I. Course Scope

A. Course Description – This one year course is a study of federal, state, local and tribal governments designed to give students a critical perspective on government and politics in the United States. This course will involve the study of general concepts and analysis of specific case studies as they pertain to the interpretation of American government and politics. Students will become familiar with the various institutions, groups, beliefs and ideas that comprise the American political reality. A major emphasis of the course will be preparation for the College Board examination slated for May.

B. Course Goals:
1. To understand the essentials of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national, state and local governments, as well as tribal governments.
2. To recognize the contributions made by the founding fathers toward developing the constitutional underpinnings of American democracy.
3. To understand the sources of political authority and political power.
4. To develop an understanding of the interrelationships between political beliefs and behaviors of individuals in a democratic society.
5. To observe the role of political parties and interest groups in the American political system.
6. To understand the growth and development of American bureaucracy.
7. To develop an awareness of law, civil liberties, and civil rights.
8. To relate the political process to economics and geography.
9. To appreciate the multicultural aspects of American society.
10. To develop critical thinking and writing skills which will aid in the process of analysis and interpretation of data relevant to American government and politics.
11. To explore career opportunities in the fields of political science and government service.
12. To understand the rights and responsibilities of an United States citizen.
13. To compare the major political systems of the world.
14. To understand the major economic systems of the world.
15. To understand the role of government as it applies to foreign policy and trade.
16. To develop skills necessary to use informational tools, including technology.
17. To examine the concepts of ethics, respect, empathy, honor, and courage as they apply to government and politics.
18. Advanced Placement provides high school students the rigors of a post-secondary education. Interested students will find a vast array of challenges throughout the year-long course, including analytical study, research, and the development of fundamental processes inherent at the collegiate level.

Applicable supplementary reading as necessitated by course scope and sequence.
Notebook and three ring binder is strongly suggested.

II. Course Outline + Tentative Calendar:
School Begins - Intro to AP Gov't
I. Constitutional Underpinnings Chapter 1-4.
II. Political Parties + Electoral Processes Chapters 12-14.
III. Political Culture Chapter 11, 15-16. (Demographics, polling, ideology, media, political participation, special interest groups)
IV. Institutions:
   - Congress + Budget Chapter 7
   - President/ Bureaucracy/Foreign Policy – Chapters 8-9, 20.
   - Supreme Court/Civil Liberties/Civil Rights – Chapters 10, 5-6.
V. Policy Chapters 17-19


VII. Colorado State Government

VIII. Final Exams
B. Technology Applications:
1. Technology will be used for the research of applicable political issues and government structures. It will also be used to enhance the development of the political process through simulations, demonstrations and power point presentations.

III. Grading Policy
1. Grading Scale: 90-100% = A; 89-80% = B; 79-70% = C; 69%-60 = D; 59% or less = F

College Credit can also be earned based on your College Board exam score:
5 = extremely well qualified
4 = well qualified
3 = qualified
2 = possibly qualified
1 = not qualified

The college of your choice will dictate how that College Board examination score will be credited in your program. The $83 examination fee will be paid by each student. Most colleges provide credit for “3, 4 or 5

2. Grade Procedures:
A total point system will be used with unit examinations, chapter quizzes, research papers, demonstrations and worksheet applications scored respectively.

3. Notebooks are strongly recommended for student’s use but they are not evaluated.

4. Homework: All assigned reading will be accomplished outside of class. On average, a minimum of one hour of homework is assigned daily.

5. Written assignments always will be evaluated based on presentation: spelling, grammar, syntax and parenthetical end noting with appropriate work cited sections.

6. Unit workbooks will be evaluated on the day of unit exams. Any student achieving an “A” is exempt from turning in the workbook assignment as long as the student maintains an “A” average.

6. Plagiarism + Cheating: Students will complete their OWN work at all times. Failure to abide by that policy will result in the following consequences. First offense, zero score, no credit for assignment, parents will be notified. Second offense: Will be referred to Mrs. Jones with and a meeting with the student, parents, teacher and administration will occur to discuss punishment.

7. Extra Credit: Students may turn in TWO, one page review of an applicable news magazine article or political cartoon per quarter (2 per semester). The article must pertain to American government and politics and be pre-approved by the instructor. Follow the extra credit checklist for the proper format.

IV. Classroom Behavior:
1. Be nice, be kind and have an open mind. Think before one responds. Participation is strongly encouraged and there will be ample opportunity to express oneself during lecture, small group and enrichment activities.

2. No electronic devices (i.e. I-pods) are allowed in the classroom.

3. Computers are a necessary tool in our classroom environment. They will be used properly and for academic purposes only. Printing is allowed on the classroom printer but be wise when deciding on what and what not to print.

4. No food or drink allowed in the classroom accept for instructor-initiated activity. Water is allowed as long as the container has a lid.

   Attendance requirements will follow procedures outlined in the student handbook. AP Government

Text & Other Materials:
Editors: Edwards, Wattenberg, and Lineberry
The Lanahan Readings in the American Polity, Third Edition
The Lanahan Readings in American Polity, Fourth Edition
Federalist Papers #10, 51, 78

Numerous current news reports and commentary from major newspapers, television, and the Internet are utilized in daily coursework.

AP Government
I. Constitutional Underpinnings of the US Government
A. OBJECTIVE: The student will understand how the US government originated; delving into the framers philosophical differences, and eventually arriving at how federalism, the separation of powers and the Bill of Rights, evolved. Basic principles will include:
1) how the development of a republican government was established.
2) establishing a decentralized process of governing.
3) an evaluation of the division of power between the state and federal government, analyzing the federal court decisions that established the constitution as the supreme law of the land.
4) The transition of dual federalism to cooperative federalism will also be examined, providing the pattern for fiscal federalism.

B. READINGS:
2. Lanahan: pp. 43-48; pp. 121-125;
3. Federalist Papers #10 & 51
4. Constitution


D. Terms:
1. Government
2. democracy
3. majority rule
4. minority rights
5. pluralist theory
6. elite + class theory
7. hyperpluralism
8. policy gridlock
9. liberals
10. conservatives
11. Constitution
12. limited government
13. Shay’s Rebellion
14. New Jersey Plan
15. Virginia Plan
16. Connecticut Compromise
17. Writ of Habeus Corpus
18. Separation of pwr
19. Checks and Balances
19. republic
20. Federalists
21. Anti-Federalists
22. Federalist papers
23. Marbury v. Madison
24. Judicial review
25. federalism
26. Supremacy clause
27. Tenth Amendment
28. McCulloch v. Maryland
29. Enumerated powers 30. elastic clause 31. Devolution
32. full faith + credit
33. extradition
34. politics
35. Separation of Power
36. Montesquieu
37. US v. Lopez
38. John Locke
41. Hobbes
42. David Hume
43. Richard Hofstadter
44. C. Wright Mills
45. James Madison
46. Devolution
47. politics
48. Federalism
49. Unitary system
50. Confederation
51. Dual Federalism
52. Enumerated powers
53. Expressos powers
54. Implied powers
55. elastic clause
56. McCullough v. Maryland
57. Tenth Amendment
58. Gibbons v. Ogden
59. full faith and credit clause
60. extradition
61. privileges and immunity
62. cooperative federalism
63. fiscal federalism
64. categorical grants
65. project grants
66. formula grants
67. block grants
68. Schavio case
69. Yucca Mountain
70. Euthanasia
71. No Child Shall Be Left Behind Act
72. Same Sex Marriages
73. Funded Mandates
74. Unfunded mandates
75. Printz v. United States

Edwards: Chapter One pp. 2- 27 “Introducing Government in America”

1. What is the purpose of government?

2. What are two fundamental questions that political scientists attempt to answer when dealing with government?

3. What are six factors in which all governments are similar?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

4. How did the US government originate? What are the basic principles involved in its development?

5. What is the relationship between federalism and the separation of powers? How do they evolve over time?

6. What are the key features of dual federalism and cooperative federalism? How do these concepts influence fiscal federalism?

7. What are some of the key court decisions that established the constitution as the supreme law of the land? How do these decisions impact the division of power between the state and federal government?

8. What is the significance of the transition from dual federalism to cooperative federalism? How has this influenced the pattern for fiscal federalism?

9. What are some of the key terms and concepts related to government and politics? How do they contribute to our understanding of the political system?

10. What are the implications of the separation of powers for the functioning of the government? How do the different branches of government interact and balance each other?

11. What are the key differences between a republic and a democracy? How do these concepts influence the development of the US government?

12. How does the concept of majority rule apply to the US government? What are the implications of this principle for political representation?

13. What are the key differences between liberal and conservative political philosophies? How do these differences influence the development of public policy?

14. What are the key features of pluralist and elite theories of government? How do these theories differ in their analysis of political power?

15. What are the key features of hyperpluralism and elite + class theories? How do these theories influence our understanding of political representation and decision-making?

16. What are the key features of federalism and the separation of powers? How do these concepts influence the development of public policy?

17. What are the key features of fiscal federalism and categorical grants? How do these concepts influence the funding of public programs?

18. What are the key features of federalism and the separation of powers? How do these concepts influence the development of public policy?

19. What are the key features of fiscal federalism and categorical grants? How do these concepts influence the funding of public programs?
4. What is politics?

5. What is the constant struggle that always occurs in politics?

6. What are six key features that are found in a policy system?

7. What is the purpose of a linkage institution?

8. What would change a government’s policy agenda?

9. Describe four U.S. policy making institutions in America?

10. What are five cornerstones of an “ideal” democracy
    a. b. c. d. e.

11. Explain the terms “Majority rule and minority rights?”

12. Distinguish between the four contemporary theories of American Democracy:

    | Theory          | Who Holds the Power | How Policy is Made |
    |-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
    | Pluralist       | Elite + Class       |                    |
    | Hyperpluralist  |                     |                    |
    | Rule of One     |                     |                    |

Chapter 2 pp. 28-63 “The Constitution”

1. Describe four grievances the colonist had against the British government?
   b. d.

2. What are the three components of the Declaration of Independence?
   •
   •
   •

3. Locke’s Second Treatise of Civil Government was based on three beliefs. What were they?
   •
   •
   •

4. How did Locke’s philosophy impact Jefferson’s writings?

5. What system of government did the framers devise after winning the revolution?

6. What were four powers under the Articles of Confederation?

7. What were four major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

8. What event truly showed that the Articles was a weak and powerless document?
9. How was the event in Question 8 dealt with by the National Government?

10. The Framers attended the Philadelphia Convention to “fix the Articles”, but ended up writing the “Second Constitution. What were the framers views on these four basic beliefs?
   • Human Nature
   • Political Conflict
   • Objects of Government
   • Nature of Government

11. What three “compromises” resolved the equality issue in the Constitution?
   •
   •
   •

12. What is a “republic”?

13. Who would determine if one could vote?

14. The Constitution has often been referred to as an economic document? Why? Who held the power when it came to economic matters?

15. Why did the framers spend little time dealing with protecting individual rights?

   Explain how the following impacted individual rights?
   • Writ of Habeas Corpus
   • Bills of Attainder
   • Trial by Jury
   • Ex Post Facto Laws
   • Treasonous Offenses

16. How did the framers reconcile the dilemma of economic inequality and political freedom?

17. How did Madison attempt to prevent the tyranny of the majority? Describe three ideas:
   •
   •
   •

17b. How did Madison attempt to deal with “factions”, or what today are known as special interest groups?

18. How did “indirect” voting attempt to keep America free from tyranny?

19. How is power “shared” in the Constitution?

20. Provide three examples of Checks and Balances.
   1.
   2.
   3.

21. How was ratification of the Constitution different from ratification of the Articles?

22. What was the rationale behind the Anti-federalists?

23. How did the federalists allay those fears?

24. What basic ideals were protected by the Bill of Rights?

25. Who ratified the constitution?

26. What is the two part process to amending the Constitution? How many amendments have been added to the Constitution?
27. What are four ways to “informally” amend the constitution?

28. In what ways does the Constitution expand and diminish the scope of government?

Chapter 3: pp. 66-95 “Federalism”

1. Why did Alfonso Lopez Jr.’s court case become an issue dealing with federalism?

2. What major historical event in American history depicted the issue of federalism?

3. How is a federal system different from a unitary system and a confederate system when it comes to defining authority in these three realms:

   Unitary          Confederate          Federal
   Central gov’t   State gov’t          Citizens

4. In what ways does federalism decentralize politics and policies?

5. Which type of system is most prominent in the world today?

6. The framers wanted limited government. Does a Federal system provide for “limited government”? Explain.

7. Where in the Constitution does it state the United States will be a “federal” system?

8. Where in the Constitution does it give the national government the upper hand in a national v. state dilemma?

9. Where in the Constitution does it guarantee that the national government will not usurp state powers?

10. What are “enumerated” (expressed) powers? Who controls them and where are they listed?

11. What are implied powers? Where are they notated?

12. What major court case established implied powers?

13. What is the necessary and proper clause (elastic clause)?

14. What is significant about the court case Gibbons v. Ogden? Why did the Supreme Court feel this was not a legal precedent in the United States v. Lopez?

15. States are not entities of themselves. Cite three obligations that they have to each other?

   •
   •
   •

16. Powers that are “reserved” for the states include the following: Cite four.
17. What powers are shared or “concurrent” powers between the state and national government?

18. As the country evolved, it has gone from “Dual” federalism to “Cooperative” federalism. Explain what is the difference?

19. When did “cooperative” federalism begin?

20. Explain three policy areas where cooperative federalism has occurred?

21. Explain the three general standard operating procedures of cooperative federalism?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

22. Why has the federal government attempted to return domestic policy back to the states?

23. What was the purpose of fiscal federalism?

24. What is meant by “cross-over” sanctions and “cross-cutting” requirements?

25. Explain the two types of categorical grants.

26. What is the difference between block grants and revenue sharing?

27. Why would a state government refuse federal aid?

28. Why don’t state governments approve of unfunded mandates?

29. What are four issues today that involve the distribution of power between the state and federal government?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

30. List four advantages of federalism for democracy?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

31. Is federalism fair to all participants?

E. Lanahan Readings: pp. 43-48 Hofstadter’s “The American Political Tradition”

1. Why did Hofstadter view the founding fathers as selfish and untrustworthy?

2. According to the founding fathers, what was going to control man?

3. What type of government did the founding fathers attempt to develop?

4. Why didn’t the founding fathers attempt to change man?

5. What was the founding fathers’ greatest fear?

6. What three devices were distinguished by a federal Constitution?
7. What did the Fathers mean by liberty?

8. Why was “property” a central issue?

9. Who would “umpire” this strife?

**Lanahan Readings: pp. 121-125 “American Federalism”**

1. Why are the waters often muddied when it comes to determining who holds the power in setting policy at the state and national levels?

2. What have the states done to adapt to the policy changes that have occurred over the last 50 years?

3. What problem do states still have difficulty managing?

4. What areas have states been particularly innovative? Cite two.

5. Where does conflict arise between state and national governments?

6. Why is the federal government totally willing to give power back to the states?

7. Does the new cooperative federal model fit in well with the framers idea of limited government? Explain.

**II. Political Culture - Beliefs + Behaviors**

A. Objective -- Students will understand the development of the political culture, integrating how beliefs and behaviors are established by the social demographics of society. Political participation is expanded beyond simple voting patterns and scientists need to understand why citizens participate, and in what context, to determine their political differences while establishing a legitimate polity. This unit will include:

1. Beliefs that citizens hold about their government + its leaders.
2. Processes by which citizens learn about politics.
3. The nature, sources, and consequences of public opinion.
4. The ways in which citizens vote and otherwise participate politically.
5. Factors that influence citizens to differ from one another in terms of political beliefs and behaviors.
6. Interest group development outlining the range of interests, activities, their effects on the political process, and the unique role of PACS.
7. The functions and structures of the mass media as it impacts politics.

**B. Read:** Lineberry pp. L-pp. 172-201, 211-218, 223-228, 320-347.

Lanahan: pp. 82-97

**C. Schedule:** October 3-Media Assign; Culture Demo; 4- Demographics, Reapportionment, Pol Soc. Review Demographics chart and voter polls 5-Thesis, Libs + Conserv. 6- Pol Pat, Mass media. 10- Media Assign due, Cartoon, Quiz. 12 + 12 SIGS 13- Pluralism. 17- Exam

Quiz – 10-12; Exam 10-17

**D. Terminal Concepts:**

1. demography
2. melting pot
3. political culture
4. political socialization
5. random sampling
6. random-digit dialing
7. exit poll
8. political ideology
9. media event
10. narrowcasting
11. sound bites
12. talking head
13. liberals
14. political spectrum
15. conservatives
16. moderates
17. reactionaries
18. radicals
19. Middle of the road
20. pluralist theory
21. elite theory
22. hyperpluralist theory
23. Olson’s law of large groups
24. Single issue group
25. lobbying
26. electioneering
27. PACS
28. amicus curiae
29. push-polling

E. Lanahan Readings:
pp. 82-91 - Domhoff’s “Diversity in the Power Elite”
1. Who comprises the new diversity?
2. How has this diversity impacted the power elite?
3. Can an Alger become an elite?
4. What were Mills three institutional hierarchies
5. What is the comfort zone to enter the power elite?
6. Why are women at such a disadvantage?
7. Why were minorities shunned at West Point?
8. How did Colin Powell infiltrate the power elite?
9. What others have joined the power elite?
10. Are they any different from the former power elite?
11. What is the major obstacle to individual fulfillment?

pp 91-96: Dahl’s “Who Governs, A Preface to Democratic Theory”
1. What is the difference between the political stratum and the apolitical stratum?
2. According to Dahl, how is power distributed in America?
3. Who is holding the political leader captive?
4. Why are relationships between leaders and constituent reciprocal?

5. Who constitutes the political stratum?

6. What are some of the political qualities of the apolitical strata?

7. Can anybody break into the political stratum? How?

8. Why would a political elite deal with certain issues? is this the same self-interest the founding fathers believed in?

9. What comprises the making of governmental decisions?

10 What is at the core of political decision making?

AP Government 2011-12

III. Political Parties + Electoral Politics

A. Objective -- Becoming participating citizens is at the foundation of students understanding the party process. Effective suffrage is a fundamental principle of a democracy and the political party provides the access. The development of parties, the campaign road to election day and the overwhelming financial structures that have infiltrated the political process are necessary to defining party involvement. The two party system will be scrutinized along with the importance of third party development. This unit will include:

1. The functions, development and organization of political parties.
2. The electoral process.
3. Campaign financing
4. Parties impact on the political process.
5. Rationale behind voting behavior.

B. Readings: Lineberry- Chapter 8-10
Lanahan: pp. 473-479; 494-499; 535-540;

C. Schedule: Oct 19-Purpose of parties; 20- History of parties, 24/25-Pol party game + dealignment 26.Party Machines Nomination process third party investigation. 27 Nomination process. 31- Quiz,Nat’l level ;Nov1 Negative campaign ads Living room ads. 2-Third party paper Divided gov’t 3- Jesse’s revolution 7- 2000+04 elections. 8 The Price of Power. 9- Quiz Electoral College 10- Review; 14/15 Exam , 16 Debrief and discuss Unit I & II issues Quiz- October 31 November 9 Exam Nov. 14 &15

D. Terminal Concepts:
1. Political Party
2. Two-party system
3. nomination
4. Rational Choice Theory
5. ticket-splitting
6. Party machines
7. Patronage
8. Initiative/Referendum
9. closed primaries
10. open primaries
11. blanket primaries
12. Colorado v. FEC
13. national convention
14. national committee
Chapter 8 – Political Parties –

1. What is the purpose of a political party?

2. What are the three “heads” to a political party?

3. What are five basic tasks all political parties perform?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5.

3b. How did the two current parties originate?

4. What is the most prominent trend in party identification in recent years?

5. What is meant by ticket-splitting?

6. If one were to draw an organizational chart of a political party, where would most of the power exist?

7. Do party machines exist today? Explain

8. Describe the difference between the following types of primaries.
   - Closed primary
   - Open primary
   - Blanket primaries

8b. What is the difference between a caucus and a primary?

9. Within a party organization, what is the purpose of the following?
   - National convention
   - National committee
   - National chairperson

10. What is the difference between the two following terms:
    - Dealignment
    - Realignment

11. In the past century, indicate two realignment eras.

12. How does dealignment lead to divided government?
13. What is a single member plurality system?

14. Why do third parties have a difficult time succeeding in the system described above?

15. What are the three basic varieties of third parties?

16. What are two ways third parties can impact American politics?

17. Describe three factors that work against third parties?
   •
   •
   •

18. What is the key problem of American political parties today?

**Chapter Nine Nominations + Campaigns:**

1. What are the three elements needed for success in the nomination game?
   •
   •
   •

2. What reforms did the McGovern-Fraser Commission bring to the Democratic Party?
   •
   •
   •

3. What are three criticisms of the primary and caucus system?
   1.
   2.
   3.

4. What are the primary functions of the national convention?

5. What are the two factors that determine media coverage of a campaign?

6. What are five factors that a crucial to being a successful candidate?
   •
   •
   •
   •
   •

7. Why was the FEC created and what is its purpose?

8. What were three provisions of the McCain-Feingold Act of 2002?
   •
   •
   •

9. Are PAC’s essential to a successful campaign? Why or why not?

10. Why have many special interest groups turned to “527”s instead of relying on PACS?

11. How might campaigns affect the scope of government?

**Chapter 11 – Elections and Voting Behavior –**

1. What is the purpose of the three kinds of elections found in the United States?
   • Primary
   • General election
   • Initiative /referendum

2. What is the difference between an initiative petition and a referendum?

3. Why might one vote? Cite three reasons
1. Why might someone not vote? Cite three institutional reasons:
   1.
   2.
   3.

4. What is the major provision of the 1993 Motor Voter Act?

5. What are the six demographic factors related to voter turnout?
   1) 
   2) 
   3)
   4) 
   5) 
   6)

6. What is meant by the “mandate theory of elections”? 

7. How has the influence of party identification on voting changed since the 1950s?

8. What are the three most important dimensions of candidate image?
   • 
   • 
   •

9. How does the Electoral College work?

10. What are two criticisms of the Electoral College?

11. Why have smaller states become more important in the last two presidential elections?

12. According to democratic theory, what are two tasks that elections accomplish?

13. When a voter asks: What have you done for me lately?” they are reflecting what type of voting perspective?

E. Lanahan pp. 473-479 “Government 2.0”

1. What three candidates initiated the use of the internet in their campaigns? How

2. How much money did candidate Ventura raise online?

3. Who did Jesse avoid by establishing “Jesse Net”? Why was that important?

4. How was Jesse different from the other two candidates?

5. Who were the Bush Rangers?

6. Why is the internet such an easy source of campaign funds?

7. How did Howard Dean expand campaign financing initiatives?

8. Why do constituents like to give on the internet?

9. What was the purpose behind Meetup.com?

10. Why couldn’t the internet save Dean’s campaign?

Lanahan pp. 494-499 “Red Over Blue”

1. What is the purpose of a “527”?
2. What obstacle did candidate Kerry have to overcome if he were to defeat George W. Bush?

3. Why was Kerry’s convention unappreciated by independent voters?

4. What key issue haunted Kerry during this post convention campaigning?

5. Why were the 527’s ads so effective. What medium did they use to spread its message?

6. How did Kerry’s veteran status work against him instead of for him during the campaign?
7. What states seemed to support President Bush instead of John Kerry? Why were these states such a surprise?

Lanahan pp. 535-540 “Latino Politics in America”
1. Why are both political parties courting Hispanics?

2. How has the Republican administration been courting the Latino vote? Cite three ways.

3. What are three indications this courtship may have been successful?

4. What are two challenges facing the Latino movement?

5. Describe three issues that have dominated the Latino movement?

IV. Congress + Appropriation Process

A. Objective- Article I of the Constitution delegates formal and informal legislative powers to the halls of Congress. This institution balances its power with the executive and judicial branches of government, an intricate balance that evolves and changes over time. The issue of divided government promotes a process that often can lead from legislative gridlock to true non-partisanship in dealing with numerous policy issues including how to establish a national budget and develop social policy. The student will:
   1. understand the powers of Congress.
   2. determine the make-up of the current House and Senate.
   3. analyze how Congress and the President undertake the arduous task of developing an annual budget.
   4. evaluate how social policy impacts policy making decisions.


Quizzes -- Dec. 5; Jan 2
Examination: January 5/9: 60 MC + 2 essays.

D. Important Concepts:
1. incumbents
2. pork barrel
3. bicameral legislature
4. House Rules Committee
5. filibuster
6. Speaker of the House
7. majority leader
8. whips
9. minority leader
10. standing committee
11. joint committee
12. conference committees
13. select committees
14. legislative oversight
15. committee chairs
16. seniority system
17. caucus
18. bill
19. budget
20. deficit
21. expenditures
22. revenues
23. income tax
24. Sixteenth Amendment
25. federal debt
26. tax expenditures
27. Social Security Act
28. Medicare
29. incrementalism
30. uncontrollable expenditures
31. entitlements
32. House Ways + Means
33. Senate Finance Committee
34. Committee
35. Congressional Budget + Impoundment Control Act of 1974
36. Congressional Budget Office (CBO)
37. budget resolution
38. authorization bill
39. appropriation bill
40. Legislative veto
41. TANF
42. Welfare Reform Act of 1996
43. Transfer payments
44. Progressive tax
45. Flat Tax

D. Chapter 12: pp. 352-387 “Congress”
1. Why would anyone want to become a Congressperson. Cite four perks
   •
   •
   •
   •

2. Why is it often stated that a Congressperson does not “represent” a cross section of America. Provide three examples
   1.
   2.
   3.

3. How does a typical Congressperson spend his/her day.

4. What is the difference between descriptive and substantive representation?

5. What is the major responsibility of a congressperson?

6. What are five advantages incumbents have over their opponents in congressional elections?
   •
   •
   •
   •

7. What is the difference between casework and pork barreling?
7b. Why does Congress often receive low popularity polling results but Congresspersons receive high ones?

8. Describe three ways how one might defeat an incumbent?

9. Describe an advantage and a disadvantage to term limits?

10. Why did the Framers of the Constitution establish a bi-cameral system?

11. Describe six major differences between the House and the Senate

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<th>Senate</th>
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<td>Procedures</td>
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12. What is the main function of the House Rules Committee. What legislative area is it NOT responsible?

13. How is partisanship (parties) a major factor in Congress. Cite three examples

- 
- 
- 

14. Who is the most powerful person in the House? List four powers

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

15. Who is the most powerful person in the House? List four powers

5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

16. Describe the four types of Congressional committees and determine their functions.

- Standing
- Joint
- Conference
- Select

17. What is meant by legislative “oversight”?

18. What is the role of the committee chairperson? How are they selected?

19. Who supports the Congressperson is wading through the morass of information in dealing with legislation?

20. A bill has to weave its way through a complex process before becoming a law. Describe five ways it can be “killed”?

- 
- 
-
21. Where does a bill usually “die”?

22. What three “interests” collide when a Congressperson ponders how to vote on legislation?

22b. What is logrolling?

23. How has the polarization of Congress made passing legislation so difficult?

24. What is the difference between the following:
   - Trustees
   - Instructed Delegates
   - Politicos

25. Describe three ways lobbyists and interest groups influence Congresspersons.
   1.
   2.
   3.

Chapter 14: pp. 434-464 “The Budget”

1. What is the purpose of a budget?

2. What are four sources of Federal revenue?
   - 
   - 
   - 
   - 

3. What is a deficit? How is that different from a debt?

4. Why do politicians have a difficult time balancing the budget?

5. What is the difference between income taxes and social insurance taxes?

5b. What is the difference between a progressive tax and a “flat tax”?

6. Describe four “tax” loopholes.

7. How do tax cuts impact the federal budget. Which political party has traditionally been in favor of tax cuts?

8. What is incremental budgeting?

9. What are the top three expenditures for the federal government?

10. What is an entitlement?

11. Why does social service spending continue to rise?
12. What is the difference between Social Security and Medicare?

13. Why are many components of social service spending considered to be “uncontrollable expenditures”?

14. Describe five of the ten major players in the annual budgetary battle?
   1
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.

15. Who establishes the budgetary agenda? When is it released publicly?

16. How did the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 impact the budgetary process?
   1.
   2.
   3.

17. How are the following used to establish a budget resolution?
   • Budget reconciliation
   • Authorization bill
   • Appropriations bill

18. To avoid going broke, what has Congress done annually to avoid bankruptcy?

19. How is the federal government different from a state government when it comes to handling debt?

20. How come President Clinton was able to create budget surpluses but President Bush has pursued deficit spending?

21. Why do political pundits often say “Congress controls the purse”?

1. What is the difference between an “entitlement” program and a Means-tested” or public assistance program?

2. Why are entitlement programs so popular and means tested so controversial?

3. Is the income distribution across America, even or unequal? Why?

4. How do most Americans perceive the “poor”?

5. What is the difference between income and wealth?
6. What is the “poverty line”?

7. What is the feminization of poverty?

8. What is the role of government in affecting those above and below the “poverty line?”

9. What minority groups are consistently falling below the poverty line?

10. What are the differences between the following:
   - Progressive tax
   - Proportional tax
   - Regressive tax

11. What is an Earned Income Tax Credit?

12. How does the federal government give money to its citizens?

13. What was the purpose of the Welfare Reform Act of 1996? Why did the Democrats approve such legislation even though it ran counter to its platform?

13b. What is the difference between AFDC and TANF?

14. What is the underlying problem to Social Security?

15. Who can participate in FICA?

16. What are three benefits one is entitled to from Social Security?
   1.
   2.
   3.

17. What are three reforms advocated to fixing the Social Security dilemma?
   1.
   2.
   3.

**D. Lanahan readings:** pp. 168-174 “Congressional Women”
1. How have women become a significant force in Congress?

2. Are women underrepresented, or overrepresented, in Congress?
3. According to female representatives, what issues are not being addressed by Congress. Cite 3.

4. Why do congresspersons feel they need to address issues cited in #3?

5. Which party is more apt to listen to female legislators? Why?

6. Women have traditionally supported which party?

7. What is the gender gap?

8. Compare and contrast how the parties have attempted to use women to support their agendas?

9. If one wants power in Congress. . .what does one have to do?

1. Why don’t the voters like “Pork”?

2. Why do Congresspersons like pork?

3. Why is pork seen as waste?

4. Why is pork seen as being beneficial?

5. Is pork waste? Who decides?

6. Are politicians to become selfless angels or smart politicians?

pp. 607-611 “The Other America”
1. What is the “Other” America?

2. When, recently, have the invisible poor, resurfaced?

3. In the 1950s, what were the major issues confronting middle class America?

4. Describe three conditions that show the living standards of this invisible poor?
1.
2.
3.

5. Describe three reasons why the invisible poor remain invisible to the rest of America?
1.
2.
3.

6. Describe three ways to make the invisible visible.
1.
2.
3.

7. What institution has to be willing to attack the invisibility of the poor?
V. Executive Branch/Foreign Policy/Bureaucracy

A. Objective -- The first Constitution neglected this branch, but the second Constitution zeroed in on establishing a leader who would have to work with Congress in perpetuating a democratic society. The President is given few distinctive formal powers but, over time, has established effective informal powers in managing what has become a huge bureaucracy. As the country has grown, presidential powers have evolved. The student will:
1. explain the formal and informal executive powers.
2. determine how the federal bureaucracy functions.
3. describe how the executive branch fits into the budget development process.
4. describe how the executive branch balances its power with the judicial branch.
5. determine qualities of leadership of a president.
6. evaluate the role of the president in establishing foreign policy.

B. Readings: Lineberry- pp. 390-431; 616-647; 466-499.
   Lanahan--pp. 199-204; pp. 231-238; pp. 249-255


QUIZ – Jan 24 + 25; Exam – Feb. Feb. 21/22
Chapter Review Quizzes: Jan 24 & Feb. 9

D. Important concepts:
1. Twenty-second Amendment 2. impeachment
3. Watergate 4. Twenty-fifth Amendment
7. Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) 8. Office of Management + Budget
9. veto 10. pocket veto
11. presidential coattails 12. War Power Resolution
13. legislative veto 14. crisis
15. Civil Servants 16. patronage
17. Office of Personnel Management 18. Weberian Model
19. bureaucracy 20. Cabinet
23. FCC 24. FTC
25. SEC 26. Gov’t Corporations
27. Independent executive agencies 28. Policy implementation
29. standard operating procedures 30. administrative discretion
31. regulation 32. deregulation
33. command+control policy 34. incentive system
35. executive orders 36. iron triangles
37. Issue Networks 38. globalization
39. NATO 40. isolationism
41. multilateralism 42. unilateralism
43. coalitions 44. arms race
Chapter 13: The Presidency

1. What are the two contradictory expectations that Americans have about the presidency?

2. What does the 22nd Amendment state?

3. What is referred to as an accidental president?

4. What is the process for a president to be impeached?

5. Why have presidents been “shadowed” since Watergate?

6. Select four formal or constitutional powers of the president.
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

7. Select three informal powers of the president?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

8. What does the “take care” clause of Article II refer to?

9. What is the cabinet and what does it do?

10. List and explain three policymaking bodies of the Executive Office?

11. What is the difference between a hierarchical organization and a wheel-and-spokes system of White House management?

12. How is the White House staff different from the Executive Office staff?

13. What three options does the president have after Congress passes a bill?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

14. How effective is a presidential veto?

15. What is the difference between the following?
   - Veto
   - Pocket veto
   - Line-item veto

16. Why don’t political parties always support their presidents?

17. What are two indicators of public support for the president?
   1. 
   2. 

18. Why do presidents have a more difficult time passing legislation during their second term than their first term?
19. Why do presidents have more “power” in making foreign policy than in making domestic policy? Cite three reasons.
   •
   •
   •

20. What is an executive agreement and how does it differ from a treaty?

21. What are the main provisions of the War Powers Resolution?

22. How does Congress attempt to use a “legislative veto” to undermine presidential authority?

23. What are the two presidencies?

24. Why is the president so tied to his constituency for support?

25. What is the difference between head of state and head of government?

26. Why do presidents have such a difficult time gaining even majority approval ratings?

27. What events, foreign or domestic, tend to bump up presidential approval ratings?

28. How important is the “bully pulpit” in making presidential policy?

29. What is the role of the president’s press secretary?

30. In what ways are the press biased in their coverage of the president?

**Chapter 20: National Security Policymaking pp. 612-632, 638-647**

1. What are the three types of tools that foreign policies ultimately depend on?

2. What three international organizations can assist a president in implementing his foreign policy?

3. What are three national security agencies available to the president?

4. What is the role of Congress in making foreign policy?

5. How many countries belong to the nuclear weapons club? Why is that a concern?

   • Isolationism
   • Containment Doctrine
   • Détente
   • Unilateral Action


7. Why are countries interdependent?

8. Does the US have a balanced or imbalance of trade?
9. Why does the US hand out foreign aid?

Chapter 15: The Federal Bureaucracy

1. What is the purpose of a bureaucracy?

2. What is the difference between patronage and the merit principle?

3. Why was the Hatch Act initiated?

3b. Who manages the Civil Service?

4. What are the four basic types of agencies in the federal bureaucracy?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

5. What is the relationship between interest groups and independent agencies?

6. How are government corporations like private corporations?

7. What are the three biggest independent executive agencies?

8. What was the significance of Munn v. Illinois (1877)

9. Describe four methods in which the president can control the bureaucracy?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

10. Describe four methods in which Congress can control the bureaucracy?
    1. 
    2. 
    3. 
    4. 

E. Lanahan readings pp. 199-204 “Presidential Power and the Modern President”

1. Why do presidents find leading so frustrating?

2. According to the author, what true powers does the president possess?

3. Are the powers separated or shared with Congress and the Judicial Branch?

4. What advantages does the president have over those two other federal bodies?

5. One of the keys to the power of persuasion is the power to accomplish what mission?

6. Why might presidents look back at the Cold War as an era of stability, authority and glamour?

Lanahan pp. 231-238: “With the Stroke of a Pen”

1. What is an executive order?

2. Where have presidents used executive orders? Cite three examples
   •
   •
3. Why do presidents turn to the executive order?

4. Why don’t political pundits like executive orders?

5. How does the Supreme Court view executive orders?

6. What area policy has seen the greatest increase in executive orders?

7. What constitutional institution has been threatened by the growth of executive orders?


1. What is the purpose of a bureaucrat?

2. Why is the bureaucracy such a mystery?

3. Why does the president find the bureaucracy so frustrating to the implementation of policy?

4. Define Iron Triangle?

5. How can a bureaucrat sabotage his president?

6. How can a president respond to such sabotage

7. Why is the bureaucracy often referred to as subgovernments?

Judicial Branch/ Civil Rights/Liberties

A. Objective: Article III of the Constitution establishes the judicial branch. One Supreme Court and a number of inferior courts will be analyzed in promoting civil rights and civil liberties through out a diverse community. This branch balances out the democratic principles established by the framers who felt it important to put a device that stabilized the power of the executive and legislative branches.

The student will:

1. evaluate the formal and informal powers of the judicial branch.
2. analyze the relationships between this branch and other two, describing the varying balances of power.
3. analyze the development of civil liberties and civil rights by judicial interpretation.
4. understand the knowledge of substantive rights and liberties.
5. understand the impact of the Fourteenth Amendment on the constitutional development of rights and liberties.

B. Readings: Lineberry- Chap 16, 4 + 5.
Lanahan -- pp. 283-286; 375-379; 342-349.


Quizzes:  Feb 28 March 12,13; April 2
Exams: April 5/9  60 MC + 2 Essays

**D. Terminal Concepts:**

1. Standing to sue
2. class action suits
2b. Litigation
2c. Litigants
3. justiciable disputes
4. amicus curiae briefs
5. original jurisdiction
6. appellate jurisdiction
7. districts courts
8. courts of appeal
9. Supreme Court
10. senatorial courtesy
11. solicitor general
12. opinion
13. stare decisis
14. precedent
15. original intent
16. judicial implementation
17. Marbury v. Madison
18. judicial review
20. judicial restraint
21. judicial activism
22. statutory construction
23. civil liberties
24. Bill of Rights
25. First Amendment
26. Fourteenth Amendment
27. incorporation doctrine
28. Selective incorporation
28b. Establishment clause
28c. Lemon v. Kurtzman
29. free exercise clause
30. prior restraint
31. libel
32. symbolic speech
33. probable cause
34. unreasonable search + seizure
35. search warrant
36. exclusionary rule
37. Fifth Amendment
38. self-incrimination
39. Sixth Amendment
40. plea bargaining
41. Eighth Amendment
42. cruel + unusual punishment
43. right to privacy
44. civil rights
45. equal protection of the law
46. Thirteenth Amendment
47. Civil Rights Act of ‘64
48. Fifteenth Amendment
49. poll taxes
50. Twenty Fourth Amendment
51. Nineteenth Amendment
52. ERA
53. comparable worth
54. American Disability Act
55. affirmative action

**Chapter 16: The Federal Courts**

1. Explain the difference between criminal law and civil law.

2. What is meant by “justiciable disputes”?

3. What is the difference between constitutional courts and legislative courts?

4. What are the four levels of the federal court system and what jurisdiction does each level apply

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<th>Jurisdiction</th>
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5. What is the primary reason why federal courts possess so much power?
6. Why is “senatorial courtesy” so important to a newly appointed judge?

7. How can a president’s legacy be carried forward after his term of office?

8. What are three criteria a potential Supreme Court nominee should fulfill?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

9. Name three conditions in which nominations to the Supreme Court are more likely to run into trouble?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

10. What would be a demographic profile of a typical federal judge?

11. What is the purpose of the “rule of four”?

12. What is the difference between a writ of certiorari and a writ of mandamus?

13. How is the solicitor general used in finding cases for the Supreme Court?

14. How long is the Supreme Court term and how many cases does it hear?

15. What is the difference between a majority opinion, a dissenting opinion and a concurring opinion?
   - Majority opinion
   - Dissenting opinion
   - Concurring opinion

16. What is the difference between
   - Stare decisis
   - Precedent

17. As a policy maker, the Supreme Court’s decisions either express the “original intent” (strict constructionism) of the constitution, or an “activist” approach to making policy. Explain the difference between the two approaches.
   - Strict constructionism (Judicial restraint)
   - Judicial activism

18. One of the weaknesses of the court is judicial implementation. Why?

19. Which court era has been viewed as the most liberal, the most conservative?

20. What was Chief Justice Marshall’s interpretation of judicial review?

**Chapter 4: Civil Liberties and Public Policy**

1. Civil liberties provide one protection from whom?
2. What document protects one’s civil liberties?

3. What was the most important difference between the Supreme Court’s decision in *Barron v. Baltimore* and *Gitlow v. New York*?

4. Why is the Fourteenth Amendment so important? What are its two paramount clauses?
   a. 
   b. 

5. What is the incorporation doctrine? Have all of the amendments been incorporated or only a “select” few? Provide an example?

6. Compare the differences of the establishment clause and the free exercise clause?

7. How did Lemon v. Kurtzman provide guidelines for private schools and public funding?

8. Can public funds be used to provide school vouchers for private schools? 
   State the case:

9. How does the teaching of intelligent design (creationism) and Darwinian evolutionary theory conflict with the First Amendment?

10. Is our speech truly “free”. Explain three examples where it is not.
   3.
   4.
   5.

11. Why would the government impose “prior restraint”?

12. Who determines if information is truly obscene and unfit for human consumption?

13. To be found guilty of libel or slander, one needs what qualification?

14. Why would a flag amendment be considered unconstitutional?

15. Who controls the public airwaves?

16. What are the five steps in a criminal trial?
17. What is meant be due process as interpreted by the Fourteenth Amendment?

18. Before making an arrest, what do the police need?

19. What is the purpose of a search warrant?

20. Why would a case be tossed out of court because of the Fourth Amendment?

21. How has the Patriot Act become involved in search and seizures?

22. What is the purpose of the Fifth Amendment?

23. What is being “Mirandized”?

24. What court case established the “right to council”?

25. Why do court cases seldom go to trial?

26. Explain the importance of three Supreme Court cases concerning the death penalty?

27. Why has the death penalty created so much controversy?

28. Explain how the Constitution implies the right to privacy?

29. Explain two areas where privacy are an issue?

30. What amendment supposedly protects Americans from intrusion by government?

Chapter 5: Civil Rights and Public Policy

1. How are Civil Rights different from Civil Liberties?

2. Why has it been so difficult to implement the phrase “All men are created equal”?

3. What are the three types of inequality in America?
4. What are the two major conceptions of equality?

- 
- 

5. What is the only mention of equality in the Constitution?

6. What is affirmative action?

7. Explain the Supreme Court’s three standards for classifications under the equal protection clause

1. 
2. 
3. 

8. Which minority paved the way for civil rights legislation?

9. When stymied by executive and legislative inaction, where did the civil rights activists turn for support? Provide three examples.

10. What is the difference between de jure segregation and de facto segregation?

11. What court case marked the end of legal segregation in America?


1. 
2. 
3. 

13. What was the impact of the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

14. Explain four strategies the southern states used to deny African-Americans the right to vote.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

15. What three other minority groups have followed in the footsteps of the African Americans to seek equality?

16. Why was the Nineteenth Amendment so important for women?

17. Why isn’t there an Equal Rights Amendment?

18. How have the courts perceived gender based discrimination?

19. How has Congress attempted to end sex discrimination in the area of employment?
20. Define comparable worth?

21. Why can’t women be drafted?

22. How has the Supreme Court dealt with the issue of sexual harassment?

23. How has government dealt with the graying of America?

24. What did the Americans with Disabilities Act provide?

25. How has America dealt with homosexuality?

26. How has affirmative action sometimes created reverse discrimination?

27. Can a university use race in the student selection process? Explain


1. Define Judicial Review

2. What is the source of power of the Judicial Branch?

3. What major power does the courts hold?

4. How can the courts achieve this power? Cite three principles

5. Who will protect those who face the spirit of the injustice?

**Lanahan: pp. 375-379: “Glendon’s Rights talk”**

1. What is the “Rights” talk?

2. What has the exchange of ideas about matters of high public important come to a standstill?

3. What “rights” are being abused?

4. Where does the “self” fit into the universe?

5. What has the “rights” dialogue created?

**Lanahan’s pp. 342-349: Richard Kluger’s “Simple Justice”**

1. Who wrote this landmark case and what case did it overturn?

2. Why was this decision so “unique”?
3. What legal interpretation did Plessy v. Ferguson establish?

4. What event sparked the courts decision to overturn Plessy?

5. Continued segregation contradicted which constitutional provisions?

6. Why is education, according to the court, such a vital tool in ending segregation?

7. What amendment was the foundation of this ruling?

8. What major southern institution was attacked by this ruling?

AP REVIEW
April 11-30- Review each unit in depth prepare for AP Exam!