

AP US Gov Tri 1 – Review

- I. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CULTURE
 - a. What is needed for a democracy?
 - b. Democracy Characteristics
 - i. government in which power and civic responsibility are exercised by all adult citizens, directly, or through their freely elected representatives
 - ii. majority rule and individual rights
 - iii. goal: protect such basic human rights
 - iv. elections, citizens can participate in politics
 - v. committed to the values of tolerance, cooperation, and compromise
 - c. Theories of government, who governs?
 - i. Pluralism
 - ii. Elitism
 - iii. Hyperpluralism
 - d. Elements of political culture
 - i. Liberty
 - ii. Democracy
 - iii. Egalitarianism
 - iv. Individualism
 - v. Laissez-Faire
 - vi. Populism
 - e. Sources of political culture
 - i. History
 - ii. Religion
 - iii. Family
 - f. What is political socialization?
 - i. Definition
 - ii. School and Family and Media
 - g. Describe the following authority, legitimacy, majoritarian politics.
 - i. Authority: right to use power
 - ii. Legitimacy: what makes a government action or law valid
 - iii. Majoritarian politics: everybody pays and everybody benefits; Leaders constrained to follow wishes of the people very closely
 - h. Key functions of government
 - i. Maintain a national defense
 - ii. Provide services (public goods)
 - iii. Collect taxes
 - iv. Preserve order
 - v. Socialize the young (schools)

- i. Trends of current political participation
 - i. Americans are apathetic about government; old people vote more

- II. CONSTITUTIONAL UNDERPINNINGS
 - a. Important philosophical influences on the founding fathers
 - i. Thomas Hobbes – only natural right is life; life is “short brutish and nasty”; monarchist; immoral to revolt
 - ii. John Locke: 3 natural rights; Labor Theory of Property; we leave the state of nature for protection; have right to revolt
 - iii. Jean Jacques Rousseau: Natural man → civil man → corrupted; general will vs. will of all
 - iv. Montesquieu: came up with checks and balances and separation of powers
 - b. Describe: separation of powers, checks and balances, limitations of power, consent of the governed, natural rights, etc.
 - i. separation of powers
 - ii. checks and balances
 - iii. limitations of power: certain restrictions should be placed on government to protect natural rights of citizens
 - iv. consent of the governed: government derives its authority by sanction of the people
 - v. natural rights: rights inherent in human beings, not dependent on government
 - c. Compromises:
 - i. 3/5
 - ii. Great Compromise
 - iii. Equality in voting – let states decide
 - d. Events leading to ratification (federalist papers, federalists, anti-federalists)
 - i. Federalist papers: Collection of 85 articles written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison under the name “Publius” to defend the Constitution
 - ii. Antifederalists: Small farmers, shopkeepers, laborers; wanted weak federal gov and stronger state governments; direct elections
 - iii. Federalists: rich, educated, professional; weaker state, stronger national gov
 - iv. Fed Paper 10: Factions by Madison
 - v. Fed paper 51: checks and balances
 - e. Powers of Congress (impeachment, creation of lower courts, enumerated, express)
 - i. *Implied powers*: powers that are **not** directly in the constitution; Necessary and proper clause (the elastic clause); Article 1 section 8 clause 18
 - Elastic clause: the final paragraph in article 1 section 8 of the constitution which authorizes congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry out enumerated powers
 - ii. Expressed (aka Enumerated): directly written in Constitution

- iii. Supremacy Clause: (Article 6) constitution national laws and treaties supreme over the state laws when the national government is acting within its constitutional limits
- iv. Commerce Clause: (article 1) Congress shall have power "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."
- f. Formal powers of president
 - i. Found in Article 2
 - ii. [List](#)
 - iii. Nominates judges
 - iv. Vetoes Congressional legislation
- g. Amendment process
 - i. See Abby and Ashley's Study guide
- h. Amendments (13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 24, 27)
 - i. 10: powers not delegated to the US by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserves to the states respectively, then the people
 - ii. 13: abolished slavery
 - iii. 14: Rights Guaranteed Privileges and Immunities of Citizenship, Due Process and Equal Protection
 - iv. 15: right of citizens of the US to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
 - v. 17: Senators now elected by the people
 - vi. 19: Women can vote!
 - vii. 24: no longer have to pay voting poll/tax
 - viii. 27: prevents members of Congress from granting themselves pay raises during the current session
- i. Reserved powers (Article 1 section 8, 10th amendment)
 - i. powers, derived from the 10th Amendment of the Constitution, that are not specifically delegated to the national government or denied to the states
- j. Interpretation of elastic clause
 - i. article 1 section 8 of the constitution which authorizes congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry out enumerated powers
 - ii. Gibbon Vs. Ogden: 1824 in which the supreme court interpreted very broadly in in article 1 section 8 of the constitution giving congress the power to regulate interstate encompassing virtually every form of commercial activity
- k. Types of federalism
 - i. Dual Federalism: a system of government in which both states and the national government remain supreme within their own spheres, each responsible for some policies; Like a layer cake; ended in 1930s
 - ii. Cooperative Federalism: a system of government in which powers and policy assignments are shared between states and the national government; marble cake

- iii. Fiscal Federalism: pattern of spending, taxing, and providing grants in the federal system; Cornerstone of the national government's relations with the state and local governments
 - iv. Devolution: shift from heavy cooperative federalism to a smaller role to the federal government because of party politics
 - I. Grants (types, advantages, disadvantages)
 - i. Categorical Grants: federal grants that can be used for specific purposes; grants with strings attached (main source of federal aid)
 - Formula grants: amount varies based on formulas
 - Project Grants: based on merit
 - ii. Block Grants: federal grants given more or less automatically to support broad programs
 - iii. Grants are given to state and local governments
 - iv. Mandates direct states or local governments to comply with federal rules under threat of penalties or as condition of receipt of a federal grant
 - m. Bill of Rights
 - i. list of rights that was added into the constitution
- III. POLITICAL BELIEFS AND BEHAVIORS
- a. Beliefs that citizens hold about their government and its leaders
 - b. Processes by which citizens learn about politics (socialization)
 - c. The nature, sources, and consequences of public opinion
 - d. Polling
 - e. The ways in which we vote and participate in political life
 - f. Factors that influence citizens to differ from one another in terms of political beliefs and behaviors
 - i. Classifying voters, what influences us to vote the way we do. Gender, race, where we live, religion, etc.
- IV. POLITICAL PARTIES, INTEREST GROUPS AND MASS MEDIA
- a. Political parties and elections
 - i. Functions
 - Choose candidates
 - Run campaigns
 - Coordinate policymaking
 - Giving cues to voters
 - ii. Organization – party in the electorate, party as an organization, party in government
 - iii. Development – party eras, critical elections
 - iv. Effects on the political process

- v. Electoral laws and systems – CFRA 1970s, BCRF 2002
- b. Interest groups, and PACs
 - i. The unique characteristics and roles of PACs in the political process
 - Evolution of PACs
 - Rules related to PACs
- c. The Mass Media
 - i. Functions and structures of news media
 - ii. Impacts of the news media on politics
 - iii. The news media industry and its consequences