Practice AP United States Governmet and Politics [2]

Unit 1: The Global Tapestry

- Declaration of Independence: Drafted by Jefferson, laid the foundation for U.S. sovereignty.
- Articles of Confederation: Weak government led to inefficiency and unresolved disputes.
- Types of Representative Democracies:
 - Participatory: Strong civil society.
 - Pluralist: Multiple interest groups.
 - Elite: Limited participation.
- Checks and Balances: Explained in Federalist No. 51.
- Constitutional Compromises
 - Great Compromise: Bicameral Congress.
 - Electoral College: A compromise for electing the President.
 - Three-Fifths Compromise: Representation and taxation based on the slave population.

<u>Additional Notes</u> :



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Unit 2: Branches of Government

Congress

- Bicameral with Senate (equal state representation) and House of Representatives (population-based).
- Enumerated powers: Declaring war, passing the budget, raising revenue.
- Legislation can pass with a simple majority; constitutional amendments need a supermajority.
- Filibuster: Can be ended with cloture (three-fifths vote).
- Checks and Balances: Explained in Federalist No. 51.
- Constitutional Compromises
 - Great Compromise: Bicameral Congress.
 - Electoral College: A compromise for electing the President.
 - Three-Fifths Compromise: Representation and taxation based on the slave population.

• President:

 Powers include vetoing laws, appointing officials, and being the Commander-in-Chief

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Unit 3: Civil Liberties & Civil Rights

- Bill of Rights: First 10 amendments guaranteeing individual rights.
- Key Protections
 - Freedom of Speech/Press.
 - Right to Bear Arms.
 - Due Process Clause: Fair procedures (5th & 14th Amendments).
 - Rights of the Accused: Right to trial, silence, and counsel.
- Miranda Rights: Police must inform individuals of their rights before questioning.
- Equal Protection Clause: Equal legal protection under state jurisdiction.



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Unit 4: American Political Ideologies & Beliefs

- Political Socialization: Process by which people acquire political beliefs.
- Public Opinion Polls:
 - Opinion polls, benchmark polls.
- Parties
- Democratic: Liberal views.
- Republican: Conservative views.
- Political Ideologies:
 - Liberal: Supports government intervention in the economy.
 - Conservative: Favors free market, limited government.
 - Libertarians: Limited government beyond property protection.

 dditional Notes:



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Unit 5: Political Participation

- Types of Voting:
 - Rational Choice, Retrospective, Prospective, Party-line Voting.
- Political Efficacy: Belief in influencing political outcomes.
- **Linkage Institutions:** Channels between citizens and government (parties, media, interest groups).
- Presidential Elections:
 - Primaries/Caucuses: Select candidates.
 - Party Conventions: Nominate candidates

Additional Notes:	



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Key Required Documents & SCOTUS Cases

- Federalist No. 10: Advocates a strong central government.
- Brutus No. 1: Argues for small government.
- Key SCOTUS Cases:
 - Marbury v. Madison: Judicial review.
 - McCulloch v. Maryland: Federal law supremacy.
 - United States v. Lopez: Limits on the commerce clause.
 - Brown v. Board of Education: School segregation violates equal protection.
 - Gideon v. Wainwright: Right to an attorney.
 - Citizens United v. FEC: Corporate political spending allowed.

<u>Additional Notes</u> :	

