

Early Morning Review Notes by JJ Wanda
Big thanks to Jill for putting a summary on the Court Cases

Hello new students! This is JJ speaking, I want to say have fun reviewing for the test and if you ever need anything just email jjfunman@gmail.com or jjwanda@gmail.com for technical difficulties

Yes, I did make this in about 2 days. No, I didn't get a lot of sleep that day.

Good Luck on the Test!!!!!!

Table of Contents

[Guest List](#)

[Other Useful Info](#)

[Quick Notes](#)

[Court Cases](#)

[Ch 3](#)

[Definitions \(from the book\)](#)

[Notes](#)

[Ch 4](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Notes](#)

[Ch 5](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Notes](#)

[Ch 6](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Notes](#)

[Ch 7](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Notes](#)

[Ch 8](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Notes](#)

[Ch 9](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Notes](#)

[Ch 10](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Ch 11](#)

[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Ch 12](#)
[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Ch 13](#)
[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Ch 14](#)
[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Ch 15](#)
[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Ch 16](#)
[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Ch 18](#)
[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Ch 19](#)
[Definitions](#)
[Notes](#)

! = important

[] = definition

Hi! Welcome to the AP government Review session! It took a couple hours to make this but hopefully its going to be useful, anyway, the reason that we are having this is because that we can ask questions to each other. We're are lucky enough to have Mr. Mccarthy on the chat so if no one knows the answer, we'll be able to ask a professional. Anyway, if you want to ask a question go on the chat and people should be sure to help.

Also: <http://www.facebook.com/?rds!ef=logo#!/event.php?eid=118273758193190>

invite all your AP gov friends

Guest List

(add your name, it's the first part of your email) REMEMBER - to not be anonymous give me your email (on the event wall)

jjfunman - JJ Wanda
jjwanda - JJ Wanda (there is always 2 JJ's)
This.is.my.lemon.mango - Kat Vandish
iara.rb22 - iara rogers benchoam
ethanlpilot - Ethan Pilot
natalitashearin - Natalita Shearin
saheinzman - Andrew Heinzman
maheenxshahid - Maheen Shahid
manonloustau - Manon Loustaunau
karenv-Karen Vallejos
caitieog24-Caitlin O'Grady
Camcamillaaa-Camille Uzel
kraywirtz - Kathryn Wirtz
shiva.minovi - Shiva Minovi
wimgirl1- Rachel Wimmer
jluover- Jill L-O
Olivia.weltz-olivia weltz
bbggiglezz4lyf-shiva minovi email 2

Other Useful Info

http://www.quia.com/jq/45601.html?AP_rand=815177086 (thanks Kat/Maheen)
<http://sandzone.co.cc/outline.pdf>
this has an outline for the entire book, practice tests, and example free responses (thanks Ethan)

Government Notes

Quick Notes

(these will be taken from the chat and put on here so that everyone can see)

there is a lot of things to write so if you guys want to put in something from the chat go ahead

- Amendments worth knowing
 - 1 - 10 (Bill of Rights), 14 (really important), 17, 19 (Ms.Root says so, Suffrage for Woman)
- The types of Primaries
 - Closed primary: only a party member is allowed to participate.
 - Open primary: Party members and independents can participate
 - blanket primary: all Dems and Reps are placed on a single ballot and you choose one (a ridiculous idea, which is why no states use it anymore)

- Reasons for decrease in voter turnout:
 - 1. larger electorate (increasing voter base - drop in voting age, minorities enfranchised, population increase)
 - 2. less party mobilization
 - 3. more mobile population
 - 4. de-alignment (less party identification)
 - 5. rising cynicism - people don't vote because they don't see a difference between candidates.
 - 6. apathy (ha, they also would accept "too busy")
- mccain-feingold act
 - banned soft money
 - changes the amount of money they can spend
 - due process
 - Due process is the principle that the government must respect all of the legal rights that are owed to a person according to the law. Due process holds the government subservient to the law of the land, protecting individual persons from the state.
- habeus copus - trial by jury
- hyperpluralism - democracy seen as a system of many groups pulling govt in many directions at the same time, causing gridlock and ineffectiveness
- the Sixth Amendment (Amendment VI) to the United States Constitution is the part of the United States Bill of Rights which sets forth rights related to criminal prosecutions.
-

Court Cases

The links next to the case are small summaries on the case

- Marbury v. Madison (1803) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1792-1850/1803/1803_0
-establishes judicial review
- McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1792-1850/1819/1819_0
-bank in Maryland and the question on whether they have to pay taxes
- Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1792-1850/1824/1824_0
-operation of steamboats on waters within state jurisdiction
-defined commerce
- Barron v. Baltimore (1833) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1792-1850/1833/1833_0
-wharf that was buried in sand: lawsuit on taking away property
- Reynold v. U.S. (1879) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1851-1900/1878/1878_0
-case on having more than one wife
-polygamy not protected by first amendment
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1851-1900/1895/1895_210
-segregation (separate-but-equal)
- Schenck v. United States (1919) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1901-1939/1918/1918_437
-man tells people not to sign up for the war (during time of war)

- Gitlow v. New York (1922) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1901-1939/1922/1922_19
-man punished under state criminal anarchy law for trying to establish socialism
 - Near v. Minnesota (1929) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1901-1939/1929/1929_91
-man wrote about officials being gangsters: freedom of press
 - Korematsu v. U.S. (1944) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1940-1949/1944/1944_22
-excluded citizens of Japanese ancestry from areas deemed critical to national defense and potentially vulnerable to espionage
 - Brown v. Board of Education (1952) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1950-1959/1952/1952_1
 - Brown v. Board of Education II (1954) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1950-1959/1954/1954_1
-both deal with previous segregation case: changed their ruling
 - Mapp v. Ohio (1961) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1960/1960_236
-exclusionary rule (illegal searches)
 - Baker v. Carr (1962) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1960/1960_6
-reapportionment+political equality
 - Engel v. Vitale (1962) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1961/1961_468
-school prayer (establishment of religion)
 - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1962/1962_155
-man wasn't given a lawyer
 - Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S. (1964) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1964/1964_515
-blacks not allowed in motel
 - New York Times v. Sullivan (1964) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1963/1963_39
-case that protected all publications (even false ones) unless they were maliciously published
 - Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1964/1964_496
-birth control law that was struck down
 - Miranda v. Arizona (1966) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1965/1965_759
-man not informed of his rights after being arrested
 - Tinker v. Des Moines School District (1969) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1960-1969/1968/1968_21
-black armbands worn at school
 - Lemon v. Kurtzman (1971) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1970/1970_89
-violation of the establishment clause by having money available to church
- related things
- New York Times v. U.S. (1971) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1970/1970_1873
-Nixon administration attempted to prevent publication of U.S. activities in Vietnam
- Vietnam
- Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1971/1971_70_110
-child removed from school after 8th grade because of religious beliefs
 - Furman v. Georgia (1972) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1971/1971_69_5003
 - Gregg v. Georgia (1976) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1975/1975_74_6257
-both have to do with cruel and unusual punishment
 - Miller v. California (1973) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1971/1971_70_73
-mass mailing campaign to advertise the sale of "adult" material
 - Roe v. Wade (1973) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1971/1971_70_18
-Texas + abortion = unconstitutional
 - Buckley v. Valeo (1976) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1975/1975_75_436
-the law set limits on the amount of money an individual could contribute to a

single campaign and it required reporting of contributions above a certain threshold amount

- Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1977/1977_76_811
-man who was rejected to U.C. because they were saving the spots for blacks
- Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier (1987) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1980-1989/1987/1987_86_836
-inappropriate content in school newspaper (school wins)
- Texas v. Johnson (1989) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1980-1989/1988/1988_88_155
-burning of the flag is allowed
- Webster v. Reproductive Health Services (1989) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1980-1989/1988/1988_88_605
-shift away from abortion rights
- Oregon v. Smith (1990) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1980-1989/1989/1989_88_1213
-case when the man wanted to get high for his religion
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (1992) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1990-1999/1991/1991_91_744
-husband does not have to be notified about abortion
- U.S. v. Lopez (1995) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/1990-1999/1994/1994_93_1260
-guns in schools
- Clinton v. U.S. -
- Gratz v. Bollinger and Grutter v. Bollinger (2003) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/2000-2009/2002/2002_02_516
-university used race as determining factor of admission: violates equal

protection law

- Lawrence v. Texas (2003) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/2000-2009/2002/2002_02_102
-reported weapons disturbance in home, turned out to be another law violation

instead

- Heller v. District of Columbia (2008) - http://www.oyez.org/cases/2000-2009/2007/2007_07_290
-handgun registration: 2nd ammendment violated

Ch 3

Definitions (from the book)

- **Declaration of Independence** - Drafted by Thomas Jefferson the document proclaimed the right of the colonies to separate from Great Britain
- **social contract theory** - The belief that the people agree to set up rulers for certain purposes and thus have the right to resist or remove rulers who act against those purposes
- **republic** - A government without a monarch; a government rooted in the consent of the governed, whose power is exercised by elected representatives responsible to the governed
- **confederation** - A loose association of independent states that agree to cooperate on specified matters

- **Articles of Confederation** - The compact among the thirteen original states that established the first government of the United States
- **legislative branch** - The lawmaking branch of government
- **executive branch** - The law-enforcing branch of government
- **judicial branch** - The branch of government that interprets laws
- **Virginia Plan** - A set of proposals for a new government, submitted to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; included separation of the government into three branches division of the legislature into two houses, and proportional representation in the legislature
- **New Jersey Plan** - Submitted by the head of the New Jersey delegation to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, a set of nine resolutions that would have, in effect, pre-served the Articles of Confederation by amending rather than replacing them. Also supported a unicameral legislature and equal representation.on
- **Great Compromise** - Submitted by the Connecticut delegation to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and thus also known as the Connecticut Compromise, a plan calling for bicameral legislature in which the House of Representatives would be apportioned according to the population and the states would be represented equally in the Senate
- **electoral college** - A body of electors chosen by voters to cast ballots for president and vice president. A 20th century term, before then it was simply referred to as the electors
- **republicanism** - A form of government in which power resides in the people and is exercised by their elected representatives
- **federalism** - The division of power between a central government and regional governments
- **separation of powers** - The assignment of lawmaking, law-enforcing, and law-interpreting functions to separate branches of government
- **checks and balances** - A government structure that gives each branch some scrutiny of and control over the other branches
- **enumerated powers** - The powers explicitly granted to Congress by the Constitution
- **necessary and proper clause** - The last clause in Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution which gives Congress the means to execute its enumerated powers. This clause is the basis for the Congress's implied powers. Also called the *elastic clause*
- **implied powers** - Those powers that Congress needs to execute its enumerated powers
- **judicial review** - The power to declare congressional acts invalid because they violate the Constitution
- **supremacy clause** - The clause in Article VI of the Constitution that asserts that national laws take precedence over state and local laws when they conflict
- **Bill of Rights** - The first ten amendments to the Constitution. They prevent the national government from tampering with fundamental rights and civil liberties, and emphasize the limited character of national power

Notes

- Property tax was a common way to bill
 - People who came back from the war had taxes piled up
 - They got pissed and locked up the courts
 - ! power of the ballot box
- Virginia Plan by Edmund Randall
 - ! proportional representation in V.A. plan

- Two chains
 - Majority for decision
- New Jersey Plan by William Patterson
 - Favored small states
- The Great (Connecticut) Compromise connected both
- ! [] bicameral – two chambers
- The first problem was they tip-toed around slavery
 - They needed it to pass quickly
- DO NOT USE ELECTORAL COLLEGE TILL THE 20TH CENTURY(ish)before this it was the electorate
- [] they didn't want anyone to vote the President, they wanted people who had vested interest in government
- NTS: look at the constitution cheat sheet
- ! enumerated powers, express powers, and delegate powers are the same thing
- ! elastic clause was put there so that congress could have more powers
- ! Article 4 is called the full faith and credit
 - All laws in one state apply to theirs
- Simple majority is 51%
- Super majority is 66%
- To ratify the constitution they made the federalist papers
- ! Federalist papers 10 and 51
 - F. 10 asks what to do with factions
 - F. 52 answers
 - Factions were considered bad
 - Factions were good for one dominant view from taking over

Ch 4

Definitions

- **federalism** - The division of power between a central government and regional governments
- **dual federalism** - A view that holds the Constitution is a compact among sovereign states, so that the powers of the national government are fixed and limited
- **states' rights** - The idea that all rights not specifically conferred on the national government by the Constitution are reserved to the states
- **implied powers** - Those powers that Congress requires in order to execute its enumerated powers
- **cooperative federalism** - A view that holds that the Constitution is an agreement among people who are citizens of both state and nation, so there is little distinction between state powers and national powers
- **elastic clause** - The last clause in Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution, which gives Congress the means to execute its enumerated powers. This clause is the basis for Congress's implied powers. Also called the *necessary and proper clause*
- **commerce clause** - The third clause of Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce among the states
- **grant-in-aid** - Money provided by one level of government to another, to be spent for a given

purpose

- **categorical grant** - A grant-in-aid targeted for a specific purpose either by formula or by project
- **formula grant** - A categorical grant distributed according to a particular formula which specifies who is eligible for the grants and how much each eligible applicant will receive
- **project grant** - A categorical grant awarded on the basis of competitive applications submitted by prospective recipients
- **block grant** - A grant-in-aid awarded for general purposes, allowing the recipient great discretion in spending the grant money.
- **nullification** - The declaration by a state that a particular action of the national government is not applicable to that state
- **preemption** - The power of Congress to enact laws by which the national government assumes total or partial responsibility for a state government function
- **mandate** - A requirement that a state undertake an activity or provide a service, in keeping with minimum national standards
- **restraint** - A requirement laid down by act of Congress, prohibiting a state or local government from exercising a certain power
- **municipal government** - The government unit that administers a city or town
- **county government** - The government unit that administers a county
- **school district** - An area for which a local government unit administers elementary and secondary school programs
- **special district** - A government unit created to perform particular functions, especially when those functions are best performed across jurisdictional boundaries
- **home rule** - The right to enact and enforce legislation locally

Notes

- Federalism is the division of state and national
- ! Separation of Powers, social contract, and (something else I didn't finish writing it)
- Dual Federalism makes National and State laws separate
- Cooperative Federalism mixes national and state
 - Ex: Jobs Deal
- ! Gibbons vs Ogdon
 - AKA steamboat case
- Supremacy clause, state laws cannot thwart national laws
- Dual federalism died during the new deal
- Tension between State and National is great
- Nullification is when the state calls a national law null and void

Ch 5

Definitions

- **public opinion** - The collected attitudes of citizens concerning a given question
- **skewed distribution** - An asymmetrical but generally bell-shaped distribution (of opinions); its

- mode, or most frequent response lies off to one side
- **bimodal distribution** - A distribution (of opinions) that shows two responses being chosen about as frequently as each other
- **normal distribution** - A symmetrical bell-shaped distribution (of opinions) centered on a single mode, or most frequent response
- **stable distribution** - A distribution (of opinions) that shows little change over time
- **political socialization** - The complex process by which people acquire their political values
- **socioeconomic status** - Position in society, based on a combination of education, occupational status, and income
- **opinion schema** - A network of organized knowledge and beliefs that guides a person's processing of information regarding a particular subject

Notes

- Liberal Arts make people lean to the left
- Science and Math lean to the right
- □ cross-pressured voter – a person who is influenced by several things (work, religion, family)
- Catholics (except on abortion issues) and Jews vote Democrat
- □ Physical Polling – poller is approached
- □ Telephone Polling - polling by telephone
- □ Internet Polling – polling using the Internet
 - This only gets people who have access to the computer
- □ Exit Polling – Polling people on how they voted after they vote
- How to Poll People
 - Pollsters get the most recent census data
 - Make geographic units
 - Randomly pick ones
 - Go door to door
- Public Opinion is actually slow to change

Ch 6

Definitions

- **mass media** - The means employed in mass communication, often divided into print media and broadcast media
- **attentive policy elites** - Leaders who follow news in specific policy areas
- **two-step flow of communication** - The process in which a few policy elites gather information and then inform their more numerous followers, mobilizing them to apply pressure to government
- **group media** - Communications technologies, such as the fax and the Internet, used primarily within groups of people of common interests
- **newsworthiness** - The degree to which a news story is important enough to be covered in the mass media
- **infotainment** - The practice of mixing journalism with theatre, employed by some new programs

- **equal opportunities rule** - Under the Federal Communications Act of 1934, the requirement that if a broadcast station gives or sells time to a candidate for any public office, it must make available an equal amount of time under the same conditions to all other candidates for that office
- **reasonable access rule** - An FCC rule that requires broadcast stations to make their facilities available for the expression of conflicting views or issues by all responsible elements in the community
- **gatekeepers** - Media executives, new editors, and prominent reporters who direct the flow of news
- **horse race journalism** - Election coverage by the mass media that focuses on which candidate is ahead, rather than on national issues
- **media event** - A situation that is so “newsworthy” that the mass media are compelled to cover it; candidates in elections often create such situations to garner media attention
- **television hypothesis** - The belief that television is to blame for the low level of citizens knowledge about public affairs.
- **political agenda** - A list of issues that need government attention

Notes

- □ Group Media – specific people can access it
- □ Mass Media – media accessed by everyone
- Newspapers started media
- 1840’s when modern media started
- Federalists vs. Non federalist was first skewed papers
- Illiam Randolph Hurtz and Joseph Pultur were the bigger publishers
- 1898 Spanish American War started because of Hurtz
- Advertising and Mass production is how they make money
- Roosevelt made use of the radio, it was free and unfiltered
- TV was a large invention and changed debate
- Nixon vs. Kennedy Debate
 - Kennedy looked amazing, Nixon looked awful, people who saw the debate thought Kennedy won people who heard the debate thought Nixon won

Ch 7

Definitions

- **political participation** - Actions of private citizens by which they seek to influence or support government and politics
- **conventional participation** - Relatively routine political behavior that uses institutional channels and is acceptable to the dominant culture
- **unconventional participation** - Relatively uncommon political behavior that challenges or defies established institutions and dominant norms
- **terrorism** - “Armed propaganda” using violence to send a political message in an age of mass media

- **direct action** - Unconventional participation that involves assembling crowds to confront businesses and local governments to demand a hearing
- **supportive behavior** - Actions that express allegiance to government and country
- **influencing behavior** - Behavior that seeks to modify or reverse government policy to serve political interests
- **suffrage/franchise** - The right to vote
- **progressivism** - A philosophy of political reform based upon the goodness and wisdom of the individual citizen as opposed to special interests and political institutions
- **direct primary** - A preliminary election, run by the state government, in which the voters choose each party's candidates for the general election
- **recall** - The process for removing an elected official from office (total recall!)
- **referendum** - An election on a policy issue [think popular vote]
- **initiative** - A procedure by which voters can propose an issue to be decided by the legislature or by the people in a referendum. It requires gathering a specified number of signatures and submitting a petition to a designated agency
- **standard socioeconomic model** - A relationship between socioeconomic status and conventional political involvement: People with higher status and more education are more likely to participate than those with lower status

Notes

- ☐ conventional participation – voting ‘n such
- ☐ unconventional participation – occupying buildings something that’s unorthodox
 - Unconventional participation does not work because it’s too disorderly (there have been a couple cases where it has worked)
- ☐ direct action – Involves assembling crowds like the Health Care town hall meetings
- ☐ Supporting behavior – patriotism
 - Raising the flag
 - Pledge of allegiance
- Influencing behavior
 - Voting
 - Propaganda
 - Putting yard signs out
- Early 1800’s – 1900’s
 - White males with land could vote
 - They had a high stake in government
- In 1825 it started voting without the requirement for land
- After civil war former slaves could vote
 - 13, 15, 17th amendments were the civil war amendments
- ☐ Poll tax - amount of money that you had to pay to vote
- ☐ Grandfather Rule - If grandfather could vote you could vote
 - Mixed people couldn’t vote
- Hispanic population is growing
 - tending to move towards the left when voting
 - except for Cubans they vote to the right
 - this is because of political issues

- voting, suffrage, franchise, enfranchisement are the same thing
 - they all mean voting
- lower voting turnout rates
 - too many things to vote for
 - no punishment for not voting
 - election days are regular work days

Ch 8

Definitions

- **political party** - An organization that sponsors candidates for political office under the organization's name
- **nomination** - Designation as an official candidate of a political party
- **political system** - A set of interrelated institutions that links people with government
- **electoral college** - A body of electors chosen by voters to cast ballots for president and vice president
- **caucus** - A closed meeting of the members of a political party to decide upon questions of policy and the selection of candidates for office
- **national convention** - A gathering of delegates of a single political party from across the country to choose candidates for president and vice president and to adopt a party platform
- **party platform** - The statement of policies of a national political party
- **critical election** - An election that produces a sharp change in the existing pattern of party loyalties among groups of voters
- **electoral realignment** - The change in voting patterns that occurs after a critical election
- **two-party system** - A political system in which two major political parties compete for control of the government. Candidates from a third party have little chance of winning office
- **electoral dealignment** - A lessening of the importance of party loyalties in voting decisions
- **majority representation** - The system by which one office contested by two or more candidates, is won by the single candidate who collects most votes
- **proportional representation** - The system by which legislative seats are awarded to a party in proportion to the vote that party wins in an election
- **party identification** - A voter's sense of psychological attachment to a party
- **national committee** - A committee of a political party composed of party chairpersons and party officials from every state
- **party conference** - A meeting to select party leaders and decide committee assignments, held at the beginning of a session of Congress by Republicans or Democrats in each chamber
- **congressional campaign committee** - An organization maintained by a political party to raise funds to support its own candidates in congressional elections
- **responsible party government** - A set of principles formalizing the ideal role of parties in a majoritarian democracy

Notes

- In 1960's southerners started voting republican because the democrats started to turn liberal
- ! George Mason was writer of the bill of rights
- ! James Madison was the main contributor to the constitution
- 1798 - 1811 was First Party Years
 - Federalist and Democratic Republicans
- Democratic/Republican party were interested in state rights
- Federalists wanted a strong central government
- Parties were short lived at this time
 - Usually for an election year or so
- James Monroe was era of good feeling
 - Got all elector votes except for one state
- Electoral Brouhaha of 1824
 - Adams, Crawford, Jackson, Pickney
 - Pickney and Jackson supported Adams for no apparent reason
 - Crawford "conveniently" dies
- States get one vote they all have to agree on
- Jackson made spoil system/ patronage system
 - it allows people who voted for him to get jobs
- ! Pay attention to the dates mid 19th century has negative connotation to spoil system 1827 - 1837 is good
- [] cronyism - getting the job because you know the president
- Under Jackson, it was the spoils system and worked well since he brought in new people every year who could do the job, instead of just big donors.
- After Jackson, this system was corrupted into cronyism, which doesn't work
- Second party system came in 1850's
- [] caucus - A group of people voting for the president
- 1830+ the national party convention was made to allow people decide who was the party candidate
- Democratic/Republican party split after era of good feeling
- Once Jackson is elected it was called the Jackson Democrats
- People at this point, were ignoring slavery
- John Calhoun created the doctrine of nullification
 - states can nullify any rules on tariff
 - Northerners said this was a contract and one couldn't nullify laws
 - South said it was a pact
- People still ignored abolition and slavery
 - tensions flared and people started bringing guns to the capital
- Republicans took on slavery and tariffs
 - wanted to outlaw slavery
 - Lincoln became president
- After the split, the democrats were stuck in the south and republicans spread to the west and north until the end of the century

- (anyone got some more notes around here?)
- ! Types of parties
 - ☐ Bolter parties - formed by factions that left parties
 - ☐ Farmer-labour parties - farmers and workers who don't believe they get their share of money
 - ☐ Parties of ideological parties = propose radically different principles than a normal government
 - ☐ Single issue parties - parties that focus on one issue
- minor parties never win presidential elections (with the possible exception of Roosevelt)
- minor parties also are important because it brings up issues that major parties are forced to address
- The top 5 states in the election are Illinois, Texas, Florida, New York, and California
- Recounts would be everywhere if there was no electoral system, also, elections would be very expensive
- What is the relationship between a critical election and party realignment
 - a critical election triggers a party realignment
 - this can lead to a one party state
- ☐ critical election - An election that produces a sharp change in the existing pattern of party loyalties among groups of voters
- ☐ electoral realignment - The change in voting patterns that occur after a critical election

Ch 9

Definitions

- **election campaign** - An organized effort to persuade voters to choose one candidate over others competing for the same office
- **primary election** - A preliminary election conducted within a political party to select candidates who will run for public office in a subsequent election
- **closed primary** - A primary election in which voters must declare their party affiliation before they are given the primary ballot containing that party's potential nominees
- **open primary** - A primary election in which voters need not declare their party affiliation but must choose one party's primary ballot to take into the voting booth
- **blanket primary** - A primary election in which voters receive a ballot containing both parties potential nominees and can help nominate candidates for all offices for both parties
- **presidential primary** - A special primary election used to select delegates to attend the party's national convention, which in turn nominates the presidential candidate
- **local caucus** - A method used to select delegates to attend a party's national convention. Generally, a local meeting selects delegates for a county-level meeting which in turn selects delegates for a higher-level meeting; the process culminates in a state convention that actually selects the national convention delegates

- **front-loading** - States' practice of moving delegate selection primaries and caucuses earlier in the calendar year to gain media and candidate attention
- **general election** - A national election held by law in November of every even numbered year
- **straight ticket** - In voting a single party's candidates for all the offices
- **split ticket** - In voting, candidates from different parties for different offices.
- **first-past-the-post election** - A British term for elections conducted in single-member districts that award victory to the candidate with the most votes
- **open election** - An election that lacks an incumbent
- **Federal Election Commission (FEC)** - A federal agency that oversees the financing of national election campaigns
- **hard money** - Financial contributions given directly to a candidate running for congressional office or the presidency
- **soft money** - Funds that are not raised and spent for a specific federal election campaign

Notes

- Federal commission over looks campaign donation
- 1974 and Reform = Watergate
- 1974 Amendment
 - Any donations over \$100 had to be submitted in detail
- Sole purpose of a Political Action Committee (PAC) is to give money to candidates
- PACs were limited to \$5,000 and a minimum of 5 candidates
 - to get around this you could give the money to other PACs
- The difference between the 1974 and 2002 act is the amount of money that can be given
- Soft Money is not used directly for the candidates campaign
 - It's for Electricity and Hotel Bill and such
- Hard money is money spend directly for the campaign
- Democrats are much better at making Hard money when the internet came around
- ! 1974 Amendment and 2002 McCain - Feingold Act
- □ Devolution - power from federal government to state government
- Thomas Jefferson made the division of church and State
- □ party machines - local level dominant political parties assist people to get votes for them
- □ closed party is just for voters who are registered with the party
- □ front-loading - when states move their primaries closer to Jan 1st

Ch 10

Definitions

- **interest group** - An organized group of individuals that seeks to influence public policy. Also called a *lobby*

- **lobbyist** - A representative of an interest group
- **interest group entrepreneur** - An interest group organizer or leader
- **free-rider problem** - The situation in which people benefit from the activities of an organization but do not contribute to those activities
- **trade association** - An organization that represents firms within a particular industry
- **political action committee (PAC)** - An organization that pools campaign contributions from group members and donates those funds to candidates for political office
- **direct lobbying** - Attempts to influence a legislator's vote through personal contact with legislator
- **grassroots lobbying** - Lobbying activities performed by rank-and-file interest group members and would-be members
- **information campaign** - An organized effort to gain public backing by bringing a group's views to public attention
- **coalition building** - The banding together of several interest groups for the purpose of lobbying
- **membership bias** - The tendency of some sectors of society, especially the wealthy, the highly educated, professionals, and those in business, to organize more readily into interest groups
- **citizen group** - Lobbying organization built around policy concerns unrelated to members' vocational interests

Ch 11

Definitions

- **reapportionment** - Redistribution of representatives among the states, based on population change. Congress is reapportioned after each census
- **impeachment** - The formal charging of government official with "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."
- **incumbent** - A current officeholder
- **gerrymandering** - Redrawing a congressional district to intentionally benefit one political party
- **casework** - Solving problems for constituents, especially problems involving government agencies
- **descriptive representation** - A belief that constituents are most effectively represented by legislators who are similar to them in such key demographic characteristics as race, ethnicity, religion, or gender
- **racial gerrymandering** - The drawing of a legislative district to maximize the chances that a minority candidate will win election
- **veto** - The president's disapproval of a bill that has been passed by both houses of Congress. Congress can override a veto with a two-thirds vote in each house.
- **pocket veto** - A means of killing a bill that has been passed by both houses of Congress, in which the president does not sign the bill and Congress adjourns within ten days of the bill's passage.
- **standing committee** - A permanent Congressional committee that specializes in a particular

legislative area.

- **joint committee** - A committee made up of members of both the House and the Senate
- **select committee** - A temporary congressional committee created for a specific purpose and disbanded after that purpose is fulfilled
- **conference committee** - A temporary committee created to work out the differences between the House and Senate versions of a specific piece of legislation
- **seniority** - Years of consecutive service of a particular congressional committee
- **oversight** - The process of reviewing the operations of an agency to determine whether it is carrying out policies as Congress intended
- **Speaker of the House** - The presiding officer of the House of Representatives
- **Majority Leader** - The head of the majority party in the Senate; the second highest ranking member of the majority party in the House
- **filibuster** - A delaying tactic, used in the Senate, that involves speech making to prevent action on a piece of legislation
- **cloture** - The mechanism by which a filibuster is cut off in the Senate. Requires 60 votes
- **constituents** - People who live and vote in a government officials district or state
- **trustee** - A representative who is obligated to consider the views of constituents but is not obligated to vote according to those views if he or she believes they are misguided
- **delegate** - A legislator whose primary responsibility is to represent the majority view of his or her constituents, regardless of his or her own view.
- **parliamentary system** - A system in which the chief executive is the leader whose party holds the most seats in the legislature after an election or whose party forms a major part of the ruling coalition

Notes

- 35% - 45% of questions are on Congress
- senior member is president pro tempore
- cloture ends filibuster with 60 votes
- [] oversight - The process of reviewing the operations of an agency to determine whether it is carrying out policies as Congress intended
 - It does this by hearings and such
- [] pork barrel spending - putting money at any part of the constitutional stage for that is supposed to go to your state in order for them to get jobs
- [] earmarks - added right at the end of congressional committee's so they can't be taken out.
- Bicameral legislature was derived from the Great (Connecticut) Compromise
- House gets some powers
 - originate revenue (tax) bills
 - impeach the president
 - break electoral college tie
- Senate
 - Tried for Impeachment
 - 2 Have been tried for impeachment

- Johnson and Clinton
 - Filibustering
- ! Know the House and Senate differences
- ! filibuster and rules committee

Ch 12

Definitions

- **veto** - look above
- **inherent powers** - Authority claimed by the president that is not clearly specified in the Constitution. Typically, these powers are inferred from the Constitution
- **delegation of powers** - The proves by which Congress gives the executive branch the additional authority needed to address new problems
- **mandate** - An endorsement by voters. Presidents sometimes argue they have been given a mandate to carry out policy proposals
- **divided government** - The situation in which one party controls the White House and the other controls at least one house of Congress
- **gridlock** - A situation in which government is incapable of acting on important issues, usually because of divided government
- **Executive Office of the President** - The president's executive aides and their staffs; the extended White House executive establishment
- **cabinet** - A group of presidential advisers; the heads of the executive departments and other key officials
- **legislative liaison staff** - Those people who compose the communications link between the White House and Congress, advising the president or cabinet secretaries on the status of pending legislation

Notes

- powers president has
 - power to veto
 - convene congress
 - commander of chief
- implied powers
 - to call the army
- habeus corpus
 - trial by jury
- the cabinet are the heads of departments and the vice president and a few more members

- it's more or less a show and tell now
- it is also a photo-op
- Obama's cabinet: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/cabinet>
-
- War Powers resolution
 - Scenario: The President decides to send troops to Canada for being annoying
 - President has 48 hours to inform Congress of the troop deployment
 - Congress has 30 days to authorize military action
 - President has 30 days to bring troops home if Congress does not give authorization
 - IN OTHER WORDS: The President has 62 days to do whatever he wants with the military
- ☐ Delegated Powers - Powers that Congress gives to the President
 - Writing the budget
- ☐ Mandates - Endorsements by voters
 - Only done when the President is popular

Ch 13

Definitions

- **bureaucracy** - A large, complex organization in which employees have specific job responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority.
- **bureaucrat** - An employee of a bureaucracy usually meaning a government bureaucracy
- **department** - The biggest unit of the executive branch, covering a broad area of government responsibility. The heads of departments or secretaries form the president's cabinet
- **independent agency** - An executive agency that is not part of a cabinet department
- **regulatory commission** - An agency of the executive branch of government that controls or directs some aspect of the economy
- **government corporation** - A government agency that performs services that might be provided by the private sector but that involve either insufficient financial incentive or are better provided when they are somehow linked to the government
- **civil service** - The system by which most appointments to the federal bureaucracy are made, to ensure that government jobs are filled on the basis of merit and that employees are not fired for political reasons
- **administrative discretion** - The latitude that Congress gives agencies to make policy in the spirit of their legislative mandate
- **rule making** - The administrative process that results in the issuance of regulations by government agencies
- **regulations** - Administrative rules that guide the operation of a government program
- **incrementalism** - Policy making characterized by a series of decisions each instituting modes

change

- **implementation** - The process of putting specific policies into operation
- **norms** - An organization's informal, unwritten rules that guide individual behavior
- **regulation** - Government intervention in the workings of business to promote some socially desired goal
- **deregulation** - A bureaucratic reform by which the government reduces its role as a regulator of business
- **Total Quality Management (TQM)** - A management philosophy emphasizing listening closely to customers, breaking down barriers between parts of an organizations, and continually improving quality
- **Government Performance and Results Act** - A law requiring each government agency to implement quantifiable standards to measure its performance in meeting stated program goals

Notes

- Departments are the largest unit of the bureaucracy
- Independent Agency (CIA) and Regulatory Agency (FCC) both help make up the bureaucracy
- Amtrak and Postal Service are government run government corporations
- Regulatory Commissions are people who are the leader of Regulatory Agencies. They are assigned for the set term, so after the president appoints them, they cannot be touched
- □ Administrative discretion - Congress give bureaucrats choice onto making certain things like clean water
 - to reverse a bad policy congress makes laws
 - they can also cut budget
- □ deregulation -lessening the government's control
- □ Total Quality Management - lessening the government efficient it went from slow to slightly less slow
- ! government increased programs so that's why gov is getting bigger

Ch 14

Definitions

- **judicial review** - The power to declare government acts invalid because they violate the Constitution
- **criminal case** - A court case involving a crime, or violation of public order
- **civil case** - A court case that involves a private dispute arising from such matters as accidents, contractual obligations, and divorce
- **common law** - Legal precedents derived from previous judicial decisions

- **U.S district court** - A court within the lowest tier of the three-tiered federal court system; a court where litigation begins
- **U.S. court of appeals** - A court within the second tier of the three-tiered federal court system, to which decisions of the district courts and federal agencies may be appealed for review
- **precedent** - A judicial ruling that serves as the basis for the ruling in a subsequent case
- **stare decisis** - Literally, let the decision stand; decision making according to precedent
- **original jurisdiction** - The authority of a court to hear a case before any other court does
- **appellate jurisdiction** - The authority of a court to hear cases that have been tried, decided, or reexamined in other courts
- **federal question** - An issue covered by the constitution, national laws, or U.S. treaties
- **docket** - A court's agenda
- **rule of four** - An unwritten rule that requires at least four justices to agree that a case warrants consideration before it is reviewed by the Supreme Court
- **solicitor general** - The third highest ranking official of the U.S. Department of Justice and the one who represents the national government before the Supreme Court
- **amicus curiae brief** - A brief filed by an individual or group that is not a party to a legal action but has an interest in it to try to sway the opinion of the court
- **judicial restraint** - A judicial philosophy whereby judges adhere closely to statutes and precedents in reaching their decisions
- **judicial activism** - A judicial philosophy whereby judges interpret existing laws and precedents loosely and interject their own values in court decisions
- **judgment** - The judicial decision in a court case
- **argument** - The heart of a judicial opinion; its logical content separated from facts, rhetoric, and procedure
- **concurrence** - The agreement of a judge with the court's majority decision, for a reason other than the majority reason
- **dissent** - The disagreement of a judge with a majority decision
- **senatorial courtesy** - A practice whereby the Senate will not confirm for a lower federal court judgeship a nominee who is opposed by the senior senator in the president's party in the nominee's state
- **plea bargain** - A defendant's admission of guilt in exchange for a less severe punishment
- **class action** - A procedure by which similarly situated litigants may be heard in a single lawsuit

Notes

- ☐ common law - law that is not written law
- ☐ appellate jurisdiction - cases that come from the Appeals court
- ☐ original jurisdiction - starts at Supreme Court
 - cases that have to deal with the US usually go here
- 1 in 70 chance your court case will be accepted
- judicial review is their most important tool of the courts

- it declines a law if it's unconstitutional
- □ judicial restraint - very narrow decisions based on previous decisions and cases
- □ judicial activism - laws that judges create that never existed before (the right to privacy)
- □ rule of senate - judges have to be approved by senate in simple majority

Ch 15

Definitions

- **civil liberties** - Freedoms guaranteed to individuals
- **civil rights** - Powers or privileges guaranteed to individuals and protected from arbitrary removal at the hands of government or individuals
- **Establishment clause** - The first clause in the First Amendment, which forbids government establishment of religion
- **free-exercise clause** - The second clause in the First Amendment which prevents the government from interfering with the exercise of religion
- **strict scrutiny** - A standard used by the Supreme Court in decided whether a law or policy is to be adjudged constitutional or not. To pass strict scrutiny, the law or policy must be justified by a "compelling governmental interest" as well as being the least restrictive means for achieving that interest
- **prior restraint** - Censorship before publication
- **free-expression clauses** - The press and speech clauses of the First Amendment
- **clear and present danger test** - A means by which the Supreme Court has distinguished between speech as the advocacy of ideas, which is protected by the First Amendment, and speech as incitement, which is not protected
- **fighting words** - Speech that is not protected by the First Amendment because it inflicts injury or tends to incite an immediate disturbance of the peace
- **public figures** - People who assume roles of prominence in society or thrust themselves to the forefront of public controversy
- **bill of attainder** - A law that pronounces an individual guilty of a crime without a trial
- **ex post facto law** - A law that declares an action to be criminal after it has been performed
- **obligation of contracts** - The obligation of the parties to a contract to carry out its terms
- **Miranda warnings** - Statements concerning rights that policy are required to make to a person before he or she is subjected to in-custody questioning
- **exclusionary rule** - The judicial rule that states that evidence obtained in an illegal search and seizure cannot be use in trial
- **good faith exception** - An exception to the Supreme Court exclusionary rule, holding that evidence seized on the basis of a mistakenly issued search warrant can be introduced at a trial if the mistake was made in good faith, that is, if at the time to believe that the warrant was proper
-

Notes

- 5% - 15% of the exam (Civil Liberties and such)
- 1st amendment contains free speech, religion and freedom of the press
- Religion is separated into free exercise and establishment
 - You are free to believe but when exercising you must be within certain boundaries
- ! Selective Incorporation
- ex post facto law - going to jail for something that you did when it was legal but turned illegal after you did it

Ch 16

Definitions

- **equality of opportunity** - The idea that each person is guaranteed the same chance to succeed in life
- **equality of outcome** - The concept that society must ensure that people are equal, and governments must design policies to redistribute wealth and status to achieve economic and social equality
- **invidious discrimination** - Discrimination against persons or groups that works to their harm and is based on animosity
- **civil rights** - Power or privileges guaranteed to individuals and protected from arbitrary removal at the hands of government or individuals
- **racism** - A belief that human races have distinct characteristics such that one's own race is superior to, and has the right to rule others
- **poll tax** - A tax of \$1 to \$2 on every citizen who wished to vote, first instituted in Georgia in 1877. Although it was no burden on most white citizens it effectively disenfranchised blacks
- **racial segregation** - Separation from society because of race
- **separate-but-equal doctrine** - The concept that providing separate but equivalent facilities for blacks and whites satisfies the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment
- **desegregation** - The ending of authorized segregation, or separation by race
- **de jure segregation** - Government-imposed segregation
- **de facto segregation** - Segregation that is not the result of government influence
- **civil rights movement** - The mass mobilization during the 1960s that sought to gain equality of rights and opportunities for blacks in the South and to a lesser extent in the North, mainly through nonviolent unconventional means of participation. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the leading figure and symbol of the civil rights movement, but it was powered by the commitment of great numbers of people, black and white, of all sorts and stations in life
- **boycott** - A refusal to do business with a firm, individual, or nation as an expression of disapproval or as a means of coercion

- **civil disobedience** - the willful but nonviolent breach of laws that are regarded as unjust
- **protectionism** - The notion that women must be protected from life's cruelties; until the 1970s, the basis for laws affecting women's civil rights
- **19th Amendment** - The Amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1920, that assures women the right to vote
- **sexism** - Invidious sex discrimination
- **Equal Rights Amendment** - A failed constitutional amendment first introduced by the National Women's Party in 1923, declaring the "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex"
- **affirmative action** - Any of a wide range of programs, from special recruitment efforts to numerical quotas aimed at expanding opportunities for women and minority groups

Notes

- 1st + 3rd + 4th + 5th + 9th = Right to Privacy + 14th = Right to Privacy to states
- [] de facto segregation - segregation not from law
- [] de jure segregation - segregation with law (like with schools 'n such)
- civil rights laws banned Jim Crow laws

THERE IS NO CHAPTER 17 (jk we just didn't go over it)

Ch 18

Definitions

- **economic depression** - A period of high unemployment and business failures; a severe long-lasting downturn in a business cycle
- **inflation** - An economic condition characterized by price increases linked to a decrease in the value of currency
- **business cycle** - Expansions and contractions of business activity, the first accompanied by inflation and the second by unemployment
- **aggregate demand** - The money available to be spent for goods and services by consumers, business, and government
- **productive capacity** - The total value of goods and services that can produced when the economy works at full capacity
- **gross domestic product (GDP)** - The total value of the goods and services produced by a country during a year
- **Keynesian theory** - An economic theory stating that the government can stabilize the economy

by controlling the the level of aggregate demand, and that level of aggregate demand can be controlled by means of fiscal and monetary policies

- **fiscal policies** - Economic policies that involve government spending and taxing
- **monetary policies** - Economic policies that involve control of, and changes in the supply of money
- **deficit financing** - The Keynesian technique of spending beyond government income to combat an economic slump. Its purpose is to inject extra money into the economy to stimulate aggregate demand
- **Council of Economic Advisers (CEA)** - A group that works within the executive branch to provide advice on maintaining a stable economy
- **monetarists** - Those who argue that government can effectively control the performance of an economy only by controlling the supply of money
- **Federal Reserve System** - The system of banks that act as the central bank of the United States and controls major monetary policies
- **supply-side economics** - Economic policies aimed at increasing the supply of goods, consisting mainly of tax cuts for possible investors and less regulation of business
- **fiscal year (FY)** - The 12 month period from October 1 to September 30 used by the government for accounting purposes. A fiscal-year budget is named for the year in which it ends
- **budget authority** - The amounts that government agencies are authorized to spend for their programs
- **budget outlays** - The amounts that government agencies are expected to spend in the fiscal year
- **receipts** - For a government, the amount of expected or obtained in taxes and other revenues
- **Office of Management and Budget (OMB)** - The budgeting arm of the Executive Office; prepares the president's budget
- **tax committees** - The two committees of Congress responsible for raising the revenue with which to run the government
- **authorization committees** - Committees of Congress that can authorize spending in their particular areas of responsibility
- **appropriations committees** - Committees of Congress that decide which of the programs passed by the authorization committees will actually be funded
- **budget committees** - One committee in each house of Congress that supervises a comprehensive budget review process
- **Congressional Budget Office (CBO)** - The budgeting arm of Congress, which prepares alternative budgets to those prepared by the president's OMB
- **Gramm-Rudman** - Popular name for an act passed by Congress in 1985 that, in its original form, sought to lower the national deficit to a specified level each year, culminating in a balanced budget in FY 1991. New reforms and deficit targets were agreed on in 1990
- **Budget Enforcement Act (BEA)** - A 1990 law that distinguished between mandatory and discretionary spending
- **mandatory spending** - In the BEA expenditures required by previous commitments
- **discretionary spending** - In the BEA, authorized expenditures from annual appropriations
- **entitlement** - A benefit to which every eligible person has a legal right and that the government cannot deny

- **pay-as-you-go** - In the BEA, the requirement that any tax cut or expansion of an entitlement program must be offset by a tax increase or other savings
- **Balanced Budget Act (BBA)** - A 1997 law that promised to balance the budget by 2002.
- **progressive taxation** - A system of taxation whereby the rich pay proportionately higher taxes than the poor; used by governments to redistribute wealth and thus promote equality
- **incremental budgeting** - A method of budget making that involves adding new funds onto the amount previously budgeted
- **uncontrollable outlay** - A payment that government must make by law
- **transfer payment** - A payment by government to an individual, mainly through social security or unemployment insurance.

Notes

- ☐ Keynesian theory - Government should spend more during recession and spend less during the opposite of a recession
- ☐ monetary policy - A policy that involves control of, and changes in, the supply of money
 - Controlling interest rates
 - gov. securities
- ☐ fiscal policies - control of the budget and taxing
 - raise and lower spending and taxes
- ☐ OMB - Office of Management and Budget, helps the president write the budget
- ☐ CBO - Congressional Budget Office, they review the budget from the OMB to see if it's correct

Ch 19

Definitions

- **public policy** - A general plan of action adopted by the government to solve a social problem, counter a threat, or pursue an objective
- **welfare state** - A nation in which the government assumes responsibility for the welfare of its citizens, redistributing income to reduce social in-equality
- **social welfare programs** - Government programs that provide the minimum living standards necessary for all citizens
- **Great Depression** - The longest and deepest setback in American economy has ever experienced. It began with the stock market crash on October 12, 1929, and did not end until the start of WWII
- **New Deal** - The measures advocated by the Roosevelt administration to alleviate the Depression
- **Great Society** - President Lyndon Johnson's broad array of programs designed to redress political, social, and economic inequality
- **War on Poverty** - A part of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program, intended to

eradicate poverty within 10 years

- **public assistance** - Government aid to individuals who can demonstrate a need for that aid
- **entitlements** - look above
- **poverty level** - The minimum cash income that will provide for a family's basic needs; calculated as three times the cost of a market basket of food that provides a minimally nutritious diet
- **feminization of poverty** - The term applied to the fact that a growing percentage of all poor Americans are women or the dependents of women
- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act** - A 1996 national act that abolished the long-time welfare policy, TANF gives states much more control over welfare policy
- **social insurance** - A government-backed guarantee against loss by individuals without regard to need
- **social security** - Social insurance that provides economic assistance to persons faced with unemployment, disability, or old age. It is financed by taxes on employers and employees
- **Social Security Act** - The law that provided for social security and is the basis of modern American social welfare
- **Medicare** - A health-insurance program for all persons older than 65
- **Medicaid** - A need-based comprehensive medical and hospitalization program
- **Head Start** - A child development program serving low-income children and their families
- **means-tested benefits** - Conditional benefits provided by government to individuals whose income falls before a designated threshold
- **non-means-tested benefits** - Benefits provided by government to all citizens, regardless of income; Medicare and social security are examples

Notes

- entitlement programs - programs that people are entitled to from the government if they are eligible of it
 - like social security
- president powers
 - negotiate treaties
 - appoint ambassadors
 - receive ambassadors
- military actions are replacements to declaring war

You're welcome.