

U.S. Government and Politics Honors F Period Master Notes

What is Politics?

What we think of: Government, President, War (conflict) -> competition, Policy -> Laws, Rules, Constitution, Democrats vs. Republicans, “Left (Liberal) vs. Right (Conservative)”, Economics, Bargaining, and History.

We define Politics: Has to do with who is in charge and what people’s beliefs are, how the government makes rules and governs based on the beliefs of people.

RTR’s definition: Politics is the distribution of power in government based on beliefs and conflict.

America is not a democracy it is a republic, which means that Americans choose representatives to represent their beliefs.

CHAPTER ONE: The Democratic Republic

1. How would you describe the American form of government? How is it different from other forms of government? Discuss at least two theories of American government.

The United States is a Democratic Republic. This means that its system is based on people electing representatives to make their decisions for them. It is not a direct democracy and therefore not all citizens have a say on all issues. This means that the decisions of the government can be shielded somewhat from the will of the people. However, American government is much more responsive than governments that have a one-party system because the American government is dominated by two parties that represent competing visions of the country. Some argue that this system is defined by the “elite theory” in which a few elite leaders in each party actually control of the direction of the government and individual voters have little sway over picking anything besides one of the two parties. Others argue that American democracy is defined by pluralism in which many different competing interest groups push the government in different directions.

2. Among the fundamental values of American democracy, which do you think is most important? Give an example that illustrates your answer.

I think liberty is the most important of the American values. This is because liberty was the rallying cry of those who founded the country and it has consistently been the idea that has pushed America to its best changes in government from ending slavery to extending votes to women to the Civil Rights Movement and everything in between. Liberty often is also the surest protection against tyranny. This is why I think it is important to err on the side of liberty in conflicts between liberty and order. For example, many argue that hate speech should be restricted for the safety of our society. However, restricting hate speech would dilute the liberty of freedom of speech and would be a slippery slope that might allow the government to restrict other kinds of speech that it does not like but which are right and necessary in a democracy.

3. How is the population of the United States changing? How is this likely to affect American government?

The population is becoming more diverse and census results suggest that non-White people will be a majority of the population by 2050. This means that the interests of white Americans will have less impact on the government than they have had traditionally in the past. This leads some commentators to wonder if white Americans will begin to practice a kind of “identity politics” as other groups have done in the past. This will also change the priorities of the government toward issues that concern Hispanic Americans. The population is also aging which means there are more older people than ever before and the government will need new ways to care for and pay for this large population. Increasing income inequality may also be a driving force and may lead Americans to look for newer and more radical solutions to income problems.

4. Define the following terms in your own words. Be sure to explain both what they mean and why they are important.

- a. Authoritarianism- a system of government in which the ruler has total control over the government, this system limits individual freedom, but it avoids gridlock in democratic systems
- b. Authority- the right and power of a government to enforce laws within its orders, without authority laws would be meaningless
- c. **Bill of Rights**- the first ten amendments of the Constitution added to appease the Anti-Federalists, these spell out the rights of the people and limit the power of the federal (and later state) government
- d. Capitalism- an economic system where the government has little control of the economy and people own their own businesses, etc, this is the American system of economic activity
- e. **Civil Liberties**- personal freedoms that are protected for citizens, civil liberties prevent the government from stopping people from engaging in certain activities
- f. **Conservatism**- an ideology that supports limited government, respect for tradition and slow change, this ideology animates a large portion of the American population
- g. Conservative Movement- a movement beginning in the 1950s that tried to unite and organize conservatives to make political change, this movement created much of the modern Republican Party
- h. Democracy- a political system in which power is given to the people as voters, this is the theory under which American government operates
- i. Democratic Republic- a political system where people vote for representatives who make political decisions, this is the functional system of the United States since it is too big to be governed by a direct democracy
- j. Elite Theory- a theory of government that believes that a small elite group of people controls most government power, many people ascribe this theory to the United States
- k. Equality- a belief that all people have equal value, this was an idea that animated the American Revolution and has been unevenly applied in American society since the creation of the Constitution
- l. Government- the group or institution which makes political decisions in society about the distribution of resources/power, the topic of this course

- m. Hispanic- a term from the census that describes a person whose family comes from a Spanish-speaking country, census projects suggest this group of people will be the majority in America by 2050
- n. Ideology- a set of beliefs about politics that explain how the government and society should operate, these animate the choices people make about who should represent them
- o. Initiative- a method by which voters can petition to make laws by voting rather than through the legislature, this allows voters to take direct control over the lawmaking process
- p. Institution- any long-standing organization that fulfills certain functions in society, institutions become indispensable in the way that
- q. Latino- an alternative to Hispanic (also Latina), identifies a growing and important cultural group that shares some beliefs, practices and interests
- r. Legislature- the part of the government that makes laws, the primary branch of the US Government
- s. Legitimacy- acceptance by the people of the right of the government to make laws and control public life, governments without legitimacy cannot function
- t. **Liberalism**- a political philosophy that focuses on large government action, civil rights and pushing for social change, the foundation of the modern Democratic Party
- u. **Libertarianism**- a political philosophy that focuses on individual liberty and wants to reduce government power, this ideology appeals to people from both major parties for different reasons
- v. Liberty- the freedom of individuals to make choices as long as those choices do not infringe on the rights of others, this is the fundamental right of American society
- w. Limited Government- any government whose power is not unlimited and is limited either by written laws or by beliefs, the United States government is limited by the Constitution
- x. Majoritarianism- a theory of government that argues that the government should serve the interests of the majority of people, many people apply this theory to the United States
- y. Majority Rule- a principle of American Democracy where the majority of people choose their representatives, this is the basis of voting in the United States
- z. Order- the purpose of many governments to protect people from violence and unrest, this purpose sometimes conflicts with protecting liberty
- aa. Pluralism- a theory of government that argues government should be understood a competition among interest groups that is resolved through compromise, some scholars describe American democracy this way
- bb. Political Culture- the culture that shapes the ideas and behaviors of citizens about and toward their government, American political culture explains the behavior of American voters

- cc. Political Socialization- the process by which people's ideas are shaped in political culture, this explains the behavior of American voters
- dd. Politics- the struggle for power and resources within any group, politics underlie all government systems
- ee. Popular Sovereignty- the idea that the power of the government comes from the people, this is the foundational idea of American democracy
- ff. Progressive- an alternative term to describe "liberals," this term tends to emphasize the idea that liberals are moving toward the future with "progress"
- gg. Property- anything that people can own, one of the natural rights from John Locke mentioned in the Declaration of Independence
- hh. Recall- a process by which voters can vote to remove a politician from office before his or her term is over, this allows voters to exercise control over elected officials between elections
- ii. Referendum- a process where a legislature refers questions about law to the voters to decide on the ballot, this gives direct input from voters into the legislative process
 - ii. Representative Democracy- a form of government where elected representatives make and enforce laws, this is the system of the United States
 - jj. Republic- a form of government in which power rests with the people and not with a king or monarch and in which people choose representatives, this is the system of the United States
 - kk. Socialism- a government system in which the government has control of most major economic activities in order to ensure social equality, once reviled in the United States this idea is gaining more traction
 - ll. Total Fertility Rate- a statistic that measures the average number of children being born in a certain group, total fertility rate changes explain some of the demographic changes likely to occur in the United States
 - mm. Totalitarian Regime- a government system in which the government controls all aspects of life including social life, Americans often view their own government in contrast to this system
 - nn. Universal Suffrage- the right of all adults to vote, this right has been expanded through many different amendments until it is largely universal today
 - oo. Working Class- a group of people made up of individuals with less educational attainment and who are more likely to work in manual labor, this group makes up a large portion of the American population

CHAPTER TWO: The Constitution

1. Describe how both the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation laid the groundwork for the Constitution. Use specific details from the reading.

The Declaration of Independence laid the groundwork for the Constitution in the sense that its focus on the idea of liberty and government deriving its power from the consent of the governed were central to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights represented the importance of liberty while the process of voting and representation laid out in first two articles of the Constitution were the idea of the consent of the governed put into practice. The Articles of Confederation formed a basis for Union between the states but were very weak. Events like Shays' Rebellion led elite leaders to believe that the Articles did not work and that they needed a new, more powerful government. In particular, the Constitution introduced the executive branch and the supremacy doctrine to ensure that the federal government would now be powerful enough to control the states in certain areas.

2. What was the purpose of the Bill of Rights? Describe two rights contained in the bill and explain why they're important to the Framers.

The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to earn the votes and support of the Anti-Federalists who believed the Constitution made the federal government too powerful. Thus, its purpose was to limit the power of the federal government in different ways. For instance, the right to peaceful assembly contained in the first amendment was important to the founders because their protests against the British had been broken up by the government and they were concerned about protecting the right to protest. For another example, the Ninth Amendment guaranteed that the Bill of Rights would not be read as a list of the *only* rights possessed by the people. This was important because some of the Framers believed that governments would be naturally tyrannical and they thought this would limit the interpretation of the Bill of Rights in favor of the citizens.

3. Describe the process for amending the Constitution. Choose one amendment listed in Table 2-3 and explain why you think it was important.

An amendment can be proposed by either a two-thirds vote in each chamber of Congress or by a national convention at request of two-thirds of the state legislatures. Only the first method has been used. A proposed amendment is adopted when three-fourths of the state legislatures approve it. This is a complicated process and it has not always been successful. One successful amendment was the Fourteenth which guaranteed equal protection under the law and has been important to protect the rights of minority groups, particularly African-Americans after the Civil War.

4. What is Judicial Review? Why is it important?

Judicial Review is the process by which the Supreme Court and other federal courts can review and consider actions done by the other branches (or the states) and laws passed by Congress (or state legislatures). The courts are able to determine whether these actions or laws are consistent with the Constitution. The final say in all matters of judicial review is held by the Supreme Court. This is important because it enforces the supremacy clause by ensuring that other laws do not conflict with the Constitution as well as because it provides an important check on the power of the other branches of the government. Judicial Review has also been used to make social change such as in the example of *Brown v. Board of Education* which led to desegregation in the south.

5. Define the following terms in your own words. Be sure to explain both what they mean and why they are important.

- a. Anti-Federalist- those people who were opposed to the Constitution who believed that it would make the government too powerful, their arguments led to the Bill of Rights

- b. Bicameral Legislature- a two house legislature in which different groups have different requirements for participation and perform different functions, the House and Senate represent this system
- c. Checks and Balances- the process by which different branches of the government are able to use their powers to affect the actions of the other branches, this keeps any one part of the government from becoming too powerful
- d. Confederation- a loose organization of states that are united and possess a central government in which the state governments have more power than the national government, this was the first form of government in the United States
- e. Electoral College- a group of people chosen by voters in each state that vote to elect the president based on the votes cast in their states, each state has a number of electors based on its population, many argue that this system balances the power of big and small states but others argue it is unfair and helps unpopular candidates become president
- f. Federalist- those who supported the Constitution and argued for its adoption, these were the primary authors of the Constitution
- g. Federal System- a system of government in which a supreme national government supervises state governments and in which each set of governments supervises its own domains, this is the system of the Constitution
- h. Great Compromise- also known as the Connecticut Compromise, resolved the dispute between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans by creating one house based on population and one that had equal numbers of representatives, this is the system we have today
- i. Judicial Review- a system by which the Supreme Court and other federal courts review the laws and actions of other branches (and the states) the check that they follow the Constitution, created by *Marbury v. Madison*, enforces checks and balances to limit the power of other parts of the government
- j. Madisonian Model- the system of three branches as proposed by James Madison, this formed the basis of the Constitution
- k. Natural Rights- rights held by people by virtue of being born and not bestowed by the government, this idea from John Locke formed the basis of the Declaration of Independence
- l. Ratification- the process by which the Constitution was approved by the states and by which future amendments would be approved, this ensures that all of the states affirmatively created the government
- m. Representative Assembly- any assembly made up of people who represent the people, these are the groups that make laws in the United States
- n. Separation of Powers- the idea that each branch of government will have different responsibilities and powers, this would prevent any one branch from having too much power
- o. Social Contract- the idea that people in a society agree together to live by certain rules in order to have an ordered society, the Constitution represents a kind of social contract

- p. State- a group of people living within certain borders and governed by a specific government, the United States is a state
- q. Supremacy Doctrine- the idea that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and all other laws must conform to it, this forms the foundation of judicial review
- r. Unicameral Legislature- a one house legislature that makes laws, this was the system under the Articles of Confederation

The Constitution: An Introduction and User's Guide

What is the Constitution? Why is it important?

The Supremacy Clause- the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. (rules the land/other laws)

What is the U.S. Constitution?

- The supreme law of the United States.
- It is the foundation and source of legal authority underlying the existence of the United States of America and the Federal Government of the United States.
- It provides the framework for the organization of the United States Government.
- The Constitution can be compared to blueprints of the United States Government.
- Amendments are not permanent and neither is the Constitution

What are some basic principles of the Constitution?

- Checks and Balances, Liberty, Natural Rights, Separation of Powers, and Bicameral
- Popular Sovereignty
 - Government power resides in the people
- Limited Government
 - Government is not all powerful, can only do what the people let it.
- Separation of Powers
 - Helps prevent one branch from becoming too powerful
 - Checks and Balances
- Federalism
 - Division of power among the national and state governments

What are Checks and Balances?

(See photo under the Presentations folder on class pages)

(presentation is called "The Constitution: An Introduction and User's Guide")

Who wrote it?

- James Madison is considered "the father of the Constitution."
- His important contributions:
 - The Virginia Plan (more power over voting)
 - Separation of Powers
 - Bill of Rights

Why was it written?

- After the Revolutionary War, the Articles of Confederation set up the first structure of the U.S. Government.
- The federal government was extremely weak and this created many problems such as:
 - No separation of powers- only unicameral legislature
 - Weak central government- states had most power.
 - Congress did not have the power to tax- this means they could not get their finances in order.
 - In order to change the Articles, all thirteen states had to approve of the changes. This made it essentially impossible to make any changes.
 - For any major laws to pass they had to be approved by 9 or the 13 states which was difficult.
 - Congress did not have the power to regulate commerce which caused competition between states. It also caused diplomatic issues when states refused to pay for goods they received from other nations.
- Shay's Rebellion:
 - An uprising of farmers in Massachusetts- led by Daniel Shays.
 - Helped convince leaders that a strong central government was needed.

What were the important debates and outcomes of the Constitutional Convention?

- Virginia Plan:
 - Separation of powers
 - Bicameral legislature based on population
 - Federal government had increased powers
- New Jersey Plan:
 - Unicameral legislature where every state received equal representation.
- Great Compromise:
 - Hybrid of VA and NJ plans:
 - ~Bicameral legislature
 - ~House of Representatives based on population
 - ~Senate based upon equal representation
 - Three-Fifths Clause:
 - ~Slaves count as $\frac{3}{5}$'s of a person for representation purposes and taxes.

Ratification Debate

- Needed 9 of 13 states to ratify or official approve of the Constitution before it went into effect.
- A huge debate emerged between two sides:
 - Federalists
 - Anti-Federalists

What issues divided the Federalists and Anti-Federalists?

- Federalists:
 - Supported the Constitution and a strong central government
 - Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay
 - Federalist Papers*- series of articles written in defense of the Constitution
- Anti-Federalists:
 - Supported a weaker central government- felt too much power was taken away from the states
 - Opposed the Constitution
 - Wanted a Bill of Rights included
 - Samuel Adams , Patrick Henry

Ratification

- Officially adopted after ratified by New Hampshire.
- Once the new government convened, they added a Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

Structure of the Constitution:

Preamble:

- Statement of purpose—Why is it necessary?

Articles:

- I. Legislative Branch
- II. Executive Branch
- III. Judicial Branch
- IV. Relations Among the States
- V. Amendment Process
- VI. Federal Power
- VII. Ratification

Amendments:

- 27 Total
- 1st ten are the Bill of Rights

Article I: Legislative Branch

Bicameral:

Senate

- 2 Senators for each state's
- Serve for 6 year terms

House of Representatives

- Based on population
- Serve for 2 year term

Important Powers:

- Make Laws
- Set taxes
- Declare war
- Override Vetoes
- Borrow Money
- Regulate international and national trade
- Print money

Article II: Executive Branch

- President and Vice President are elected to 4 year terms
- Qualification:
 - At least 35 years old
 - 14 year resident of the U.S.
 - Natural born citizen
- Elected by the Electoral College
- Important powers:

- Commander-in-Chief
- Grant pardons
- Make treaties
- Appoint federal officers
- Ensure laws are executed

Article III: Judicial Branch

- Supreme Court judges serve for life unless impeached or they retire.
- Judicial power rests with the US Supreme Court and other courts created by Congress

Important Powers:

- Decides cases of Constitutional law and federal law
- Cases involving ambassadors go straight to Supreme Court
- Judicial Review comes later (1803- Marbury v. Madison)

Other Important Articles

- Article V: Amendments:
 - Amendments are proposed when 2/3 of House and Senate deem it necessary
 - Amendments are proposed when 2/3 of states deem it necessary
 - Amendments must be ratified by 3/4 of state legislatures or by conventions in 3/4 of states
- Article VI: Federal Power
 - Supremacy Clause: Federal law is supreme to state law
 - No religious tests for public office

The Oldest Debate: What Motivated the Framers?

Were the Framers motivated by self-government or self-interest?

- Democratic-government allowed people to vote over government.

What did Charles Beard think?

- He believes that founders wanted a strong central government to protect their property and took power away from the poor.

What do Poper and Treier think?

- Not all of the poor hate the Constitution and not all of the rich people love the Constitution. But founders were motivated by the economic interest.

What does Dahl think?

- He thinks that the founders were trying to make a democratic constitution but because of the time they were born, there were too many compromises.

Why do you think this debate matters?

Chapter 3 Reading Guide:

Federalism

- ★ What is the difference between enumerated powers, implied powers and inherent powers? Why have we given all these types of powers to the Federal Government?

The enumerated powers is explicitly given to the national government in the Constitution, such as printing money, implied powers is when the Constitution suggest congress flexibility when executing and applying laws to cope with the current and future changes. Inherent powers is not clearly explained in the Constitution, but necessary to carry the duty of the job.

- ★ Explain why John Marshall was so central to developing the system of federalism. What do you think Marshall would think of our contemporary system?

Through *McCullough v. Maryland* and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, John Marshall's decisions give national government power over state government. They are 2 milestone cases in shifting the power from states to national government. He would think the current state government is too strong, comparing to the national government. (Drugs and marriage policy: states are not following the national government.

- ★ Explain the difference between dual federalism and cooperative federalism. Discuss specific historical changes that have shifted the United States from the former to the latter.

Dual Federalism is when neither state or national government can interfere each other's sphere. So it often results as the strict limitation on national government's power. Cooperative Federalism is when state and national government work together facing complex issues. Roosevelt's attempt to change 6 supreme court members to 6 who support cooperative government is the start of the transition of U.S. government from Dual Federalism to Cooperative Federalism.

- ★ How should we balance the power between the states and the federal government? Which of these two should we lean toward giving more power to? Give specific examples that illustrate your answer.

I believe national government and state government should cooperate. However, the national government should hold more power than state government because then the nation is under control and truly united as a country. Take Drug Policy as an example, when several states legalized the use of marijuana, these states will become shelters of the marijuana users. More users would seek protection in these states, as a result, these states would have an increasing population of marijuana users, which is bad for brain development and body health.

1. Block Grant: When national government grants state or local welfare programs, block grants gives the money more generally and broadly. So the state and local government can use the money more freely and with less restrictions.
2. Categorical Grant: Federal grants to state or local government's welfare programs. The money is given with restriction to be used specifically in that category, so state and local government has less flexibility to use the money.
3. Commerce Clause: In The Constitution, congress can regulate the trade among states and foreign countries.
4. Concurrent Powers: The powers shared or held together by states and federal government.
5. Confederal System: When several states unite and create a central government among them.
6. Cooperative Federalism: States and national government cooperate to solve issues.
7. Devolution: The power transferred from national government to state or local government.
8. Dual Federalism: National and state government have their own spheres, neither should interfere another.
9. Elastic Clause: Give congress the flexibility on The Constitution, letting them to use congress's specific power on appropriate matters. Founder's way to cope with the unforeseeable future.
10. Enumerated Powers: The certain powers the Constitution gives the national government, such as printing money.
11. Federal Mandate: Rules that national government command states and local governments to follow.
12. Fiscal: Relating to government gain and spent on money, so often about taxing and spending.
13. Fiscal Federalism: The tax or borrowed money raised by national government and spent by state and local government.
14. Interstate Compact: Agreement among 2 or more states. Minor matters can be resolved among states without congress's consent and major matters that threatens states' equality or national government's authority need congress consent.
15. Police Power: Legislature authority to protect citizens' health, safety, property, and overall welfare. It enables the government to regulate and protect the citizens.

16. Supremacy Clause: The Constitution is the supreme law and national laws are superior to state laws, laying the ground rule of American laws.
17. Unitary System: When the most powerful governing body is the national government.

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Exploring Federalism

Enumerated Powers—> Article 1, Section 8

Implied powers—> Elastic Clause

Inherent Powers—> powers of a government to carry out the purpose.

People included implied powers because people in the past couldn't predict

John Marshall: Supreme Court chief justice

-Strong federal government

-Revolution War: some states did not supply, and soldiers suffer-> realized how state government cannot manage properly

-Federal > States

Same-Sex Marriage and Federalism Part One: DOMA

What was Madison's model of federalism?

- Share Sovereignty -> make and enforce laws
- Dual Federalists -> separate spheres
- States are focus of people because people are armed

How does this compare to federalism today?

- Cooperative Federalism
- People don't trust the government

What kind of federalism do we have today?

- Past- Layer Cake Federalism: Programs and authority are clearly divided among the national, state, and local governments.
- Present- Marble Cake Federalism: Programs and authority are mixed among the national, state, and local governments.

Peterson: Why Federalism?

Peterson: What problems plagued early Federalism?

- Dual Sovereignty -> Each government controls the other
- Alien and Sedition Acts
- Used by Federalists against D-R
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
- States can nullify laws

Election of 1800

- It is important because it proved that the system can work because once somebody is elected that can pass their power peacefully
- Dual Federalism

Peterson: What created “Modern” Federalism?

- ❑ FDR believes national government must be stronger to be able to cope with the Great depression. New Deal programs apply to the nation, not a single state. But the Supreme court ruled the new deal unconstitutional.
- ❑ The court believes FDR only has the power to regulate the politics between states. (Regulation of commerce)
- ❑ SICK CHICKEN CASE (Schechter poultry co. v. U.S.): because the commerce law is intrastate, the law is unconstitutional
- ❑ FDR attempts to add six more judges in supreme court. Failed, but changed the court.
- ❑ NLRB v. Jones & Laughlin Steel: if an intrastate industry expand to a wider field, the national scale, it becomes interstate. And national gov't has the power to regulate it.
- ❑ Union: higher wages would increase the product price. It becomes interstate.
- ❑ Lopez v. U.S.: Gun ban at schools

National government

- guns are commerce (government)
- crime affect education, affect economy

Supreme court

- guns are not commerce
- (reduce the national government's power under commerce clause)

The Spending Clause

- Section 8. The Powers of Congress; Clause 1
- Frothingham v. Melon
- Standing -> you must show real harm

Same-Sex Marriage Part One: DOMA

What is Same-Sex Marriage? Why is this an issue

What is DOMA?

Case in Windsor:

-Court said it violated the equal protection under the law because federal government treated some marriages different than others.

-Rational Basis Scrutiny:

What is the law's purpose?

Is it reasonable?

Is it motivated by animus?

Federalism This Week

Block Grants v. Categorical Grants?

Block Grants is more general, Federal gave money to the states. And states have the power to decide where do they want to give the money to.

Categorical Grant is more specific

Fiscal Federalism

Ex. Obama Care

- Health Care
- Expand Medical Care for the Poor
- Require people to buy healthcare or pay a tax
- Sets up exchanges where government helps buy care

Republican

- Forced to buy
- Federal government have too much power
- Prices are grown up

CHAPTER FOUR: Civil Liberties

1. What is incorporation theory? Describe how it has extended the rights contained in the Bill of Rights. Give at least one specific example.

The state Bills of Rights originally covered the states and the Constitutional Bill of Rights only covered the national government. The Fourteenth Amendment protected due process of law, but the Supreme Court was reluctant to apply this directly to the states. In *Gitlow v. New York*, the court argued that the Bill of Rights was "incorporated" in the due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This meant that the Bill of Rights now applied to the states as well as the federal government. This was important because it allowed the national government to regulate state actions that might tend to deprive people of their rights. This has been particularly important to issues such as free speech, which can be protected from both the state and national governments.

2. What are the limits of "Free Speech?" What kinds of speech is the government allowed to restrict? Why has the Supreme Court drawn the line where it has? Cite at least one specific example.

Free speech is basically allowed as long as it does not damage the community. The Court has significantly ruled that there is no "prior restraint" to speech before something is said, published, etc. Symbolic speech allows people to make statements non-verbally through art, dress, etc. This is strongly protected. Commercial speech in which businesses discuss their products and services is less well protected. If speech poses a clear and present danger that would cause direct harm to people or society, that speech can be banned. If speech can be shown to have a "bad tendency" that will lead to some "evil" outcome, the Court has also argued this can sometimes be banned. Finally, the Court argues that speech that leads to "imminent lawless action" might be banned as well. At one time, the government banned speech that was "obscene" including pornography, but this standard has been mostly cast aside. Writing untrue things in

the press about people can also be considered libel whereas speaking those things might be slander. However, public figures have a much higher threshold to prove these cases and most writing about public figures such as politicians is protected by free speech.

3. Where is the “Right to Privacy” contained in the Constitution? Why is this an important right? Give at least one specific example.

The right to privacy does not explicitly appear in the Constitution, but it is implied by the Ninth Amendment and the Third Fourth and Fifth. The Court has argued that the protection of people’s homes and personal effects from government interference in the Third through Fifth Amendments suggests that the founders wanted to protect the privacy of citizens. Since the Ninth Amendment argues there are other rights not specifically listed, this right has been interpreted out of the Constitution. This right is important because it is the foundation of a great deal of modern government action. For example, the right to abortion is considered to be a part of the privacy of the interaction between a woman and her doctor.

4. Choose two rights of persons accused of crimes that you think are most important. Explain why these two rights are essential in our justice system.

The right to be protected from unreasonable search and seizure and the right to legal counsel are the most important rights of the accused in my opinion. Unreasonable search and seizure would allow the police to stop and interfere with anyone for any reason. This would mean that people would have to live in constant fear of being accused of crimes they might not even know they were committing. Legal counsel is also important because, without it, defendants might be unable to navigate a complex legal system. The right to counsel ensures that people aren’t convicted of crimes simply because they don’t personally possess a law degree.

5. Define the following terms in your own words. Be sure to explain both what they mean and why they are important.

- a. Actual Malice- When a person makes a negative statement about someone and knows it is untrue or doesn’t care. This is important because it is the test as to whether this statement is libelous or slanderous.
- b. Arraignment- The first time a defendant goes to court and is informed of the charges and allowed to plead guilty or not guilty. This is important because it protects the defendants right to know what he/she is accused of so that he/she and mount a defense.
- c. Bill of Attainder- Laws that inflict punishment on someone without a trial. These are made illegal to ensure everyone receives due process.
- d. Commercial Speech- Advertising statements made by companies about their products or services. These were once unprotected by free speech, but they have increasingly been given protection.
- e. Defamation of Character- When someone makes statements that damage the good opinion of people about someone else. This law prevents people from making wild accusations or claims against others.
- f. **Establishment Clause**- The part of the first amendment that prohibits the establishment of an official church. This is the foundation of the separation between Church and State.

- g. **Ex Post Facto Law**- A law that punishes people for doing something that was not illegal before the law. This prevents the government from creating laws purposely to punish particular groups after the fact.
- h. **Exclusionary Rule**- A policy that says any evidence that was illegally obtained, such as without a warrant, cannot be used in trial. This protects people from having their rights violated by the police in search of a conviction.
- i. **Free Exercise Clause**- The clause of the first amendment that protects the rights of people to worship as they choose. This protects people from being denied the rights of their religious belief.
- j. **Imminent Lawless Action Test**- A test that means speech can only be forbidden if it is going to lead to “imminent” breaking of laws. This is a very tough standard for the government to reach.
- k. **Incorporation Theory**- The theory that applied the Bill of Rights to the state through the Fourteenth Amendment. This means that the rights of citizens are also protected from the state governments.
- l. **Libel**- A written statement that makes defamatory claims. This is illegal.
- m. **Prior Restraint**- When government rules try to restrict speech before it is said/published. This had been largely dismissed by the Supreme Court.
- n. **Public Figure**- A person who is well known because of their public activities. These people have less protection against defamatory statements.
- o. **Slander**- Spoken statements that are defamatory. These are illegal.
- p. **Symbolic Speech**- Nonverbal expression such as art, etc. The court has very carefully protected these free speech rights.
- q. **Writ of Habeas Corpus**- Order that requires a person be brought before a judge to hear the charges against them. This protects against holding people without charges.

Civil Liberties Discussion

- What are Civil Liberties?

Civil Liberty-->rights guaranteed by the constitution, rights to do something

Civil Rights-->Equal treatment, protected categories, laws that the government can't create, government must protect.

- What is incorporation theory and what effect does it have on government today?
- The Second Amendment

The Return of Same-Sex Marriage

RFRA's

- Substantial Burden on Sincere Belief
- Compelling Interest
- Least Restrictive Means

Burwell v. Hobby Lobby

Holdings : The religious Freedom Restoration Act allows for profit companies to deny contraception coverage to employ based on a religious objections.

Hobby Lobby can deny contraception because Hobby Lobby is religious and should be exempt under RFRA.

Dissent: there is no violation of religion when an infringement on that right is merely an incidental consequence of an otherwise valid statute.

Hobby Lobby is for-profit so it can't be religious, its belief can't infringe on the right of states.

Present: Company can have rights based on the Free Exercise

CHAPTER FIVE: Civil Rights

1. What makes a Civil Right different from a Civil Liberty? Give at least three specific examples of important Civil Rights.

Civil Rights generally flow from the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection under the law" to all Americans. Civil Rights are about what the government must do in order to create equality, while civil liberties are limits on what the government can do. Put another way, Civil Rights are about what the government must do while Civil Liberties are about what citizens are allowed to do. For instance, free speech is a civil liberty while the right to marry is a civil right. The government must set up a system for the latter. The right to vote and the right to work would also be important civil rights.

2. Describe two tests used by courts when considering Civil Rights. When would these different tests be used?

Strict scrutiny is the most difficult kind of scrutiny the court can apply to a law. In order to meet strict scrutiny requirements, a law must meet a compelling government interest, be narrowly tailored and be the least restrictive means to accomplish the compelling interest. This test may be used when a case considers "fundamental rights" such as those in the Bill of Rights or when a law involves "suspect classification"—when a law specifically effects a particular group of people based on race, religion or national origin. Intermediate Scrutiny is an easier standard to meet used in cases involving gender. This test requires that a law furthers an important government interest and the law must do so via means substantially related to that interest.

3. Choose one of the following groups and explain how this group is affected by Civil Rights rules. Be sure to give at least one specific example from the reading.
 - a. African-Americans
 - b. Immigrants
 - c. Women
 - d. LGBTQ Americans

African-Americans have long been one of the groups most substantially affected by the debate over Civil Rights in the United States. African-Americans have long been denied civil rights. Even though slavery ended in the 1860s, systems of discrimination were created to prevent African-Americans from exercising their rights, particularly their right to use public accommodations and the right to vote under the fifteenth amendment. Doctrines such as "separate-but-equal" suggested African-Americans could be sent to different accommodations than white Americans throughout the south. Systems such as poll taxes and poll tests allowed voting for African-Americans, but made it all but impossible to exercise that right. The decision in *Brown v. Board* overturned the separate-but-equal doctrine and a series of laws including the

Voting Rights Act extended further rights to African-Americans. Most of the tests involving civil rights come from the experience of African-Americans. For instance, race was the original “suspect category” under strict scrutiny defined by the court.

4. Define the following terms in your own words. Be sure to explain both what they mean and why they are important.

- a. Affirmative Action- a system in hiring or education that attempts to increase the numbers of underrepresented groups, this is a matter of great debate with passionate opinions both for and against
- b. Civil Disobedience- the refusal to follow unjust laws and the willingness to be arrested for those beliefs, this was the main strategy of many civil rights movements
- c. Civil Law- law that deals with private individuals and businesses and their interactions outside of criminal proceedings, this law is treated differently in terms of equal protection than criminal law
- d. Civil Rights- rights of equality based on the guarantee of equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment, the basic rights the government must provide to people
- e. Common Law- law established by court precedent that becomes generally accepted standards over time, these customs govern legal behavior even though they have not been officially written down
- f. Criminal Law- law that deals with crime and punishment with the government prosecuting for crimes, criminal law and its equal application is a major civil rights issue
- g. *De Facto* Segregation- racial segregation that is not created by law, but shaped by public actions and economic conditions, this is sometimes illegal
- h. *De Jure* Segregation- racial segregation created by law or government action, this is always illegal
- i. Felony- a serious crime (as opposed to a misdemeanor) usually carrying a punishment of at least one year in jail
- j. Feminism- a movement that pushes for equal rights for women, has won the right to vote and protections from discrimination
- k. Gender Discrimination- any kind of policy that denies equal treatment on the basis of gender, many laws exist to attempt to curb these policies
- l. Grandfather Clause- a system used to deny voting rights to African-Americans which said only those who had grandfathers who voted before 1867 could vote
- m. Intermediate Scrutiny- the standard used by courts to determine if a law discriminates against women, this is less difficult to pass than strict scrutiny used in cases like race
- n. Literacy Test- an impossible test administered only to voters of color in the Jim Crow South, it prevented most African-Americans from voting

- o. Majority- the age at which a person has the right to manage her own life legally, this is 18 in most places
- p. Poll Tax- a tax paid in order to vote and used to disenfranchise African-Americans, it was made illegal by the 24th Amendment
- q. Rational Basis Review- the basic standard of fairness applied to all laws, laws must pass this standard even if they don't have to meet strict or intermediate scrutiny
- r. Reverse Discrimination- an idea that a minority group can discriminate against a majority group, applied most often to the idea that affirmative action disadvantages majority group students or hires
- s. Separate-but-Equal Doctrine- the idea that facilities that are "separate but equal" don't violate the 14th Amendment, this was thrown out by *Brown v. Board*
- t. Sexual Harassment- undesired physical or verbal interaction of a sexual nature that prevents a person from working in a safe and secure environment
- u. Strict Scrutiny- the most exacting form of scrutiny applied by courts, this applies in cases dealing with fundamental rights or referencing a "suspect classification"
- v. Suffrage- the right to vote, this has been extended throughout American history from the 15th amendment to African-Americans and the 19th to women
- w. Suspect Classification- a classification like race, religion or national origin that triggers strict scrutiny, these are the most carefully protected classifications in civil rights law
- x. Transgender Persons- people who feel that their gender identity is not the same as their physical bodies would suggest, these people represent a new a pressing concern in the area of civil rights
- y. White Primary- state primaries that allowed only whites to vote, these were use to disenfranchise African-Americans

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Civil Rights:

- Rights that government must provide.
- Protected by 14th Amendment (Equal protection under law)
- Voting, Working, Marriage, Education, Wages.

Civil Rights:

- Things people can do and government is not able to prevent doing it.

Loose Construction:

-Earl Warren: Constitution is vague so it should be interpreted in the way that helps people.

-Improved society so the decision of Brown is great.

Strict Construction:

-Constitution should be interpreted strictly as what it is said.

-legislations should be creating laws.

-Decision is right because it is based on equal protection. (Afraid the court being too strong.)

Voting Right Act (1965)

-Prevent literacy test, poll tax, grandfather clause...

-Ensure African American's right to vote.

Strict Scrutiny:

-based on a suspect classification.

-Implied when cases of race, religion or origin.

-Or fundamental rights like those in the bills of rights.

Intermediate Scrutiny:

-Implied when cases of gender involved

Civil Rights, Freedom Summer, and Voter ID Laws

-Why are voter registration laws so important to civil rights?

States make the voter ID laws.

Voter Fraud: voting using a name that does not belong to you

Voter ID opponents claim it is racially motivated to relate it to the violation of the 14th amendment.

Races and sexes are immutable, but not poverty

-Freedom Summer

Register voters

Freedom school (teach black history and literature to create a pride in themselves) → realize it's a right for them to vote, a voice

If a black person tries to register vote, his name would appear on the voter name list, and they could be punished. (Public exposure)

White leaders were ready to suppress it with violence. (Purchased trucks of weapons)

The first time Southern blacks tried to demand the rights to vote and helped by northern whites. Bring awareness to the country.
Government issued the Voting Right Act!

-Voter ID laws are considered discriminating.

Civil Rights and Women's Rights: The Case of the Equal Rights Amendment

How is the Constitution Amended?

Intermediate Scrutiny:

Compelling interest

Means related to that interest

E.R.A had to be approved in time, by 1982

Affirmative Action:

-Preference for minority groups in jobs & School Admission

-Increase diversity

-Reparations for the past

-Break the cycle of poverty

Gratz v. Bollinger

Holding: Rejected undergraduate affirmative action program at the Umich. Not narrowly tailored to achieve diversity; used a point system which in effect was a quota system that was banned.

Disent: No unconstitutional issue because only “qualified applicants” were admitted.

Plaintiffs lacked standing since they were already enrolled in other colleges

Precedent: Individuals were in favored for the first time. Look at the individuals.

Grutter v. Bollinger

Holding: Law School’s ruling was constitutional. Necessary to bring racial diversity on campus. It considered various diversity qualification of each applicant. Focus on individuals.

Descent: Involve racial discrimination by a state institution which includes an unofficial quota system. Only benefit blacks. Antithetical to strict scrutiny

Precedent: Affirmative Action seeking to create educational diversity are constitutional if they do not use a right quota system.

CHAPTER SIX: Public Opinion and Political Socialization

1. What is political socialization? How does this shape public opinion? Give at least two specific examples of factors that affect political socialization and describe how they affect it.

Political Socialization is the process by which people's ideas are shaped in political culture, this explains the behavior of American voters. People opinion could be shaped by their political party identification, through relationships with their family, friends, and co-workers. One of the factors would be the family. When the adults in a family view politics as unimportant and describe themselves as independent voters or disaffected from the political system, as the result, children may receive very little political socialization. Another factor would be education. Schools had always be a huge source that new generation receive political information from. The more education a person receives, the more likely that the person will be interested in politics.

2. Describe at least three factors that influence voting behavior and explain what influence these factors have.

A variety of factors appear to influence political preference. These factors include education, income, and socioeconomic status, religion, race/ethnicity, gender, geographic region, and similar traits. Family income has a strong influence on preference towards economic liberalism or conservatism. Low income people favor government action to benefit the poor or to promote economic equality. High income people oppose government intervention in the economy or to support it when it benefits the business. Which generally means that higher a person's income, the more likely that person will vote for Republican. Manual laborers, factory workers, and Union members vote for Democrats. Other factors like religion will also affect which party people tend to vote for. Voters who are more devout, regardless of its religion, tend to vote Republican, vice versa. Gender had also strongly influence how people vote. There is not a specific preference of one gender to a specific party but women's attitudes appear to differ from those of their male counterparts on a range of issues than presidential preferences. And it appears women raise more support for welfares and risks to the government.

3. Describe two things that would indicate a poll was accurate. Describe two things that would indicate a poll was inaccurate and should not be trusted.

One way to indicate a poll was accurate is its randomness. Every person should have a known chance, and in particular an equal chance to be sampled. Another way to check is to see if sample is weighted. Because the problem of a random sample would be that for example, in a random telephone poll, it is likely that a women is more possible to pick up the phone and answer questions, so when the poll comes out, the people could make sure that the opinion of the men would weighted more than women to assure the accuracy of the poll.

Two ways to indicate a poll was inaccurate is to check if there is weight on the sample and if they are push poll. It is possible for the person who design the poll to change the data to reach his or her expectation maybe on a specific category which shows that the poll is not trustworthy. Still in the case of a telephone poll, the designer might want to show a better data by making the percent of women answering and men answering the same, in fact, more women answers. This indicate the poll is inaccurate. And some editor of a poll may persuade the respondents to vote for specific party with misleading information. This kind of poll was unfair and should not be considered.

4. How do public opinion polling influence what politicians do and say? Give at least one specific example.

The opinion can't change how politicians view or think but it could indirectly set limits and give guidance on what the politicians should do and say. The politicians use polling to determine what positions should they take during the election campaign. And after they were elected, it doesn't matter if they care about public opinions any more. For instance, in the issue of unauthorized immigration. If the majority of American showed disapproval of illegal immigration, then politicians would take form positions on this issues. The politicians care about the poll because they want their opinion to please the voters that the voter would vote for them. It's probably that they did not agree with the public, but referring to public opinion could get them their seats in an office.

5. Define the following terms in your own words. Be sure to explain both what they mean and why they are important.
- a. **Agenda Setting**--media tell their audience what to think, or determine which public-policy questions will be debated or considered.
 - b. **Consensus**--a large portion of the public appears to express the same view on an issue.
 - c. **Divided Opinion**--the public holds widely differing attitudes on an issue.
 - d. **Fairness Doctrine**--Federal Communication Commision enforced a rule that required radio and television to present controversial issues in manner that was honest, equitable, and balanced.
 - e. **Framing**--establishing the context of a polling question or a media report. Framing can affect the public response to a particular issue.
 - f. **Gender Gap**--the difference between the percentage of women who vote for a specific candidate and the percentage of men who vote for the candidate.
 - g. **Generational Effect**--when a momentous political events that produce a long-lasting result which shape political attitudes of an entire generation(who came of political age at that time).
 - h. **House Effect**--measured by comparing a firm's results with the average results of all other poll takers. In public opinion polling, an effect in which one polling organization's results consistently differ from those reported by other poll takers.
 - i. **Media**--the channels of mass communication. It strongly influence public opinion by inform the public about the issues and events.
 - j. **Opinion Leader**--one that people are closely associated, hold in high regard or one that have as part of their jobs to sway people's view. He or she is able to to influence the opinions of others because of position, expertise, or personality.
 - k. **Opinion Poll**--a methods that gathering and measuring public opinion on specific issues. Systematically questioning a small, selected sample of respondents who are deemed representative of the total population.
 - l. **Peer Group**--a group of whose members share common social characteristics. These groups play an important part in the socialization process, helping to shape attitudes and beliefs.

- m. **Political Socialization**--the process by which people's ideas are shaped in political culture, this explains the behavior of American voters.
- n. **Political Trust**--the degree to which individuals express trust in government and political institutions.
- o. **Public Opinion**--the aggregate of individual attitudes or beliefs shared by some portion of the adult population, it tells us how divided the public is on an issue and whether compromise is possible.
- p. **Sampling Error**--the difference between a sample's results and the true result of the entire population had been interviewed.
- q. **Socioeconomic Status**--the value assigned to person due to occupation or income, one of the important factor to identify party of voting behavior.

★Public Opinion and Political Socialization

→ What is the difference between consensus and divided opinion? Why does this matter?

Consensus Opinion: The majority of the people agrees on the same opinion. (A big majority)

Divided Opinion: The opinions are very different.

→ Politicians prefer consensus opinion because his action that appeals to the majority will hurt less people.

-Family: influence people's interest in politics, opinions...

-Education: school shapes opinion and education shows the importance

-Peer Influence

-Media: New Media (Wechat, Twitter, Facebook... → Easier access, free, more opinion (reader's comments)

How does the Media perform an agenda-setting role?

→ Las Vegas Terrorist Attack → What should be debated or searched. What event should be talked about.

Shape opinion about events.

Gatekeeping → Which information get heard.

What is the generational effect? Can you think of an example for your generation?

→ Great event (usually bad and gives fear) make people widely believe something must change in the government.

→ Education: Opinion will be shaped by teachers, peers, and institutions (Girl School v. Co-ed School)

(Sometimes more education-Democrats Less education-Republican)

→ Income (Flat Tax v. Proportional Tax) Rich-Republicans Poor-Democratic

→ Religion: More religious-Conservative Parties

→ Race: Minorities often prefer active government and identify to vote (Obama, Hillary Clinton)

African Americans used to solidly vote for Republicans. But nowadays, they mostly vote for democrats.

Communists (Democrats) left ----- Republicans right

→ Gender: women prefer social welfare because they are less advantaged at work.

→ Geography: rural (Republicans) (Whites) v. urban (Democrats) (Minorities) Coast v. inland

→ POLLING!

1500 people were randomly chosen. Different backgrounds and different areas.

Margin of Error (Sampling Error): the possibility of errors, shows how accurate is the poll.

I.E. 53% V. 47% Margin of error: 3% → very different results

Statistical noise: different people respond to poll, resulting differently (jobs, age...) (Short time span)

Chapter Six

One Nation, Slightly Divisible

Hillbilly Elegy

- Things are not great in red America
- Great poverty
- Feel ignored by blue government
- Opioid Crisis (Heroin)
- Trump ?

Differences between Blue and Red America

- Red America
 1. Republican
 2. Middle West
 3. Suburbs or Rural
 4. Selfhelp
 5. Mostly White
 6. Very Religious
 7. More Content
 8. Blue Collar
 9. Socially Conservative
- Blue America
 1. Democrats
 2. Coasts
 3. Cities
 4. Diversity
 5. More Education or Higher Test Scores
 6. Higher Income
 7. White Collar
 8. Socially Liberal

Chapter 6 Polling: How does it work?

- What are polls? Why are they so important?
 - Polls reveal public opinions (Consensus and Divided opinion)
 - Consensus: majority believed in something, Divided: have widely different opinion
 - Ex. Are you worried about the nation, pollster ask the broad question to test the water to have an overall idea of the politicians. There is correlation, but not causation.
 - The distinction between Correlation (some relationships between the two variables) and Causation (a cause and effect relationship).
 - Most pollings only have correlation, not causation.
 - Check the margin of error (the difference between the result and the real outcome, we can tell based on the difference of our sample and the real populations), the wording/order of the questions (not a push poll, ask questions before giving out facts), and Methodology (how the poll was conducted; a good poll will give the methods of the poll)
 - Timing--> Early polls not useful
 - Results don't compare to the election
 - People refuse to Answer
 - Angry people are more likely to answer
 - People don't answer phones; call landlines and not cell phones
 - tracking poll, measure the change of the poll day by day

CHAPTER SEVEN: INTEREST GROUP

1. Describe an interest group that might work on your topic of expertise. What kind of interest group would this be? How might it influence government?

The interest group that I would like to join would be for Asian American. As an Asian, it will be very reasonable for me to join such an interest group to fight for rights for Asian American. We would protest and encourage governments for more beneficial programs for Asian American, especially Asian students while they are applying for colleges. We would affect government policy by bringing awareness of the unequal treatment that Asian American might face, and maybe cause the government to post more policy that would benefit Asian Americans.

2. What strategies allow interest groups to be successful? Give at least two specific examples.

Interest groups employ a wide range of techniques and strategies to promote their policy goals. The key to success for interest group is access to government officials. The interest group would either reach out to the government officials or use the general public to influence the government. Two reach-out strategies are building alliances and campaign assistance. Building alliances is to form coalition with other groups concerned about the same legislation that they could share expenses and multiply the influence of their individual groups by combining their efforts. Also it blurs the specific interests of the individual groups which make it appears that public interest are at stake. One example would be grass-roots organizations and professional group working under the same umbrella--the Coalition of the Future American Worker to argue the disadvantage of immigration. Campaign assistance is when the interest groups help one official to get re elected by precinct workers to get out vote, volunteers to put up posters and others things so when the official is elected, he or she would help to promote the interest group's programs.

3. Describe the two most important changes in the regulation of lobbyists since 1945. How have these changes influenced the role of interest groups in politics.

The two most important changes would be the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and the Reforms of 1995. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 asked the lobbyist to register while writing its purpose and efforts. In addition, the Reforms of 1995 largely limited the gift giving practice between the officials and the lobbyist. Both had limited the influence of interest groups in politics, by creating obstacles for interest group to present themselves in the House and the Senate, but it tends to drive more lobbyist underground.

4. Define the following terms in your own words. Be sure to explain both what they mean and why they are important.
 - a. Boycott—A form of pressure or protest--an organized refusal to purchase a particular product or deal with a particular business
 - b. Climate control—The use of public relations techniques to create favorable public opinion toward an interest group, industry, or corporation.
 - c. **Direct Technique**—An interest group activity that involves personal interaction with government officials to further the group's goal.
 - d. Free Rider Problem—the difficulty interest groups face in recruiting members when the benefits can be obtained without joining the groups.
 - e. **Indirect Technique**—A strategy employed by interest groups that uses third parties to influence government officials.
 - f. **Interest Group**—An organized group of individuals sharing common objectives who actively attempt to influence policymakers.
 - g. Labor Movement—the economic and political expression of working-class interests.
 - h. Latent Interests—public-policy interest that are not recognized and unorganized or addressed by a group at a particular time.
 - i. **Lobbyist**—persons hired to represent interest groups to the government; an organization or individual who is employed to influence legislation and the administrative decisions of government.
 - j. Material Incentive—a reason or motive based on the desire to enjoy certain economic benefits or opportunities.
 - k. Public Interest—the best interest of the overall community; the national good, rather than the narrow interests of a particular group.
 - l. Purposive Incentive—offer individuals the satisfaction of taking action when the goals of a group correspond to their beliefs or principles; a reason for supporting or participating in the activities of a group that is based on agreement with the goals of the group.
 - m. Service Sector—the sector of the economy that provides services--such as health care, banking, and education--in contrast to the sector that produces goods.

- n. **Social Movement**—people’s impression of latent discontent with the existing system; a movements that represents the demands of a large segments of the public for political, economic, or social change.
- o. **Solidary Incentive**—companionship, a sense of belonging , and the pleasure of associating with others; a reson or motive that follows from the desire to associate with others and to share with others a particular interest or hobby.

Chapter 7: Interest Group Discussion

What is an Interest Group? Why?

Solidary Incentives:

- People wanted to be with people that share with the same interest. ex. Identity

Material Incentives:

- People could get some economic benefit by joining the group, don't have believe in the interests groups' purpose.

Purposive Incentives:

- People are associated because of a certain goal that they wanted to accomplish.

Economic Interest Group

Money united people together: Business, Agriculture, Labor

What is a labor interest?

Higher wages, Shorten hours and Better conditions: Collective Bargaining(all of workers together against the employer)-->Strikes

Wagner Act allow Labor Unions to create a “Closed Shop.” You have to join a labor union in order to work here.They tried to eliminated the Free Rider Problem(people get benefit of the interest group without joining).

Wagner Act had several Constitutional problems, but still work in court.

Decline in Labor Union:

- Service Sector-->Helping people to do things rather than making products; most unions are related to industry, people tend to support Democratic party;
- Increased Mechanization-->Decline in Labor
- People have to pay in order to union

Public Sector-->Government workers-->Unions are growing

Environmental Group

- Boycott--refused to buy any product or services from someone; create material incentive for the company

Public Interest Group

- Consumer Movement
- Protect the rights of people who purchase goods and services
- Repair of broken products, fair prices, product safety, true advertising.

Lobbyist→People or organizations who influence government.

Protest→ Awareness

Coalition→ Combine with interest groups who share a similar goal

Campaign→ Spread awareness

Support candidates who support my goals

Lobbying Techniques:

Direct

- Private meeting with politicians
- Speak to Congress for or against laws
- Socialize with politicians
- Help politicians to defeat their opponents
- Suggesting supporters for federal post

Indirect

Get pressure from other politicians

Create public pressure → climate control → influence public opinion to be positive toward a group or idea → media

Boycott, protest

Get people in politician's district to call/write

Trans Pacific Partnership

What are economic interest groups:

People who share the same economic goal

What is the U.S. Chamber of Commerce:

Biggest interest group in US that support business

Chapter 7 In Defense of Lobbyists?

What is lobbying?

Trying to influence the policymaker to persuade them to agree on some policy

Sponsor the law to the politician; put pressure on the politicians

People view lobbyist as bribe.

People think the lobbyist serve the interest for the wealthy.

Logic of Interest Group

Members of a group get a benefit

More people, the group is more visible, the group has more influence on public opinions

Pressure on politician

More money and resources makes the interest groups more organized.

Smaller groups more likely to organize-->no free rider problem

The benefit is not direct, benefit more diffuse

Inside-->persuade politicians staff in person/directly(more difficult)

Outside-->putting public pressure on politician; very effective; people have a voice in policy

Outside lobbyist try to convince people to sign for something that they probably don't believe in

Astroturfing(pretend to be regular voters that outside lobbying is going on)-->Grassroots

Political Parties:
Who's Driving This Bus?

Why do parties exist? What functions do they fulfill in a democracy?

- Work for certain policies.
- Put the policies in actions.
- Organize elections.

What is the role of "policy demanders" in the "party-in-the-electorate?"

- interest groups can be "policy demanders"
- They are important in election because they got the votes and can affect the fates of the others.

Core groups:

Democrats: working class, LGBTQ, labor unions, urban, minorities, environmentalists, women

Republicans: businesses, socially conservative, religious, wealthy, upper middle class. White voters, men rural areas.

1/3/2017

Political Parties Discussion

-Motivations:

Politicians → Material incentive

Activists → Purposive incentive

Voters → Solidary incentive

-Whose interests?

Candidates v. Party? (EX. Donald Trump shows parties are changing all the time.)

-V.O Key described parties as diverse coalitions serving public needs. What did he mean by this?

V.O Key believes the parties are similar (American Creed), but they are divided on different issues. (Like opposing sports teams)

-What is the "responsible party thesis?"

Responsible to their voters. Different parties should provide various choices for voters.

-Why do parties exist, according to Aldrich? How is his approach different from earlier political scientists?

Endure as institutions → long history

Help candidates to win elections and re-election.

Provide funds

-What is the primary thesis of The Party Decides? How is it different from Aldrich's thesis?

Activists drive party: interest groups

Choose candidates and control policy

-Kollman uses a metaphor about a bus and a train to explain different party theories. What is the difference between the two?
Are candidates in charge or is the party in charge?
He believes candidates are in charge because although the party members don't like Trump, he is still elected.

PLATFORM & PLANK

Platform: a statement of all the big ideas of a party that appeals to general people

Planks: a platform are made of planks, so one specific issues

V.O.Key: "American Creed"

Responsible Parties:

- Provide different choices: ideologically diverse.
- More effective when making the decisions.

1/11/2018

Prospect for 2018

- Midterm election (2018)
 - House members (all, 2 year)
 - Senators ($\frac{1}{3}$, 6 years)
 - Wave election?/realignment?
- What would you say is the state of the parties today?
 - Polarized, changing traditional values, Republican member divided in the Congress, overall loyal.
 - Young people prefer Democratic Party today, but the future is unknown. Because people change.
- PBS Newshour

1/15/2018

Chapter 9

1. The most obvious change in 2016 election is women as candidate. In the recent twenty years, women are increasingly elected to hold higher power offices. Next, candidates and parties used internet, television, and social media to campaign, and put more money in campaigning than usual.
2. The money can be used in campaigns, through candidates' own committees, which is the members and individuals donate limitedly for the campaigns. Or through independent expenditures, which is advertising for a candidate, but does not coordinate with him or her. Candidates can also finance voter frauds to increase the votes he receives. Campaigning is

more effective than financing voter frauds because he cannot create a very large scaled voter fraud.

3. Parties first decide the president and Vice President candidate in the primary election. Then in general election, the decided candidates run for offices on the national level. There are both because if too many candidates run for offices at national level, the election process will take too long and be too complicated.
 4. Because of the electorate system, less people vote when their state has little representation. Voting lines are always long, and the process is often confusing.
-
- A. Australian ballot: a secret ballot prepared, distributed, and tabulated by government officials at public expenses. Since 1888, all states have used the Australian ballot rather than an open, public ballot.
 - B. Caucus: a meeting of party members to select candidates and propose policies.
 - C. Closed primary: a type of primary in which the voter is limited to choosing candidates of the party of which he or she is a member.
 - D. Coattail effect: the influence of a popular candidate on the success of other candidates on the same party ticket.
 - E. Credentials committee: a committee used by political parties at their national conventions to determine which delegates may participate. The committee inspects the claim of each prospective delegate to be seated as a legitimate representative of his or her state.
 - F. Direct primary: a primary election in which voters select party nominations by voting directly for candidates.
 - G. Elector: a member of the electoral college, which selects the president and Vice President. Each state's electors are chosen in each presidential year according to state laws.
 - H. Focus group: a small group of individuals who are led in discussion by a professional consultant in order to gather opinions on and responses to candidate and issues. (It is important because they are the people behind each candidate. They help candidates to resolve problems and campaign.)
 - I. Front runners: the presidential candidate who appears to be ahead at a given time in the primary season.
 - J. Front loading: the practice of moving presidential primary elections to the early part of the campaign to maximize the impact of these primaries on the nomination.

- K. General election: an election open to all eligible voters, normally held on the first Tuesday in November, that determines who will fill various elected positions. (It is important because this is the most important part of the election process. It determines who will be the president.)
- L. Hatch act: an act passed in 1939 that restricted the political activities of government employees. It also prohibited a political group from spending more than \$3 million in any campaign and limited individual contribution to a committee to \$5,000.
- M. Independent expenditures: non regulated contributions from PACs, organizations, and individuals. The funds may be spent on advertising or other campaign activities, so long as those expenditures are not coordinated with those of a candidate.
- N. Indirect primary: a primary election in which voters choose convention delegates, and the delegates determine the party's candidate in the general election.
- O. Invisible primary: the pre-primary campaign to win supporters among elected officials, fundraisers, interest groups, and opinion leaders.
- P. Issue advocacy: advertising paid for by interest groups that support or oppose a candidate's position on an issue without mentioning voting or elections.
- Q. Midterm elections: national elections in which candidates for president are not on the ballot. In midterm elections, voters choose all members of the U.S. House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the U.S. Senate.
- R. Office-block, or Massachusetts, ballot: a form of general election in which candidates for elective office are grouped together under the title of each office. It emphasizes voting for the office and the individual candidate, rather than for the party.
- S. Open primary: a primary in which any registered voter can vote (but must vote for candidates of only one party)
- T. Party column, or Indiana, ballot: a form of general election ballot in which all of a party's candidates for elective office are arranged in one column under the party's label and symbol. It emphasizes voting for the party, rather than for the office or individual.
- U. Political consultant: a paid professional hired to devise a campaign strategy and manage a campaign.
- V. Presidential primary: a statewide primary election of delegates to a political party's national convention, held to determine a party's presidential nominee.

- W. Primary election: an election in which political parties choose their candidates for the general election. (It is important because it determines who are the president and Vice President candidates.)
- X. Registration: the entry of a person's name onto the list of registered voters for elections. To register, a person must meet certain legal requirement of age, citizenship, and residency. (It is important because voters must register to vote and the voter turnout and population is very important to the election.)
- Y. Soft money: campaign contribution unregulated by federal or state law, usually given to parties and party committees to help fund general party activities.
- Z. Superdelegates: a party leader or elected officials who is given the right to vote at the party's national convention. Superdelegates are not selected at the state level.
- AA. Super PAC: a political organization that aggregates unlimited contributions by individuals and organizations to be spent independently of candidate committees.
- BB. Voting-age population: the number of people voting living in the country at a given time, regardless of whether they have the right to vote.
- CC. Voter turnout: the percentage of citizens taking part in the election process" the number of eligible voters that actually "turn out" on Election Day to cast their ballots. (It is important for parties to see the pattern of their voters. And see what they need to do in the future to receive votes.)
- DD. Vote-eligible population: the number of people who, at a given time, enjoy the right to vote in national elections.

1.15. 2018

Chapter 9 Campaigns and Elections Discussion

Eligible to run:

President: born as a US citizen, at least 35 years old, live in US for at least 14 years (worried that someone from outside the states will influence US)

Vice President: born as a US citizen, at least 35 years old, live in US for at least 14 years, different states with President (worried about the "north and south" issue: slavery)

Senator: must be citizen for 9 years, at least 30 years old, resident of the state from elected.

House: must be citizen for 7 years, at least 25 years old, resident of the state from elected.

Who usually run?

White man

Older (age are increasing for congress)

Generally wealthy

Used to be lawyers

Changes of who run:

More young candidates, but still more elder winning

More women

More minority

Why two elections

Winner-take-all

Progressivism 1900-1910

Parties choose candidates

Primaries are introduced to give voters a voice

Primaries

Closed Primary give more power to the party that there will be less influence from the outside of the party

Open Primary give more power to the voters that they could choose the candidates for other party.

New Tool for Campaign

- Issue Advocacy → Indirect support of candidate's position
No coordination
- Political Consultant → Expert on campaign
Plan campaign
Message, events, etc.
- Focus group → Group of voters from both parties
Discuss issues, candidates
Test Messages, Ideas, Strategies
- "Waffling", "Flip-flopping" voters fear that the candidates will change their ideas.

1/17/2018

- **Would you say the 2016 election demonstrates continuity with the Hangers that have been taking place in campaigns over the last decade?**
 - **Republicans: candidate centered (Aldrich)**
 - **Important of social media (twitter)**
 - **Rising of female candidates (Clinton)**
 - **Focus group (Trump?)**
- **Where does the money come from?**
 - **RNC/DNC (soft money)**
 - **Candidate committee (limited money)**
 - **SUPER PACs (not allowed to coordinate with the candidate, unlimited money)**
 - **501(c)4 social welfare groups**
 - **Anonymous Donors**
 - **Can't support a particular candidate**
 - **Issue advocacy**
- **How do both the Hatch Act and the FEC regulate the use of money in campaigns?**
 - **Hatch Act limits RNC/DNC, candidate committees.**
 - **FEC records how much and who donated money for each party. (Apply to all)**
 - **"Toothless" because it cannot strictly enforce the rules.**

- If you wanted to elect a candidate, but could give no more directly to the candidate, would you give soft money or engage in issue advocacy?
- What is Citizens United and how did it create so called "Super PACs?"
 - Corporate Personhood: a group that has the rights of an individual because of free speech
 - Republican donation > Democratic donation
- What are the steps a presidential candidate must go through to reach the nomination?
 - Become known in party
 - Elected to other offices
 - Appeal on media (TV, social media, etc)
 - "Write" a book (Ghost writer)
 - Primaries and Caucuses
 - State by state to choose nominee
 - Win early states (other states follow)
 - Get others to quit
 - RNC/DNC
 - Majority winner is nominated and introduced to voters
 - What role do the conventions serve in the presidential campaign?
 - Bernie Sanders V. Hillary Clinton
 - How does the electoral college work? Would you continue to use this system?
 - How can ballot design affect voter decision?
 - Straight ticket: vote for one party for all
 - Coattail effect: one popular candidate wins, and people in the same party wins
 - Ballots can affect voters' decision

What qualities and practices does a person need to be a successful candidate for public office?

- Strong Speaker (focus group)
- Specific ideas/ arguments
- \$
- Reputation (Ads)
- Party Support
- Gov't experience (military)
- Education

How do you think the public's ideas about political involvement changed after advertising became commonplace?

Does voting show public opinion?(mainly 2 choice)

This is the fundamental aspect of America's democracy: to vote and choice.

Why did voter vote for the candidates?

Three major factors:

Party Loyalty(the most predictable)

- political socialization
- Low Information voters
- Generation effect

Issues involved

- Prospective--what voters think candidate will do in future
- Retrospective--past performance

Candidate Characteristics

- Race, ethnicity, gender, religion, geography
- Honest, decisive
- Bradley Effect--white voters tell pollsters they will vote for candidates of color, even if they won't

Sensationalism

- October Surprise
- Clinton Emails

Activists

- Look to interest group/party leaders for guidance
- Celebrities

Shortcuts

- Limited information
- Party ID
- Issues-->single-issue voters

Minimal Effects Model (fundamentals)

- Party
- Popularity
- Economy
- Incumbency
- Swing states / voters

Median Voter theorem

Only two choices, the party are only fighting for the voters in between. The voters on the two sides are guaranteed. The president who appears to most of the swing voters would win.

1. Describe what you think are the two most important functions of the media in our democracy. Give a specific example of how the Media performs each of these functions.

The Media serves six function to our country: entertaining the public, reporting the news, identifying public problems, socializing new generations, providing a political forum, and making profits. The two most important ones are reporting the news and socializing the new generations. By reporting the news, the Media provides various informations about events, facts, and ideas. This is an essential part of the democratic process to keep the flow of news as free as possible under the First Amendments. The media strongly influence the beliefs and opinions of Americans. Most of the younger generation and immigrants are political socialized by the internet. For a lot of Americans, it is the only time to participate in political forums, obtain information for writing assignments and access right.

2. How do different type of media influence campaigns differently. Give at least two specific examples.

There are several forms of media involved in political campaigns. One of them would be television Coverage. The television helps political advertising, management of news coverage, and campaign debates. One specific example would be the “daisy girl ads.” President Johnson used this ads to attack his opponents Goldwater to criticize his ridiculousness on his expansive views of the role on the US. Military. Another example would be using the blogs. But allowing regular people to write comments under the blog, the candidates are able to build small community around themselves to gain more support as well as appealing to the voters by only publish a certain comments.

3. Choose one way that the federal government has regulated the Media and explain why this type of regulation is important.

The First Amendment do not extend to protect the electronic media since they did not existed at the time when Bill of Rights were written. So this gives the government a lot of control on media. One huge topic is about bias. And there has been a huge debate between the net neutrality and the FCC. The FCC tried to grow its power to regulates communications by radio, television, wire and cable. But their power still remains as something debatable and can only regulate non-appropriate things.

4. Why do some readers/viewers believe that the Media is biased? Give a specific example that might illustrate this bias. Do you agree that the Media is biased?

Because a lot of people think that the reporters usually identified themselves as one of the party’s members. So they will have a natural tendency to be more liberal or conservative when reporting news. Others argues that media are usually biased toward stories that involve conflict to attract viewers. The media are biased against losers. One example would be in the 2015-1026 election cycle, one Republican presidential candidate after another experienced dismissive new coverage as their poll numbers slipped. I think Media is biased because of the House Effect of news.

5. Define the following terms in your own words. Be sure to explain both what they mean and why they are important.
 - a. *Aggregator*--A website that provides search and aggregation services, but creates little or no original content.
 - b. *Bias*--An inclination or preference that interferes with impartial judgment.
 - c. *Blog*--From web log. A website where an individual or group posts regular updates on their ideas or experiences.
 - d. *Content Provider*--On the Internet, an individual or organization that generates original content.

- e. *ISP*-- Internet Service Provider; a company or organization that provides Internet connectivity to end users or to servers.
- f. **Network Neutrality**--The principle that an ISP should treat all internet traffic equally.
- g. *Podcasting*--A method of distributing multimedia files, such as audio or video files, for downloading onto mobile devices or personal computers.
- h. **Priming**--*A way in which the media can alter public perceptions of an issue--by choosing which facts they include in the reporting.*
- i. **Public Agenda**--*Issues that are perceived by the political community as meriting public attention and governmental action.*
- j. *Sound Bite*--A brief, memorable comment that easily fits into news broadcasts.
- k. *Spin*--An interpretation of campaign events or elections results that is favorable to the candidate's campaign strategy.
- l. *Spin Doctor*--A political campaign adviser who tries to convince journalists of the truth of a particular interpretation of events.

What are the different role of the Media? How might they conflict with or reinforce one another?

- Entertainment: Scandals
- Reporting: News Reporting
- Socialization: young people especially
- Profit: Advertisement
- Agenda-Setting:
- Discussion: people talk about Trump's twitter

How have "legacy media" like newspapers and television been affected by New Media?

- Social Media= speed, bias? Free
- Newspapers cost \$, try harder to be fair
- Shorter attention span
- Words v. Images

How does television impact the campaign process we read about in the last chapter?

- Campaign Ads: packaging
- Horse Race Journalism: who is winning?
- Debates: speak on issues, behavior, speech, appearance

How has the rise of New Media changed the landscape of campaigns?

- Social Media: Interact with voters.
- Blog: personal , biased→ shared on social media→echo chamber
- Online Fundraising → usually small donations

What interest does the government have in regulating media? How far does it go?

Chapter 11

1. **Describe three powers of Congress granted by the Constitution and explain why the framers would have thought these powers were important for the legislature.**

The Lawmaking function: The process of establishing the legal rules that govern society. Important because it matters to the citizens' welfare and daily life. It builds up the foundation of the country.

The Representation Function: includes both representing the desires and demands of the constituents in the member's home district or state and representing larger national interests, such as the nation's security. It involves both national issues and state level issues.

The Oversight Function: The process by which Congress follows up on laws it has enacted to ensure that they are being enforced and administered in the way Congress intended. It ensures that everything goes as they're supposed to.

2. Describe three key differences between the Senate and the House. Why are these differences important?

House	Senate
Members chosen from local districts	Members chosen from an entire state
Two-year term	Six-year term
Originally elected by voters	Originally (until 1913) elected by state legislatures
May impeach (indict) federal officials	May convict federal officials of impeachable offenses
Larger (435 voting members)	Smaller (100 members)
More formal rules	Fewer rules and restrictions
Debate limited	Debate extended
Less prestige and less individual notice	More prestige and more media attention
Originates bills for raising revenues	Has power to advise the president on, and to consent to, presidential appointments and treaties
Local or narrow leadership	National leadership
Highly partisan	Somewhat less party loyalty

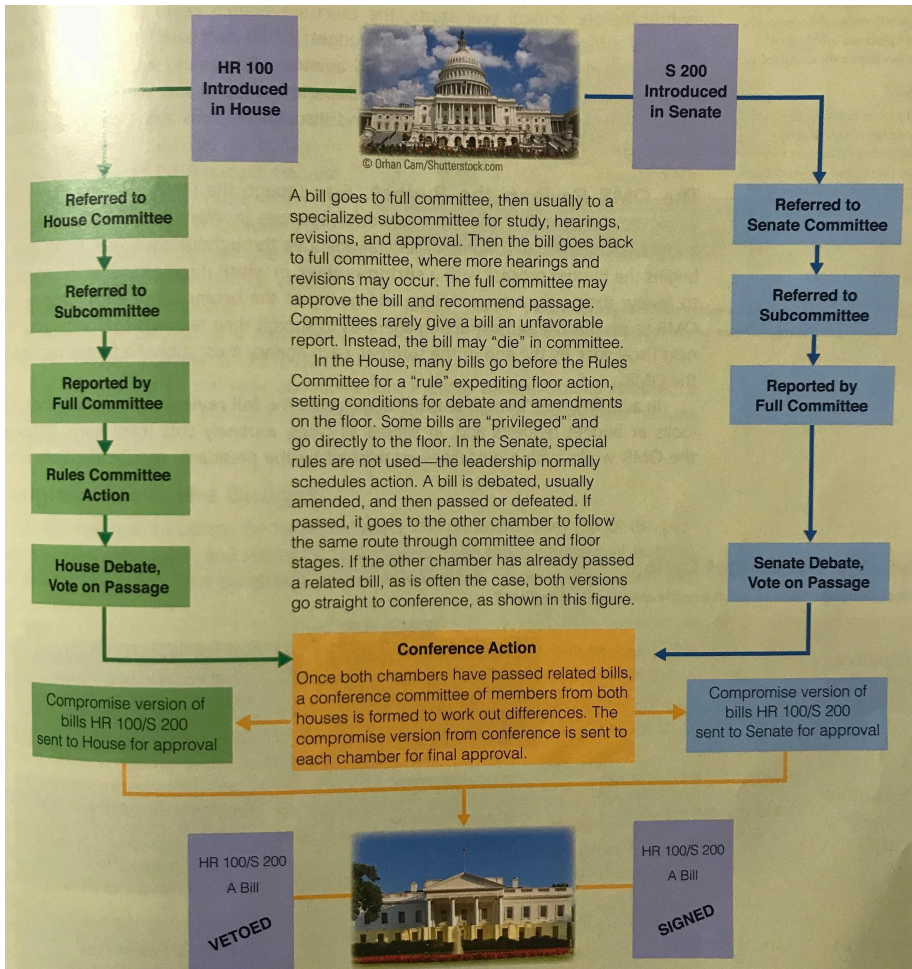
As a consequence of the larger size of the House, representatives generally cannot achieve as much individual recognition and public prestige as can members of the Senate.

3. Explain at least two reasons that most incumbent Senators and Representatives are re-elected.

The Seniority system suggested that the majority party member with the longest term of continuous service on a standing committee is given preference when the committee selects its chairperson. So the members of the House or Senate who represented safe seats would be reelected repeatedly and eventually could accumulate enough years to become the chairpersons of their committees.

President Effect: Congressional Candidates were hopeful that a strong presidential candidate will sweep in other members of their party. But in the midterm election the president's party always lose seats in Congress.

4. Describe the steps by which a bill becomes a law. Be sure to discuss the committee structure as well as between the House and Senate and the executive branch.



- Agenda setting:** Determining which public-policy questions will be debated or considered.
- Appropriation:** The passage, by Congress, of a spending bill specifying the amount of authorized funds that actually will be allocated for an agency's use.
- Authorization:** A formal declaration by a legislative committee that a certain amount of funding may be available to an agency. Some authorizations terminate in a year; others are renewable automatically without further congressional action.
- Bicameralism:** The division of a legislature into two separate assemblies.
- Casework:** personal work for constituents by members of Congress.
- Conference Committee:** A special joint committee appointed to reconcile differences when bills pass the two chambers of Congress in different forms.
- Constituent:** A person represented by a legislator or other elected or appointed official.

- h. **Continuing Resolution:** A temporary funding law that Congress passes when an appropriations bill has not been decided by the beginning of the new fiscal year on October 1.
- i. **Cracking:** In gerrymandering, splitting the opposing party's voters into many different districts.
- j. **Discharge Petition:** A procedure by which a bill in the House of Representatives can be forced (discharged) out of a committee that has refused to report it for consideration by the House. The petition must be signed by an absolute majority (218) of representatives and is used only on rare occasions.
- k. **Earmarks:** Special provisions in legislation to set aside funds for projects that have not passed an impartial evaluation by agencies of the executive branch. Also known as pork.
- l. **Enumerated Powers:** A power specifically granted to the national government by the Constitution. The first seventeen clauses of Article I, Section 8, specify most of the enumerated powers of Congress.
- m. **Executive Budget:** The budget prepared and submitted by the president to Congress.
- n. **Fall Review:** The annual process in which the Omb, after receiving formal federal agency requests for funding for the next fiscal year, review the requests, makes changes, and submits its recommendations to the president.
- o. **Filibuster:** The use of the Senate's tradition of unlimited debate as a delaying tactic to block a bill.
- p. **First Budget Resolution:** A resolution passed by Congress in each May that sets overall revenue and spending goals for the following fiscal year.
- q. **Fiscal Year:** A twelve-month period that is used for bookkeeping, or accounting purpose. Usually, the fiscal year does not coincide with the calendar year. For example, the federal government's fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30.
- r. **Gerrymandering:** The drawing of legislative district boundary lines for the purpose of obtaining partisan advantage. A district is said to be gerrymandered when its shape is manipulated to determine which party will win it.
- s. **Hastert Rule:** A rule adopted by Republicans in the US House, under which a Republican Speaker will not bring a measure to the floor for a vote unless it has the support of a majority of the Republican members.
- t. **Instructed Delegate:** A legislator who is an agent of the voters who elected him or her and who votes according to the views of constituents regardless of personal beliefs.
- u. **Joint Committee:** A legislative committee composed of members from both chambers of Congress.
- v. **Lawmaking:** The process of establishing the legal rules that govern society.
- w. **Majority Leader of the House:** The party leader elected by the majority party in the House of Representatives.
- x. **Minority Leader of the House:** The party leader elected by the minority party in the House.

- y. **Ombudsperson:** A person who hears and investigates complaints by private individuals against public officials or agencies. (From the Swedish word ombudsman, meaning “representative.”)
- z. **Oversight:** The process by which Congress follows up on laws it has enacted to ensure that they are being enforced and administered in the way Congress intended.
- aa. **Packing:** In gerrymandering, packing as many voters as possible of the opposing party into a single district.
- bb. **President Pro Tempore:** The temporary presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the vice president.
- cc. **Reapportionment:** The allocation of seats in the House of Representatives to each state after a census.
- dd. **Reconciliation:** A special rule that can be applied to budget bills sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate. Reconciliation measures cannot be filibustered.
- ee. **Redistricting:** The redrawing of the boundaries of the congressional districts within each state.
- ff. **Representation:** The function of members of Congress as elected officials representing the views of their constituents as well as larger national interests.
- gg. **Rules Committee:** A standing committee of the House of Representatives that provides special rules under which specific bills can be debated, amended, and considered by the House.
- hh. **Second Budget Resolution:** A resolution passed by Congress in each September that sets “binding” limits on taxes and spending for the following fiscal year.
- ii. **Select Committee:** A temporary legislative committee established for a limited time period and for a special purpose.
- jj. **Senate Majority Leader:** The chief spokesperson of the majority party in the Senate, who directs the legislative program and party strategy.
- kk. **Senate Minority Leader:** The party officer in the Senate who commands the minority party’s opposition to the policies of the majority party and directs the legislative program and strategy of his or her party.
- ll. **Seniority System:** A custom followed in both chambers of Congress specifying that the member of the majority party with the longest term of continuous service will be given preference when a committee chairperson (or a holder of some other significant post) is selected.
- mm. **Speaker of the House:** The presiding officer in the House of Representatives. The Speaker is always a member of the majority party and is the most powerful and influential member of the House.
- nn. **Spring Review:** The annual process in which the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires federal agencies to review their programs, activities, and goals and submit their requests for funding for the next fiscal year.

- oo. **Standing Committee:** A permanent committee in the House or Senate that considers bills within a certain subject area.
- pp. **Trustee:** A legislator who acts according to her or his conscience and the broad interests of the entire society.
- qq. **Whip:** A member of Congress who aids the Majority or minority leader of the House or the Senate.

2018. 2 19

Congress: Making Laws

Judicial: Court(interpret laws)

Executive:President(execute Law)

Legislative: Congress(make laws)

*Bureaucracy

Lawmaking→ create laws to solve problems/promote benefits

Representation→represent wishes/desires of people

Oversight→make sure that the law is carried out as intended

→oversee rulemaking by executive agencies

Public Education→ sets agenda for public debate

Conflict Resolution→ compromise between groups in society

House:

2 years

25 years old

435 people

Power of Purse

Impeach

Decides electoral college deadlock

Rules Committee

Voter in 1 districts

Senate:

6 years

30 years old

100 people

Trial for Impeachment

Confirms Executive People

Approve Treaties

No Rules

Elected by the whole states

The Broken Branch?

-Unlimited Debate: Filibuster

-Partisanship/Polarization

-Focused on Reelection

The role of lobbyist/ interest groups

Congress—Where politics goes to die

-Individual Congress people have little power.

-Speaker of House (house), Majority Leader (senate)

-control what votes happen

-only allow votes where there party wins

-No motivation for congress people

-Just vote by party

-Congress causes the polarization

3/5/2018

The President

- Who can be a president?
 - A natural born citizen
 - 35 years old
 - Permanent resident for 14 years
 - Men
 - Mostly white
 - Mostly old
 - Mostly lawyers
 - Wealthy
- Electoral college
 - Voters vote in each state for electors from each party
 - Number of electors is representatives plus senators
 - Who ever gets majority wins
- President's quality?
 - Represent "American Creed"
 - Self control/ independent thought → straight shooter
 - Experienced in gov't
 - Open-minded
 - Long term plans
 - Cares about important issues
 - moral → criminal
- President's duty
 - Chief executive → in charge of enforcing the will of congress, appoint and oversee (civil service) ← bureaucracy
 - Commander in chief → controls military forces, cannot declare war (war power resolution), controls nuclear weapon
 - Chief diplomat
 - Chief legislator
 - Party chief

1. Twelfth Amendment

An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1804, that specifies the separate election of the president and vice president by the electoral college.

2. Civil Service

A collective term for the body of employees working for the government. Generally, civil service is understood to apply to all those who gain government employment through a merit system.

3. Appointment Power

The authority vested in the president to fill a government office or position. Positions filled by presidential appointment include those in the executive branch and the federal judiciary, commissioned officers in the armed forces, and members of the independent regulatory commissions.

4. Reprieve

The presidential power to postpone the execution of a sentence imposed by a court of law; usually done for humanitarian reasons or to await new evidence.

5. Pardon

The granting of a release from the punishment or legal consequences of a crime; a pardon can be granted by the president before or after a conviction.

6. War Powers Resolution

A law passed in 1973 spelling out the conditions under which the president can commit troops without congressional approval.

7. Advice and Consent

The power vested in the U.S. Senate by the Constitution (Article II, Section 2) to give its advice and consent to the president on treaties and presidential appointments.

8. Diplomatic Recognition

The president's power, as chief diplomat, to acknowledge a foreign government as legitimate.

9. Executive Agreement

An international agreement made by the president, without senatorial ratification, with the head of a foreign state.

10. State of the Union Message

An annual message to Congress in which the president proposes a legislative program. The message is addressed not only to Congress but also to the American people and to the world. It offers the opportunity to dramatize policies and objectives and to gain public support.

11. Veto Message

The president's formal explanation of a veto when legislation is returned to Congress.

12. Pocket Veto

A special veto power exercised by the chief executive after a legislative body has adjourned. Bills not signed by the chief executive die after a specified period of time. If Congress wishes to reconsider a bill, it must be reintroduced in the following session of Congress.

13. Constitutional Power

A power vested in the president by Article II of the Constitution.

14. Statutory Power

A power created for the president through laws enacted by Congress.

15. Expressed Power

A constitutional or statutory power of the president, which is expressly written into the Constitution or into statutory law.

16. Inherent Power

A power of the president derived from the loosely worded statement in the Constitution that "the executive Power shall be vested in a President" and that the president should "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed"; defined through practice rather than through constitutional or statutory law.

17. Patronage

Rewarding faithful party workers and followers with government employment and contracts.

18. Emergency Power

An inherent power exercised by the president during a period of national crisis, particularly in foreign affairs.

19. Federal Register

A publication of the executive branch of the U.S. government that prints executive orders, rules, and regulations.

20. Executive Privilege

The right of the executive officials to refuse to appear before, or to withhold information from, a legislative committee. Executive privilege is enjoyed by the president and by those executive officials accorded that right by the president.

21. Impeachment

As authorized by Articles I and II of the Constitution, an action by the House of Representatives and the Senate to remove the president, vice president, or civil officers of the United States from office for committing "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors."

22. Cabinet

An advisory group selected by the president to aid in making decisions. The cabinet currently numbers thirteen department secretaries and the attorney general. Depending on the president, the cabinet may be highly influential or relatively insignificant in its advisory role.

23. Kitchen Cabinet

The informal advisers to the president.

24. Executive Office of the President (EOP)

Established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt by executive order under the Reorganization Act of 1939, it currently consists of eleven staff agencies that assist the president in carrying out major duties.

25. White House Office

The personal office of the president, which tends to presidential political needs and manages the media.

26. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

A division of the Executive Office of the President created by executive order in 1970 to replace the Bureau of the Budget. The OMB's main functions are to assist the president in preparing the annual budget, to clear and coordinate all department agency budgets, to help set fiscal policy, and to supervise the administration of the federal budget.

27. National Security Council (NSC)

A staff agency in the Executive Office of the President est. by the National Security Act of 1947. The NSC advises the president on domestic and foreign matters involving national security.

28. Twenty-Fifth Amendment

An amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1967 that establishes procedures for filling vacancies in the two top executive offices and that makes provisions for situations involving presidential disability.

29. Head of States

The president represents the country, similar to kings or queens used to represent other countries.

1. As the chief executive, he decides how are the laws created by congress are enforced in reality. He also chooses officials in his executive branch. As the commander in chief, the president is in charge of the U.S. military. In a war, he will decide how to use the weapons and armies. He gives order to all the military generals and admirals. As chief diplomat, he decides American diplomat and ambassadors' position and their speech to foreign government and media. He also makes foreign policies. As the chief legislator, he influences the congress in its lawmaking process. For chief diplomat, the president would travel to other countries to meet with its leaders. He will also be responsible to host other countries' leaders when they visit U.S.
2. The president has treaty power to negotiate treaties with other countries. He can use it to discuss trade cooperations, such as TTP with other countries. He has appointment power to select government officials, such as ambassadors and supreme court members. He can choose government officials who he trusts. He uses legislative powers to influence the lawmaking process in the congress. He can veto a law proposed by congress.
3. The president can abuse his executive power by vetoing every law congress passes. Or he overpasses his power to the congress and supreme court, such as over influencing the lawmaking process or ruling process. He would be impeached by the congress.
4. EOP's purpose is to help the president to govern more effectively. It includes a lot of advisors for different areas, such as commerce, environment, national security, drug control and etc. The vice president holds the second highest office in U.S. and means to assist the president. He must be ready to be a president if anything happens to the president.

Mar. 7. 2018

- Chief Diplomat → Controls state department, interact with foreign, negotiates treaties(must be approved by the Senate)
- Chief Legislator → Agenda-setting, rhetorical presidency(giving speech helps to set agenda), Veto power(threat)
- Party Chief → Most Visible Politician, controls national committee chair, campaigns for other politicians
- Formal(expressed) power
Powers written in the constitutions(legislators, diplomat, commander)
- Informal power
Powers given by Congress or assumed by the president.
- Cabinet → Advice president, leaders of major government departments(defense, treasury, etc.)
- Executive Office of the President(EOP) directly work for/with the President.(White House)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: The Bureaucracy

1. Why and how as the Federal Bureaucracy grown so large? What purpose does it serve?

In order for Federal Bureaucracy to grow, not only does the federal government employment increased, the budget also need to increase. The federal Bureaucracy was built to hire individual who is able to concentrate their skills on specific, well-defined subject in order to perform their functions as efficiently as possible to conserve taxpayers' dollars.

2. Choose a cabinet department or agency listed in the chapter that you think would have jurisdiction over your expertise issue. Explain what this department or agency does and how do you think it would affect your issue.

Homeland Security is a cabinet department that I think will cover up my expertise on Immigration. This department attempts to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, control America's borders, and minimize the damage from natural disaster. It has several sub agencies to help it. It will affect my issue because what their opinion on border control will strongly affect the number of immigrants.

3. Describe two key ways that laws or other policies have tried to improve the bureaucracy. What problems were these laws or policies attempting to solve?

Sunshine law before and after 9/11. It required for all multi headed federal agencies hold their meetings regularly in public session. Before the 9/11, in the 1966, the government passed the Freedom of Information Act that required federal government agencies to disclose to individuals information contained in government files. But after 9/11, the government put many restriction to the access to those problems to ensure the nation's safety.

Privatization. Some services can be provided more efficiently by the private sector.

4. How and why do federal agencies engage in "rulemaking?" Why is this process so important?

Because congress is unable to oversee the day-to-day administration of its programs, it must delegate certain powers to administrative agencies. In theory, the agencies should put into effect by Congress. Laws are often drafted in vague and general terms so agencies themselves must decide how best to carry out the wishes of Congress.

- a. **Acquisitive Model:** A model of bureaucracy that views top level bureaucrats as seeking to expand the size of their budgets and staffs to gain greater power.
- b. **Agency Capture:** The act by which an industry being regulated by a government agency gains direct or indirect control over agency personnel and decision makers.
- c. **Bureaucracy***:** An organization that is structured hierarchically to carry out specific functions.
- d. **Cabinet Department:** One of the fifteen major departments of the executive branch.
- e. **Civil Service Commission:** The initial central personnel agency of the national government created in 1883.
- f. **Enabling Legislation***:** A statute enacted by Congress that authorizes the creation of an administrative agency and specifies the name, purpose, composition, functions, and powers of the agency being created.
- g. **Government Corporation:** An agency of government that administers a quasi-business enterprise. These corporations are used when government activities are primarily commercial.
- h. **Government in the Sunshine Act***:** A law that requires all committee-directed federal agencies to conduct their business regularly in public session.
- i. **Independent Executive Agency***:** A federal agency that is not part of a cabinet department but reports directly to the president.
- j. **Independent Regulatory Agency:** An agency outside the major executive departments that is charged
- k. with making and implementing rules and regulations within a specific area.

- l. **Iron Triangle:** The three-way alliance among legislators, bureaucrats, and interest groups to make or preserve policies that benefit their respective interests.
- m. **Issue Network:** A group of individuals or organizations— which may consist of legislators and legislative staff members, interest group leaders, bureaucrats, scholars and other experts, and media representative— that supports a particular policy position on a given issue.
- n. **Line Organization:** In the federal government, an administrative unit that is directly accountable to the president.
- o. **Merit System***:** The selection, retention, and promotion of government employees on the basis of competitive examinations.
- p. **Monopolistic Model:** A model of bureaucracy that compares bureaucracies to monopolistic business firms. Lack of competition in either circumstance leads to inefficient and costly operations.
- q. **Pendleton Act:** An act that established the principle of employment on the basis of merit and created the Civil Service Commission to administer the personnel service.
- r. **Privatization:** The replacement of government services with services provided by private firms.
- s. **Spoils System:** The awarding of government jobs to political supporters and friends.
- t. **Weberian Model:** A model of bureaucracy developed by the German sociologist Max Weber, who viewed bureaucracies as rational, hierarchical organizations in which decisions are based on logical reasoning.
- u. **Whistleblower:** Someone who brings to public attention gross governmental inefficiency or an illegal action.

2018.3.29

Bureaucracy:

Different agencies and different departments that focus on specific issues.

Power given by president to enforce the law.

Three models:

Weberian Model→ rational decision---making based on reason, meets demands of modern life

Acquisitive Model→ trying to increase budget, staff and power, self-motivated

Monopolistic Model→ no need to be efficient or effective because there is no competition

The social security spending is non-discretionary. It helped the aged, poor, disabled. It is the social safety net or called welfare state.

Spoil system→ political supporters get government's jobs, government will be loyal to president → enact his or her agenda, no need for qualification

Merit system→ test to find people qualified for federal jobs

Hatch Act→ federal workers can't participate in elections

Freedom of Information Act(news and media constantly files these acts to government)

Rulemaking

Department of Homeland Security

→ Control border(Customs, Immigration)

- Response to terrorism
 - Searching for weapons
 - Supervise travel(Planes, Trains, etc)
 - Gather information about potential threats
 - Coordinate police, fire, etc. in Emergency(FEMA)
- Bush signing an enabling legislation(law creates the agency)

Chapter 14 The Courts

1. What factors determine if a case is a federal case? Give at least two examples of cases that would be federal cases.

Two important requirements must be met before a case can be brought in any court system are jurisdiction and standing to sue. If it was ruled differently by the lower courts or the solicitor general is asking the court to rule the case, it would be more likely that the court will take it. Two examples would be cases involves violation to the constitution and Cases between citizens of different states if the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.

2. Describe the process by which the Supreme Court decides to hear a case and then issues a decision. Make sure you discuss what happens at each stage in this process.

The court chooses which cases it will decide. The judges never explain their reasons for hearing certain cases and not others. It demands writ of certiorari (previous records)from the lower courts. The court will issue a writ with at least four justices approve of it. After it got approved, they hear attorneys' oral arguments, and then meet to discuss and vote on cases. The opinion included ruling on issues, the reasons, the rules of law that apply, and other information.

3. How does a person become a Supreme Court justice? Why is this process so important? Give at least one specific example that illustrates your answer.

The President nominates someone for a vacancy on the Court and the Senate votes to confirm the nominee, which requires a majority. In this way, both the Executive and Legislative Branches of the federal government have a voice in the composition of the Supreme Court.

In most circumstances, the president appoints judges or justices who belong to the president's own political party. For example, by 1993, Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush together had appointed nearly three-quarters of all federal court judges.

4. Why is judicial review so key to the Supreme Court? How do "activist" and "restraintist" judges view this process differently? Give at least two examples that illustrate your answer.

The power of the courts to determine whether a law or action by the other branches of government is constitutional is known as the power of judicial review. This power enables the judicial branch to act as a check on the other two branches of government, in line with the system of checks and balances established by the US Constitution. "Activist judges think that federal judiciary should take an active role by using its power to check the activities of congress, state legislature and administrative agencies when they exceeded their authority. Earl Warren was one of them, his court propelled the civil rights movement.

Judicial restraint rests on the assumption that the courts should defer the decision made by the legislative and executive branches because they are elected by the people.

- a. **Affirm:** To declare that a court ruling is valid and must stand.
- b. **Amicus Curiae Brief:** A brief filed by a third party, or amicus curiae, who is not directly involved in the litigation but who has an interest in the outcome of the case.
- c. **Appellate Court:** A court having jurisdiction to review cases and issues that were originally tried in lower courts.
- d. **Broad Construction:** A judicial philosophy that looks to the context and purpose of a law when making an interpretation.
- e. **Case Law:** Judicial interpretations of common law principles and doctrines, as well as interpretations of constitutional law, statutory law, and administrative law.
- f. **Class-Action Suit:** A lawsuit filed by an individual seeking damages for “all persons similarly situated.”
- g. **Common Law:** The body of law developed from judicial decisions in English and US courts, not attributable to a legislature.
- h. **Concurring Opinion:** A separate opinion prepared by a judge who supports the decision of the majority of the court but who wants to make or clarify a particular point or to voice disapproval of the grounds on which the decision was made.
- i. **Dissenting Opinion:** A separate opinion in which a judge dissents from (disagrees with) the conclusion reached by the majority of the court and expounds his or her own views about the case.
- j. **Diversity of Citizenship:** The condition that exists when the parties to a lawsuit are citizens of different states or when the parties are citizens of a US state and citizens or the government of a foreign country. Diversity of citizenship can provide a basis for federal jurisdiction.
- k. **Federal Question:** A question that has to do with the US Constitution, acts of Congress, or treaties. A federal question provides a basis for federal jurisdiction.
- l. **General Jurisdiction:** A court’s authority to hear cases without significant restriction. A court of general jurisdiction normally can hear a broad range of cases.
- m. **Judicial Activism:** A doctrine holding that the federal judiciary should take an active role by using its powers to check the activities of governmental bodies when those bodies exceed their authority.
- n. **Judicial Implementation:** The way in which court decisions are translated into policy.
- o. **Judicial Restraint:** A doctrine holding that the courts should defer to the decisions made by the elected representatives of the people in the legislative and executive branches when possible.
- p. **Jurisdiction:** The authority of a court to decide certain cases. But all courts have the authority to decide all cases. Where a case arises and what its subject matter is are two jurisdictional issues.
- q. **Justiciable Controversy:** A controversy that is real and substantial, as opposed to hypothetical or academic.
- r. **Limited Jurisdiction:** A court’s authority to hear cases that is restricted to certain types of claims, such as tax claims or bankruptcy petitions.
- s. **Litigate:** To engage in a legal proceeding or seek relief in a court of law; to carry on a lawsuit.
- t. **Majority Opinion:** A court opinion reflecting the views of the majority of the judges.
- u. **Opinion:** A statement by a judge or a court of the decision reached in a case. An opinion sets forth the applicable law and details the reasoning on which the ruling was based.
- v. **Oral Arguments:** The arguments presented in person by attorneys to an appellate court. Each attorney presents to the court reasons why the court should rule in her or his client’s favor.

- w. **Plurality Opinion:** An opinion by a minority of the Court that decides a case because it is supported by one or more concurring opinions.
- x. **Political Question:** An issue that a court believes should be decided by the executive or legislative branch— or these two branches acting together.
- y. **Precedent:** A court ruling bearing on subsequent legal decisions in similar cases. Judges rely on precedents in deciding cases.
- z. **Remand:** To send a case back to the court that originally heard it.
- aa. **Reverse:** To annul, or make void, a court ruling on account of some error or irregularity.
- bb. **Rule of Four:** A United States Supreme Court procedure by which four justices must vote to grant a petition for review if a case is to come before the full court.
- cc. **Senatorial Courtesy:** In federal district court judgeship nominations, a tradition allowing a senator to veto a judicial appointment in his or her state.
- dd. **Stare Decisis:** To stand on decided cases; the judicial policy of following precedents established by past decisions.
- ee. **Strict Construction:** A judicial philosophy that looks to the “letter of the law” when interpreting the Constitution or a particular statute.
- ff. **Trial Court:** The court in which most cases begin.
- gg. **Unanimous Opinion:** A court opinion or determination on which all judges agree.
- hh. **Writ of Certiorari:** An order issued by a higher court to a lower court to send up the record of a case for review.

Calling balls and Strikers: Judiciary Discussion

Stare decisis: we should follow the decision that is made in the past.

The foundation of the court is based on Precedent. But the court can still make changes(Brown v. Board of education, same marriage)

Federal Questions: Someone violating the constitution, a treaty or a law passed by the congress.

When the people involved are from different states or country.

The situation has to be real harm.

The federal route to the U.S. Supreme Court

Federal District court→ Federal Appeals Courts(whoever lost in the district, have to compelling reason that the former decision is wrong) → U.S. Supreme Court(whoever lost in the Appeals, have to compelling reason that the former decision is wrong)

State Trial Court→ State Appeals Court→ 50 State Supreme Court→ U.S. Supreme Court(only way to get here if the person has some questions about the constitution or the police did something wrong)

Originalism (Roberts, Alito, Thomas, Gorsuch all republican): Anthony Kennedy(R but swings)

-Follow Constitution exactly (strict construction)

-What was the original meaning? (What did the framers/authors) mean?

-Sets universal standard of meaning.

-Prevents court taking too much authority.

Living Constitution (Breyer, Sotomayor, Kagan, Ginsburg all democrats):

-Constitution interpretation must change with changing times.

- When constitutions ambiguous, look at historical use & change to make specific.
- Focus on fairness & outcomes
- Expands court's power.

Chapter 15

1. Describe the steps of the policymaking process. Give an example of a policy related to your expertise issue that demonstrates this process.

First of all, an issue must get on the agenda. Agenda building may occur as the result of a crisis, technological change, or mass media campaign, as well as through the efforts of strong political personalities and effective lobbying groups. Policy Formulation: During the next step in the policy making process, various policy proposals are discussed among government officials and the public. Congress holds hearings, the president voices the administration's views. Policy Adoption: Choose the specific policy from among the proposals that have been discussed. Policy Implementation: implementation of the policy alternative chosen by Congress. Policy Evaluation: After policy has been implemented, groups inside and outside the government conduct studies to determine how the program has actually worked.

2. Give what you think are the best arguments for and against legal status to people who immigrated to the United States illegally.

Support argument: immigration offsets a low birthrate and aging population. Immigrants expand the workforce and help to support, through their taxes, government programs that benefit older Americans, such as Medicare and Social Security.

Against argument: the unauthorized immigration is a major national issue. The large number of immigrants seeking work results in lower wages for Americans, especially those with few skills.

3. Why does the US Government have such large debts? Do you think we should be worried about the size of the debt?

What is important in the national debt is the net public debt: the public debt that does not include interagency borrowing. 1960 until the last few years of the twentieth century, the federal government spent more than it received in all but two years. Some considered those budget deficit to be the negative result of Keynesian policies, others argued that the deficits actually resulted from the abuse of Keynesianism.

4. What is the difference between a Progressive and a Regressive tax? Give an example of both and explain how it illustrates each type of tax?

Progressive Tax is a tax that rises in percentage terms as incomes rise. US federal income tax is a progressive tax. Regressive tax is a tax that falls in percentage terms as incomes rise. Social security tax is a regressive tax.

- Affordable Care Act:** A law passed in 2010 that seeks, among other things, to ensure health-care insurance for American citizens. The act is supplemented by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act and nicknamed "Obamacare."
- Budget Deficit:** Government expenditures that exceed receipts.

- c. **Domestic Policy:** All laws, government planning, and government actions that concern internal issues of national importance, such as poverty, crime, and the environment.
- d. **Entitlement Program:** A government program that entitles a defined class of people to obtain benefits. Entitlements operate under open-ended budget authorizations that do not limit how much can be spent.
- e. **Federal Open Market Committee:** The most important body within the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Open Market Committee decides how monetary policy should be carried out.
- f. **The Fed:** The agency created by Congress in 1913 to serve as the nation's central banking organization.
- g. **Fiscal Policy:** The federal government's use of taxation and spending policies to affect overall business activity.
- h. **Fracking:** Short for hydraulic fracturing, the injection of a high-pressure solution of water, sand, and chemicals into hydrocarbon-bearing rocks, releasing oil or natural gas.
- i. **GDP:** The dollar value of all final goods and services produced in a one-year period.
- j. **Gross Public Debt:** The net public debt plus interagency borrowing within the government.
- k. **Incarceration Rate:** The number of persons held in jail or prison for every 100,000 persons in a particular population group.
- l. **Inflation:** A sustained rise in the general price level of goods and services.
- m. **Keynesian Economics:** A school of economic thought that favors active federal government policymaking to stabilize economy-wide fluctuations, including the use of discretionary fiscal policy.
- n. **Loophole:** A legal method by which individuals and businesses are allowed to reduce the tax liabilities owed to the government.
- o. **Loose Monetary Policy:** Monetary policy that makes credit inexpensive and abundant, possibly leading to inflation.
- p. **Medicaid:** A joint state-federal program that provides medical care to the poor (including indigent elderly persons in nursing homes). The program is funded out of general government revenues.
- q. **Medicare:** A federal health-insurance program that covers US residents over the age of sixty five. The costs are met by a tax on wages and salaries.
- r. **Monetary Policy:** The use of changes in the amount of money in circulation to alter credit markets, employment, and the rate of inflation.
- s. **Net Public Debt:** The accumulation of all past federal government deficits; the total amount owed by the federal government to individuals, businesses, and foreigners.
- t. **Progressive Tax:** is tax that rises in percentage terms as incomes rise.
- u. **National Debt:** The total amount of debt carried by the federal government.
- v. **Recession:** Two or more successive quarters in which the economy shrinks instead of grows.
- w. **Regressive Tax:** A tax that falls in percentage terms as incomes rise.
- x. **Tight Monetary Policy:** Monetary policy that makes credit expensive in an effort to slow inflation.
- y. **Treasuries:** US treasury securities—bills, notes, and bonds; debt issued by the federal government.
- z. **Unemployment:** The inability of those who are in the labor force to find a job; also, the number of those in the labor force actively looking for a job, but unable to find one.

Signs show recession in economic:

- Shrinking wages or stagnant wages
- Rising Unemployment
- Bankruptcies
- Gross Domestic Product: slow/negative growth

Ways to help the economy

- Demand-side economics(New Deal)
 - Government spends more (Debt)
 - Stimulate economy
 - Pushing \$ into economy
- Supply-side economy(Reagan/F.A. Hayer/Milton Friedman)
 - Government spending can't stimulate
 - Government should lower taxes
 - Laissez-Faire, free market

Why the cost of the government is increasing?

- A. Deficit spending(government spend more than they receive)
- B. Entitlement→ social security, medicare, medicaid
- C. Defense spending
- D. Federal Pensions→ retirement for federal workers.
- E. "Graying"=as the US society is growing older and live longer, the government need to spend more money on retired and older people.

Federal reserve:

They are the official federal bank that control the federal funds rate.(the interest rate if a bank borrow from another bank)

2018.4.30

National Debt→ Growing

- Borrowing to pay government's expenses
- Promises? → Tax cut and welfare
- Social Security and Medicare (Entitlement)
 - Graying of America → Baby Boom
 - By 2050 no money for anything else
 - Long term promise
- Raise Taxes
- Raise age or income required(means tested)

Bonds(government's instrument)

Immigration

1920-1965 Western Europeans (Quota system: Restrict each country to a number of immigrants per year.)

1965→ More diverse immigrants

- Family member of US citizen
- Professional Workers
- Refuges

"Sanctuary Cities"

Chapter 16 Foreign Policy

1. Both branches act as an important role in foreign policy. The president has the power of appointing U.S. ambassadors, create treaties with other nations, and command the war. Congress check on the presidential power. Only congress can declare war, senate must supervise and agree all the treaties the president negotiated and must confirm the presidential nominees. Congress also can control all the budget and set restrictions on president's actions such as the time the army can stay in foreign countries. (War power resolution is an example of congress expanding its power).
 2. U.S.'s participation in the world has expanded. At the beginning, U.S. aimed to be independent from Britain. Then it joined the World Wars and began cold War with Russia against communism. Then after 9-11, it began the war against Iraq and terrorism.
 3. U.S.'s response to terrorism: after 9-11 attack, U.S. restricted military and economic interaction with Iraq. Then it began 2003 invasion of Iraq. It increased domestic and foreign surveillance and sharing information intelligence community. U.S. also cooperated with Britain bombing Taliban and Al Qaeda camps. U.S.'s response to Nuclear Weapon: U.S. uses nuclear weapon as a protection for its own safety. But if it receives threat or attack, it will use nuclear weapon as a combat.
-
- a. Cold War: the ideological, political, and economic confrontation between the u.s. and the soviet union following ww2.
 - b. Containment: A U.S. foreign policy adopted by President Harry Truman in the late 1940s, in which the United States tried to stop the spread of communism by creating alliances and helping weak countries to resist Soviet advances.
 - c. Defense Policy: subset of national security policy having to do with the U.S. armed forces.
 - d. Detente: A lessening of tensions between U.S. and Soviet Union. Relaxation of tensions in French.
 - e. Diplomacy: Nations' relationship with one another and resolve conflicts by peaceful methods.
 - f. Economic Aid: Helping other nations by grants, loans, or credits to buy that nation's products.
 - g. **Foreign Policy: Actions taken by a government to protect and promote its (inter)national interests and safety in the world.**
 - h. Isolationist Foreign Policy: The view that the US should with draw from world affairs, limit foreign aid, and avoid involvement in foreign wars.
 - i. Moral idealism: a philosophy that sees national as normally willing to cooperate and agree on moral standards for conduct.
 - j. Monroe Doctrine: Stated in 1823 that the US would not interfere in Europe and that Europe should not attempt to further colonize the Americas.
 - k. Intelligence community: the government agencies that gather information about the capabilities and intentions of foreign governments or that engage in covert actions.

- l. **National Security Policy:** Foreign and domestic policy to protect the nation's independence and political integrity, concerning the safety and defense of the nation.
- m. **NTR (Normal Trade Relations) status:** a status granted through an international treaty by which each member nation must treat other members as well as it treats the country that receives its most favorable treatment. This status was formerly known as most favored nation status.
- n. **Political realism:** a philosophy that sees each nation acting principally in its own interests.
- o. **SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty):** a treaty between the u.s. and the s.u. to stabilize the nuclear arms competition between the two countries. Signed in may 1972.
- p. **Soviet Bloc:** the soviet union and the eastern Europe countries that installed communist regimes after ww2 and were dominated by the soviet union.
- q. **Technical Assistance:** Sending experts in areas such as agriculture, engineering, or business to help other nations.
- r. **Terrorism:** a systematic attempt to inspire fear to gain political ends, typically involving the indiscriminate use of violence against noncombatants.

5/2/2018

- Who makes foreign policy
 - **Diplomacy:** Peaceful negotiation with other countries.
 - Create treaties that serve U.S. interests.
 - **Economic Aid:** grants, loans money to other countries.
 - Improve conditions in other countries→ terrorism, immigration
 - Create favorable relationships
 - "Strings Attached" (control like a puppet)
 - **Technical Assistance:** U.S. expert give advice assistance to other countries. (Agriculture, business, and etc.)
- How would you describe the difference between moral idealism and political realism?
 - **Moral idealism:** if everybody cooperates, the outcome will be better or bigger. Countries must trust each other to work together.
 - **Political Realism:** whatever is the best for the country.
- President Bush Announces War in Iraq
- Why did the U.S. become involved in iraq? What were the effects?
 - Rescue Iraqi.
 - Destroying the terrorism base to prevent further terrorist attack.
 - Ended Saddam Hussein's dictatorship
 - But ethnic groups fought against U.S. troops
 - Americans had negative views on the war
- Iraq after the invasion
 - ISIS wants territories
- ISIS

- ISIS wants to expand its territory and include all Muslim in the entire world.
- Conflicts between Sunnis v. Shiite.
- Revolution in Syria also adds up to the chaos
- Nuclear Weapons
 - Mutually Assured Destruction: Fear of using nuclear weapon because the other country has it too.
 - Fear of countries who are not afraid of using nuclear weapon
 - U.S. and U.N. reduce the equipments to concentrate uranium in Iran
 - Able to restrict Iran for 10-15 years
- North Korea
 - Able to build ICBM (intercontinental bomb, able to attack Alaska)
 - U.S. wish China could pressure North Korea
 - U.S. didn't want North Korea to be able to make the nuclear bomb because first they are worried North Korea might attack their alliance. Second, they didn't want to make the whole world have nuclear weapons.
- China's Economic Power
 - Worry China would take over U.S. position in economic power
 - Chinese finding loophole in those trade deal
 - Chinese start to aid African country, but by sending Chinese workers instead of strings attached
 - They might reduce U.S. unipolar political influence
- Israeli-Palestinian
 - Fear from the Holocaust, they believe the only way to keep them free is have a state of their own
 - Countries around Israel attacks them, and the Israel had the war and won, then seize the land of those neighbour country. Now those land who had belonged to Palestinian now controlled by Israel.
 - Israel didn't want to give back the land first because their citizens were already settling there. Second, they think give back the land won't help to stop the war.
- President's power
 - Make treaties
 - Recognize other state or country
 - Appoint ambassadors
 - Bureaucracy (state department: diplomacy; NSC: safety, security; Intelligence Community: spy, secret information; DOD: military)
- Congress' power
 - Power of the purse
 - Have to approve military action by Congress
 - Have to approve ambassadors (Senate)
- ISIS's Fall
 - Foreign fighters may go home and carry out attacks

- Should US withdraw? US should withdraw because the intervention causes ISIS. US had to stay because it reduces local war
- Places to ideas
- More harm to US after ISIS's fall
- ISIS would want younger generation, Islamic people

➤ Globalization

- Imports available in China
- Buy Chinese Product in OS
- Access to international news
- Foreign students in US
- Increased immigration

Jihad v. Mcworld

Traditionalism v. Globalization