

EXAM 1 REVIEW GUIDE

Please note that these are things that I feel like were highlighted during lecture. This should NOT be your only study aid while preparing for the exam. Also, all readings from *Clued into Politics* are fair game.

Chapter 1:

- What is the difference between government and politics?
 - politics “who gets what when and how”
 - government- a system or organization for exercising authority over a body of people
- What is the difference between power and authority? How is government legitimized?
 - authority- power tht citizes view as legitimate, or “right”
 - power- the ability to get other people to do what you want them to do
- What is the source of contention between the definitions of citizenship?
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- What is the social contract theory? Why is it important?
 - when citizens decide they are better off with government than without it, they enter into the social contract, giving up a few of those rights in exchange for the protection of the rest of their rights by a government established by the majority. If the government fails to protect their rights, then it has broken the contract and the people are free to form a new government, or not, as they please.
- How did Kennedy’s inaugural address demonstrate a new definition of citizenship?
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- Describe the different types of governments: theocracy, oligarchy, monarchy, authoritarian.
 - theocracy- a form of government in which god is recognized as the surpreme civil ruler
 - oligarchy- a form of government in which power is vested in a few persons or a dominant class
 - monarchy- a form of government in which total power is lodged into a monarch
 - authoritatian-a form of government that gives ultimate power to the state rather than to the people

Chapter 2:

- What is political culture?
 - the broad pattern of ideas, beliefs, and values about citizens and government held by a population
- Why does diversity cause problems in the politically, economically and socially?
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- What are some features of American political culture?
 - Our expectations of government focus on rules and processes rather than on results. For example, we think government should guarantee a fair playing field but not guarantee equal outcomes for all the players. In addition, we believe that individual are are responsible for their own welfare and that what is food for them is good for society as a whole.
- How do political culture and political ideology connect?
 - Political culture- the broad pattern of ideas, beliefs, and values about citizens and government held by a population

- Political ideology- with all that diversity, we are bound to have a variety of beliefs and opinions about politics, the economy, and society that help us make sense of our world but that can divide us into opposing camps. these camps or different belief systems are called ideologies.
- How did core American values influence MLK's "I Have A Dream" speech?
 - Just over fifty years ago, it was illegal for most blacks and whites to go to the same schools in the american south or to use the same public facilities, like swimming pools and drinking fountains.

Chapter 3:

Vocabulary: popular sovereignty, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, enumerated powers, flexibility

1. Popular sovereignty- the concept that the citizens are the ultimate source of political power
 2. Separation of Powers- the principle or system of vesting in separate branches: the executive, judicial and legislative
 3. Checks and Balances- the principle that allows each branch of government to exercise some form of control over the others.
 4. Federalism- a political system in which power is divided between the central and regional units.
 5. Enumerated Powers- congressional powers specifically named in the constitution (Article I, Section 8)
 6. Flexibility- ??
- What are the two occasions where the Framers were breaking the law?
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 - What is the significance of the Articles of Confederation? Problems?
 - The first constitution of the United States (1777) creating an association of states with weak central government... WEAK CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
 - What are the differences between the New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan?
 - New Jersey Plan- a proposal at the constitutional convention that congressional representation be equal, thus favoring the small states.
 - Virginia Plan- a proposal at the constitutional convention that congressional representation be based on population, thus favoring the larger states
 - What is the significance of the Great Compromise? The 3/5 Compromise?
 - Great Compromise- the constitutional solution to congressional representation equal votes in the senate, votes by population in the house.
 - 3/5 Compromise- the formula for counting 5 slaves as 3 people for purposes of representation, which reconciled northern and southern factions at the constitutional convention.
 - What is the significance of Federalist 51?
 - Madison argued here that the institutions proposed in the constitution would lead to neither corruption nor tyranny. the solution was the principle of checks and balances and separation of powers
 - Anti-Federalist vs. Federalist
 - Anti-Federalist- Strong state-weak central government

- Federalist- people who side with federalism
- What is the significance of the Bill of Rights? Who favored it?
 - Bill of Rights- a summary of citizen rights guaranteed and protected by a government; added to the constitution as its first ten amendments in order to achieve ratification.
 - Federalists favored the Bill of Rights

Chapter 4:

- What is federalism?
 - a political system in which power is divided between the central and regional units.
- What is the purpose of separation of powers?
 - the purpose is to limit any one branch from having too much power
- Significance of Federalist 51?
 - Madison argued here that the institutions proposed in the constitution would lead to neither corruption nor tyranny. the solution was the principle of checks and balances and separation of powers
- Describe the government spectrum. Where does federalism fall?
 - Government Spectrum-??
- What is the difference between Enumerated, Reserved and Concurrent Powers?
 - Enumerated Powers- congressional powers specifically named in the constitution
 - Reserved Powers- powers that are given to the states and not the federal government by the United States Constitution
 - Concurrent Powers- powers that are shared by both the federal and state governments
- What is the Necessary and Proper Clause? Preemption Doctrine? Full Faith and Credit? Privileges and Immunities?
 - Necessary and Proper Clause- used to justify giving congress many powers never mentioned in the constitution.
 - Preemption Doctrine- ??
 - Full Faith and Credit- ??
 - Privileges and Immunities- ??
- Note the major changes in Federalism from 1789-Present.
 - Federalism today is a continually renegotiated compromise between advocates of strong national government on the one hand and advocates of state power on the other.
- What is the significance of *McCulloch vs. Maryland*?
 - Confirms the supremacy of national over state government.
- What are some advantages of Federalism? Disadvantages?
 - Even though federalism is not a perfect system, overall it has proved to be a flexible and effective compromise for american government.

Chapter 5:

Vocabulary: bill of attainder, exclusionary rule, ex post facto laws, Lemon test, Miranda warning

1. Bill of Attainder- laws under which specific persons or groups are detained and sentenced without trial.
2. Exclusionary rule- rule created by the supreme court that evidence illegally seized may not be used to obtain a conviction