**AP GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS: 2020 Review**

Congratulations! You’ve made it through your AP U.S. Government course and are now ready to prepare for the AP Exam.Remember that preparing for the Exam is a bit like training for a marathon--you won’t do as well if you wait and cram a lot of training into the day before the Exam. Working at a reasonable pace from now until test day will pay off in the end.

**There are three units that will be tested:**

**Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy**

(federalism, checks & balances, separation of powers, theories of democracy)

**Unit 2: Interactions Among the Branches of Government**

(Congress, presidency, courts, bureaucracy)

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

**There are 15 Required Supreme Court Cases:**

Marbury v. Madison

McCulloch v. Maryland

Schenck v. US

Brown v. Board of Ed (1954)

Baker v. Carr

Engel v. Vitale

Gideon v. Wainwright

Tinker v. DesMoines

NY Times Co. v. US

Wisconsin v. Yoder

Roe v. Wade

Shaw v. Reno

US. v. Lopez

McDonald v. Chicago

Citizens United v. FEC

**Required Documents:**

The Declaration of Independence

The Articles of Confederation

The Constitution of the United States

Federalist #10

Brutus #1

Federalist #51

Federalist #70

Federalist # 78

Letter from a Birmingham Jail

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| **Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy**  **The U.S. Constitution arose out of important historical and philosophical ideas and preferences regarding popular sovereignty and limited government. To address competing states’ visions for the allocation of governmental authority, compromises were made during the Constitutional Convention and ratification debates, and these compromises have frequently been the source of debate and negotiation in U.S. politics over the proper balance between federal and state power and between liberty and social order.** | |
| **A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.** | |
| **Explain** how democratic ideals are reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. |  |
| The U.S. government is based on ideas of limited government, including natural rights, popular sovereignty, republicanism, and social contract.  The Declaration of Independence, drafted by Jefferson with help from Adams and Franklin, provides a foundation for popular sovereignty, while the U.S. Constitution drafted at the Philadelphia Convention and led by George Washington, with important contributions from Madison, Hamilton, and members of the “Grand Committee,” provides the blueprint for a unique form of political democracy in the U.S. | **Define**:  **natural rights**  **popular sovereignty**  **republicanism**  **social contract** |
| **Explain** how models of representative democracy are visible in major institutions, policies, or debates in the U.S.  Representative democracies can take several forms along this scale:  **Define:**  Participatory democracy  Pluralist democracy  Elite democracy | |

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| **Discuss** the five Madisonian Principles of a representative democracy that continue to be reflected in contemporary institutions and political behavior.  **Define and provide an example**:  Federalism  Popular Sovereignty  Checks and Balances  Separation of Powers  Limited Government | |
| **The Constitution emerged from the debate about weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.** | |
| **Explain** how Federalist and Anti-Federalist views on central government and democracy are reflected in U.S. foundational documents. |  |
| Madison’s arguments in **Federalist No. 10** focused on the superiority of a large republic in controlling the “mischiefs of faction,” delegating authority to elected representatives and dispersing power between the states and national government. | **What is a faction?**  **What is the source of factions?**  **How are factions controlled?** |
| Anti-Federalist writings, including **Brutus No. 1**, adhered to popular democratic theory that emphasized the benefits of a small decentralized republic while warning of the dangers to personal liberty from a large, centralized government. | **Why were the Anti-Federalists reluctant to sign the new Constitution?** |
| **Explain** the relationship between key provisions of the Articles of Confederation and the debate over granting the federal government greater power formerly reserved to the states.  **In other words, identify the problems in the Articles of Confederation and how they were corrected in the Constitution.** | |
| **The Constitutional Basis of Federalism:** Although the term federalism is not found in the Constitution, it is clearly defined in the enumerated, concurrent and reserved powers of the national and state governments.  **Interstate relations:** Describe the general obligations that each state has to every other state under the Constitution.    **Enumerated powers**  **Implied powers**  **Inherent powers**https://encrypted-tbn1.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRm_4MYUhumuLM25MXParPPhoKr4nHu6Pak3OoQUusmudq8z8bG  **Reserved powers**   1. **Full Faith and Credit Clause** 2. **Privileges and Immunities Clause** 3. **Extradition** | |
| **The Constitution creates a complex competitive policy-making process to ensure the people’s will is represented and that freedom is preserved.** | |
| **Explain** the ideas represented in **Federalist No. 51** |  |

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| **Explain** the implications of separation of powers and “checks and balances” for the U.S. political system. |  |
| **Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between the national and state governments.** | |
| **Explain** how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.  **10th Amendment v. 14th Amendment** |  |
| The distribution of power between federal and state governments to meet the needs of society changes, as reflected by grants, incentives, and aid programs, including federal revenue sharing, mandates, categorical grants, and block grants.  **Fiscal Federalism: Define and provide an example for each.**  Grants-in-aid  Categorical Grants  Block Grants  https://encrypted-tbn1.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRm_4MYUhumuLM25MXParPPhoKr4nHu6Pak3OoQUusmudq8z8bG  Mandates | |
| **Explain** how the appropriate balance of power between national and state governments has been interpreted differently over time.  Dual Federalism  Cooperative Federalism | |
| The interpretation of the 10th and 14th Amendments, the commerce clause, the necessary and proper clause, and other enumerated and implied powers is at the heart of the debate over the balance of power between the national and state governments.  **Commerce clause**  **The necessary and proper clause** | |
| The balance of power between the national and state governments has changed over time based on U.S. Supreme Court interpretation of such cases as:  **McCulloch v. Maryland**  **United States v. Lopez** | |
| **Key Federalism Legislation**:  Unfunded Mandates Reform Act  Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program  Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)  National Voter Registration Act (Motor Voter Act)  Clean Air Act    Americans with Disabilities Act    Brady Bill  No Child Left Behind Act | |