is beyond comparison the weakest of the three departments of power; that it can never attack with success either of the other two; and that all possible care is requisite to enable it to defend itself against their attacks.”</p> <p>“A constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by the judges, as a fundamental law. It therefore belongs to the judges to ascertain its meaning, as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body ...”</p>	<p>Separation of powers; independent judiciary; bill of rights; individual rights; liberties; judicial review (precursor to marbury v madison)</p>

Letter From a Birmingham Jail by MLK

1963

Dr King's response to "A Call For Unity", a letter penned by Southern White clergy; Social movements expand civil rights; NONVIOLENT direct action as a final means; postponed until after election to not bias the result or taint the movement as a mere political stunt;

"I must say to you that we have not made a single gain in civil rights without determined legal and nonviolent pressure."

"Collection of the facts...negotiation...self-purification...direct action..."

"For years now I have heard the word, "wait" ,...i guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say "wait"..."

Civil Rights; freedom of assembly; elections; 14th amendment-equal protection clause; civil Rights Act of 1964; Voting rights Act of 1965; Jim Crow Laws