

How were senators elected prior to the 17th amendment?

- **Devolution** - giving power back to _____ governments (_____)
- *****Grants***:**
 - **Categorical:**
 - _____ - based on _____
 - _____ - \$ is distributed based on a formula (_____)
 - _____ - \$ is given with discretion to states with how to spend
 - States would favor _____ grants
- _____ - requirements for states by the federal government
 - Examples - _____
- Federalism can lead to _____ throughout the US (education, gun laws, etc.)

Misc. Constitution

- Primary Responsibility?
 - Protecting _____
- Voting:
 - Voting requirements are left to _____
 - Development of _____ in the South
 - Citizens directly vote _____ for House members and Senators (after the 17th amendment)
 - _____ elects the president
- **Commerce Clause** - regulate commerce with _____ nations and states
 - _____ of the federal government over time
- Amending the Constitution:
 - Involves both the national government and states (_____ of government)

Theories of Government and Ratification

- Pluralism - belief that groups can influence _____ through organizations (NRA, NOW, UAW)
- _____ - belief that society is separated between wealthy (elites) and non-wealthy; wealthy make decisions in _____
- _____ - belief that there are too many groups competing that government is weakened as a result
- **Federalists and Anti-federalists:**
 - Debated over the _____ of the national government
- Federalist # _____:
 - Factions and _____ factions
 - Factions are _____

Electoral College

What two states divide up their electoral votes?

- What is it?
 - It's what elects the _____
- In 48 states, the candidate that wins the popular vote wins _____ the electoral votes
- Implications of the Electoral College?
 - Large (population) and _____ states get most attention
 - If no one receives a majority of electoral votes (_____), then the _____ decides the election, with each state getting 1 vote
 - Encourages a _____

Elections

- **Primaries:**
 - **Open** - Voters are _____ required to _____ with a party to vote in a primary
 - **Closed** - Only voters _____ with a party can vote in a primary
 - **Majority Election:**
 - Candidate must receive more than half the votes (_____ is an example - 270 votes needed)
 - **Plurality Election:**
 - A candidate can win without receiving a majority, rather they receive the _____ vote
 - Can happen when more than two candidates run
 - Popular votes in _____
 - In recent years, we have frequently had a _____
- GOVERNMENT:**
- Congress and the Presidency are controlled by _____

Political Parties

- No mention in the _____
- Parties have national, state, and local offices - **often** _____ **and** _____
- In recent years, more and more Americans identify with _____ party

Interest Groups

- What are they?
 - Groups that seek to _____ **public policy**
- Examples?
 - NRA, AARP, NEA, etc.
- How do they influence public policy?
 - **Lobbying**, _____, **provide legislators with key** _____, etc.
- How are interest groups different from political parties?
 - They do _____ nominate _____
- Interest groups and political parties are _____

Is your state an open or closed primary state?

Do your political views match your family's views?

-
- Link the _____ to the political process
 - Other linkage institutions include: _____
-

Political Action Committees (PACs)

- What are they?
 - Committee that donates _____ to a candidate and political party
 - \$5,000 per candidate, per election (1 for primary, 1 for general)
 - Individuals CANNOT donate more than \$5,000 to a PAC per year
- Who do PACs donate money to?
 - Candidates that are _____ to their issues

Political Socialization and Beliefs

- What is **socialization**?
 - How individuals _____
- What is the most common form?
 - _____!
- Many Americans support equality, but _____ equality
- More Americans _____ the government since the 1960s

Political Behavior

- Young people (under 30) do **NOT** typically vote in _____ numbers
 - Even after lowering the voting age to 18 (_____ amendment), 18-21 year olds still voted _____ than others
- The _____ an individual is, and the more _____, the more likely they are to vote
- **African Americans** tend to vote _____
- Beginning in 1968, and continuing through today (especially 1980s), most **Southern whites** vote _____
- _____ plays a **SIGNIFICANT** role in how an individual will vote in a **Presidential** election and **Congressional** elections
- _____:
 - Voting for both parties during elections for different offices
 - Has _____ in recent years

Political Participation and Public Opinion

- The most common form of political participation is **voting** in presidential elections
 - MOST Americans do NOT vote in most elections
 - Lower _____ than other **democracies**
- _____ - the belief that an individual can make an impact on the political process

Media and "Iron Triangles"

What is the franking privilege?

- Most media outlets focus on _____ of presidential candidates, not necessarily the issues
- In recent years, media outlets have been controlled by fewer companies
 - Fewer companies control and _____ the news
- “_____” - media focus on polls, rather than issues
- What is an “_____?”
 - _____ (government agencies)

Congress

- Legislation is long, difficult to pass, and relies often on compromises
- Most bills _____ become law, much less get to the whole Congress
- _____:
 - House incumbents overwhelmingly win elections
 - _____ predictor of election outcome
 - Important in Senate elections, but _____ as important as House elections
 - They receive more contributions, use the _____, can cite services provided to constituents (serving on important committees to their areas - Iowa - Agriculture committee, “PORK-BARREL”)
- Congress can declare war, _____ \$ - how they can oversee government agencies (bureaucracy), create new courts/more judges, **override presidential vetoes (_____ of both houses)**
- Often, Congress allows the President to take the lead in foreign policy areas
- **Congressional Oversight:**
 - Congress reviews an agency, department, or office
 - Examples:
 - Setting _____ for agencies
 - Hold hearings
 - Allocate _____

Congressional Committees

- **Committees** are more significant in the **House**
 - More members - committees can do more _____ than the whole House
- _____ **Committees**
 - Permanent committees - _____ relations or agriculture
 - Members of committees tend to be _____ in that area
- _____ **Committee**
 - Helps settle differences between bills passed in both houses
- **Rules Committee: (House of Reps)**
 - Determines the rules for bills - date, time for debates, amendments

- **Closed** rule - set time limits, _____ amendments allowed
- **Open** rule - looser time limits, _____ are allowed

- _____:
- Created by committees to investigate/research a specific issue and report back to the whole committee
- Committee Chairs have become less influential in recent years
 - In the House - members of the _____ party
- **Ways and Means (House):**
 - Economic committee - _____, etc.
 - If a member serves on this committee, they _____ serve on another

House of Representatives

- Special Powers:
 - _____ officials
 - _____ bills **MUST** start in the **House**
- 435 members - based on **population**
 - Districts are determined by _____
 - _____ - drawing Congressional boundaries that are favorable to party in control
- Rules of procedure are more formal in the House than Senate
- **"Closed rule"** for a bill:
 - Amendments _____ be added
- Speaker of the House:
 - **INCREDIBLY** _____ - _____ in line for the presidency

Senate

- Special powers:
 - **Approve presidential appointments and** _____
 - _____ in an impeachment trial
- 100 members - 2 per state
- **"_____"**
 - Can end a _____ - bring a bill to a vote
- Senators have significant influence over bills – filibuster

How Elected Officials Vote

- **Delegate** - Congress votes according to how the majority of their _____ feel about an issue
- _____ - Elected officials use their _____ views, or is based on the public good, not necessarily on the views of the constituents

The Executive Branch

- The president is elected by the Electoral College and serves a 4 year term
 - _____ amendment - limits the president to 2 terms
- Presidential powers:

Who helped make the Speaker position powerful?

Who gave the longest filibuster in Senate history?

What is one example of a famous executive order?

- **Appoints** _____ (must be approved by the Senate)
- Commander-in-chief - deploy troops without consent of _____ (more in a bit)
- **Veto** bills (checks and balances)
 - Less than _____% of all vetoes are _____
 - The _____ of a veto can be powerful in influencing legislation
 - Vetoes are held up most often when the president's _____ is in control of Congress
 - _____ **Veto** - President does nothing to a bill for 10 days when Congress is adjourned, bill does NOT become a law (Lincoln and the Wade-Davis bill)
- President is head of the _____ **party** through custom and tradition
- **Executive Orders** - do NOT need to be passed by _____
 - Presidents have used more _____ in recent years
 - Executive orders/agreements may be dependent on _____ funding
- Presidential Nomination Convention:
 - Delegates nominate the president
 - Delegates tend to be more _____ than the general population
- Powers _____ given to the President:
 - _____ veto (many governors can, but not president)
 - Declaring _____
 - Creating new cabinet positions/departments - _____
- Presidential Staff:
 - _____ - loyal and supportive of the president
 - National Security Advisor - _____ to the President on national security issues
 - Chief of Staff - does NOT require _____ - can be fired at will
- _____ - leader of the Justice Department
- _____ powers:
 - Powers that the president has that are NOT explicitly stated in Constitution, but are _____
 - Examples - recognizing other governments, immigration, acquiring _____
- Cabinet members sometimes are _____ between their department and the president
- Over time (especially after WWII), the president has gained more power:
 - Cold War and foreign policy issues
 - Government _____ for individuals
 - _____ issues - Americans look to the president to rectify

The Executive Branch and Congress

- The President can try to influence legislation

What president coined the term "Bully Pulpit?"

- Using the media - _____
 - President uses media more effectively than other branches
- Using their political party if they have a majority in Congress
- If the president is _____

The Executive Branch and the Judicial Branch

- The president can appoint judges
- What influences a president to appoint a certain judge?
 - Usually, the president agrees with the judge's _____

The Court System

- Supreme Court justices are appointed for life - why?
 - Can be **independent** of _____
- make popular decisions they deem right
- Appointed by the president, approved by the Senate (_____)
- Most justices have a long track record _____ to being appointed
 - Presidents know where they stand on issues
- A president can have a large impact after they are out of office based on appointments
- Supreme Court Caseload -
 - The court can choose to hear almost any case it wishes
 - _____ courts are the most often source
 - _____ court cases are **NOT** reviewed by the Supreme Court
 - When _____ **judges agree**, the Court can hear a case
- **District Court:**
 - Deal with most federal cases
 - Most of these trials end in a _____
- **Appellate Court:**
 - Courts that can review decisions of _____ courts

Important Supreme Court Terms

- **Amicus Curiae** - " _____ "
 - Allows _____ groups to write letters to the court detailing how a case would impact them
- Doctrine of _____:
 - Looking at the Constitution based on the intention of the _____
- ******* _____):*******
 - Applying most of the Bill of Rights to state governments (_____)
- _____ -
 - Latin for "let the decision stand"
 - The Supreme Court often makes decisions based on _____, or _____
- **Writs of** _____ :

What is the exclusionary rule?

- Supreme Court orders a case from a lower court to be reviewed
- **Judicial** _____:
 - Belief that the Supreme Court should rely on precedent in making decisions
 - Advocates _____ Court involvement
- **Judicial** _____:
 - Belief that the Supreme Court can _____ (*Brown v. Board*)
- Supreme Court and Free Speech - free speech can be limited if it poses a " _____ " - *Schenck v. US*
 - Free Speech extends beyond use of words - _____

Important Court Cases To Know

- _____:
 - Suspects must have their constitutional rights read to them
 - 5th amendment - right to remain silent during _____
- Warren Court (_____):
 - _____ schools (*Brown v. Board*)
 - Exclusionary rule (_____) (**Selective Incorporation**)
 - Attorneys for individuals with low incomes (_____)
 - **Miranda Warning** (Miranda v. Arizona)
 - _____ was **NOT** part of the Warren Court (1973)
- **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**
 - Established the principal of _____
 - Court can overturn laws, executive orders, state laws, and lower court decisions
- _____ (1819) - MD taxed a branch of the Bank of the US
 - Supreme Court stated states could NOT tax a federal government agency
 - Reinforced the _____, or "**necessary and proper clause**"
 - Power of the national government _____ over the states
- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896):**
 - Supreme Court stated segregation was _____, as long as facilities were "equal"
 - Later overturned by _____
- **Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)** - overturned a CT law prohibiting contraceptives
 - Supreme Court argued the Constitution contained a _____
- **Roe v. Wade (1973)** - Supreme Court overturned a TX law prohibiting abortion
 - Both used the argument of a person's _____
- **US v. Nixon (1974):**

- _____ is not absolute
- **Baker v. Carr (1962):**
 - “ _____ ”
 - State legislature districts have to be as close to _____ as possible
- **Gitlow v. New York (1925):**
 - Court case that began _____
- **New York Times v. Sullivan (1964):**
 - Public officials have to prove _____ if trying to win a lawsuit for defamation
- Supreme Court and the _____:
 - **Not necessarily** a violation of the **8th amendment's** _____

Federal Budget

- Entitlements:
 - Largest portion of _____
 - Example?
 - Social Security - _____ generation is and will be drawing from Social Security
 - Lower ratio people paying into Social Security today than when it began
- **Office of Management and Budget (OMB):**
 - _____ the federal budget
 - What is a major predictor of funding for an agency?
 - _____

Bureaucracy

- Government agencies that implement policies
 - EPA, FDA
- Receive mandates from Congress (and _____), then create guidelines to carry out those mandates
- Part of the “ _____ ”

Important Amendments To Know

- **1st Amendment:**
 - Freedom of _____
 - _____ clause - Congress shall not establish an official religion
 - _____ clause - Congress shall not prohibit the free exercise of religion
- **14th amendment:**
 - _____
 - *** _____ ***
- **Democracy - related amendments:**
 - 15 - Suffrage for adult _____
 - 17 - Direct election of US _____

- 19 - Women's _____
- 23 - 3 electoral votes for _____
- 24 - Elimination of _____ taxes
- 26 - Voting age lowered to _____

Important Acts To Know

- Civil Rights Act of 1964:
 - Guaranteed _____ to public accommodations
 - Government could cut off funds where _____ occurred
- Voting Rights Act of 1965:
 - Federal government could register _____
 - Eliminated _____ tests for voting
- ****:
 - Limited the president's ability to commit troops to conflict
 - President must notify Congress within _____ hours of sending troops
 - Must withdraw forces after _____ days unless _____ approves extension
- Motor Voter Laws:
 - Voter registration opportunities must be provided when applying/renewing a license

Important Terms To Know

- Coalition Building: _____

- Divided Government:
 - Congress is controlled by a political party that the _____ is NOT a member of
 - Also can include the House and Senate being controlled by _____
 - Impacts of divided government?
 - _____ is more difficult
 - Increase in gridlock and things not getting done
 - Frustration/increased distrust with _____
 - Divided government has been more frequent since the _____

Important Terms To Know

- Civil Rights:
 - Protect individuals/groups from _____
 - Example? _____
- Civil Liberties:
 - Protect individuals from _____
 - Example? _____

Important Elections

- _____
 - Kidding, kind of
- Election of _____ - FDR and the New Deal
 - Political realignment - _____
_____ began to vote predominantly Democratic
- Election of _____ - Nixon
 - Political realignment - _____
_____ began to vote Republican
- Election of _____ - Reagan
 - Continued political realignment
 - Increase in _____
supporting the Republicans