AP Government Review

Unit 1: Constitutional Underpinnings

**What is government?**

A government is composed of the formal and informal institutions, people, and used to create and conduct public policy.

**Public policy:**

**Forms of Government**

Greek philosopher Aristotle attempted to classify governments based on the number individuals who participated in making political decisions: rule by one, rule by the few, or by the many. His early classification system is still useful in describing governments today:

* anarchy:
* autocracy:
* absolute monarchy:
* constitutional monarchy:
* dictatorship:
* oligarchy:
* aristocracy:
* theocracy:
* democracy:
	+ direct democracy:
	+ representative democracy:

Enlightenment thinkers + contribution

* John Locke
* Thomas Hobbes
* Baron de Montesquieu
* John Jacques Rousseau
* Mary Wollstonecraft
* Voltaire

**Theories of Democratic Government**: Theories of democratic government are theories about who has power and influence over public policy and decision making at the local, state, and national levels of government.

* traditional democratic theory: Government depends on the consent of the governed, which may be given directly or through representatives; may include criteria for the measure of "how democratic."
* pluralist theory:
* elite theory:

]

* bureaucratic theory:
* hyperpluralism:

**Articles of Confederation**

* What & when:
* Describe the government it established:
* Reasons it didn’t work:
* Event (with description) that sparked the need for a new constitution:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Weaknesses of Articles | How Constitution Remedied the Weaknesses |
|  |  |

**Constitutional Convention**

* Why, when, where:

Compromises

* Representation in Congress:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Virginia Plan | New Jersey Plan | Connecticut Compromise |
| Houses of Congress |  |  |  |
| Representation by house |  |  |  |
| Executive |  |  |  |
| Judges |  |  |  |

* How/if slaves are represented:
	+ North’s opinion:
	+ South’s opinion:
	+ Compromise (+explanation):
* How to elect the President:
* Who votes for elected officials:

**Ratification of the Constitution**

When?

How many states needed?

**Differing viewpoints:**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and the government it created. They supported a stronger central government with expanded legislative powers.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that the new Constitution gave too much power to the national government at the expense of the state governments. Another objection was the lack of a Bill of Rights, ensuring fundamental liberties.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Federalists | Anti-Federalists |
| * Favored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Led by (at least two men):
* Were willing to negotiate to get:
 | * Favored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Led by (at least two men):
* Conditions for signing:
 |

***The Federalist Papers***

* Overall purpose
* Written by
* Targeted whom?
* #10 – purpose + author
* #51 – purpose + author
* #78 – purpose + author

**Basic Principles within the Constitution**

Embodied within the Constitution are the basic principles of (answer in seven words or less):

* limited government –
* popular sovereignty –
* separation of powers –
* checks and balances –
* federalism –
* judicial review –
* writ of habeas corpus -
* bill of attainder –
* ex post facto law –

**Structure of the Constitution: the Articles**

* Article 1:
* Article 2:
* Article 3:
* Article 4:
* Article 5:
* Article 6:
* Article 7:

**Structure of the Constitution: the Bill of Rights**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bill of Rights | Description of the freedoms contained in each amendment (own words, few as possible) |
| **1st Amendment** |  |
| **2nd Amendment** |  |
| **3rd Amendment** |  |
| **4th Amendment** |  |
| **5th Amendment** |  |
| **6th Amendment** |  |
| **7th Amendment**  |  |
| **8th Amendment** |  |
| **9th Amendment** |  |
| **10th Amendment** |  |

**Structure of the Constitution: the amendments added since ratification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amendment | Explanation of the amendment (own words, few as possible) |
| **11th Amendment** |  |
| **12th Amendment** |  |
| **13th Amendment** |  |
| **14th Amendment** |  |
| **15th Amendment** |  |
| **16th Amendment** |  |
| **17th Amendment** |  |
| **18th Amendment** |  |
| **19th Amendment** |  |
| **20th Amendment** |  |
| **21st Amendment** |  |
| **22nd Amendment** |  |
| **23rd Amendment** |  |
| **24th Amendment** |  |
| **25th Amendment** |  |
| **26th Amendment** |  |
| **27th Amendment** |  |

**Selective Incorporation:**

**Important clauses (what does it do and where is it within the Constitution)**

* Full Faith & Credit Clause
* Supremacy Clause
* Elastic Clause
* Commerce Clause
* Contracts Clause
* Due Process Clause (5th A)
* Due Process Clause (14th A)
* Equal Protection Clause
* Establishment Clause
* Free Exercise Clause
* Extradition Clause
* Privileges & Immunities Clause
* Search and Seizure Clause
* Takings Clause
* Reserved Powers Clause

**Federalism**

Why did the Founders think dividing power was necessary?

Centralization –

Decentrialization –

Dual federalism

* Definition –
* Also called –
* When used -

Cooperative federalism

* Definition –
* Also called –
* When used -

Competitive federalism

* Definition –
* When did it start -

Fiscal federalism –

For each of the following provide a definition and a possible example:

* Categorical grants (aka categorical grants-in-aid) –
* Block grants –
* Formula grants –
* Project grants –
* Unfunded mandates -

**Clauses dealing with federalism (what and where):**

* Enumerated powers:
* Implied powers:
* Inherent powers:
* Reserved powers:
* Concurrent powers:

**Devolution** (define and provide specific examples for each president) –

* Nixon –
* Carter –
* Reagan –
* Clinton -

**Court cases** dealing with federalism:

* *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1803):
* *Gibbons v. Odgen* (1824):
* *US v. Lopez* (1995):
* *US v. Morrison* (2000):
* *Gonzales v. Raich* (2005):
* *Arizona v. US* (2012):