

A.P. GOVERNMENT REVIEW

The review is due the day of your APGOV Final Exam. It must be handwritten by YOU and if you complete it, it's worth 10 pts exam. For credit, you must complete the *Vocabulary* and *Basic Concepts* sections. The outline at the top of each Unit is the "curriculum guide" from the College Board. The readings are suggestions that you go back and review your text, essays, and assignments. Please feel free to come in if you have any questions or need some help!

UNIT I- Constitutional Underpinnings of Democracy- 5-15% of mult. choice questions

- A. Considerations that influenced the formulation and adoption of the Constitution
- B. Separation of Powers
- C. Federalism
- D. Theories of democratic government

Vocabulary

Madisonian Model	factions
Federalist Papers	Bill of Rights
Great Compromise	3/5 Compromise
Shays' Rebellion	limited government
Separation of powers	checks and balances
natural rights	popular sovereignty
Federalists	Anti-Federalists
John Locke	Articles of Confederation
unitary gov't	federalism--dual, cooperative, new & fiscal
revenue sharing	confederacy
categorical grants	block grants
implied or informal powers	10th Amendment
enumerated or formal powers	concurrent powers
exclusive powers	reserved powers
denied powers	political system
constitutional supremacy	liberal vs. conservative
power	government
democracy	republic
linkage institution	mandate-funded & unfunded
devolution	formal & informal amendment process

Readings

Federalist 10, 47 & 51

Basic Concepts

- Origins of the Constitution
 - type of gov't it established
 - Articles of Conf. vs. Constitution
 - historical situation at the time of the Convention
 - ideological & philosophical traditions on which the Framers drew upon
 - specific concerns of the Framers --Madison & factions, why was the Bill of Rights adopted so quickly?
 - Basic purpose of gov't?
- Federalism
 - vs. confederacy vs. unitary
 - advantages & disadvantages
 - relations--federal to state & state to state--Privileges & Immunities, Full Faith & Credit Clause
- Pluralism, hyperpluralism, elitism & traditional democratic theories

Unit II. Political Beliefs and Behaviors--10-20%

- A. Beliefs that citizens hold about their government and its leaders
- B. Process by which citizens learn about their government
- C. The nature, sources and consequences of public opinion
- D. The ways in which citizens vote and otherwise participate in political life
- E. Factors that influence citizens to differ from one another in terms of political beliefs and behaviors

Basic Concepts

- Political Socialization --factors that affect it
- Public Opinion- why citizens hold certain beliefs, what factors can affect them & how it's measured
- Democrats vs. Republicans-beliefs & policies
- Voting behavior- ticket splitting, trends
- Trends in Public Opinion- Congress & the President
- Review the history of voting rights- including 15th, 19th, 24th & 26th Amend.
--also Civil Rights Act of 1964 & Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Alternative forms of political participation
 - How does public culture affect political participation?
 - Forms of participation besides voting
- Voter turnout rates- compared to other democracies, local elections vs. national, primaries vs. general, midterm vs. presidential
- Why do citizens differ in their beliefs & behaviors,--demographics, etc.
 - What are the political consequences of those differences

III. Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Mass --10-20%

- A. Political parties and elections
 1. Functions
 2. Organization
 3. Development
 4. Effects on the political process
 5. Electoral laws and systems
- B. Interests groups (including PAC's)
 1. the range of interests represented
 2. the activities of interest groups
 3. the effects of interest groups in the political process
 4. the unique characteristics and roles of PAC's in the political process
- C. The mass media
 1. the functions and structure of the media
 2. the impact of the media on politics

Vocabulary

critical elections	patronage	dealignment
primary- open & closed	caucus	party realignment
PAC	national committee	national convention
platform	electoral college	initiative
interest group liberalism	lobbyist	referendum
Federal Election Commission	recall	types of interest groups--public
coattails	<u>Buckley v. Valeo</u>	membership, institutional
McGovern-Frasier Commission	soft money	front loading
New Deal Coalition	mid-term elections	McCain-Feingold Bill
independent expenditures	iron triangles vs. issue networks	

Basic Concepts

- Linkage institutions- functions, examples of
- Political Parties- historical development of
 - goals
 - organization
 - functions
 - effects on the political process
 - party reforms & changes- McGovern-Frasier
 - campaign strategies & financing in electronic age

role in election process
 ideological & demographic differences between Dems & Reps
 third parties- types, recent developments, effects on system, effects OF
 system on third parties

Interest groups

goals, functions & activities
 effects on the political process & policy
 Why are some interest represented by organized groups & others aren't? What
 are the effects of this?
 Why are some segments of the population able to exert pressure on our political
 institutions and representatives in order to affect policy? (farmers, the
 elderly)

Media

its role in the political system
 impact on public opinion, voter perceptions, campaign strategy, electoral outcomes,
 agenda development, images of officials & candidates
 impact of the internet

Unit IV. Institutions of National Government: The Congress, the Presidency, the Bureaucracy and the Federal
 Courts--(35-45%)

- A. The major formal and informal institutional arrangements of powers
- B. Relationships between these four institutions and varying balances of power
- *C. Linkages between these institutions and the following:
 1. public opinion and voters
 2. interest groups
 3. political parties
 4. the media,
 5. subnational governments

Congress

Vocabulary

	substantive representation	Simple resolution
franking privilege		
unicameral	sophomore surge	Concurrent resolution
bicameral	privileged speech	Joint resolution
Speaker of the House	Edmund Burke	multiple referral
Congressional Research Service	General Accounting Office (GAO)	sequential referral
Private bill	Organizational theory	discharge petition
Nancy Pelosi and Harry Reid	<i>Shaw v. Reno</i> (1993)	closed rule
Party caucus	President Pro Tempore	open rule
Rules Committee	Majority and Minority leaders	restrictive rule
filibuster	Party Whip	quorum
17 th Amendment	Steering Committee (D)	quorum call
Rule 22	Committee on Committees (R)	cloture rule
cloture	Policy Committee	double-tracking
term limits	Party polarization	voice vote
<i>US Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton</i> (1995)	Caucus	standing vote
Marginal districts	Congressional Black Caucus	roll-call vote
Safe districts	Blue Dog Democrats	rider
<i>Wesberry v. Sanders 1964</i>	Standing Committees	Christmas tree bill
<i>Baker v. Carr</i> (1962)	Select Committees	Committee of the Whole
malapportionment	Joint Committees	Pork-Barrel
gerrymandering	Conference Committees	Earmarks
majority-minority districts	seniority system	Congressional courtesy
Public bill	Congressional Budget Office (CBO)	logrolling
Holds	Unanimous consent	Nongermane amendment

Basic Concepts

functions & powers they do and do not have
Congress vs. Parliament
original intent of Framers--powers
evolution of Congress
elections & the incumbency effect of BOTH the House & Senate
McCulloch vs Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden
House vs. Senate- organization, powers, leadership
Committee System & process by which a bill becomes a law--role of the Pres,
interest groups, the media, effects of divided government, types of
committees
Congress's role in the policy making process

The Presidency and the Bureaucracy

Vocabulary

22nd & 25th Amendments	OMB
cabinet	veto powers--including line-item
impeachment process	impoundment
executive privilege	executive agreements
pardon	State of the Union address
appropriations bills	entitlements- definition & examples & effects
budget resolution	continuing resolution
CBO	Federal Reserve Board
Pendleton Act	patronage
Freedom of Information Act	
types & functions/powers of gov't agencies & controls on those agencies	

Basic Concepts

functions and powers the pres & bur. do & do not have
Elections- process, changes, trends, role of the media, changes in the
"electronic age", role of the party, winner-take-all system & its
effects, alternatives to electoral college
formal & informal powers of the Pres- domestic vs. foreign, War Powers
Resolution, Budget & Impoundment Control Act
White House staff- selection, rule of propinquity, circular vs. pyramidal
organization
U.S. v. Nixon
role of the president and the bureaucracy in the policy making process
Budget Process- parties involved, monetary vs. fiscal policy
problems of the pres. in controlling the bur & affecting policy
how the pres uses the media

The Courts

Vocabulary

Solicitor General	writ of certiorari
judicial review	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>
majority, dissenting opinions	docket
stare decisis	Rule of Four
amicus curiae brief	plea bargain
judicial activism	judicial restraint
jurisdiction- original, appellate	

Basic Concepts

selection process- role of pres, Congress, interest groups, media
functions & powers the Courts do & do not have
Congress's & the president's power over the courts
effects of public opinion on the Court
Warren Court, Burger Court, Rehnquist Court
operations of the Court

Unit V. Public Policy --5-15%

- A. Policy making in a **federal system**
- B. The formation of policy agendas
- C. The role of institutions (Congress, the Pres, Courts) in the enactment of policy
- D. The role of the bureaucracy and the courts in policy implementations and interpretation
- E. Linkages between policy processes and the following:
 - 1. Political institutions and federalism
 - 2. Political parties
 - 3. Interest groups
 - 4. Public opinion
 - 5. Elections
 - 6. Policy networks

Basic Concepts

the impact of federalism on the policy process & implementation

review your policy notes--the process, types of policies--distributive, etc.,
groups involved

the role of iron triangles & issue networks in policy process

Americans with Disability Act, Welfare Reform Act 1996. Brady Bill, Clean Air Act,
War Powers Resolution

Unit VI. Civil Rights and Civil Liberties--5-15%

- A. The development of civil liberties and civil rights by judicial interpretation
- B. Knowledge of substantive rights and liberties
- C. The impact of the Fourteenth Amendment on the constitutional development of rights and liberties

Vocabulary

libel	slander
Establishment Clause	Due Process Clauses -5th & 14th Amend.
probable cause	prior restraint
Affirmative Action	exclusionary rule
eminent domain	writ of habeas corpus
Free Exercise Clause	de jure & de facto segregation
ex post facto law	Civil War Amendments- 13, 14 & 15
Equal Protection Clause- 14th Amendment	

Basic Concepts

Role of Congress, the pres & the courts in establishing & protecting civil rights & liberties
strengths & weaknesses of the Court in determining and protecting rights
selective incorporation of the Bill of Rights- 14th Amendment Due Process Clause & *Barron v. Baltimore*

Bill of Rights & Court cases

- 1st Amendment--*Gitlow v. NY, Schenck v. U.S., Engel v. Vital, Lemon v. Kurtzman, Reynolds v. US, Oregon v. Smith, Texas v. Johnson*
- 4th Amendment--*Mapp v. Ohio*
- 5th Amendment--*Miranda v. Arizona*
- 6th Amendment--*Gideon v. Wainwright*
- 9th Amendment--*Griswold v. Conn, Roe v. Wade, Planned Parenthood v. Casey*
- 14th Amendment--*Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board*

Additional cases--*Baker v. Carr, Univ. of Calif. v. Bakke*