**Unit 1 AMERICAN DEMOCRACY REVIEW GUIDE**

**Terms & Concepts**

“No Taxation without Rep”

1st Continental Congress

Albany Plan of Union

Alien

American Dream

Anarchy

Apathy

Authority

Citizenship  
Civic Engagement

Colonial Economies

Committees of Correspondence

Common Sense

Communist Democracy

Conservative

Confederation

Constitution

Declaration of Independence

Declaratory Act

Democracy

Democrats

Deportation

Dictatorship

Diplomacy

Direct democracy

Discrimination

Diversity

Draft

Duty

Economics  
Electorate

Enlightenment

Equality

Faction

Framers

Freedom  
French and Indian War  
Fundamental Orders of CT

George Washington

Globalization

Government

House of Burgesses

Human Rights

Ideology

Immigrant

Indentured Servitude

Individualism

Intolerable (Coercive) Acts

James Oglethorpe

Jamestown

John Adams

John Hancock

John Locke

John Winthrop

Karl Marx

King George III

Laissez-faire

Legislature

Legitimacy

Liberal

Majority/Majority Rule

Maryland Toleration Act

Mayflower Compact

Mercantilism

Monarchy

Native Americans

Naturalization

Oligarchy

Patriotism

Patriots

Pluralism

Pluralist Democracy

Political Culture

Political Party

Politics

Popular Consent

Popular Sovereignty

Power

Proclamation Line of 1763

Public Policy

Puritans

Quartering Act

Racial Profiling

Representative democracy

Refugees

Religious Dissenter

Republic

Republicans

Resources

Responsibility

Rights

Road to the Revolution

Roanoke Colony/Lost Colony

Roger Williams

Salutary Neglect

Samuel Adams

Security

Segregation

Slavery

Social Contract Theory

Social Democracy

Social Order

Socialism

Sons of Liberty

Stamp Act

Stamp Act Congress

Subjects vs. Citizens

Suffrage

Superpower

Taxes

Terrorism

The American Revolution

Thomas Hobbes

Thomas Paine

Tobacco/Cash Crops

Tolerance

Tories/Loyalists

Totalitarianism

Treaty of Paris

Volunteerism

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Who governs? Why is this a complicated question to answer?
2. What is the relationship between a citizen and government?
3. What are five duties and the five responsibilities that American citizens have?
4. What happens when a person’s civic and personal responsibilities come into conflict?
5. What is the debate regarding the role of government in citizen’s lives
6. What is the process to become a citizen?
7. What are the characteristics of a good citizen?
8. What are strengths and weaknesses to a representative democracy? a direct democracy?
9. What explains political change?
10. What values matter in American democracy?
11. How is political power actually distributed in America?
12. How did 9/11 change the world we live in?
13. How did geography impact colonial development in America?
14. How did self-government evolve in the colonies?
15. How did the colonists respond to the end of salutary neglect?
16. Was the War for Independence inevitable? Explain.
17. What factors prevented all colonists from supporting the Revolution?
18. How did the experiences of the colonial era shape the formation of an American identity?
19. How were the colonists able to win the Revolution?
20. What is the difference between a democracy and a republic?
21. Describe Madison’s view of citizenship.
22. Describe the two competing views of American citizenship today in this country.
23. Describe how U.S. immigration policy has evolved over time.
24. What were the goals and concerns of the American founders?

**UNIT 2 (Constitutional Underpinnings): Review Guide**

Terms – Constitution

Alexander Hamilton

Anti-Federalists

Articles of Confederation

Bill of Rights

Brutus No. 1

Charles Beard

Checks and Balances

Constitutional Convention

Electoral College

Enumerated Powers

Faction

Federalism

Federalist Paper #10

Federalist Paper #51

Federalist Paper #70

Federalist Paper #78

Federalist Papers

Federalists

Full Faith and Credit Clause

Great Compromise

Habeas Corpus

Implied Powers

Inherent Powers

James Madison

John Jay

Judicial Review

Line-item veto

New Jersey Plan

Petition

Republic

Reserved Powers

Rule of law

Search & Seizure

Search Warrant

Separation of Powers

Slave Trade Compromise

Thomas Jefferson

Three-Fifths Compromise

Virginia Plan

Terms – Federalism

Abraham Lincoln

Andrew Johnson

Barack Obama

Barron v. Baltimore

Bill of attainder

Block Grants

Calvin Coolidge

Categorical grant

Civil War

Concurrent Powers

Confederation

Cooperative Federalism

Devolution

Dillon’s Rule

Dred Scott v. Sanford

Dual Federalism

Enumerated Powers

Ex Post Facto Law

Extradition clause

Federal system

Federalist paper #28

Federalist Paper #46

Franklin Roosevelt

Full Faith and Credit Clause

Gibbons v. Ogden

Grants-in-aid

Herbert Hoover

Implied Powers

Initiative

Iroquois Confederacy

John Marshall/Marshall Court

Lyndon Johnson

Mandates

McCulloch v. Maryland

Necessary and Proper Clause

New Deal

New Federalism

Ninth Amendment

Nullification

Police Power

Privileges and Immunities Clause

Recall

Referendum

Reserved Powers

Sovereignty

Sixteenth Amendment

Seventeenth Amendment

Supremacy Clause

Tenth Amendment

Unitary System

US v. Lopez

**Essential Questions:**

1. In what ways did the Constitution reflect the backgrounds of the framers?
2. How did the Constitution address the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
3. In what ways does the Constitution both promote and limit democracy?
4. What conflicts arose in the ratification process of the Constitution?
5. How do the major principles of the Constitution attempt to limit government and protect citizens’ rights?
6. How does the Constitution provide for the ability of the government to adjust to a changing society?
7. Why is the Constitution considered to be a living document?
8. In what ways do the amendments to the Constitution protect the rights of citizens?
9. What is the difference between a democracy and a republic?
10. Where is sovereignty located in the American political system?
11. How does the Constitution deal with slavery? Women?
12. How is power divided between the national government and the states under the Constitution?
13. What competing values are at stake in federalism?

**Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights REVIEW GUIDE**

**Part I – Terms/Concepts**

“With all deliberate speed”

Abolitionists

Abraham Lincoln

Accomodationists

Affirmative Action

Alien & Sedition Acts

Americans with Disabilities Act

Bad Tendency test

Bill of Rights

Bills of Attainder

Black codes

Black Lives Matter

Boycott

Brown v. Board of Education

Burger Court

Busing

Capital cases

Cesar Chavez

Civil disobedience

Civil Liberties

Civil Rights

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Civil Rights Act of 1968

Civil Rights Movement

Clear and Present Danger Test

Compelling state interest

De facto discrimination

De jure discrimination

Direct Incitement test

Dolores Huerta

Double Jeopardy

Due Process Clause

Due Process Rights

Dwight Eisenhower

Earl Warren

Emancipation Proclamation

English-only movements

Equal Pay Act of 1963

Equal Protection Clause

Equal Rights Amendment

Equality of opportunity

Equality of results

Espionage & Sedition Acts

Establishment clause

Ex Post Facto laws

Exclusionary rule

Fighting Words

Freedom of Expression

Freedom of Religion

Free-exercise clause

Good-faith exception

Grand Jury

Grandfather clauses

Habeas Corpus

Hate Speech

Incorporation

Intermediate standard of review

Jim Crow Laws

John F. Kennedy

Letter from a Birmingham Jail

Lemon test

Libel

Literacy tests

Lyndon Johnson

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Miller test

Minimum rationality test

NAACP

Obscenity

Occupy Wall Street

Patriot Act

Police Powers

Political correctness

Poll taxes

Prior Restraint

Probable cause

Racism

Reconstruction

Rights of aliens & disabled

Search warrant

Sedition

Segregation

Selective Incorporation

Separationists

September 11th

Sexual harassment

Strict scrutiny

Suspect classifications

Symbolic Speech

Title IX

Twenty-fourth Amendment

Undue Burden test

Voting Rights Act of 1965

Wall of separation

Warrant Court

Writ of Habeas Corpus

**Part II - Short Answer Questions**

*Directions: Complete the following questions with thoughtful responses that demonstrate a thorough understanding of the question.*

1. Explain the roots of civil liberties in the Constitution and their development in the Bill of Rights
2. Outline the First Amendment liberties and limitations on the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and petition.
3. Describe the second amendment right to bear arms and discuss the debates surrounding gun control
4. Outline the constitutional rights of defendants and the issues involved in protecting defendants’ guaranteed liberties
5. Explain the origins and significance of the right to privacy.
6. Evaluate how reforms to combat terrorism have affected civil liberties.
7. Trace the roots of movements to guarantee rights to African Americans and women.
8. Outline developments in African Americans’ and women’s push for equality from 1890 to 1955.
9. Analyze the legal protections enacted for African Americans’ and women’s civil rights since 1955.
10. Summarize the struggles of other group-differentiated minorities for civil rights.
11. Evaluate the standards by which civil rights are protected today and the reforms that are still necessary.
12. Why do the courts play so large a role in deciding what our civil liberties should be?
13. Since Congress enacts our laws, why has it not made certain that all groups have the same rights?
14. If the law supports equality of opportunity, why has affirmative action become so important?
15. Under what circumstances can men and women be treated differently?
16. Identify your favorite court case and why?

**Part III - Supreme Court Cases – “6 Word Project”**

Directions: Complete a “six word” response for each of the court cases listed – in the three columns – earlier in the unit plan. In other words, describe each court case using no more than six words.

Brandenburg v. Ohio

Brown v. Board of Ed

Brown v. Board of Ed II

Cruzan v. (Director) Missouri

DC v. Heller

Dred Scott v. Sandford

Engel v. Vitale

Gideon v. Wainwright

Gitlow v. New York

Gratz v. Bollinger

Griswold v. Connecticut

Grutter v. Bollinger

Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier

Heart of Atlanta Motel v. US

Korematsu v. US

Lemon v. Kurtzman

Loving v. Virginia

Mapp v. Ohio

McDonald v. Chicago

Miller v. California

Miranda v. Arizona

New York Times v. Sullivan

NY Times v. US

Obergfell v. Hodges

Planned Parenthood v. Casey

Plessy v. Ferguson

Regents of U of Cali v. Bakke

Roe v. Wade

Schenk v. US

Swann v. Charlotte-Meck BOE

Texas v. Johnson

Tinker v. Des Moines

U.S. v. Eichman

U.S. v. Windsor

Weeks v. US

Wisconsin v. Yoder

**Unit 4: Political Behaviors and Beliefs REVIEW GUIDE**

PART I – UNIT OBJECTIVES / Review Questions

1. Define what scholars mean by *political culture,* and list some of the dominant aspects of political culture in the United States.
2. Describe the beginnings of public opinion research.
3. Describe the methods for conducting and analyzing different types of public opinion polls.
4. Assess the influence of political ideology on political attitudes and behaviors.
5. Explain how the agents of socialization influence the development of political attitudes.
6. Evaluate the effects of public opinion on policy making.
7. Compare and contrast presidential and congressional elections, and explain the incumbency advantage.
8. Outline how campaigns are organized and evaluate methods for reaching voters.
9. Evaluate the influence of money in elections and the main approaches to campaign finance reform.
10. Analyze the factors that influence voter turnout and voter choice.
11. Evaluate concerns with the electoral process and proposed reforms to address them.
12. Explain the apparent absence of class consciousness in this country.
13. Explain why some are concerned about the growth of mistrust in gov’t and why others regard it as normal
14. Define internal and external feelings of *political efficacy,* and explain how the level of each of these has varied over the past generation.
15. Describe the sources of our political attitudes, and indicate the most significant.
16. Explain why there is no single cleavage between liberals and conservatives in this country and why there are crosscutting cleavages.
17. Define *political ideology* and state why most Americans do not think ideologically. Summarize the liberal positions on the economy, civil rights, and political conduct.
18. Explain the reasons for low voter turnout and why the remedies for this problem are off base.
19. Describe how the control of elections has shifted from the states to the federal government, and explain what effects this shift has had on blacks, women, and youths.
20. State both sides of the debate over whether voter turnout has declined over the past century, and describe those factors that tend to hold down voter turnout in this country.
21. Discuss those factors that appear to be associated with high or low political participation.
22. Explain why elections in the United States are both more democratic and less democratic than those of other countries.
23. Discuss how important campaign funding is to election outcomes, what the major sources of such funding are under current law, and how successful reform legislation has been in purifying U.S. elections
24. Discuss the partisan effects of campaigns, or why the party with the most registered voters does not always win the election.
25. Outline the major arguments on either side of the question of whether elections result in major changes in public policy in the United States.

**PART II – VOCABULARY**

“Winner-take-all”

527 Organizations

Absentee Ballots

American National Election Studies

Secret ballot

Benchmark Poll

Bipartisan

Campaign Polls

Caucus

Citizens United v. FEC

Closed primary

Communitarians

Conservative

Cross-over voting

Delegates

Economic Conservatives

Economic Liberals

Electoral College

Electoral mandate

Exit Polls

FEC

Front-loading

Front-runner

Gallup

Gender gap

General election

Get-out-the-vote drives

Government matching funds

Hard money

Incumbent

Individualism

Invisible primary

Issue Advocacy Ads

Issue ownership

Liberal

Libertarian

Margin of Error

Marriage Gap

McCutcheon v. FEC

Media Bias

Momentum

Motor Voter Bill

National Conventions

National Poll

Negative advertising

Normative

On-line processing

Open primary

Opinion leaders

Oppo research

Political Action Committees

Political culture

Political efficacy

Political Generations

Political ideology

Political socialization

Political Spectrum

Position issues

Primaries

Procedural Guarantees

Prospective voting

Public opinion

Public Opinion Polls

Push polls

Random sample

Rational ignorance

Registered voters

Retrospective voting

Sample

Sample bias

Sampling error

Social connectedness

Social Conservatives

Social Liberals

Soft money

Spiral of Silence

Straw Polls

Tolerance

Tracking Poll

Two-step flow of information

Valence issue

Voter Apathy

Voter mobilization

Voter Registration

Wedge issue

**Unit 5: LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS**

**Part I – Vocabulary**

527 groups

Agenda Setting  
Astroturf lobbying

Bandwagon

Bipartisanship

Blogs

Candidate-centered politics Cardstacking

Civic journalism

Citizen journalists

Closed Primaries

Coalition

Collective good

Commercial bias

Critical Election

Critical/Realignment period

Dealignment

Deep background

Delegate

Democratic-Republicans

Democrats

Direct lobbying

Disturbance Theory

Economic interest groups

Electioneering

Electorate

Endorsement/Testimonial

Equal opportunity interest groups

Equal time rule

Expressive benefits

Faction

Federalists

Feeding frenzy

Fragmented Party Organization

Framing

Free Rider problem

Gatekeepers

Glittering Generalities

Governing

Grassroots lobbying

Horse-race journalism

Ideological moderation

Independents

Indirect lobbying

Interest Group

Interest Group Entrepreneurs

Issue advocacy ads

Just Plain Folks

Leaks

Linkage Institutions

Lobbying

Mass media

Material benefits

Media Bias

Moral Majority

Muckrakers

Multi-Party System

Namecalling

Narrowcasting

National Chairman

National Convention

News Management

Nominating Convention

Nonpartisan

Open Primaries

Partisanship

Party Activists

Party Base

Party Bosses

Party discipline

Party Eras

Party Ideology

Party Machines

Party Membership

Party Organization

Party Platform

Party Primary

Party-in-electorate

Party-in-government

Patronage/Spoils System

Permanent campaign

Personal Following

Planks

Pluralist Theory

Political accountability

Political Action Committee

Political Gridlock

Political Machine

Political Party

Priming

Prior Restraint

Progressives

Propaganda

Public interest groups

Pundit

Republicans

Responsible Party Model

Revolving door

Secular Realignment

Selective incentives

Selective Perception

Social protest

Soft Money

Solidary benefits

Sound bite

Spin

Think Tanks

Third party movements

Transfer (Symbols)

Transactions Theory

Trial balloon

Watchdog

Yellow Journalism

**Part II – Short Answer Questions**

**Political Party Questions**

1. How has America’s two-party system changed, and how does it differ from the party systems of other representative democracies?
2. How much do parties affect how Americans vote?
3. Did the Founding Fathers think that political parties were a good idea?
4. How, if at all, should America’s two-party system be reformed?
5. What are the roles and functions of political parties?
6. How are political parties organized at the local and national levels?
7. Describe the evolution of America’s political parties
8. Explain why the elections of 1828, 1860, 1896, 1932 and 1968 are critical or realignment elections.
9. What was the impact and significance of the 2008 election?
10. What are the differences and similarities between the two major parties?
11. How do political parties influence the workings of government?
12. What is the role of a third party?
13. What are the similarities and differences regarding party organization at the federal, state, and local level?  
    **Interest Group Questions**
14. Do interest groups dominate government? Is any particular lobby politically unbeatable?
15. Why do people join interest groups?
16. Is the proliferation of PACs and other groups good or bad for America’s representative democracy?
17. Should interest groups’ political activities be restricted by law?
18. What are special interest groups and how do they influence the political process?
19. How are the various types of propaganda used in the election process?
20. Describe four examples of interest groups.
21. How do interest groups influence public policy?  
    **Media Questions**
22. How much power do the media have? Can we trust them?
23. Who controls the media? How has their role changed since the founding of the U.S.?
24. What three questions must be we answer to assess bias?
25. What public policies will the media support?
26. How has the role of the media changed the campaign process?
27. How is the Internet and multimedia changing the election process?
28. What role do the media play in shaping public opinion?
29. What role does public opinion play in the political process?
30. How can citizens’ best learn about candidates and public issues?