

POLS206: SI SESSION 7/16/13

□ EXAM 1 REVIEW:

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□ What is the definition of politics?

- Who gets what, when, and how
- How to manage conflicts that arise in society
- The process through which individuals and groups reach an agreement on common or collective action

What is a public good?

- Non-excludable, if you give to one you have to give to all
- Often hurt by the free rider problem
- A product that one individual can consume without reducing its availability to another individual and from which no one is excluded

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□ What is a hypothesis?

- Cause and effect statement; statement about the world that can be proven wrong

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□ What is collective action and what is the collective action problem?

- Collective Action -> the pursuit of a goal or set of goals by more than one person
- Collective Action PROBLEM -> The situation in which multiple individuals would all benefit from a certain action, but has an associated cost making it implausible that any one individual can or will undertake and solve it alone (PRISONERS DILEMMA)

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□ What is Article 1 of the constitution about?

- Congress/Legislation Branch; what it can and cannot do; House of representative and Senate;
- House of Reps -> members elected directly by voters, every two years, qualifications, based on population, how vacant seats are filled
- Senate -> Two from each state elected by the people, third voted on every two years/ six year terms

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□ What is a theory?

- A statement of general beliefs and assumptions about the state of the world
- Implies several hypotheses about the world

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□ What is Article 2 of the Constitution about?

- The Executive Branch/The President; What he can and cannot do
- Electoral college is used to elect the president
- Qualifications to become president
- Commander in Chief to conduct foreign affairs

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□ Who were the political philosophers and what did they believe?

- John Locke (MOST INFLUENTIAL) - Social Contract Theory: govt forms for purpose of security and people trade rights to govt in exchange for protection but retain natural rights (life,liberty,etc.)
- Thomas Hobbes - life in states of nature is nasty, brutish, and short

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□ What is Article 3 of the Constitution about?

- Judicial Branch
- Giving courts the power to decide cases
- Justices and Judges given life tenures
- Cases that can be brought directly to the supreme court
- What courts can and cannot do

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□ What is Article 4 of the Constitution about?

- Talks about the states
- All states honor laws of other states
- Citizens of one state be treated equally and fairly like all citizens of another
- Admittance of new states

- Federal GOVT will protect the states against invasion

What is Dillon's Rule?

- Legally state governments create and control local governments
- Defined the power of local governments and established the supremacy of state governments

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□ What are Articles 5, 6, and 7 about?

- Article 5 -> Amending or changing the constitution
- Article 6 -> Sets the constitution and all laws and treaties of the United States to be the supreme law of the country
- Article 7 -> Details the method for ratification, or acceptance of the constitution

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□ What are the two views on the establishment of religion?

- Separationist: govt must avoid contacts with religion
- Accommodationist: permit govt to provide support for religion and associated activities

What is the Lemon Test?

- A 3 part test for establishment clause violation announced by the US Supreme Court that examines whether govt policies support religious programs or cause excessive entanglement between govt and religion (LEMON VS KURTZMAN)

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□ What is DE FACTO SEGREGATION and DE JURE SEGREGATION?

- DE FACTO -> Less formal means, Happens "BY FACT" rather than by legal requirement. FOR EXAMPLE - Often the concentration of African-Americans in certain neighborhoods produces neighborhood schools that are predominantly black, or segregated in fact
- DE JURE -> Mandated by law and policies created by GOVT officials

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□ What was the Brown VS Board of Education case about?

- Overturned the Plessy Vs Ferguson Case