

Unit 1A&B: Americans, Citizenship, and Origins of Government

Remember to review your VOCABULARY!

- Rights, Duties, and Responsibilities of US citizens
- Naturalization Process

Fundamental Principles of American Democracy

- 1) Rule of Law
- 2) Limited Government
- 3) Consent of the Governed
- 4) Individual Rights
- 5) Representative Government

English Tradition and Ideas of the Enlightenment

- Magna Carta
- Parliament
- Glorious Revolution
- John Locke
- Charles Montesquieu
- Social Contract
- Natural Rights
- Separation of Powers
- Checks and Balances
- Right to Revolution

The First Colonial Governments

- The Mayflower Compact
- Virginia House of Burgesses
- Compact Theory of Government
- Mercantilism
- Royal Colony
- Charter Colony
- Proprietary Colony

Colonial Times / Road to Revolution

- New England Colonies
- Middle Colonies
- Southern Colonies
- Cash Crops
- Bacon's Rebellion
- Navigation Acts
- Board of Trade
- French and Indian War (the Seven Years' War)
- Treaty of Paris
- Proclamation of 1763
- Sugar Act
- Stamp Act
- Declaratory Act
- Townshend Acts
- Boston Massacre
- Committees of Correspondence
- Tea Act
- Boston Tea Party
- Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)
- First Continental Congress
- Battle of Lexington and Concord ("The Shot Heard Round the World")
- Second Continental Congress
- Battle of Bunker Hill
- Olive Branch Petition
- Thomas Paine's "*Common Sense*"
- Declaration of Independence

Unit 2A: Road to the Constitution

Remember to review your VOCABULARY!

The Declaration of Independence

- persuasive essay written by Thomas Jefferson
- greatly influenced by the ideas of John Locke
- lays out argument for government to support Natural Rights
- includes the ideas of the Social Contract and the Right to Revolution
- lists the grievances the colonies have with King George

State Constitutions

- included Separation of Powers among different branches of government
- each state constitution had a bill of rights

Articles of Confederation

- the 1st Constitution of the United States
- too weak a central government
- biggest problems include the inability to tax the states and enforce laws

Shays' Rebellion

- due to inflation farmers and veterans of the Revolutionary War were unable to repay loans
- creditors were foreclosing on their farms
- a rebellion on the government of Massachusetts, led by Daniel Shays', was defeated
- this rebellion was sent a message to all the states that the central government was too weak to handle the problems of the new nation
 - delegates were requested from the 13 states to propose amendments to the Articles of Confederation that will improve the central government's ability to handle the nation's problems

Constitutional Convention

- Originally convened to fix the Articles of Confederation, but the delegates realized that only a new constitution could solve the shortcomings of the US government
- "Bundle of Compromises"
- New Jersey Plan
- Virginia Plan
- Connecticut Plan
 - "The Great Compromise"
- Three-Fifths Compromise
- Electoral College
- Federalists
- Anti-Federalists
- Elastic Clause
 - Implied Powers
- Federalist Papers
- Federalism

Unit 2B: The Constitution

Remember to review your **VOCABULARY!**

Structure of the Constitution

- Preamble
 - statement of goals and ideals of the Constitution
- Article I
 - legislative branch
- Article II
 - executive branch
- Article III
 - Judicial Branch
- Article IV
 - regarding the states
- Article V
 - amending the Constitution
- Article VI
 - supremacy of the Constitution and the Federal Government
- Article VII
 - ratification

Powers of Government

- Expressed Powers
 - enumerated powers
 - delegated powers
- Reserved Powers
- Implied Powers
- Denied Powers
- Concurrent Powers

Principles in the Constitution

- popular sovereignty
- rule of law
- separation of powers
- checks and balances
- federalism

Bill of Rights

- 1st Amendment
 - Five Basic Freedoms
 - Speech
 - Press
 - Petition
 - Assembly
 - Religion
 - “Establishment Clause”
- 2nd Amendment
 - Right to Bear Arms
- 3rd Amendment
 - No quartering of soldier during peace time
- 4th Amendment
 - Protection from illegal searches and seizures
 - “Exclusionary Rule”
- 5th Amendment
 - Protection of Natural Rights
 - protection from self-incrimination
 - right to grand jury indictment
 - protection against double jeopardy
 - right to due process
 - protection of private property
- 6th Amendment
 - rights of the accused in criminal cases
 - right to know the accusation
 - right to a speedy trial
 - right to a trial by an impartial jury
 - right to cross-examine witnesses
 - right to a lawyer
 - right to call witnesses on one’s own defense
- 7th Amendment
 - rights in civil cases
 - right to a jury trial in cases involving more than \$20
- 8th Amendment
 - protection from cruel and unusual punishment
- 9th Amendment
 - protection of Natural Rights
- 10th Amendment
 - Reserved Powers

Civil War Amendments

- 13th Amendment
 - protection against slavery
- 14th Amendment
 - “Equal Protection Clause”
 - laws of the federal government protect citizens from state governments as well
 - defines citizenship
- 15th Amendment
 - suffrage to all citizens
 - a person cannot be denied the right vote based on their race and color

Voting Amendments

- 15th Amendment
 - suffrage to all citizens
 - a person cannot be denied the right to vote based on their race and color
- 17th Amendment
 - direct elections of Senators
- 19th Amendment
 - women’s suffrage
- 23rd Amendment
 - Washington, DC, receives 3 electoral votes in presidential elections
- 24th Amendment
 - abolition of poll taxes
- 26th Amendment
 - voting age lowered to 18

Unit 3: Voting, Elections, Interest Groups

Remember to review your VOCABULARY

Voting

- Why Vote?
 - voting is the best way citizens can influence government – popular sovereignty
 - to choose the leaders that will run government
- Who Is Eligible to Vote?
 - US Citizens, 18 years and older
 - Persons not currently in prison or confined to mental institution
 - People who have registered to vote
- How to Vote
 - register to vote
 - learning about the candidates and the issues
 - going to the polls on election day
 - submitting an absentee ballot if a person knows ahead of time that they will be unable to vote at their polling place

Propaganda Techniques

- Name-Calling
- Endorsements
- Glittering Generalities
- Bandwagon
- Just Plain Folks
- Stacked Cards
- Symbols

Elections

- Electoral College
 - “winner-take-all” system
 - electors
 - electoral votes
- campaigning
 - soft money
 - campaign finance reform
 - public funding
 - Political Action Committees (PACs)
- mass media
- interest groups

Unit 4A: Political Parties & Congress

Remember to review your **VOCABULARY**

Political Parties

- Two-Party System
 - Democrats
 - Republicans
 - Third Parties
 - Single-Issue Parties
 - Ideological Parties
 - Independent Parties
 - Liberals
 - Conservatives
 - Moderates
 - platform
 - plank
- Multiparty System
- One Party System

Party Organization

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- National Committee
 - national party chairperson
 - national convention
 - campaign committee
 - Precincts
 - precinct captain
 - ward
 - political machine
 - “grassroots”

Primary Elections

- Primary Elections
- Direct Primary
- Closed Primary
- Open Primary
- Plurality
- Majority

Work of Congress

- write bills (“make laws”)
- Library of Congress
- casework
- grants
- contracts
- public works
- “Pork-Barrel” projects

Congress Overview

- bicameral
 - House of Representatives
 - Senate
- census
- Floor Leader
- Party Whip
- committees
- standing committees
- select committees
- joint committees
- conference committees
- seniority system
- filibuster
- cloture
- “pigeonhole”
- Presidential Veto
- Pocket Veto

House of Representatives

- Qualifications
 - Minimum Age: 25
 - Residence
 - live in the state they represent
 - US citizen for at least 7 years before being elected
 - Length of Term: 2 years
 - Term Limit: no limit
- Speaker of the House
 - presides over (runs) meetings of the House of Representatives
 - is a member of the majority party
 - as a regular member of the House of Representative, can vote on all bills
- States
 - total of 435 members
 - state membership is based on the state’s population
 - population is determined by the census taken every 10 years

House of Representatives

- Qualifications
 - Minimum Age: 30
 - Residence
 - live in the state they represent before being elected
 - US citizen for at least 9 years before being elected
 - Length of Term: 6 years (staggered terms)
 - Term Limit: no limit
- Vice President of the United States
 - presides over (runs) meetings of the Senate when he is not doing other things for the President of the US
 - only votes on bills if there is a tie among the regular members of the Senate
- President pro Tempore
 - presides over (runs) meetings of the Senate when the Vice President of the US is doing other things for the President of the US
 - is a member of the majority party
 - as a regular member of the Senate, can vote on all bills
- States
 - total of 100 members
 - each state has 2 senators

Powers of Congress

- expressed powers
 - delegated powers
 - enumerated powers
- implied powers
 - elastic clause
 - “Necessary & Proper Clause”
- denied powers
- concurrent powers
- Checks & Balances
 - Impeachment and Removal
 - House of Representatives impeaches (formally accuses) elected officials
 - Senate conducts the removal trial
 - Propose Amendments
 - Senate approval of Presidential appointments

Unit 4B: Executive & Judicial Branches

Remember to review your **VOCABULARY**

Roles of the President

- Chief Executive
- Chief Diplomat
- Commander-in-Chief
- Legislative Leader
- Head of State (Chief of State)
- Economic Leader
- Party Leader

Foreign Policy

- Goals of Foreign Policy
 - National Security
 - International Trade
 - Promoting World Peace
 - Promoting Democracy Around the World
- Tools of Foreign Policy
 - treaties
 - executive agreements
 - appointing ambassadors
 - foreign aid
 - international trade
 - military force

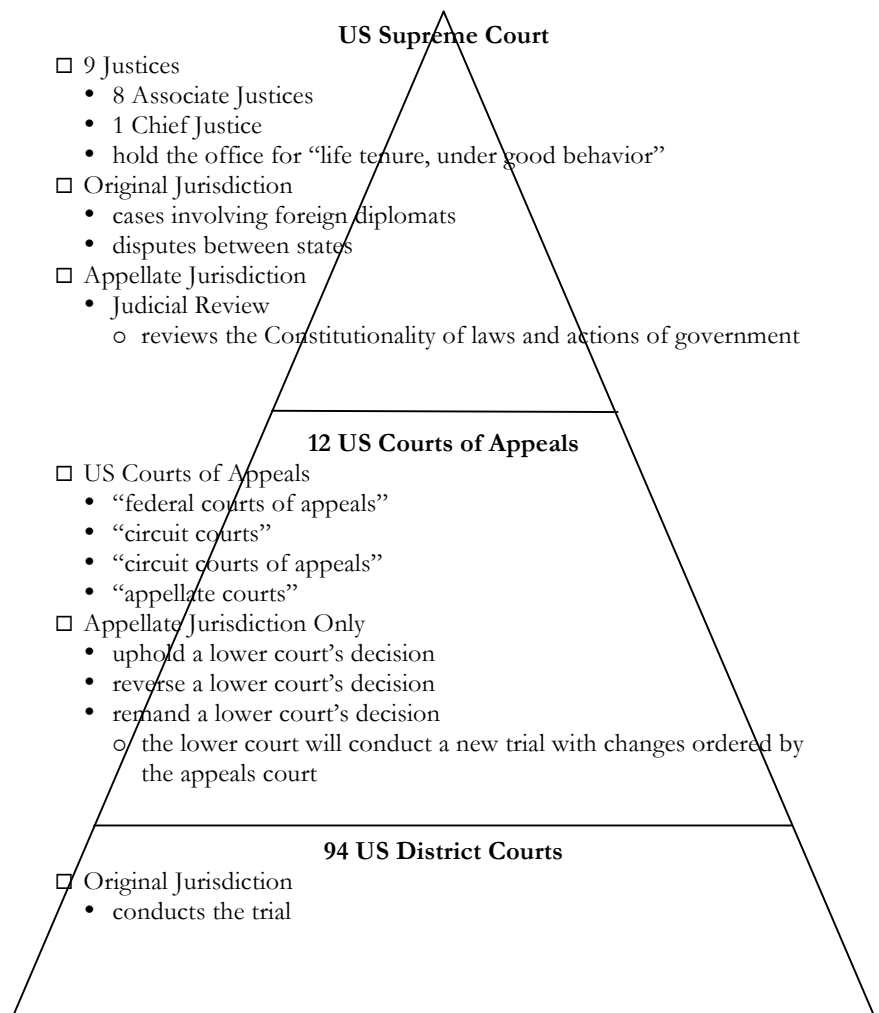
Executive Office of the President

- White House Office
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- National Security Council (NSC)
- Council of Economic Advisors (CEA)
- Cabinet
- Federal Bureaucracy
 - Independent Agencies
 - Executive Agencies
 - Government Corporations
 - Civil Service System
 - “merit system”
 - civil service worker
 - Political Appointees
 - “Spoils System”
 - Regulatory Boards and Commissions

Federal Courts

- Jurisdiction
 - original jurisdiction
 - the authority to hear a case for the first time
 - conducts a trial, includes a trial with witnesses, evidence, judge, (sometimes a jury)
 - appellate jurisdiction
 - the authority to review the due process of a case tried in a lower court
 - exclusive jurisdiction
 - when there is only one court that has the authority to hear a case or conduct the trial
 - concurrent jurisdiction
 - when more than one court may have the authority to hear a case or conduct the trial
- common law
 - laws are applied fair and equal to everyone who is subject to them
 - precedent
 - where future decisions are based prior decisions
 - *stare decisis*
 - when on appeal, the court tries to uphold earlier decisions rather than overturn them, when possible

Federal Court System



Other Court Officials

- Magistrates
- US Attorneys
- US Marshals

Judicial Review

- Marbury v. Madison
 - the Judiciary Act of 1798 gave the Supreme Court added authority to hear cases
 - Chief Justice John Marshall stated that the law created by Congress that gave the Supreme Court additional authority was not Constitutional because the authority of the Supreme Court was carefully defined by the Constitution; a law of Congress cannot change the Constitution, only an amendment
 - this case established the power of Judicial Review
- *stare decisis*
 - “let the decision stand”
 - the goal of the courts are to uphold earlier precedents established by the Court and only overturn them when absolutely necessary
- Steps in Judicial Review
 - writ of certiorari
 - person who wishes a review submits this official document
 - “Rule of Four”
 - ◆ if 4 justices believe the case is significant, the court will hear the appeal
 - written arguments
 - lawyers for both sides submit briefs (documents) stating the legal points they are trying to argue
 - oral arguments
 - on the day of the case, both sides are given 30 minutes to argue their point with the justices
 - conference
 - the justice meet to discuss the case (usually on Friday)
 - opinion writing
 - this is the decision of the court
 - majority opinion
 - ◆ the opinion of the “winning” side of the case
 - concurring opinion
 - ◆ those who agree with the majority, but for other reasons
 - dissenting opinion
 - ◆ the explanation from the judges who disagree with the majority
 - announcement