**AP US Government Textbook Review/Study Guide**

**Democracy in America**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system of selecting policymakers (politicians) and of organizing government so that policy represents and responds to the public’s preferences.
2. Name the five principles of traditional democratic theory:

**Three Contemporary Theories of American Democracy**

Theories on who has power and influence

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups with shared interests influence public policy by pressing their concerns through organized efforts. Because of open access, organized groups can compete with one another for control over policy and no one group or set of groups dominates.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contends that the upper-class elite holds the power and makes policy, regardless of formal government organizations.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is pluralism gone sour, too many ways for groups to control policy.

**American Political Culture and Society**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the overall set values widely held within a society.
2. Name the five elements of American political culture (according to Lipset)

**Chapter 2: The Constitution**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a nation’s basic law. It creates political institutions, assigns or divide powers in government, and often provides certain guarantees to citizens. Can be written or unwritten.

**Origins of the Constitution**

John Locke was one of the most influential philosophers read by the colonists.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are rights inherent in human beings, not dependent on governments, which include life, liberty, and property.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, government must be built on this, people must agree on who their rulers will be.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, idea that there are clear restrictions on what rulers can do.

**The Government That Failed**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the first constitution of the United States, enacted in 1781, most authority rested with the state legislatures.
2. Describe the features of the national government underneath the Articles
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: series of armed attacks on courthouses by a small band of farmers that further fueled dissatisfaction with weaknesses of the Articles.

**Critical Issues at the Convention**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposal at the Constitutional Convention that called for equal representation of each state in Congress regardless of population
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposal at the Constitutional Convention that called for representation of each state in Congress in proportion to that state’s share of the U.S. population
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention that established a bicameral legislature.
4. How did the framers deal with the issues of slavery and equality in voting?
5. Slavery
6. Equality in voting

**Individual Rights Issues**

While the original Constitution did not have a Bill of Rights they did protect some individual rights.

1. Describe the protection of personal freedoms
2. Writ of habeas corpus:
3. Bills of attainder:
4. *Ex post facto* laws:

**The Madisonian System**

The Constitution wanted to prevent the tyranny of the majority by three main ways. Describe how Madison/Constitution did this in the following ways.

1. Limiting majority control
2. Separation of powers
3. Checks and balances
4. Federalism

**The Constitutional Republic**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a system based on the consent of the governed in which representatives of the public exercise power.

**Ratifying the Constitution**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the supporters of the U.S. Constitution during the ratification process.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were opponents of the U.S. Constitution during the ratification process.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were a series of essays written by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay to defend the Constitution. Federalist #10 being the most important one.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, added after concerns by Anti-Federalists would erode fundamental liberties. First 10 Amendments of the Constitution that defined basic liberties.

**Changing the Constitution**

The Constitution can be changed in two separate ways: formally or informally. Formally is the least common way.

1. Two stages to the formal Constitution amendment process: proposal and ratification

**Proposal stage: Describe the two ways proposals to formally change the Constitution can be done**

**Ratification process: Describe the ways amendments can be ratified.**

1. 1
2. 2

Informal amendments are more common. Includes judicial interpretation, policy changes, technology changes, time.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1803 Supreme Court case, established the Court’s power of judicial review over acts of Congress.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power of the courts to determine whether Congressional laws, executive orders, state laws are in accord with the U.S. Constitution (declare laws constitutional or unconstitutional).

**Federalism**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a way of organizing a nation so that two or more levels of government have formal authority over the same area and people. In the U.S. government is divided between federal, state, and local governments.
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a way of organizing a nation so that all powers reside in the central government.

**Constitutional Basis of Federalism**

While federalism is not mentioned in the Constitution at all, the Constitution does make states a vital component in the U.S. government.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause in Article VI of the Constitution that makes the Constitution, national laws, and treaties supreme over state laws if the national government is acting within its constitutional limits.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that “powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or the people. This amendment provides these powers to the states: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1819 S.C. decision that established the supremacy of the national government over state governments and that Congress has certain implied powers in addition to the enumerated powers.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers of the federal government that are **specifically** addressed in the Constitution. For Congress, many of these can be found in Article I, Section 8. Also, known as expressed or delegated powers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers of the federal government that go beyond those enumerated in the Constitution, based on “necessary and proper” clause.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nickname given to the “necessary and proper” clause because of its ability to stretch the powers of Congress.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1824 Supreme Court which interpreted very broadly the Commerce Clause, which gives Congress the ability to regulate interstate commerce.

**The power to regulate interstate commerce is a critical one. Without it, Congress could not pass policies ranging from protecting the environment and civil rights to providing health care to elderly and the poor. In recent years, the Supreme Court has narrowed the commerce clause powers (*U.S. v. Lopez, U.S. v. Morrison)***

**State Obligations to Each Other**

Describe how states must deal with each other.

1. **Full Faith and Credit**
2. **Extradition**
3. **Privileges and Immunities**

**Intergovernmental Relations**

Two major changes in federalism towards more national dominance. One is the shift in nature of power sharing between two levels of government and the rise of fiscal federalism.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the system of government in which powers and policy assignments (and costs) are shared between states and national government. Also, known as marble cake federalism. Mingled responsibilities. This is a shift from dual federalism. (pg. 86 describes principal basis of this)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transferring responsibility for policies from the federal government to state and local governments. This idea has been championed by Republicans/conservatives to some extent.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the pattern of spending, taxing, and providing grants in the federal system. Amount of money spent on federal grants has grown rapidly since the 1990s.

**Two major types of federal grants-in-aid for states and localities**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the main source of federal aid to state and local governments. Can be only used only for specific purposes and come with strings attached to them. Can be project or formula grants
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are federal grants given to states and local government to support broad programs in areas such as social services. These are preferred by the states and were first adopted in 1966.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are requirements that direct states/local governments to provide additional services under threat of penalties or as condition of receipt of a federal grant. (pg. 91)
4. Americans with Disabilities Act was an example of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Civil Liberties**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are constitutional and other legal protections of individuals against government actions. These are set down in the **Bill of Rights**.

**The Bill of Rights and the States**

The Founders wrote the Bill of Rights to restrict the powers of the new national government.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: 1833 Supreme Court decision that held that the Bill of Rights restrained only the national government, not state.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: amendment ratified in 1868 that states: “No **STATE** shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S., nor shall any state deprive any person life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any persons within its jurisdictions the equal protection of the laws.”
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *Gitlow v. New York* began this legal concept where the Supreme Court has nationalized the Bill of Rights by making most of its provisions applicable to the states through the **Fourteenth Amendment**. They have done this on a case-by-case basis (see table 4.2, pg. 110) or selectively.

**Freedom of Religion**

First Amendment contains two elements regarding religion and government.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that “Congress shall make no law regarding an establishment of religion.”
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: prohibits government from interfering with the practice of religion.

Realize that many arguments about establishing religion comes from questions about religion in public schools/government buildings or use of government money on church-related schools.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established the *Lemon* test which declared that laws that provide aid to church-related schools must be secular in nature, do not advance nor inhibit religion, nor make the government excessively “entangled” with religion.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1962 S.C. decision that ruled the sponsorship or encouragement of prayer by public school authorities as unconstitutional.

**Freedom of Expression**

A democracy depends on the free expression of ideas. Can the federal government restrict speech (yes.) and what is speech (obscenity?)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is government action preventing material from being published. Usually prohibited by First Amendment, S.C. confirms in *Near v. Minnesota*. Pentagon Papers, *New York Times v. United States* another example of this.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1919 Supreme Court decision that government could limit speech if it provokes a **clear and present danger** of substantive evils.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1957, Supreme Court decision that held that “obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press.” Deciding what obscenity is a harder matter, ***Miller v. California (*1973)** created a test to try to judge what is considered obscene using community standards to determine.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ publication of false and malicious statements that damage someone’s reputation. Slander is spoken defamation. ***New York Times v. Sullivan***(1964) public figures must prove that libel was done with actual malice.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is nonverbal communication and some protection under the First Amendment.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1989 Supreme Court case that held that burning the flag was symbolic speech protected by the First Amendment.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regulates the content, nature, and very existence of radio and television broadcasting. (pg. 124)

**Freedom of Assembly**

Describe the two facets of the freedom of assembly

1. Right to assemble
2. Right to associate

**Right to Bear Arms**

The Second Amendment deals with the right to bear arms.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2008 Supreme Court case that held that the Second Amendment protects an individual right to possess a firearm unconnected with service in a militia. (pg. 129)

**Defendants’ Rights**

Describe how the Bill of Rights protects the rights of the accused at every state of the criminal justice system.

1. Crime:
2. Arrest:
3. Prosecution:
4. Trial:
5. Verdict (guilty)

**Search and Seizure**

1. The Fourth Amendment forbids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the rule that evidence cannot be introduced into a trial if it was obtained through unreasonable search and seizure.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1961 Supreme Court decision ruling that the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches and seizures extended to the states (example of incorporation).

**Self-Incrimination**

1. Fifth Amendment forbids forced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1966, Supreme Court decision that sets guidelines for police questioning of accused persons to protect them against self-incrimination.

**The Right to Counsel**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guarantees the right to counsel in federal courts.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1963), Supreme Court extending the right to an attorney for everyone accused of a felony in state court.

**Cruel and Unusual Punishment**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forbids cruel and unusual punishment.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1976) Supreme Court decision that upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty.

**The Right to Privacy**

Nowhere does the Bill of Rights say that Americans have a right to privacy.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court decision that implied a right to privacy in the Constitution. (pg. 143)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using previous court decisions on right to privacy, the Supreme Court decided in 1973 that a state ban on abortions was unconstitutional (especially during the first trimester).

**Civil Rights**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are policies designed to protect people against arbitrary or discriminatory treatment by government officials or individuals.

**Conceptions of Equality**

1. The Fourteenth Amendment forbids the states from denying to anyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This becomes the principal tool for waging struggles for equality.

**African Americans’ Civil Rights**

Jim Crow laws established segregation throughout the South.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1896, Supreme Court decision that provide a constitutional justification for segregation “equal but separate” accommodations were constitutional.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ landmark 1954 Supreme Court case that overturned *Plessy* decision and held that school segregation was inherently unconstitutional because it violated the 14th Amendment equal protection clause.

**Civil Rights Movement and Public Policy**

The Civil Rights Movement won many key victories through the federal courts, but public policy helped to extend racial equality.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most important civil rights law since the Civil War. It made discrimination in hotels, motels, and restaurants illegal and forbidding many forms of job discrimination.

**Voting Rights**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the legal right to vote.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutional amendment adopted in 1870 that extended suffrage to all men regardless of race.

**Despite attempts to extend suffrage to African-Americans, the South passed laws to prevent this from happening. Describe the following and how they prevented voting.**

1. **Literacy tests**
2. **Grandfather clause**
3. **Poll taxes**
4. **White primary**
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passed in 1964, this constitutional amendment declared poll taxes voided in federal elections.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a law to help end formal and informal barriers to African American suffrage. Led to 100K African Americans being registered to vote and number of African American elected officials increased dramatically.

**The Rights of Women**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutional amendment that guaranteed women the right to vote.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: attempted constitutional amendment passed by Congress in 1972 but failed in the ratification process.

**Affirmative Action**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is policy designed to give special attention to or compensatory treatment for members of some previously disadvantaged groups.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1978 Supreme Court decision holding that a state university could hold racial backgrounds as one element in admission, but could not set aside quotas for racial groups.

The Supreme Court recently ruled in *Grutter v. Bollinger* (2003) that colleges can use race in the admission process, but in the same year in *Gratz v. Bollinger* that extra points to an underrepresented racial minority group was unconstitutional.

**Public Opinion**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distribution of the population’s beliefs about politics and policy issues.

**The American People**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ required by the Constitution every 10 years. Used to understand demographic change.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to describe the demographic changes that by 2050 non-Hispanic white population will be a minority of the population and minority groups together will represent a majority.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is the process of reallocating seats in the House of Representatives every 10 years based on the results of the census. Redistricting occurs because of this.

**How Americans Learn About Politics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the process through which individuals in a society acquire political attitudes.

**The process of political socialization happens through diverse ways. Describe how the following help in political socialization.**

1. **Family**
2. **Mass Media**
3. **School**

**Measuring Public Opinion and Political Information**

Public opinion polls are used to measure public opinion.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the key technique employed by survey researchers which operates on the principle that everyone should have an equal probability of being selected for the sample.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the level of confidence in the findings of a public opinion poll.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public opinion surveys used by major media pollsters to predict electoral winners with speed and precision. These are done during elections!

**Political Ideology**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a coherent set of beliefs about politics, public policy, and public purpose which help give meaning to political events.

**Two main schools of political ideology. Using Table 6.1 describe key differences between them**

1. **Liberals**
2. **Conservatives**
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the regular pattern in which women are more likely to support Democratic candidates, in part because they tend to be less conservative than men and more likely to support spending on social services and to oppose higher levels of military spending.

**Mass Media**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: television, radio, newspapers, magazines, the Internet, and other means of popular communication.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these events are purposely staged for the media and that are significant because the media is there. Much television coverage of elections revolves around these scripted events.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the use of in-depth reporting to unearth scandals, scams, and schemes. Media as **watchdog**, very often can cause tension between journalists and political leaders.

**Rise of Cable News**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: media programming on cable TV or the Internet that is focused on a particular interest and aimed at a particular audience, in contrast to *broad*casting.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process through which people consciously choose to get the news from information sources that have viewpoints compatible with their own. Especially prevalent today.

**Reporting the News**

One major complaint of the mass media is that it can be superficial with their reporting, focusing mostly on polls and sound bites rather than substance. Media as **gatekeeper**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the intentional news leak for assessing the political reaction.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are short video clips of around 10 seconds, media relies on these to show political speeches for example.

**Political Parties**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as a “team of men seeking to control government by gaining office in a duly constituted election.” It can be part of the electorate, as an organization, and in government.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the channels through which people’s concerns become political issues on the government’s policy agenda. These can include elections, political parties, interest groups, and the media.
3. Describe the five tasks that parties perform

**The Party in the Electorate**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the self-proclaimed preference for one party or the other.
2. Voters who call themselves Independents are most likely to practice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is voting with one party for one office and with another party for other offices. This has become more normal as **dealignment** has become more prevalent. This has led to **divided government.**

**Party as an Organization**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a type of political party organization that relies heavily on material inducements, such as patronage, to win votes and to govern.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this is rewarded to citizens for political reasons rather than for merit or competence.

**State political parties decide how to organize elections especially for general elections.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are elections to select party nominees in which only people who have registered in advance with the party can vote for that party’s candidates, thus encouraging greater party loyalty.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are elections to select party nominees which voters can decide on Election Day whether they want to participate in the Democratic or Republican contests.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the meeting of party delegates every four years to choose a presidential ticket and write the party’s platform.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the person responsible for the day-to-day activities of the party.

**Party in Government and Party Eras**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the groups of individuals with a common interest on which every political party depends.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, these events occur when new issues emerge, new coalitions replace old ones, and the majority party is often displaced by the minority party.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the displacement of the majority party by the minority party.
4. Who made up the **New Deal coalition** for the Democratic Party:
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the gradual disengagement of people from the parties, less party identification.

**Third Parties**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are electoral contenders other than the two major parties. They rarely win elections.
2. Describe the three basic varieties of third parties

**Campaigns: Nomination Game**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the official endorsement of a candidate for office by a political party.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are national party leaders who automatically get a delegate slot at the national party convention.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the system for selecting convention delegates used in about a dozen states in which voters must attend an open meeting to express their presidential preference.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are elections in which a state’s voters go to the polls to express for a party’s nominee for president.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the recent tendency of states to hold primaries early in the calendar to capitalize on media attention.
6. Describe the criticisms of the primary and caucus system
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a political party’s statement of its goals and policies for the next four years. Best formal statement of a party’s beliefs.

**Money and Campaigning**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are donations made directly to a candidate or a party and that must be reported to the FEC. Individuals can donate up to $2500 per election to a candidate and up to $30,800 to a political party.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are expenses on behalf of a political message that are made by groups that are uncoordinated with any candidate’s campaign.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are groups that raise money from individuals and then distribute it in the form of contributions to candidates that the groups support. They must register with the FEC and report their donations and contributions.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a six-member bipartisan agency created by the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974. They administer and enforce campaign finance laws.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a political contribution given to the party at the grassroots level. The McCain-Feingold Act banned these contributions.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are independent political groups that are not subject to contribution restrictions. Contributions must be reported to the IRS.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the 2010 Supreme Court case that ruled that individuals, corporations, and labor unions could donate unlimited money to groups that make independent political expenditures. Led to rise of Super PACs.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are groups that are exempted from reporting their contributions and can receive unlimited contributions. They cannot spend more than half of their funds on political activities.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are independent expenditure only PACs because they may accept donations of any size and can endorse candidates. Must be periodically reported to the FEC.

**Whether to Vote: Citizen’s Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that one’s political participation really matters. Vote makes a difference
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a 1993 act that requires states to permit people to register to vote when they apply (or re-apply) for a driver’s license.
3. Who votes? Describe the likelihood of who votes of the following
	1. Education
	2. Age
	3. Race and ethnicity
	4. Gender
	5. Marital Status
	6. Government employment

**The Electoral College**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a unique American institution created by the Constitution providing for the selection of the president by electors chosen by the state parties. Winner-takes-all rule concentrates campaigns in swing states.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the key states that the presidential campaign focuses on because they likely decide the outcome of the Electoral College vote. Also known as swing states.
3. If no one wins a majority of the Electoral College vote, who decides the presidential election?

**Interest Groups**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is an organization of people with shared policy goals. They pursue their goals in many ways.

**Theories of Interest Group Politics**

Pluralism, elitism, and hyperpluralism is seen here again to describe the theories of how interest groups compete.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ composed of interest group leaders interested in a particular policy, the government agency in charge of administering that policy, and members of congressional committees and subcommittees handling that policy. They exercise a great deal of control over specific policy areas.

**What Makes an Interest Group Successful?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is something of value that cannot be withheld from a potential group members.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is something interest groups have to deal because people can benefit from interest group’s activities without joining.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are goods that a group can restrict to those who actually join. It is a way to limit the free-rider problem.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are groups that have a narrow interest, tend to dislike compromise, and often draw membership from people new to politics.

**How Interest Groups Try to Shape Policy**

Interest groups find their most success through a variety of different tactics.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a communication by someone other than a citizen acting on his/her own behalf, directed to a governmental decision maker with the hope of influencing their decision. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are political persuaders who represent interest groups, they usually work in Washington, and often former legislators themselves.
2. Lobbyists are primarily out to influence members of Congress, but they can be of help to the members as well, list the four important ways in which lobbyists can help a member of Congress.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the direct group involvement in the electoral process. They can fund campaigns, form PACS, work on campaign trail, and use direct mail.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a tactic used by interest groups in litigation were they write legal briefs to support their side of a case.

**Types of Interest Groups**

There are four very distinct types of interest groups with different policy concerns. Describe the four types.

1. Economic interests
2. Environmental interests
3. Equality Interests
4. Consumer/Public Interest Lobbies

**Congress**

1. Describe the Constitutional qualifications to be member of the House of Representatives.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Describe the Constitutional qualifications to be members of the Senate
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. How long are the terms for members of the House \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Senate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Congressional Elections**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are individuals who already hold office. They usually win re-election for a variety of different reasons.

**Advantages of Incumbency**

There are five ways that incumbents have an advantage over their opponents. Describe why these are advantages.

1. Advertising:
2. Credit Claiming:
3. Casework:
4. Pork barrel
5. Position taking
6. Weak opponents:
7. Campaign spending:

**How Congress is organized to Make Policy**

U.S. legislative body is divided into two houses, the House and the Senate. Both houses have distinct characteristics. (Table 11.2, pg. 370, goes over these differences).

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the committee in the House of Representatives that review most bills coming from a House committee before they go to the full House. They set rules on debate, schedule the bill on a calendar.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a strategy unique to the Senate whereby opponents of a piece of legislation use their right to unlimited debate to prevent the Senate from ever voting on a bill. Sixty members present and voting can halt a filibuster (known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Congressional Leadership**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an office mandated by the Constitution, chosen by the majority party in power in the House. Has formal and informal powers, and is second in line to succeed the president should the office become vacant.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: party manager in the Senate (or in the House the partisan ally of the Speaker), responsible for scheduling bills, influencing committee assignments, and rounding up votes on behalf of the party’s legislative positions.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: are party leaders who work with the majority leader or minority leaders to count votes beforehand and lean on undecided whose votes are crucial to a bill favored by the party.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the principal leader of the minority party in the House and in the Senate.

**Congressional Committees and subcommittees**

Work in Congress is broken up into committees and subcommittees.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are subject-matter committees in each house of Congress that handle bills in different policy areas.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are committees are on a few subject-matter areas with membership drawn from both houses.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are formed when the Senate and the House pass a particular bill in different forms. Party leadership appoints members from each house to iron out the differences and bring back a single bill.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are committees appointed for a specific purpose, usually for an investigative purpose.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Congress’s monitoring of the bureaucracy and its administration of policy, performed mainly through hearings.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the most important influencers of the congressional agenda. They play dominant roles in scheduling hearings, hiring staff, appointing subcommittees, and managing committee bills.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: is a group of members of Congress sharing some interest or characteristic. Many are composed of members from both parties and from both houses. Today the most newsworthy one is the Freedom Caucus made up of Tea Party Republicans.

**Bill-Making Process**

Know how a bill becomes a law.

**How Congress votes on policy**

How legislators decide on how to vote on policy to best represent their constituents has different viewpoints.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are legislators using their best judgement to make policy in the interests of the people.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are when legislators who mirror the preferences of their constituents.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: most members of Congress which adopt the two roles.

**The Presidency**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ratified in 1951, this amendment limits presidents to two terms of office.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ratified in 1967, this amendment clarifies the presidential succession plan and who takes over when the president is disabled.
3. Describe the two step impeachment process: (pg. 403)

a.

b.

**Presidential Powers**

1. What are the constitutional powers of the presidential?
2. National Security Powers
3. Legislative Powers
4. Administrative Powers
5. Judicial Powers

**Chief Executive**

President’s role as chief executive is most important role in presiding over the administration of government. “Take Care Clause.”

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are regulations originating with the executive branch. One method the president can use to control the bureaucracy.
2. What is the Constitutional duty of the Vice President: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a group of presidential advisers not mentioned in the Constitution, although every president has had one. Today the cabinet is composed of 14 secretaries, the attorney general, and others designated by the president.

**The Executive office has been created by Congress and organized by the president. There are three major bodies housed in the Executive Office.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the committee that links the president’s foreign and military policy advisers. Its formal members are the president, vice president, sec. of state, and sec. of defense, ad managed by the president’s national security assistant.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a three-member body appointed by the president to advise the president on economy policy
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an office that prepares the president’s budget and also advises presidents on proposals from departments and agencies and help review their proposed regulations.

**White House Staff**: about 600 people who provide chief executive with a wide variety of services. They are appointed by the President, but do not need to be confirmed by the Senate. **Chief of Staff** is the most important figure.

**The President and the Congress**

The President as Chief Legislator has a couple constitutional roles.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the constitutional power of the president to send a bill back to Congress with reasons for rejecting it. A 2/3 vote in each house can override a veto.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a type of veto occurring when Congress adjourns within 10 days of submitting a bill to the president and the president simply lets the bill die by neither signing nor vetoing it.

The President is often seen as the leader of his party as he depends on his party to pass his legislative agenda.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occur when voters cast their ballots for congressional candidates of the president’s party because they support the president.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the perception that the voters strongly support the president and his policies (pg. 420)

**President and National Security Policy**

President as chief diplomat: negotiates treaties with other nations (Senate ratifies)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the president can negotiate these with the heads of foreign governments, they have the force of treaty, but do not need Senate confirmation.

President has an important role as commander-in-chief over the nation’s military.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a law passed in 1973 that requires presidents to consult with Congress whenever possible prior to using military force and to withdraw forces after 60 days unless Congress declares war or grants an extension. Presidents view this resolution as unconstitutional.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a vote in Congress to override a presidential decision. Some question if this is actual constitutional.

Presidential approval ratings tends to be higher during his “honeymoon” period (when he is first elected or re-elected). A president with low approval ratings might not get their legislative agenda passed through congress. The President also is more heavily covered by the media and the President uses the **bully pulpit** to craft his message to the citizens.

**The Budget:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a policy document allocating taxes and expenditures.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the excess of federal expenditures over federal revenues.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is government spending, major areas of federal spending are social services and national defense.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the financial resources of the government. Individual income tax and Social Security tax are major sources of these.

**Federal Revenue and Borrowing**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the constitutional amendment adopted in 1913 that explicitly permits Congress to levy an income tax.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is all the money borrowed by the federal government over the year and still outstanding.

**Federal Expenditures**

Federal expenditures have grown heavily since the 1960s with the rise of social welfare and military spending.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a 1935 law intended to provide a minimal wage to older Americans and save them from poverty. Faces issues today with aging population.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was added to Social Security system in 1965 that provides health insurance for the elderly.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a description of the budget process in which the best predictor of this year’s budget is last year’s budget plus a little more.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are expenditures that are determined by how many eligible beneficiaries there are for a program or by previous obligations of the government and Congress cannot easily control.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policies for which Congress has obligated itself to pay X level of benefits to Y number of recipients. This is often mandatory spending.

**The Budgetary Process**

Know the budgetary process.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the House committee that along with the Senate Finance Committee writes the tax code, subject to the approval of Congress as a whole.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advises Congress on the probably consequences of its decisions, forecasts revenues, and is a counterweight to the president’s Office of Management and Budget.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a resolution binding Congress to a total expenditure level. Supposedly the bottom line of all federal spending for programs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a congressional process through which program authorizations are revised to achieve required savings.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the act of Congress that establishes, continues, or changes a discretionary government program or an entitlement.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the act of Congress that actually funds programs.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when Congress cannot reach agreements and pass appropriation bills, these resolutions allow agencies to spend at the level of the previous year.

**The Federal Bureaucracy**

Federal bureaucrats (Civil servants) play a major role in implementing the policies of the government.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system in which jobs and promotions are awarded for political reasons rather than for merit or competence.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: law passed in 1883 that created a federal civil service so that hiring and promotion would be based on merit rather than on patronage.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a federal law prohibiting government employees from active participation in partisan politics whole on duty or for employees in certain positions at any time.

**How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized**

Cabinet departments are part of the federal bureaucracy.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a government agency with the responsibility for making and enforcing rules to protect the public interest in some sector of the economy and for judging disputes over these rules.

**What are some examples of this agency:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a government organization that like business corporations provides a service that could be delivered by the private sector and typically charges for the service.

**What are some examples of this agency:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a government agency not accounted for by cabinet departments, independent regulatory commissions, and government corporations. Administrators are typically appointed by the president and serve at the president’s pleasure.

**What are some examples of this agency:**

**Bureaucracies as Implementors**

The Federal bureaucracy implements policy. They face issues with this implementations (lack of clarity or resources for example).

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows for the administrators to select among various responses to a given problem. Allows for more independence. (pg. 489)

**Regulation**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the use of government authority to control or change some practice in the private sector.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the lifting of government restrictions on business, industry, and professional activities.

**Controlling the Bureaucracy**

1. President control of the bureaucracy. List the 4 ways a president can control the bureaucracy:
2. List the 4 ways Congress can control the bureaucracy

Table 14.4: example of an Iron Triangle

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made up of people with technical policy expertise and are drawn to issues because of intellectual or emotional commitments rather than material interests.

**The Federal Courts**

1. Describe the two basic kinds of cases:
2. Criminal law:
3. Civil law

**Structure of the Federal Judiciary System** (pg. 511-516, table 15.1, 15.2, and 15.3)

Congress can establish lower federal courts of general jurisdiction. Table 15.1 has the current organization of the federal court system.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the jurisdiction of courts that hear a case first, usually in a trial. These are the courts that determine the facts about a case.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the jurisdiction of courts that hear cases brought to them on appeal from lower courts. Only review the legal issues involved.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the 91 federal courts of original jurisdiction. These are the only federal courts in which trials are held and have a jury.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: are appellate courts empowered to review all final decisions of district courts, except in rare cases. Hear appeals of many federal regulatory agencies.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: is the pinnacle of the American judicial system. The Court ensures in interpreting national law, resolves conflicts among states, and maintains national supremacy in law.
6. Describe how cases reach the Supreme Court in Table 15.3:

**Politics of Judicial Selection**

The president nominates federal judges and Supreme Court justices and the senate confirms.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an unwritten tradition whereby nominations for state-level federal judicial posts are usually not confirmed if they are opposed by a senator of the president’s party from the state in which the nominee will serve. Also applies to court of appeals when there is opposition from a senator of the president’s party who is from the nominees’ state.

**The Courts as Policymakers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how the Supreme Court decides to hear a case on appeal.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a presidential appointee and the third-ranking office in the Department of Justice. They are in charge of the appellate court litigation of the federal government.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a Latin phrase meaning “Let the decision stand” most cases reaching appellate courts are settled on this principle.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is how similar cases have been decided in the past.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a view that the Constitution should be interpreted according to the original intentions or original meaning of the Framers. Many conservatives support this view.

**The Scope of Judicial Power**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an approach to decision making in which judges play minimal policy-making roles and defer to legislatures whenever possible
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an approach to decision making in which judges sometimes make bold policy decisions, even charting new constitutional ground.

**Economic and Social Welfare Policymaking**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: was policies that provide benefits, cash or in-kind, to individuals, based on either entitlement or means testing.

**Economic Policymaking**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: is the rise in price of goods and services.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the principle that government should not meddle in the economy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the government manipulation of the supply of money in private hands-one of two important tools by which the government can attempt to steer the economy. The Federal Reserve helps set this policy.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: an economic theory holding that the supply of money is the key to a nation’s economic health, with too much cash and credit in circulation producing inflation.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: main instrument for making monetary policy.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: use of the federal budget-taxes, spending, and borrowing-to influence the economy. Fiscal policy is almost entirely determined by Congress and president.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: this theory emphasizes that government spending and deficits can help the economy deal with its ups and downs.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: economic theory, first applied during the Reagan administration (1980s), holding that the key task for fiscal policy is to stimulate the supply of goods by cutting tax rates.

**Types of Social Welfare Policies**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are government programs providing benefits to qualified individuals regardless of need.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: are government programs providing benefits only to individuals who qualify based on specific needs.

**Taxation**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a tax by which the government takes a greater share of the income of the rich than of the poor.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a tax by which the government takes the same share of income from everyone.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: is a tax in which the burden falls relatively more heavily on low-income groups than on wealthy taxpayers.

**Helping the Poor?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created both the Social Security program and a national assistance program for poor families, usually called Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: welfare reform law of 1996, implemented the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

**Policymaking for Health Care, the Environment, and Energy**

**Role of Government in Health Care**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**:** a program added to Social Security that provides inexpensive health insurance for the elderly.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a public assistance program designed to provide health care for poor Americans and funded by both the states and the national government.

**Of course know the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare**.

**Environmental Policy**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest federal independent regulatory agency, created in 1970 to administer much of U.S. environmental protection policy
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this law aimed at combating air pollution, by charging the EPA with protecting and improving the quality of the nation’s air.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a law intended to clean up the nation’s rivers and lakes by enabling regulation of point sources of pollution.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a law requiring the federal government to protect all species listed as endangered.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a fund created by Congress in 1980 to clean up hazardous waste sites. Money for the fund comes from taxing chemical products.

**National Security Policy**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of policy that involves choice taking about relations with the rest of the world. The president is the chief initiator of this policy.

**Actors on the World Stage**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created in 1945 and currently including 193 member nations, with a central peacekeeping mission and programs in areas including economic development and health, education, and welfare. Real power is in the Security Council.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a regional organization that was created in 1949 by nations including the U.S., Canada, and most Western European nations for mutual defense.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a transnational government composed of most European nations that coordinate monetary, trade, immigration, and labor policies, making its members one economic unit.

**The policymakers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the Department of State and traditionally the key adviser to the president on foreign policy.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the head of the Department of Defense and the president’s key adviser on military policy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group that consists of the commanding officers of each of the armed services, a chairperson, and a vice chairperson, and advises the president on military policy.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an agency created after World War II to coordinate American intelligence activities abroad and to collect, analyze, and evaluate intelligence.