**AP Government Redesign Unit Vocabulary**

**Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy**

-Limited government

-Natural rights

-John Locke

-Social contract

-Popular sovereignty

-The “Grand Committee”

-Declaration of Independence

-Articles of Confederation

-Preamble

-U.S. Constitution

-Representative democracy

-Participatory democracy

-Pluralist democracy

-Elite democracy

-Federalist #10

-Brutus #1

-Federalists

-Anti-Federalists

-Central government

-Reserved powers

-Republic

-Factions

-Shay’s Rebellion

-Virginia Plan

-New Jersey Plan

-Great (Connecticut) Compromise

-Three-Fifths Compromise

-Slave Trade Compromise

-Ex post facto law

-Bill of attainder

-Electoral College

-Article IV

-Full Faith and Credit Clause

-Privileges and Immunities Clause

-Amendment process

-Article V

-Article VI

-Supremacy Clause

-Article VII

-Ratification

-Checks and balances

-Separation of powers

-Federalist #51

-Tyranny of the majority

-Multiple policy access points

-Impeachment

-Exclusive powers

-Concurrent powers

-Federal balance of power

-Dual federalism

-“Layer Cake” federalism

-Cooperative federalism

-“Marble Cake” federalism

-Fiscal federalism

-Grants

-Incentives

-Conditions-of-aid

-Revenue sharing

-Mandates

-Clean Air Act (1970)

-Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)

-Categorical grants

-Block grants

-Tenth Amendment

-Commerce Clause

-Necessary and Proper Clause

-Enumerated powers  
-Implied powers

-Inherent powers

-State sovereignty

-Supreme Court of the United States

-Statute

-*McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)*

*-United States vs. Lopez (1995)*

**Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government**

-Institutions of Government

-Article I

-Bicameral

-Constituency

-Coalition-building

-Revenue

-Congressional committee

-Standing committee

-Select committee

-Conference committee

-Joint committee

-Speaker of the House

-President of the Senate

-President Pro Tempore

-Majority Leader

-Minority Leader

-Majority Whip

-Minority Whip

-Committee chairperson

-Filibuster

-Cloture

-Quorum

-Hold

-Unanimous consent

-Rules Committee

-Committee of the Whole

-Discharge petition

-Treaty ratification

-Discretionary spending

-Mandatory spending

-Entitlements

-Social Security

-Medicare

-Medicaid

-Budget deficit

-Pork barrel legislation

-Earmarks

-Riders

-Omnibus bill

-Logrolling

-Franking privilege

-Partisanship

-Divided government

-Ideological division

-Gridlock

-Gerrymandering

-Packing

-Cracking

-Reapportionment

-Census

-Redistricting

-Safe seat

-Marginal seat

*-Baker v. Carr (1961)*

-“One person, one vote”

-Racial gerrymandering

-*Shaw v. Reno (1993)*

-Article II

-“Lame-duck” president

-“Trustee” role

-“Delegate” role

-“Partisan” role

-“Politico” role

-Policy agenda

-Formal presidential powers

-Informal presidential powers

-Veto

-Congressional override

-Pocket veto

-Commander-in-Chief

-Executive agreement

-Executive order

-Executive privilege

-Signing statements

-The Cabinet

-Ambassadors

-White House Staff

-“Advice and Consent” power

-“Good Behavior” clause

-Article III

-Federalist #70

-“Lame duck” period

-Twentieth Amendment

-Twenty-Second Amendment

-Twenty-Fifth Amendment

-State of the Union address

-Honeymoon period

-Bully pulpit

-Judicial review

-Federalist #78

-*Marbury v. Madison (1803)*

-Precedent

-Stare decisis

-Judicial activism

-Judicial restraint

-Strict constructionism

-Loose constructionism

-Jurisdiction

-Original jurisdiction

-Appellate jurisdiction

-Concurrent jurisdiction

-Federal bureaucracy

-Departments

-Agencies

-Commissions

-Government corporations

-Regulations

-“Iron triangles”

-Issue networks

-Patronage

-Spoils system

-Political machine

-Civil service system

-Merit system

-Pendleton Civil Service Act (1883)

-Hatch Act (1939)

-Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

-Discretionary authority

-Rule-making

-Red tape

-Bureaucratic implementation

-Department of State

-Department of the Treasury

-Department of Defense

-Department of Justice

-Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

-Department of Homeland Security

-Department of Transportation

-Department of Veterans Affairs

-Department of Education

-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

-Federal Elections Commission (FEC)

-Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

-AMTRAK

-U.S. Postal Service

-NASA

-National Security Council (NSC)

-Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

-Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

-White House Chief of Staff

-White House Press Secretary

-White House Office

-Congressional oversight

-Committee hearings

-Power of the purse

-Congressional appropriation

-Congressional authorization

-Compliance monitoring

-War Powers Act (1973)

-Imperial presidency

**Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights**

-Bill of Rights

-Civil liberties

-Civil rights

-Arbitrary

-First Amendment

-Second Amendment

-Individual liberty

-Establishment Clause

-Free Exercise Clause

-Wall of Separation

-Secular

-Majoritarian

-*Engel v. Vitale (1962)*

*-Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)*

-*Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)*

-Symbolic speech

-Social order

-Time, place, and manner regulations

-Defamation

-Libel

-Slander

-Obscenity

-Hate speech

-*Schenck v. United States (1919)*

-“Clear and Present Danger” test

*-New York Times Co. v. United States (1971)*

-Prior restraint

-National security

-Eighth Amendment

-Cruel and unusual punishment

-Death penalty

-Fourth Amendment

-Telecommunication metadata

-Selective incorporation

-Fourteenth Amendment

-Infringement

-*McDonald v. Chicago (2010)*

-Right to keep and bear arms

-Miranda rule

-Fifth Amendment

-Sixth Amendment

-Due process rights

-Writ of habeas corpus

-Public safety exception

-Unwarned interrogation

-Unreasonable search and seizure

Probable Cause

-Right to counsel

-Speedy and public trial

-Impartial jury

-Search warrant

-Patriot Act

-USA Freedom Act

-Due Process Clause

-Equal Protection Clause

-*Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)*

-Exclusionary rule

-Right to privacy

-*Roe v. Wade (1973)*

-Compelling state interest

-Constitutional provision

-Social movement

-“Letter from a Birmingham Jail”

-Civil Rights Movement

-Women’s Rights Movement

-National Organization for Women (NOW)

-Pro-life movement

-Pro-choice movement

-Citizen-state interactions

-*Brown v. Board of Education (1954)*

-The Civil Rights Act of 1964

-Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972

-The Voting Rights Act of 1965

-Supreme Court holding

-“Separate but equal” doctrine

-Majority-minority districting

-Affirmative action

-Racial classification

**Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs**

-Demographics

-Political culture

-Political socialization

-Core values

-Individualism

-Equality of opportunity

-Free enterprise

-Rule of law

-Globalization

-Scientific polling

-Public opinion polls

-Opinion polls

-Benchmark polls

-Tracking polls

-Entrance polls

-Exit polls

-Push polls

-Polling universe

-Random sample

-Representative sample

-Mass survey

-Focus group

-Sampling error

-Reliability of data

-Veracity of data

-Political ideologies

-Political spectrum

-Liberal ideology

-Conservative ideology

-Moderate

-Political polarization

-Democratic Party

-Republican Party

-Regulation of the marketplace

-Libertarian ideology

-Property rights

-Voluntary trade

-Keynesian economic policies

-Supply-side economic policies

-Monetary policy

-Fiscal policy

-Federal Reserve Board

-Social equality

-Economic equality

**Unit 5: Political Participation**

-Political participation

-Suffrage

-Political efficacy

-Fifteenth Amendment

-Seventeenth Amendment

-Nineteenth Amendment

-Twenty-Fourth Amendment

-Twenty-Sixth Amendment

-Rational-choice voting

-Retrospective voting

-Prospective voting

-Party-line voting

-Voter turnout

-Structural barriers to voting

-Grandfather clause

-Literacy test

-Poll tax

-White primary

-Voter registration laws

-Mid-term (congressional) elections

-Presidential elections

-Referendum

-Recall

-Initiative

-Precinct

-Civic engagement

-Ideological orientation

-Contemporary political issues

-Religious affiliation

-Political parties

-Interest groups

-Linkage institutions

-Electorate

-Voter mobilization

-Invisible primary

-Iowa Caucuses

-New Hampshire Primary

-Swing states

-Plurality

-Majority

-Front-loading

-Retail politics

-Party platforms

-Party chairperson

-Delegate

-Superdelegate

-Coattail effect

-Candidate recruitment

-Campaign management

-Media strategy

-Critical elections

-Realignment

-Dealignment

-Third-party candidate

-Independent candidate

-“Spoiler” role

-Faithless elector

-Proportional voting system

-Single-member district

-Winner-take-all voting system

-Drafting of legislation

-Mobilization of membership

-“Free rider” problem

-Political actors

-Single-issue groups

-Public interest groups

-Lobbying

-Grassroots lobbying

-Amicus curiae briefs

-Revolving door

-Professional organizations

-Incumbency advantage

-Open primaries

-Closed primaries

-Caucuses

-Party conventions

-National popular vote

-Professional campaign consultants

-Election cycle

-Case law

-War chest

-Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002

-Soft money

-Hard money

-Dark money

-Attack ads

-Issue ads

-Independent expenditures

-“Stand by Your Ad” provision

-*Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010)*

-Political Action Committees (PACs)

-SuperPACs

-527 groups

-501(c)3s

-501(c)4s

-Horserace journalism

-Gatekeeper

-Scorekeeper

-Watchdog

-Media bias

-Ideologically oriented programming

-Consumer-driven media outlets

-News source and information credibility

-Sound bite

-Adversarial press