

| Unit I: 15-22% Constitutional Underpinnings | Unit II: 25-36% (PART 1) Congress, the Presidency | Unit II: 25-36% (PART II) The Bureaucracy, & the Federal Courts | Unit III: 13-18% Civil Rights & Civil Liberties |
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| <p>A period of time when European political thinkers challenged traditional views of government & religion was known as the answerHere.</p> <p>answerHere argued for natural rights of “life, liberty, & property.”</p> <p>The answerHere were the first attempt at the U.S. Government & was a failure.</p> <p>answerHere Rebellion showed that the federal government was (weak/ strong) after a group of farmers successfully attacked courthouses when their farms received foreclosure notices.</p> <p>The answerHere Plan represented states, whereas the answerHere Plan represented the people. A answerHere legislature has 2 houses.</p> <p>The answerHere compromise declared all slaves as answerHere of a whole person. This # was used to count answerHere in Congress.</p> <p>Article answerHere, Section answerHere outlines the enumerated powers of the Constitution. Three important powers (your choice) are answerHere, answerHere, & answerHere.</p> <p>The most common formal amendment process is proposed by answerHere of both houses of Congress & ratified by answerHere of states.</p> <p>answerHere is power divided between federal, state, & local levels.</p> <p>answerHere refers to TRANSFERRING responsibilities of governing from the federal government to state & local governments.</p> <p>answerHere (foundational doc) feared a too strong government would limit personal freedoms.</p> <p>Federalist # answerHere, Madison feared factions.</p> | <p>The House (H) serves answerHere yr. terms & the Senate (S) serves answerHere yr. terms. There are answerHere members in Congress, answerHere in the (H) and answerHere in the (S).</p> <p>answerHere occurs after the census. During the answerHere process, state legislatures need to avoid answerHere - inhibiting voting strength of certain demographics.</p> <p>answerHere usually win elections because of money, visibility, constituent services. They also have answerHere privilege for constituent mail at gov. expense.</p> <p>The answerHere party in each chamber appoints the committee chair. The leader of the (H) is called answerHere. All answerHere bills must originate in the (H). The leader of the (S) is the answerHere. The (H) answerHere committee gives bills guidelines for debate & amendments.</p> <p>Most bills die in answerHere.</p> <p>In the (S), members can answerHere to delay the vote. A answerHere motion must be called to stop the talk.</p> <p>Soft \$ are answerHere donations to political parties. Soft \$ was banned by the answerHere Act. 527's are answerHere-exempt.</p> <p>POTUS is the answerHere of the military. POTUS is advised by the answerHere.</p> <p>POTUS uses the answerHere to advise him on the federal budget.</p> <p>POTUS vetoes are (often/ not often) overridden.</p> <p>POTUS (can/ cannot) use the line item veto option since 1998.</p> <p>All of POTUS' treaties and appointments must be approved by the answerHere.</p> <p>answerHere is when POTUS and Congress are different political parties.</p> <p>Federalist # answerHere argued we needed a strong executive.</p> | <p>answerHere is a large, complex organization of appointed officials.</p> <p>The three “points” of the iron triangle are answerHere, answerHere, and answerHere.</p> <p>The answerHere system was eliminated and the answerHere Act required government jobs to be earned by merit.</p> <p>answerHere Agencies govern and standardize actions by groups like the SEC (Stocks) and the Federal Reserve.</p> <p>POTUS can issue an answerHere order, which carries the weight of law.</p> <p>Congress uses answerHere with the federal bureaucracy to hold hearings/ investigations, control their budget and spending, and reorganize an agency if necessary.</p> <p>An iron triangle is not the same as an answerHere network. An iron triangle has 3 interlocking points and a answerHere network consists of a wide range of people who debate policy.</p> <p>SCOTUS judges must use the answerHere (foundational document) to make decisions in cases.</p> <p>answerHere Jurisdiction is in courts in which a case is first heard. answerHere Jurisdiction is used in courts where cases are brought on appeal from a lower court.</p> <p>The Rule of answerHere is set so that the decision for SCOTUS to hear a case, this minimum # of judges must agree.</p> <p>Judicial answerHere argues judges must use the original intent of the constitution in deciding cases. Whereas Judicial answerHere incorporates the belief that social injustices may be corrected with modern standards.</p> <p>SCOTUS judges and all other Federal Judges serve a answerHere appointment.</p> <p>Federalist # answerHere argued for an answerHere judiciary.</p> | <p>The answerHere is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution and protects civil liberties/ rights.</p> <p>The term answerHere means the Bill of Rights applies to federal government as WELL AS answerHere.</p> <p>The 14th Amendment contains the answerHere process clause and the answerHere protection clause.</p> <p>President Jefferson described the relationship between religion and government as a “Wall of answerHere.”</p> <p>The answerHere Clause in the answerHere Amendment says our government will not have a declared religion. Key cases include answerHere v. Vitale where it was ruled there will be NO mandatory prayer in public schools. The answerHere Clause in the answerHere Amendment says our government will allow individuals to worship freely a religion of their choosing. Key cases include answerHere v. Yoder where it was ruled that a family's religious practice outweighed state's interest in compulsory education.</p> <p>Schenck v. US = does your speech invoke a “answerHere?”</p> <p>Tinker v. Des Moines = “answerHere” speech is protected.</p> <p>Brown v. Board of Education = separate but = is NOT =. Overturned answerHere v. answerHere.</p> <p>The New York Times Co. v US dealt with the answerHere Amendment, answerHere speech clause. The ruling prevented answerHere restraint.</p> <p>MLK's answerHere argued that answerHere should use answerHere to seek equality and expand civil rights.</p> <p>Gideon v. Wainright assured Americans they have the right to answerHere.</p> <p>McDonald v. Chicago guarantees that the answerHere amendment will not be infringed upon by state & local governments. In US v. Lopez, the federal gov. wrongly used the answerHere clause to regulate handguns within states.</p> |

| Unit IV: 10-15% Political Ideologies and Beliefs | Unit V: 20-27% Political Parties, Interest Groups, & Mass Media | Public Policy/ Miscellaneous Concepts | ADDITIONAL COURT CASES, CLAUSES, AMENDMENTS, LATIN TERMS, & LEGISLATION |
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| <p>Government based on consent of the governed is known as a answerHere contract. Many American's distrust the government which results in a low political answerHere.</p> <p>answerHere is the #1 factor of political socialization.</p> <p>Right to life, laissez faire, & less government regulation describes a answerHere or (liberal/ conservative) ideology. Whereas answerHere vote pro-choice, support a national healthcare system, & expanded programs for poor, minorities, & women. Their ideology is (liberal/ conservative). Steps to a scientific poll: 1- Define the population, 2- Construct a answerHere in which every member has an = chance of being chosen, 3-carefully construct questions to avoid answerHere.</p> <p>The answerHere-of-answerHere in a valid poll is typically +/- 3%.</p> <p>People with (more/ less) education & income are more likely to vote.</p> <p>Older people are (more/ less) likely to vote than younger people.</p> <p>Younger voters typically vote for the answerHere party.</p> <p>The answerHere describes the difference in voting patterns between males & females.</p> <p>The answerHere of 1993 made voter registration easier by allowing people to vote when they renewed their answerHere.</p> | <p>The #1 goal of political parties is to answerHere. Political parties are a answerHere institution because they provide information & mobilize voters & raise funds to support party candidates. A single-member district only elects answerHere candidate(s) for each office. The answerHere system describes a situation where ALL of the electoral votes go to the victor. This makes it hard for answerHere to win elections.</p> <p>An Interest Group's #1 goal is to answerHere. They answerHere policymakers by attempting to persuade them.</p> <p>A PAC can give \$ answerHere, where as a private citizen can only give \$answerHere to candidates.</p> <p>Citizens United v. answerHere provided the freedom of speech to answerHere.</p> <p>While size is important, large interest groups also have the answerHere problem where members enjoy the benefits of the group, but are not active.</p> <p>The answerHere theory is a belief that a small # of wealthy individuals dominate policy. In the answerHere theory, many interest groups compete, but no one group dominates. And in the answerHere theory, there are so many competing interest groups answerHere occurs where there is political deadlock.</p> <p>Mass media is a answerHere institution because it connects people to the government.</p> <p>Political campaigns have become more answerHere-centered = more focus on the individual & less on the issues!</p> | <p>A grant answerHere is made for SPECIFIC purposes.</p> <p>A answerHere grant is given for broadly defined purposes.</p> <p>The answerHere th Amendment allowed for income taxes. The largest portion of the federal budget comes from answerHere taxes.</p> <p>answerHere and answerHere are the most expensive federal programs and pay for the elderly. An answerHere program is one that guarantees access to benefits for specific groups who meet requirements set by law.</p> <p>The answerHere has the primary responsibility of preparing the budget and advising POTUS.</p> <p>The Americans With answerHere Act increased the power of the federal gov. It requires employers and public facilities to make “reasonable accommodations” for people with handicaps.</p> <p>FRQ Tips!</p> <p>In the Argumentative Essay, the answerHere point is the MOST IMPORTANT. In order to get it, you must make a answerHere and establish a answerHere- of-answerHere.</p> <p>In the SCOTUS Essay, you MUST know factual information from the required cases AND identify the answerHere clause used by judges to resolve the case.</p> <p>In the Quantitative Analysis essay, if it asks for a trend, make sure to give answerHere data points.</p> | <p>**Key Voting Amendments:</p> <p>15th (1870) answerHere</p> <p>19th (1920) answerHere</p> <p>23rd (answerHere.answerHere.) residents can vote</p> <p>24th (1964) answerHere</p> <p>26th (1971) answerHere</p> <p>Constitutional Clauses</p> <p>**The answerHere Clause is also known as the Elastic Clause. It gives Congress the power to make additional laws as appropriate.</p> <p>**Additional Key Amendments:</p> <p>17th (1913) answerHere</p> <p>**Key Cases</p> <p>Marbury v Madison = answerHere Review</p> <p>McCullough v. Maryland = Strengthens the answerHere Clause through the answerHere and Proper Clause.</p> <p>**Key Legislation</p> <p>War Powers Act allows answerHere to send troops into combat without Congress for answerHere days.</p> <p>Civil Rights Act prohibited discrimination in answerHere, answerHere, answerHere, etc.</p> <p>answerHere laws are another term for discrimination towards African Americans.</p> <p>**Latin Terms</p> <p>Amicus Curie is a answerHere.</p> <p>Stare Decisis is Latin for answerHere.</p> <p>Writ of answerHere is an order of higher court to “send up the record.” This concept is linked closely to the Rule of answerHere, where SCOTUS judges vote to hear a case or not.</p> <p>A Writ of answerHere is a court order for a prisoner to be brought before a court.</p> |