"The Golden Ticket" Government Review

NAME:

(Double click answerHere and type in your answer) AP

Unit I: 15-22% Constitutional Underpinnings

A period of time when **European political thinkers** challenged traditional views of government & religion was known as the .
Age of Enlightenment argued for **natural rights** of "life, liberty, & property."
The Articles of Confederation were the first attempt at the U.S. Government & was a **failure**.
Whiskey Rebellion showed that the federal government was **(weak/ strong)** after a group of **farmers successfully attacked courthouses** when their farms received foreclosure notices.
The New Jersey Plan represented **states**, whereas the Virginia Plan represented the **people**. A bicameral legislature has **2 houses**.
The 3/4ths compromise declared all slaves as 3/4ths of a whole person. This # was used to count answerHere in Congress.
Article 2, Section 2 outlines the **enumerated powers of the Constitution**. Three important powers (your choice) are
Commander in chief power/pardon power, treaty making power/appointing officers/implied powers, & removing officers.
The most common formal amendment process is proposed by 2/3rds of both houses of Congress & ratified by 3/4ths of states.
concurrent powers is power **divided between federal, state, & local levels**.
devolution refers to **TRANSFERRING** responsibilities of governing from the federal government to state & local governments.
Articles of Confederation **(foundational doc)** feared a too strong government would limit

Unit II: 25-36% (PART 1) Congress, the Presidency

The House (H) serves two yr. terms & the Senate (S) serves six yr. terms. There are
535 members in Congress, 435 n the (H) and 100 in the (S).
redistricting occurs after the census.
During the reapportionment process, state legislatures need to avoid gerrymandering- **inhibiting voting strength of certain demographics**.
incumbents usually win elections **because of money, visibility, constituent services**. They also have franking privilege for constituent mail at gov. expense.
The majority **party** in each chamber **appoints the committee chair**. **The leader of the (H)** is called the Speaker of House.
All revenue **bills must originate in the (H)**. **The leader of the (S)** is the Vice President. The (H) Rules committee gives bills guidelines for debate & amendments.
Most bills die in House.
In the (S), members can filibuster to delay the vote. A cloture motion must be called to stop the talk.
Soft $ are unregulated donations to political parties. Soft $ was banned by the
Federal Election Campaign Act. **527's** are tax-exempt.
POTUS is the Commander in chief of the military. POTUS is advised by the Cabinet. POTUS uses the OMB to advise him on the federal budget.
POTUS vetoes are **(often/ not often)** overridden.
POTUS **(can/ cannot)** use the line item veto option since 1998.
All of POTUS' treaties and appointments must be approved by the Senate.
divided government is when POTUS and Congress are different political parties.

Unit II: 25-36% (PART II) The Bureaucracy, & the Federal Courts

the bureaucracy **is a large, complex organization of appointed officials**.
The three "points" of the iron triangle are
congress , bureaucracy, and interest groups .
The spoils system was **eliminated** and the pendelton Act required government jobs to be earned by merit.
federal Agencies **govern and standardize actions** by groups like the SEC (Stocks) and the Federal Reserve.
POTUS can issue an executive order, which **carries the weight of law**.
Congress uses direct oversight with the federal bureaucracy to hold hearings/ investigations, control their budget and spending, and reorganize an agency if necessary.
An **iron triangle** is not the same as an issue network. An iron triangle has **3 interlocking points** and a issue network consists of a wide range of people who debate policy.
SCOTUS judges must use the constitution **(foundational document)** to make decisions in cases.
original Jurisdiction is in courts in which a case is first heard. appellate Jurisdiction is used in courts where cases are brought on appeal from a lower court.
The Rule of Four is set so that the decision for SCOTUS to hear a case, this **minimum # of judges** must agree.
Judicial restraint argues judges must use the original intent of the constitution in deciding cases. Whereas **Judicial** activism incorporates the belief that social injustices may be corrected with modern standards.
SCOTUS judges and all other Federal Judges serve a federal **appointment**.
Federalist # 78 argued for a stronger

Unit III: 13-18% Civil Rights & Civil Liberties

The Bill Of Rights is the **first 10 amendments to the Constitution** and protects civil liberties/ rights.
The term incorporation means the Bill of Rights applies to federal government as **WELL AS** states.
The **14th Amendment** contains the due process clause and the equal protection clause.
President Jefferson described the relationship between religion and government as a "**Wall of seperation**."
The Free exercise Clause in the 1st Amendment says our government **will not have a declared religion**. Key cases include Engel v. Vitale where it was ruled there will be **NO mandatory prayer** in public schools. The Free exercise Clause in the 1st Amendment says our government will allow individuals to **worship freely a religion of their choosing**. Key cases include **Wisconsin v. Yoder** where it was ruled that a family's religious practice outweighed state's interest in compulsory education.
Schenck v. US = does your speech invoke a "clear and present danger ?"
Tinker v. Des Moines = "symbolic" speech is protected.
Brown v. Board of Education = separate but = is NOT =. Overturned **Plessy v. Ferguson** .
The **New York Times Co. v US** dealt with the 1st Amendment, free speech clause. The ruling prevented prior restraint.
MLK's Letter from a Birmingham jail argued that African americans should use civil disobedience to seek equality and expand civil rights.
Gideon v. Wainright assured Americans they have the right to counsel. **McDonald v. Chicago** guarantees that the Second

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Unit IV: 10-15% Political Ideologies and Beliefs

Government based on consent of the governed is known as a social contract.
Many American's distrust the government which results in a **low political** participation.
answerHere is the **#1 factor of political socialization.**
Right to life, laissez faire, & less government regulation describes a conservative or **(liberal/ conservative)** ideology. Whereas liberal vote **pro-choice, support a national healthcare system, & expanded programs for poor, minorities, & women**. Their ideology is **(liberal/ conservative)**. Steps to a **scientific poll**: 1- Define the population, 2- Construct a random sample in which every member has an = chance of being chosen, 3-carefully construct questions to avoid bias.
The margin-of- error in a valid poll is typically +/- 3%.
People with **(more/ less)** education & income are more likely to vote.
Older people are **(more/ less)** likely to vote than younger people.
Younger voters typically vote for the Democratic party.
The gender gap **describes the difference in voting patterns between males & females.**
The national voter registration act **of 1993 made voter registration** easier by allowing people to vote when they **renewed their** license.

Unit V: 20-27% Political Parties, Interest Groups, & Mass Media

The **#1 goal of political parties** is to organize political majortity. Political parties are a linkage **institution** because they provide information & mobilize voters & raise funds to support party candidates.
A single-member district only elects one candidate(s) for each office.
The winner takes all system describes a situation where **ALL of the electoral votes go to the victor**. This makes it hard for candidates to win elections.
An **Interest Group's #1 goal** is to influence public policy. They fund policymakers by attempting to persuade them.
A PAC can give $ 5,000, where as **a private citizen can only give** $2,900 to candidates.
Citizens United v. FEC provided the freedom of speech to First Amendment.
While **size is important**, large interest groups also have the answerHere problem where members enjoy the benefits of the group, but are not active.
The elite theory is a belief that a **small # of wealthy individuals dominate policy**. In the pluralist theory, many interest groups compete, **but no one group dominates**. And in the hyper-pluralist theory, there are so many competing interest groups answerHere occurs where there is political deadlock.
Mass media is a linkage institution because it **connects people to the government**.
Political campaigns have become more candidate-centered = more focus on the

Public Policy/ Miscellaneous Concepts

A grant categorical is made for **SPECIFIC** purposes.
A block grant is given for **broadly defined purposes**.
The 16th **Amendment allowed for income taxes**. The largest portion of the federal budget comes from income taxes.
social security and medicare are the most expensive federal programs and **pay for the elderly**. An answerHere program is one that guarantees **access to benefits** for specific groups who meet requirements set by law.
The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has the primary **responsibility of preparing the budget and advising POTUS**.
The Americans With disabilities Act increased the power of the federal gov. It requires employers and public facilities to make **"reasonable accommodations"** for people with handicaps.

FRQ Tips!

In the **Argumentative Essay**, the thesis point is the MOST IMPORTANT. In order to get it, you must make an argument and establish a position of the argument.
In the **SCOTUS Essay**, you MUST know factual information from the required cases **AND identify the** constitutional clause used by judges to resolve the case.
In the **Quantitative Analysis essay**, if it asks for a trend, make sure to give similar data points.

ADDITIONAL COURT CASES, CLAUSES, AMENDMENTS, LATIN TERMS, & LEGISLATION

****Key Voting Amendments:**
15th (1870) federal government cannot deny a citizen the right to vote based on race
19th (1920) gave women the right to vote
23rd (fistrict of columbia) residents can vote
24th (1964) answerHere
26th (1971) answerHere
Constitutional Clauses
**The Necessary and Proper Clause is also known as the Elastic Clause. It gives Congress the power to make additional laws as appropriate.
****Additional Key Amendments:**
17th (1913) direct election of U.S. senators by voters of the state
**Key Cases
Marbury v Madison = judicial Review
McCullough v. Maryland = Strengthens the supremacy Clause through the necessary and Proper Clause.
****Key Legislation**
War Powers Act allows president to send troops into combat without Congress for 60 days.
Civil Rights Act prohibited discrimination in race , religion, sex, etc.
racial laws are another term for discrimination towards African Americans.
****Latin Terms**
Amicus Curie is a person who isn't a party to a case.
Stare Decisis is Latin for a legal doctrine that obligates courts to follow historical cases when making a ruling on a similar case.
Writ of certiorari is an order of

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