Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AP US Government**

**Unit 1: Constitutional Underpinnings of the US Government**

**OBJECTIVE: The student will understand how the US government originated; delving into the framers philosophical differences, and eventually arriving at how federalism, the separation of powers and the Bill of Rights, evolved. Basic principles will include:**

**1) How the development of a republican government was established.**

**2) Establishing a decentralized process of governing.**

**3) An evaluation of the division of power between the state and federal government, analyzing the federal court decisions that established the constitution as the supreme law of the land.**

**4) The transition of dual federalism to cooperative federalism will also be examined, providing the pattern for fiscal federalism.**

**READINGS:**

**1. Lineberry: Chap 1 -3.**

**2. Lanahan: Hofstadter: *The American Political Tradition* and C. Wright Mills*: The Power of Elite***

**Chapter 1 Study Guide – Introducing Government in America**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Government
2. Public goods
3. Politics
4. Political participation
5. Single-issue groups
6. Policymaking system
7. Linkage institutions
8. Policy agenda
 | 1. Political issue
2. Policymaking institutions
3. Public policy
4. Policy impacts
5. Democracy
6. Majority rule
7. Minority rights
8. Representation
 | 1. Pluralist theory
2. Elite and class theory
3. Hyperpluralism
4. Policy gridlock
5. Political culture
 |

**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 1 in your textbook.

1. Define the term “government.”
2. What are the two fundamental questions about governing that serve as themes throughout the textbook?
3. List the five functions that all national governments perform.
4. Define the term “politics.”
5. Give examples of the “who,” “what,” “when,” and “how” of politics.
	1. Who:
	2. What:
	3. When:
	4. How:
6. Draw a diagram of how a policy system works.
7. List four key linkage institutions in a democratic society.
8. Define the term “policy agenda.”
9. How does a government’s policy agenda change?
10. List the four major policymaking institutions in the United States.
11. Define the term “policy impacts.”
12. Define the term “democracy” as used in this text.
13. List the five cornerstones of an ideal democracy.
14. Explain the principles of majority rule and minority rights.
15. Complete the following table comparing pluralist, elite and class, and hyperpluralist theories according to who holds the power and how policy is made.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Theory** | **Who holds power** | **How policy is made** |
| Pluralist |  |  |
| Elite and class |  |  |
| Hyperpluralist |  |  |

1. List the major challenges facing American democracy.
2. What is “political culture” and why is it crucial to understanding American government?
3. List and give an example of the five elements of the American creed according to Seymour Martin Lipset.
4. List three ways in which America might be experiencing a crisis of cultural values.

**Chapter 2 Study Guide – The Constitution**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Constitution
2. Declaration of Independence
3. Natural rights
4. Consent of the governed
5. Limited government
6. Articles of Confederation
7. Shays' Rebellion
8. U.S. Constitution
 | 1. Factions
2. New Jersey Plan
3. Virginia Plan
4. Connecticut Compromise
5. Writ of habeas corpus
6. Separation of powers
7. Checks and balances
8. Republic
 | 1. Federalists
2. Anti-Federalists
3. Federalist Papers
4. Bill of Rights
5. Equal Rights Amendment
6. *Marbury v. Madison*
7. Judicial review
 |

**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 2 in your textbook.

1. Make a list of the major grievances of the colonists under British rule.
2. What are the major components of John Locke's political philosophy, and how did they influence Thomas Jefferson's writings?
3. Draw a schematic diagram of the American government under the Articles of Confederation.
4. Make a list of the reasons why the Articles of Confederation failed.
5. Briefly describe the general philosophical views of the founding fathers on the following issues:

Human nature:

Political conflict:

Objectives of government:

Nature of government:

1. What were the three major equality issues at the Constitutional Convention? How were they resolved?
2. What were the major economic problems addressed at the Constitutional Convention? How were they resolved?
3. Why did the Founding Fathers believe it was not necessary to address individual rights issues specifically in the Constitution?
4. Draw a schematic diagram of the Madisonian model of government.
5. Define the term *constitutional republic*.
6. Complete the following table summarizing the major differences between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists on the issues of civil liberties, power of the states, and the economy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Issues | Federalists | Anti-Federalists |
| Civil liberties |  |  |
| Power of the states |  |  |
| Economy |  |  |

1. Why did the Anti-Federalists believe the new Constitution was a class-based document?
2. What is an unwritten constitution?
3. Describe the different ways in which a formal constitutional amendment might be adopted.
4. The text examines four ways the Constitution changes informally. Complete the following table, listing these ways, defining them, and giving an example for each.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Informal change | Definition | Example |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. List and explain the five Constitutional amendments that expanded the right to vote.
2. In what ways does the Constitution expand and diminish the scope of government?

**Lanahan Readings: Hofstadter’s “The American Political Tradition”**

1. Why did Hofstadter view the founding fathers as selfish and untrustworthy?

2. What type of government did the founding fathers attempt to develop?

3. Why didn’t the founding fathers attempt to change man?

4. What was the founding fathers’ greatest fear?

5. What three devices were distinguished by a federal Constitution?

a.

b.

c.

6. What did the Fathers mean by liberty?

7. Why was “property” a central issue?

**Chapter 3 Study Guide – Federalism**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Federalism
2. Unitary governments
3. Intergovernmental relations
4. Supremacy clause
5. Tenth Amendment
6. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
7. Enumerated powers
 | 1. Implied powers
2. Elastic clause
3. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
4. Full faith and credit
5. Extradition
6. Privileges and immunities
7. Dual federalism
 | 1. Cooperative federalism
2. Devolution
3. Fiscal federalism
4. Categorical grants
5. Project grants
6. Formula grants
7. Block grants
 |

**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 3 in your textbook.

1. Define the three ways of organizing a nation that were discussed in the text.

a.

b.

c.

1. In what ways does federalism decentralize politics and policies?
2. List the three items that are considered the supreme law of the land.
3. What is the significance of the Tenth Amendment?
4. List the four key events that have largely settled the issue of how national and state powers are related.
5. Explain the difference between enumerated powers and implied powers.
6. Describe the three general obligations that each state has to every other state under the Constitution.
7. How is dual federalism analogous to a layer cake and cooperative federalism analogous to a marble cake?
8. Explain the three general standard operating procedures of cooperative federalism.
9. Explain how the Republican Party’s view of federalism changed in the 1990s.
10. Explain the two types of categorical grants.
11. For what reasons might a state or locality not want to receive federal aid?
12. List four advantages of federalism for democracy.
13. List four disadvantages of federalism for democracy.
14. How did industrialization increase the role of the national government?
15. Why don’t the states handle more issues?