

AP Government Final Review Assignment. Links are on the Website.

#1 - Introduction

1. What is government? Why study government?
2. What is politics?
3. What is a republic? What is a democracy?
4. What are four ways people can participate in government?
5. What is the most important thing a citizen can do when it comes to participating in government?
6. What will you learn during this course?

#2 - The Bicameral Congress

1. Why the Federal Congress is considered the most important branch?
2. What are the names of the two houses of Congress?
3. What does the word bicameral mean?
4. What are the requirements for serving in the House of Representatives?
5. How is representation determined?
6. What are the six states with only one Representative?
7. What are the requirements for being a Senator?
8. Originally how were Senators chosen? What amendment changed this? How are Senators elected now?
9. What powers (3) are specific to the House of Representatives?
10. What powers (3) are specific to the Senate?
11. Why do we have a two house legislature (practical and historical)?
12. What were the terms of the Connecticut Compromise?
13. What is an intra-branch check?
14. What are the reasons for and the powers given to each house of Congress?

#3: Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances

1. What is main job of the Legislative Branch?
2. What is the main job of the Executive Branch?
3. Where does one find the power of the President?
4. What is main job of the Judicial Branch?
5. What is the point of the checks and balances system?
6. What are the Legislative checks over the Executive and Judicial Branch?
7. What are the Executive checks over the Legislative and Judicial Branch?
8. What the Judicial checks over the Executive and Legislative Branch?
9. Which branch has the most checks?
10. Why do we have Checks and Balances to begin with?
11. What Federalist Paper refers to the Checks and Balances system?
12. What is Madison's thought on human nature?

#4: Federalism

1. What is Federalism?
2. In the US Federal System, what is the Federal government responsible for? What are the state governments responsible for? Do they share any responsibilities? If so, list them here as well.
3. What are the two types of Federalism?
4. How long did Dual Federalism last?
5. Discuss the characteristics of Dual Federalism.
6. What were the national government and state government responsibilities under Dual Federalism?
7. Who has more jurisdiction under Dual Federalism?
8. What is the Commerce Clause?

9. What "Deal" brought us Cooperative Federalism?
10. What are Grants-in-Aid?
11. What the two types of Categorical grants-in-aid?
12. What is a block grant?
13. What is Regulated Federalism? What are examples of mandates (funded or unfunded) set up the federal government?
14. What type of Federalism do we currently live under?
15. What form of Federalism did Nixon and Reagan popularize?
16. What are the three forms of New Federalism?

#5: Constitutional Compromises

1. What was the original purpose of the Philadelphia Convention? What actually happened?
2. What was wrong with the Articles of Confederation?
3. What was one thing the Articles government was able to accomplish?
4. What was the Virginia Plan?
5. What was the New Jersey Plan?
6. What is the Great Compromise?
7. How were slaves counted in terms of determining representation in the House of Representatives?
8. What are the characteristics and political thought differences between Federalist and Anti-Federalist?
9. What was the final "compromise" of the Federalist?

#6 - Congressional Elections

1. Why is the Congress considered the most important branch?
2. What does the Constitution say about Congressional Elections?
3. Who sets registration, scheduling and rules of elections?
4. What is a single-member district? And how are the number of districts determined?
5. What is an at-large election?
6. What are the general characteristics (3) of a candidate?
7. What was the average cost of a 2012 House and Senate winners?
8. What is an incumbency advantage? What are the reasons for these advantages?
9. What is the Franking Privilege?
10. What is the Electoral Connection? Address the three areas of representatives' behaviors.

#7 - Congressional Committees

1. Why does Congress have committees?
2. How many standing committees are there in the Senate and House of Representatives?
3. What is a joint committee?
4. What is a conference committee?
5. Does serving on committee fall in line with the Election Connection? If yes, please explain how.
6. Who has proposal power?
7. What is gatekeeping authority?
8. Who manages the actual process of mark-up?
9. How do committees exercise oversight?
10. How did Newt Gingrich increase the power of the Speaker?
11. What are the two types of Congressional staff?
12. List some of the responsibilities of Congressional staff?
13. What is the function of the Congressional Research Service? Government Accountability Office? Congressional Budget Office?
14. What is the caucus system? List some of the caucuses discussed in the video.

15. What is the purpose of the caucus?

#8 - Congressional Leadership

1. How is the leader of the House of Representatives chosen?
2. What is the title for the leader of the House of Representatives? Who is the current leader, third in line for the President?
3. What are titles of the two assistants to the leader? And what are their responsibilities?
4. Who is the spokesperson for the minority party?
5. How is leadership determined in the Senate?
6. What is the President Pro Tempore?
7. What are the powers of being in Congressional leadership?
8. Specifically discuss the powers of the Speaker of the House.
9. Why is Agenda Setting considered a negative power?
10. What are the ways political parties matter in Congress? How do political parties influence Congress?

#9 - How a Bill Becomes a Law

1. What is the first step (formal) on how a bill becomes law? Who can help with the idea of a law?
2. After the bill is introduced where does it go?
3. If the mark-up bill receives a majority from the committee, where does it go?
4. When it comes to floor debate in the Senate, what types of rules do they determine?
5. What is an open rule and closed rule? What are their implications?
6. What is the one difference in the step-by-step process of how a bill becomes law in the House?
7. How many votes are needed for the House to approve a bill?
8. If both houses are required to pass the same version of a bill, how often does that happen? What is the solution if they don't have the same version?
9. What are the options for the President when it comes to signing bills into law?
10. What is the one check on the President regarding bills?
11. Why do so few laws get passed?
12. What are all the places/ways a bill can die? Which is the most common?

#10 - Congressional Decisions

1. What are the three main factors/agents when it comes to influencing a congressman's decisions?
2. What are the implications to the factors/agents?
3. What is the main thing that interest groups provide to a Congressman?
4. When are interest groups most influential?
5. What is logrolling?
6. Where does logrolling occur the most?
7. Why does a divided government work well for Congress?
8. When are political parties most influential?

#11: Presidential Power

1. What does the Constitution say about the President?
2. How is the President elected? Is this democratic?
3. What are the President's powers?
4. What are formal and informal powers? And where do they originate?
5. Discuss the responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief.
6. How many generals have served as President?
7. Discuss the responsibilities as Chief Diplomat.
8. Why is the State of Union important? (acting as a Chief Agenda Setter)
9. Why did the Framers curtail the President's powers?

#12: Presidential Powers 2

1. What are the President's informal (implied) powers? Inherent powers? These will run throughout the video.
2. What locations has the President sent troops when he did not ask for a war declaration?
3. What is the War Powers Resolution?
4. What is the most important difference between a treaty and an executive agreement?
5. List the two Executive Agreements discussed in the video.
6. Which President issued the most executive orders?

#13: Congressional Delegation

1. What is a delegate?
2. What is the delegate role?
3. What is a trustee?
4. What is delegation?
5. What are the 3 reasons for Congress to delegate powers to the Executive Branch?
6. What are the practical reasons?
7. What are the historical reasons?
8. What are the political reasons?
9. What is the general rule when it comes to Congressional Delegation?

#14: How Presidents Govern

1. Who is at the top of the executive pyramid?
2. Where are most policy decisions made?
3. Who makes up the White House Staff?
4. Which staff members do you believe are the most important?
5. What is the Executive Office of the President?
6. What positions within the EOP would you consider the most important?
7. What is the Cabinet?
8. What is the purpose of a government corporation?
9. What are the two most well-known government corporations?
10. What is the best known independent agency? List some others.
11. What is the best known regulatory commission? List some others.
12. What are the president's three main strategies when it comes to leadership? Circle the most important one.
13. What is the bully pulpit?
14. What does the Office of Management and Budget do?
15. List some of the most important Executive Orders?
16. Why do Presidents increasingly rely on administrative strategies?
17. Explain the historical argument for the Founders preferred having a weak executive branch.
18. Explain the argument for a stronger executive branch.

#15: Bureaucracy Basics

1. What is a bureaucracy?
2. Why do we have bureaucracy?
3. What is the function of the bureaucracy?
4. What are regulations? And how do they relate to the bureaucracy?
5. What is administrative adjudication?
6. What is the main argument for privatization?
7. Why do we need bureaucracy?

#16: Types of Bureaucracies

1. What is the Executive Department? And what is the general title shared by most?
2. What are independent agencies? What are some examples?

3. What are independent regulatory agencies? What are some examples?
4. What are government corporations? List the examples.
5. What is the purpose of the FDA, CDC, and NIH? List another client serving agency.
6. How do agencies maintain the Union (5)?
7. How do agencies collect revenue?
8. How do agencies provide security? (internal and external)
9. How do agencies regulate economic activities?
10. How do agencies redistribute economic resources?
11. What is the purpose of the Social Security Administration?
12. How do bureaucrats get their power?

#17: Controlling Bureaucracies

1. How are federal bureaucracies funded?
2. How do we control the federal bureaucracies?
3. What are before-the-fact controls?
4. What is procedural control?
5. What are after-the-fact controls?
6. What is government's own watchdog agency?
7. What are three reports mentioned in the video, commissioned for investigation?
8. What is the best way to control the bureaucracy?
9. What is deregulation? And what is its purpose?
10. What is devolution? Why is it considered a bait and switch?
11. What is privatization? And what attempts has the government made to privatize?

#18: Legal System Basics

1. What are the three basic functions of the court system?
2. Where does most legal action occur?
3. What are the four main characteristics of the federal court system?
4. What are statutes?
5. What is common law?
6. What are the two types of court which make civil law?
7. What types of courts have original jurisdiction?
8. What types of courts have appellate jurisdiction?
9. What are the three types of law?
10. What is public law?

#19: Structure of the Court System

1. Why is the American Court system hierarchical?
2. How many federal US District Courts are there?
3. How many federal appeals courts are there?
4. What are the four scenarios where the federal courts have original jurisdiction?
5. How does a case get to the Supreme Court?
6. When does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction?
7. What is the criteria for an appeals case to make it to the Supreme Court?
8. How do the justices decide to hear a case?
9. What are the cases the courts will almost always take?

#20: Supreme Court of the US Procedures

1. What is the first thing you need in order to reach the Supreme Court?
2. What is a writ of certiorari?
3. What is the role of the solicitor general?

4. What is the purpose of the cert pool?
5. Define the rule of four?
6. What is a legal brief and what is its purpose?
7. Define the role of petitioner and respondent.
8. What is the purpose of an amicus curiae brief?
9. What is a majority opinion, single majority opinion, a remand, a holding occurring opinion, and a dissenting opinion?
10. Provide a procedural summary of what it takes for a case to get to the Supreme Court.

#21: Judicial Review

1. What is the official definition of judicial review?
2. What is appellate review?
3. What does the court have the power to do (there are four) and give an example of each?
4. Where does the court get the power of judicial review?
5. Why has this ruling stuck around? (make sure you reference stare decisis in your answer)
6. Does Judicial Review violate the principle of separation of powers?

#22: Judicial Procedures

1. In what ways are justices influenced?
2. Why is POTUS less influential than history to the justices of the Supreme Court?
3. How important is political party affiliation and political ideology in the selection process?
4. The most important influence to a judge is their philosophical orientation, how so and what are the two most important philosophies?
5. What is judicial activism and what are the common characteristics associated with activist judges?
6. What is judicial restraint and what are the common characteristics associated with restraint judges?
7. How is originalism different than restraint?
8. What key decisions were made during the activist judge period of Warren/Burger Court of the 1950s and 1970s?
9. What decisions were made during the restraint judge period of Chief Justice Rehnquist of the 1980s and 2000s?
10. What is the point Craig is trying to make when discussing Chief Justice Roberts and his conservative nature and judicial restraint?

#23 - Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

1. What is the difference between Civil Rights and Civil Liberties?
2. What is a substantive liberty? Give an example.
3. What is a procedural liberty? Give an example
4. Where do we look to find civil liberties?
5. What was the ruling in Barron v. Baltimore? (summarize)
6. What does the 14th Amendment create?
7. Define selective incorporation. Give an example.
8. What were the Framers scared of when it comes to rights and liberties?

#24 - Freedom of Religion

1. What is jurisprudence?
2. What does the establishment clause and free exercise clause create? Give an example of each.
3. What is so important about the Lemon v. Kurtzman decision?
4. What specifically is the three-prong test established by the Lemon case?
5. In your opinion, does the Moment of Silence violate the Lemon Test? Explain.

#25 - Freedom of Speech

1. What are the two really important things to remember about free speech?
2. What are the limitations on speech?
3. What speech is protected? He will come back to this multiple times.
4. What does preferred position mean? What case established this?
5. What was Oliver Wendell Holmes' interpretation of speech in US v. Schenck? Did his opinion change over time? Explain.
6. What are examples of symbolic speech? What is not a protected "symbolic" speech?
7. What is hate speech?
8. What is commercial speech? Does this apply to political ads?
9. What was the background and ultimate ruling in Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire?
10. What happened in Pickering v. Board of Education? Why is this speech protected? How is it different for non-government employees?

#26 - Freedom of Press

1. Is freedom of the press absolute? Explain.
2. What is censorship?
3. What is prior restraint? What was the ruling in Near v. Minnesota? And how was prior restraint used to limit the press in this case?
4. What happens if a newspaper publishes something untrue? Is this still a form of censorship? Explain.
5. New York Times v. Sullivan ruled that? What was its long lasting impact?
6. What role does "national security" play when limiting freedom of the press?
7. What was the legal issue in New York Times v. US?

#27 - Search and Seizure

1. Define criminal procedure and substantive right? What is the difference?
2. What does the fourth amendment state (paraphrase)?
3. What is the purpose of a search warrant? How is probable cause determined?
4. What qualifies as a reasonable search?
5. Discuss the facts in Mapp v. Ohio?
6. What is the exclusionary rule and what is the quote to remember this important rule?
7. What are the exceptions to the fourth amendment?
8. What one group does not have the same protections when it comes to searches? Why?
9. How do the courts generally rule, when it comes to students, searches, and drugs?
10. What are the two important things to remember when it comes to the 4th amendment and searches?

#28 - Due Process of Law

1. What is the most basic definition of due process?
2. This video focuses on criminal procedure, specifically what two amendment?
3. What clauses within the 14th amendment is Craig referring to, which gave citizens protection against the states?
4. What are the concepts of due process? Define them. Which one is used more frequently?
5. What does the 5th amendment state? (paraphrase) – thought bubble
6. What is an indictment? How are most cases resolved
7. What does the 6th amendment state? (paraphrase)
8. What clause of the 6th amendment does Craig feel is the most important and why?
9. Explain the Miranda case and the rationale for the ruling.

#29 - Equal Protection

1. What is the difference between civil liberties and civil rights?

2. Discuss the rationale for the separate but equal doctrine?
3. What groups are identified as a protective class?
4. Why are groups in the minority in need of "protection"?
5. What is the highest level of scrutiny in equal protection cases? What are the steps taken to determine if rights have been violated?
6. How do the courts generally rule in strict scrutiny cases?
7. What is the rational basis standard when it comes to non-protected classes?
8. What is intermediate scrutiny?
9. Discuss the legal issue/question with Brown v. Board of Education.
10. Why did the Supreme Court use strict scrutiny to the answer the Brown legal question?
11. What amendment(s) leads the way to Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s? What amendment(s) is used when arguing civil liberties cases?

#30 - Sex Discrimination

1. What is the largest group protected from discrimination in the workplace?
2. Review intermediate scrutiny.
3. How do women different than other discriminated groups?
4. What does the Civil Rights of 1964 state?
5. What does section seven of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do? Paraphrase.
6. List the legal procedural steps needed to pursue a discrimination case?
7. What is disparate complaint and what is so unique about the burden of proof in these circumstances?
8. What are the two types of sexual harassment at work? What do they mean?

#31 - Discrimination

1. How has the federal government discriminated against Asians?
2. What did Lau v. Nichols hold?
3. Can people who emigrate to the US vote?
4. What protections due illegal immigrants have?
5. Does the 14th Amendment Equal Protection Clause apply to Native Americans?
6. How has Congress protected those with disabilities?
7. How have LGBT citizens been protected?
8. Describe why Lawrence v. Texas is important.

#32 - Affirmative Action

1. Why does affirmative action exist?
2. Explain the facts of the Bakke case.
3. Explain the ruling of the Bakke case.
4. Why are most affirmative action claims struck down?
5. Explain the holdings of the two Michigan cases.
6. Do you think affirmative action is necessary? Explain.

Video #33 - Public Opinion

1. What is public opinion?
2. Why is public opinion important in the US?
3. Where did the founding fathers give the average man direct influence? Why?
4. Explain "rational ignorance."
5. What is collective opinion?
6. What is the rational public idea?
7. Give an example of Presidents Obama or Clinton following public opinion.

8. How do politicians often use public opinion polling?
9. Describe a sampling error.
10. What is selection bias? Why is this a problem with online polls?
11. What does it matter WHEN a question is asked?
12. Are exit polls reliable?
13. What is the problem with ambiguous or poorly worded questions?
14. How much do you think public opinion should matter in how the country is governed? Why?
15. Do you think politicians know what citizens really want?

Video #34 - Shaping Public Opinion

1. What are political ideologies? What is an aggregate?
2. What are the three main influences on our political opinions? Which do you feel as the most influence over you?
3. What is an example of government inactivity?
4. How does government actively shape public opinion?
5. What is a bully pulpit? And how did T. Roosevelt (or any president) use the media to his favor? _
6. What is the Clinton War Room? What is its purpose?
7. How effective are public opinion polls?
8. What is a Video News Release? And discuss its effectiveness? Can you think of an example (other than the one mentioned) of a Video News Release?
9. What two historical events caused massive distrust between the American people and her government?
10. What does Craig mention as the biggest influence on public opinion?
11. What is an interest group? How effective are interest groups?
12. Who are Harry and Louise? What impact did they have on public opinion?
13. What is a Think Tank? Heritage Foundation and Brookings Institute (square the liberal and circle the conservative group)
14. What role does the media play in public opinion? Why is the media considered the most powerful?
15. What is the main way the media shapes public opinion?
16. What is priming? What is framing? What is the purpose of these techniques? Give examples of it.
17. Are our opinions solely our own or did someone or something develop it for us?

Video #35 - Political Ideology

1. What is political ideology?
2. What does political ideology look like in America?
3. How come ideologies aren't just political parties? Don't they believe the same things?
4. What do conservatives believe? What other ideology similarly aligns with conservatives?
5. What are the key differences between conservatives and libertarians?
6. What is a conservative's primary political virtue? And why?
7. What do liberals believe?
8. What is a liberal's primary political virtue? And why?
9. What is political socialization?
10. What are the four main agents when it comes to identifying our political ideology? Also give rationale for why these are agents. (this is significant – take lots of notes!)

#36 - Election Basics

1. Why do we have elections in the first place?
2. What is adverse selection? How do elections help solve this problem?
3. How do elections hold politicians accountable?
4. What does the constitution say about elections?

5. Why do the states have so much power when it comes to elections?
6. What was the correction for the massive screw up in the election of 1800?
7. What does the 24th and 26th amendment address? How does that those amendment voting issues?
8. What does the Voting Rights of 1965 do in regards to fairness?
9. What is the purpose of the Federal Elections Commission?
10. What is one critical detail that the states have power over when it comes to influencing elections?
11. What is the general rule of thumb when it comes to understanding the scope of state and federal government power regarding voting?
12. What is the plurality rule?
13. What is majority rule?
14. What does it mean “winner take all”? Why is this important to know for voting?
15. Why do we have the plurality rule if it results in the majority of voters voting against the winning candidate?
16. What is Duverger’s Law? And why is it a logical explanation for why America is two-party dominant?

#37 - Gerrymandering

1. How do we figure out how many people are in each state? How often does it happen?
2. Explain single-member district.
3. What did SCOTUS hold in Baker v. Carr?
4. What are the concerns with the way minority groups are represented?
5. Describe majority-minority districts.
6. Why do states draw districts to look convoluted? What is the problem with this even if the convoluted district has equal population?
7. Describe why a district needs to be contiguous.
8. Who draws legislative districts?
9. Why do state legislative elections matter so much in census years?
10. What is the counter-argument to gerrymandering that doesn’t blame it on state legislatures?

#38 - How Voters Decide

1. What are the three main factors that influence how a person will vote?
2. What is party loyalty? Why is it considered by political scientists to be the single largest predictor?
3. What is an example of psychological factor that can influence party loyalty?
4. What is polarization? What is an example of an increase in polarization?
5. What is the connection between party ideals and personal ideology?
6. How does past experience with political leaders reflect the party loyalty argument? Provide examples from both parties.
7. What do political scientists and your teacher say about candidate characteristics as a factor for influencing your vote?
8. List the obvious candidate characteristics that attract voters. List the not-so-obvious.
9. What one characteristic is supposed to make a difference in how the voter will vote?
10. What personality virtues do Americans also look for in voting?
11. What are the two types of issue voting?
12. What is retrospective voting? How does someone find out about a politician's previous voting record?
13. What is prospective voting? What is the problem with prospective voting?
14. Define spatial issues. What is an example of a spatial issue and why?
15. Define valence issues. What is an example of valence issues and why?
16. What other factors could influence the way a voter votes?
17. What is the Bradley effect?
18. Which of the factors is the best when predicting election outcomes? Why is this not always the case?

19. What is the benefit of having a well-informed electorate?

#39 - Political Campaigns

1. What are the two aspects that stand out when studying American political campaigns?
2. Why do we need political campaigns anyway? Please provide the best answer suggested by Craig.
3. What is a campaign? Write both definitions.
4. What do the acronyms RNC and DNC stand for?
5. What do you think is the reason for political party representation in Congress?
6. How do political campaigns provide information? (provide all examples)
7. What role does fundraising play in political campaigns?
8. Why are campaigns so expensive?
9. What was the total cost of the 2008 Presidential campaigns? 2012?
10. What is the purpose of campaign finance legislation?
11. Why do you think campaign contributions look like bribes to some people?
12. What does the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 do? How is the McCain Feingold Campaign Law in 2002?
13. What is the background in *Buckley v. Valeo* and how did the court rule?
14. What is the maximum donation a person or PAC can make to a 527?
15. How much did the Swift Boat Veterans for Truth raise to fight the Kerry Campaign?
16. What is the distinction between campaign donations and campaign spending?
17. What did the Supreme Court state in Citizens United case?
18. What are Super PACS? What are the limitations? What are the strengths?
19. Is money corrupting American politics? What do you think?
20. What is one of the arguments against limiting a person's donations to a campaign?
21. What is one of the argument for limiting a person's donation to a campaign?
22. What are the two suggestions for ways we can improve the negative outlook on campaigns?

#40. Political Parties

1. What is the main goal of political parties?
2. Do political parties focus on influencing policies? If not, who does?
3. List the 3 reasons we have political parties.
4. List the 5 main functions of political parties.
5. Describe the primary process - what is the function?
6. How are political parties involved in the primary process?
7. What are closed primaries?
8. What are open primaries?
9. How do open primaries open up opportunities for mischief?
10. Who are the delegates?
11. How do candidates become the nominee?
12. Why do many people think primaries add to political polarization in the US?
13. How do parties get out the vote?
14. How do parties work as brands?
15. Why is party membership important in Congress?

#41. Party Systems

1. Were there parties during the first election?
2. When did voters start to break into political factions?
3. What happened in 1824?
4. How did Jackson's election in 1828 help to launch the second party system?

5. When did we settle into a two-party system?
6. Why do third parties matter?
7. What brought the 5th party system into being?
8. Describe the major realignment of blacks to the Democratic party.
9. How have voter preferences changed in the South?
10. When does the video argue a 6th system and further realignment occurred and why?

#42 - Interest Groups

1. What is an interest group?
2. What is main thing that give interest groups their political power?
3. What are the 2 main things that interest groups do?
4. Which branch of government are interest groups most likely to focus on?
5. The practice of interest groups writing bills at the state level is depressingly _____.
6. What 2 things are interest groups NOT?
7. How are interest groups good for society?
8. How are interest groups bad for society?

#44 - Media Institution

1. What is the main function of the media in terms of politics?
2. Print media is the oldest form of media. Is this still the main source of information?
3. Why is print media still important?
4. Does radio still matter? Why or why not?
5. What is broadcast media's significant drawback in shaping public opinion?
6. What is a primary advantage of the Internet?
7. Describe hot takes as opposed to deep reporting.
8. How do candidates use social media?
9. What is a serious complaint and broadcast and print journalism?
10. What is the most persistent bias in the news? Why?
11. What are the three main factors that affect news coverage?
12. What is a leak and why is it used?
13. What are press releases? Why are they important? Why are they potentially biased?
14. Why are segments of the population underreported in the news?
15. Why is what the media DOESN'T cover important?

#45 - Media Regulation

1. Why is freedom of the press included in the First Amendment?
2. What is libel?
3. What do you need to prove for a libel case involving a public figure?
4. Why has the government taken a larger role in TV and radio?
5. How does the government regulate the airwaves?
6. What was the fairness doctrine? Was it ever enforced?
7. What is the equal time rule?
8. What did SCOTUS hold in FCC v. Pacifica Broadcasting?
9. Why did SCOTUS strike down the Communications Decency Act?
10. What has been an effective way to regulate the Internet?
11. Why are there concerns about the monopolization of the media?
12. What is the concern with super-mergers?
13. Describe the issues and concerns with net neutrality.
14. Describe key issues in government regulation of the media.

#46 - Market Economy

1. Fully describe the 8 ways the government creates and maintains a market economy:
 - a. Law and order
 - b. Rules of property
 - c. Setting and governing rules of exchange
 - d. setting market standards
 - e. Public goods
 - f. Creating a labor force
 - g. Ameliorating negative externalities
 - h. Promoting competition

#47 - Government Regulation

1. Fully describe the 4 goals of economic policy:
 - a. Promoting stable markets
 - b. Promoting economic diversity
 - c. Promoting business development
 - d. Protecting consumers and employees

#48 - Monetary and Fiscal Policy

1. What is monetary policy?
2. What are the Fed's two primary tasks?
3. What are the Fed's four main functions?
4. Explain how the Fed loans money to other banks and sets interest rates.
5. Explain the discount rate.
6. Explain the reserve requirement and why we have it
7. How does the Fed affect the interest rate banks charge each other and how does that affect the money supply?
8. What is inflation and how does it occur?
9. What is fiscal policy?
10. Explain uncontrollables or mandatory spending.
11. List some uncontrollables.
12. What are the three reasons that Medicare and Social Security payments are not likely to go down?

#49 - Social Policy

1. What does government social policy deal with?
2. List the 3 things social programs seek to do.
3. How did the Great Depression change the way Americans viewed their government?
4. Detail provisions of the 1935 Social Security Act.
5. How does Social Security work?
6. How does it redistribute wealth?
7. Why is Medicare in trouble?
8. Why was AFDC so unpopular?
9. What is a non-contributory program and do they still exist?
10. What was the purpose of TANF? Which president pushed it through?
11. Has TANF been successful?

#50 - Foreign Policy

1. List the five aspects of foreign policy.
2. Why is foreign policy the quintessential public good?
3. Describe the theory of deterrence. Is it still important?
4. Detail the problems with using military action.

5. What are the main economic goals of foreign policy?
6. Who do we grant "most favorable nation" status to?
7. How does the US participate in peacekeeping missions?
8. Why is the environment part of foreign policy?
9. List the duties of the president relating to foreign policy.
10. Who handles diplomatic work?
11. What is Congress' role in foreign policy?
12. Why do presidents use executive agreements?
13. How do interest groups participate in foreign policy?