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1st Semester Review Sheet Link

Unit 4: Political Participation

Governing is achieved directly through citizen participation and indirectly through institutions (e.g., political parties, interest groups, and mass media) that inform, organize, and mobilize support to influence government and politics, resulting in many venues for citizen influence on policy making.

Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.

Describe (4 sentences) the voting rights protections in the Constitution and in legislation and be able to explain how this increased voter participation.

15th Amendment

The 15th amendments stated that citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude and that Congress can write laws to enforce this. This instantly gave 3 million people in the country a voice in government, creating the reconstruction period of the US where African Americans were elected as mayors, sheriffs, judges, lawyers, city council members, and even House Representatives. It also allowed the Republican party to maintain power for the next 25 years. This was combatted after reconstruction however with voter restriction laws being passed like the poll tax and literacy test in order to disenfranchise the black population within the South because the right to vote was only tied to race, color of skin, and previous servitude. Other voter suppression tactics now that the poll tax and literacy test are illegal are not allowing mail in ballots and voter ID laws.

17th Amendment

19th Amendment

24th Amendment

26th Amendment

Discuss (4 sentences) how structural barriers, political efficacy, and demographics can predict differences in voter turnout in the U.S., and the following can influence voter turnout among democracies worldwide:

Define **(2 sentences)**: political **efficacy**

National versus state-controlled elections

Voter registration laws and procedures

Voting incentives or penalties or fines

Election type (mid-term or presidential)

Discuss (4 sentences) the demographic characteristics and political efficacy or engagement are used to predict the likelihood of whether an individual will vote.

Discuss (4 sentences) the factors influencing voter choice include:

Party identification and ideological orientation

Candidate characteristics

Contemporary political issues

Religious beliefs or affiliation, gender, race and ethnicity, and other demographic characteristics

Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policy-makers.

Linkage institutions are channels that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers.

Identify the four linkage institutions and provide an example for each one.

Explain (3 sentences) the function and impact of political parties on the electorate and government.

Explain (3 sentences) The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:

- Mobilization and education of voters
- Party platforms
- Candidate recruitment
- Campaign management, including fundraising and media strategy

Explain (3 sentences) how parties have adapted to candidate-centered campaigns, and their role in nominating candidates has been weakened

Explain (3 sentences) how the structure of parties has been influenced by:

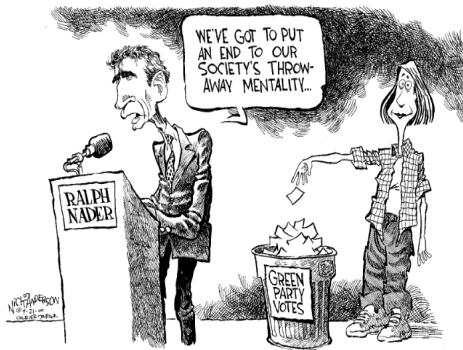
Regional realignments

Campaign finance law

Changes in communication and data-management technology

Citizens United v. FEC

Explain (3 sentences) how structural barriers impact third-party and independent-candidate success.



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Explain (3 sentences): In comparison to proportional systems, winner-take-all voting districts serve as a structural barrier to third-party and independent candidate success.

Discuss (4 sentences) the role Interest groups play in policy making.

THE INFLUENCE OF LOBBYISTS

WHAT IS LOBBYING?

- Attempting to influence the decisions of policymakers
- Interest group lobbying is generally most effective on narrow technical issues that are not well publicized (nobody has expertise on the issue except for the lobbyist)

WHO ARE LOBBYISTS AND WHAT DO THEY DO?

- A person who is employed by and acts for an organized interest group or corporation to try to influence policy decisions and positions in the executive branch (bureaucratic agency) and legislative branch (congressional committee)
 - Influence governmental decisions, especially legislation
 - Provide information to government (lobbyist = policy specialist, congressman = policy generalist)
 - Testify at hearings
 - Help write legislation
- Revolving door – the employment cycle from government to interest group
 - Government employee to lobby the agency they came from is illegal – conflict of interest
 - Congress to lobbyist is legal (with a “cooling off” period)
 - Iron triangles (issue networks) are mutually supporting relationships among
 - Interest groups
 - Congressional committees and subcommittees
 - Government agencies

In addition to working within party coalitions, interest groups exert influence through long-standing relationships with bureaucratic agencies, Congressional committees, and other interest groups; such relationships are described as “iron triangles” and issue networks and they help interest groups exert influence across political party coalitions.

Draw an example to illustrate your point.

Discuss (4 sentences) the role of an iron triangle in policy making.

Explain (3 sentences) how variation in types and resources of interest groups affects their ability to influence elections and policy making.

Discuss (4 sentences) how Interest group influence may be impacted by:

- Inequality of resources
- Unequal access to decision makers
- “Free rider” problem

Explain (3 sentences) how various political actors influence public policy outcomes.

Provide an examples of Single-issue groups, ideological/social movements, and protest movements form with the goal of impacting society and policy making.

Be sure to know the difference between monetary policy and fiscal policy. Monetary policy refers to the money supply and interest rates. Fiscal policy refers to taxing and spending policies. Both the executive and legislative branches share responsibility for fiscal policies.

The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.



Explain (3 sentences) how the different processes work in a U.S. presidential election. The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:

Incumbency advantage phenomenon

Open primaries

Closed primaries

Caucuses

Party conventions

General (presidential) elections

The Electoral College

Evaluate (5 sentences) the extent to which the Electoral College facilitates or impedes democracy.

Explain (3 sentences) how the winner-take-all allocation of votes per state (except Maine and Nebraska) under the setup of the Electoral College compared with the national popular vote for president raises questions about whether the Electoral College facilitates or impedes democracy.

Explain (3 sentences) how the different processes work in a U.S. Congressional election.

Explain (3 sentences) how campaign organizations and strategies affect the election process.

Federal legislation and case law pertaining to campaign finance demonstrate the ongoing debate over the role of money in political and free speech, as set forth in:

Buckley v. Valeo

Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (McCain Feingold Act)

Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission

Discuss (4 sentences) how the debates have increased over free speech and competitive and fair elections related to money and campaign funding (including contributions from individuals, PACs and political parties).

The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.

Explain (3 sentences) the media's role as a linkage institution.

Discuss (4 sentences) the media's use of polling results to convey popular levels of trust and confidence in government can impact elections by turning such events into "horse races" based

<p>more on popularity and factors other than qualifications and platforms of candidates.</p>	
<p>Explain (3 sentences) how increasingly diverse choices of media and communication outlets influence political institutions and behavior.</p>	

Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

Through the U.S. constitution, but primarily through the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth amendment, citizens and groups have attempted to restrict national and state governments from unduly infringing upon individual rights essential to ordered liberty and from denying equal protection under the law. Likewise, it has sometimes been argued that these legal protections have been used to block reforms and restrict freedoms of others in the name of social order.

Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.

Explain (3 sentences) how the U.S. Constitution protects individual liberties and rights.

The U.S. Constitution includes a Bill of Rights specifically designed to protect individual liberties and rights.

Describe(4 sentences) the rights protected in the Bill of Rights.

1st Amendment

2nd Amendment

4th Amendment

5th Amendment

<p>6th Amendment</p> <p>8th Amendment</p> <p>9th Amendment</p> <p>10th Amendment</p>	
<p>Explain (3 sentences) the extent to which the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First and Second Amendments reflects a commitment to individual liberty.</p>	
<p>Explain (3 sentences) The interpretation and application of the First Amendment's establishment and free exercise clauses reflect an ongoing debate over balancing majoritarian religious practice and free exercise, as represented by such cases as:</p>	<p>Engel v. Vitale</p> <p>Wisconsin v. Yoder</p>
<p>Explain (3 sentences) How the Supreme Court has held that symbolic speech is protected by the First Amendment, demonstrated by</p>	<p>Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District</p>
<p>Explain (3 sentences) The efforts to balance social order and individual freedom are reflected in interpretations of the First Amendment that limit speech, including:</p>	<p>Time, place, and manner regulations</p> <p>Miller Test</p> <p>Schenck v. US- Clear and Present Danger Test</p>
<p>Explain (3 sentences) how New York Times Co. v. United States (1971), the Supreme Court bolstered the freedom of the press, establishing a "heavy presumption against prior restraint" even in cases involving national security.</p>	<p>prior restraint</p>
<p>Explain (3 sentences) how the Supreme Court has attempted to balance claims of individual freedom with laws and enforcement procedures that promote public order and safety.</p> <p>Mapp v. Ohio- Exclusionary Rule</p>	

4th Amendment- *Protection against warrantless searches & collection of meta data* Define (2 sentences)

Patriot Act

Freedom Acts:

Gideon v. Wainright

Explain (3 sentences) how the court decisions defining cruel and unusual punishment involve interpretation of the Eighth Amendment and its application to state death penalty statutes.

Furman v. Georgia

Atkins v. Virginia

Roper v. Simmons

Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's "due process" clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.

Explain (3 sentences) the implications of the doctrine of selective incorporation.

The doctrine of selective incorporation has imposed limitations on state regulation of civil rights and liberties as represented by:

Barron v. Baltimore

Gitlow v. NY

McDonald v. Chicago

<p>Explain (3 sentences) the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights.</p>	<p>5th Amendment</p> <p>6th Amendment</p> <p>Miranda Rule</p>
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<p>The Court has on occasion ruled in favor of states' power to restrict individual liberty, as for example, which speech can be shown to increase the danger to public safety.</p>	<p>Example:</p>
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<p>Explain (3 sentences) While a right to privacy is not explicitly named in the Constitution, the court has interpreted the due process clause to protect the right of privacy from infringement. The interpretation of the due process clause has been the subject of controversy:</p>	<p>Due Process</p> <p>Roe v. Wade</p>
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The 14th Amendment's "equal protection clause" as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.

<p>Explain (3 sentences) how constitutional provisions have supported and motivated social movements.</p>	<p>Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>(Letter from a Birmingham Jail)</p>	<p>Women's Rights Movement</p>	<p>LGBT Rights Movement</p>
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<p>Civil rights protect individuals from discrimination based on characteristics such as race, national origin, religion, and sex; these rights are guaranteed to all citizens under the due process and equal protection clauses of the U.S. Constitution, as well as acts of Congress.</p>	<p>Rational Basis</p>	<p>Intermediate Scrutiny</p>	<p>Strict Scrutiny</p>
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Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.

Explain (3 sentences) how the government has responded to social movements.

Explain (3 sentences) how the government can respond to social movements through court rulings and/or policies.

Brown v. Board of Education

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Title IX of the Civil Rights Act Amendments (1972)

The Voting Rights Act of 1965

Explain (3 sentences) how the Court has at times allowed the restriction of the civil rights of minority groups and at other times has protected those rights.

(Consider state laws & Supreme Court holdings)

The debate on affirmative action includes justices who insist that the Constitution is colorblind and those who maintain that it forbids only racial classifications designed to harm minorities, not help them.

Bakke v. California

Top 10 Acts of Congress

Define **(2 sentences)**

1. Civil Rights Act of 1964
2. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
3. The Clean Air Act (1970)
4. The War Powers Resolution (1973)
5. The Budget & Impoundment Control Act of 1974
6. The Federal Election Campaign Act (1974)
7. Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)

8. Welfare Reform Act (1976)

9. No Child Left Behind Act (2001)

10. USA Patriot Act (2001)

This Versus That

Write a 4 sentence comparison of each of the connections. Your template for the 4 sentences is.

- (Term 1) is about _____
- (Term 2) is about _____
- They differ because _____.
- However, they are similar in the fact that they _____.

1. Nomination vs. General Election

2. Primary vs. Caucus

3. Closed Primary vs. Open Primary

4. Liberal vs. Conservative

5. Democrat vs. Republican

6. Major Party vs. Third Party (not the same as Independent)

7. Realignment vs. Dealignment

8. Reapportionment vs. Redistricting

9. Political Parties vs. Interest Groups
10. Judicial Restraint vs. Judicial Activism
11. Original Intent vs. “Living” Constitution
12. District Courts vs. Supreme Court
13. Appellate Jurisdiction vs. Original Jurisdiction
14. National Government vs. States’ Rights
15. Dual Federalism vs. Cooperative Federalism
16. Block Grants vs. Categorical Grants
17. Full Faith & Credit vs. Privileges & Immunities
18. Writ of Certiorari vs. Writ of Habeas Corpus
19. Civil Liberties vs. Civil Rights
20. Equal Protection Clause vs. Due Process Clause
21. Establishment Clause vs. Free Exercise Clause
22. Separation of Powers vs. Checks and Balances
23. Nomination vs. Confirmation

24. Impeachment vs. Conviction (Removal)
25. Formal Amendment vs. Informal Amendment
26. Proposing an Amendment vs. Ratification of an Amendment
27. Necessary & Proper Clause vs. Commerce Clause
28. Delegated Powers vs. Reserved Powers
29. Delegated Powers vs. Implied Powers
30. Enumerated Powers vs. Inherent Powers
31. Formal Powers vs. Informal Powers
32. Executive Agreement vs. Executive Order
33. Office of Management and Budget vs. Congressional Budget Office
34. White House Staff vs. Executive Office of POTUS
35. Congressional Caucus vs. Nominating Caucus
36. Congressional Caucus vs. Congressional Committee
37. Majority Leader vs. Majority Whip
38. President of Senate vs. Senate President Pro Tem

39. Casework vs. Pork Barrel

40. Standing Committee vs. Conference Committee