**A.P. Government coachflu.org**

**Unit One**

**Chapters 1-4 (Wilson Text)**

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

***What do I need to know?***

1. **A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.**
2. **Explain how democratic ideals (limited government, natural rights, popular sovereignty, republicanism, social contract) are reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution**
3. **Explain how models of representative democracy (participatory, pluralist, elite) are visible in major institutions, policies, events, or debates in the U.S.**
4. **The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.**
5. **Explain how Federalist and Anti-Federalist views on central government and democracy are reflected in U.S. foundational documents (Federalist #10 and Brutus #1).**
6. **Explain the relationship between key provisions of the Articles of Confederation and the debate over granting the federal government greater power formerly reserved to the states (lack of centralized military power to address Shays’ Rebellion, lack of tax-law enforcement power)**
7. **The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government**
8. **Explain the ongoing impact of political negotiation and compromise at the Constitutional Convention on the development of the constitutional system (Great/Connecticut Compromise, Electoral College, Three-Fifths Compromise, Compromise on the importation of slaves, Amendment process, role of central government).**
9. **The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people’s will is represented and that freedom is preserved.**
10. **Explain the constitutional principles of separation of powers and checks and balances.**
11. **Explain the implications of separation of powers and checks and balances for the U.S. political system (multiple access points for stakeholders and actions taken against public officials who have abused their power).**
12. **Federalism reflected the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments**
13. **Explain how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power (exclusive and concurrent) between the national and state governments (grants, incentives, aid programs, revenue sharing, mandates, categorical grants, block grants).**
14. **Explain how the appropriate balance of power between national and state governments has been interpreted differently over time (10th Amendment, 14th Amendment, commerce clause, necessary and proper clause)**
15. **Explain how the distribution of powers among three federal branches and between national and state governments impacts policy making.**
16. **Politics Drives democracy**
    1. **Explain how politics is an activity by which political issues are either agitated or settled.**
    2. **Explain how each of the five views of political power is distributed in America and how that would drive the democracy.**
    3. **Explain “who governs” and to “what ends” as a fundamental question in American politics.**
17. **American Political Culture**
    1. **Explain the concept of political culture and the key components of that culture in the United States.**
    2. **Explain how the United States culture differ from other countries around the world.**
    3. **Identify how people learn about the political culture and explain that process.**
    4. **Evaluate how conflicts in the political culture affect public confidence in government and tolerance of different political views in the United Sates.**

**Required Documents:**

**Constitution Articles of Confederation Brutus #1**

**Federalist 10 Federalist 51 Federalist 70**

**Federalist 78**

**Required Court Cases:**

Marbury v. Madison (1809) McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

United States v. Lopez (1995) Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

Obergefell v. Hodges (2015)

**Master Vocabulary List**

**Chapter One**

politics

power

issue

authority

legitimacy

democracy

direct (Participatory) democracy

representative democracy

republic

elite (elitist)

pluralist democracy

elite democracy

Class view

Power elite view

Bureaucratic view

Creedal passion view

Political agenda

Cost

Benefit

Majoritarian politics

Interest group politics

Client politics

Pork-barrel legislation

Log-rolling

Entrepreneurial politics

Policy entrepreneurs

Majority Rule

Minority Rights

**Chapter Two**

unalienable (natural rights)

liberty

Limited government

John Locke

Social contract

Popular sovereignty

The “Grand Committee”

Declaration of Independence

Articles of Confederation

Constitutional Convention

Federalists

Anti-Federalists

Ratification

Central government

Separation of powers

Checks and balances

Judicial Review

federalism

Reserved powers

Enumerated powers

Concurrent powers

Implied powers

Inherent powers

Factions

Shay’s Rebellion

Virginia Plan

New Jersey Plan

Great (Connecticut) Compromise

Three-Fifths Compromise

Slave Trade Compromise

Habeas corpus

Bill of attainder

Ex post facto law

Coalition

Bill of Rights

Electoral College

Tyranny of the majority

**Chapter Three**

Full Faith and Credit Clause

Privileges and Immunities Clause

Amendment process

Supremacy Clause

Federal balance of power

Federal system

Dual federalism “Layer Cake” federalism

Cooperative federalism “Marble Cake” federalism

Competitive Federalism “Pineapple upside down cake”

Fiscal federalism

Grants-in-aid

Incentives

Conditions-of-aid

Revenue sharing

Mandates

waiver

Categorical grants

Block grants

devolution

Tenth Amendment

**Chapter 4**

Political Culture

Liberty

Equality

Democracy

Civic Duty

Individual Responsibility

Civic competence

Class-consciousness

Orthodox

Progressive

Civil society

Commerce Clause

Necessary and Proper Clause

Sovereignty

Unitary system

Nullification

Laboratories of democracy

Initiative

Referendum

Recall

Melting pot

Minority Majority