Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AP Government Reader**

**Guided Reading 1 - Writing the Declaration of Independence (Supplemental Readings Packet (SR) 1-2)**

**Directions:** FULLY ANSWER the following questions. Although you do not need to write full independent sentences, you do need fully complete answers for credit and to make this a usable resource to prepare you for your tests.

1. As you may recall, the English colonies created the Second Continental Congress to decide what should be done about the deteriorating relationship between the colonies and the King of England, George III. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia said in the Congress, "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that all connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved." Who served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence (Don't forget the southerner)?

2. What is **the Declaration of Independence** (The definition in the margin is fine)?

3. List the events with their dates that happened in July 1776

4. Name the kind of men and the one particular man that influenced Jefferson (and the other founders too)

5. Where did Jefferson get much of the wording for the Declaration?

6. According to Locke's social contract theory

a. What are legitimate governments based on?

b. Why do people agree to set up a government (Always be complete)?

c. What are people entitled to do if the government does not do these things (your answer to b.)?

7. We will discuss the opening or "preamble" to the Declaration later. For now, after the preamble, FULLY EXPLAIN what the Declaration does and what eventually becomes of the rights and liberties mentioned. (Note - "enumerates" means "lists")

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 2 - Analyzing the Declaration of Independence (Your copy of the Declaration of Independence)**

**Directions:** Use your copy of the Declaration of Independence to FULLY ANSWER the following questions. Although you do not need to write full independent sentences, you do need fully complete answers for credit and to make this a usable resource to prepare you for your upcoming test.

Section 1:

1. According to this paragraph, why did the founders publish the Declaration of Independence (Note: The answer is not simply to inform King George III that we were separating from England)?

Section 2:

2. What does it mean to say that men are created with "unalienable rights?"

3. Why do men create governments?

4. Where does government legitimately get its power from?

5. According to the Declaration, what can people do when government endangers rather than secures their rights (Note: Locke called the answer, "**The right of revolution**.")?

Sections 3 & 4:

6. What is Jefferson saying about when people …

a.) should or should not overthrow the government?

b.) historically do or do not overthrow the government?

Sections 5 - 31:

7. Jefferson refers to the rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness (which included a right to acquire private property). The term, "liberty" is very broad. Sections 5 - 31 list many rights or liberties that the founders believed King George III had violated. Some of these rights are listed in the table below. Read the selected numbered sections and indicate which right is being referred to by writing its number in the appropriate column. **Note: You do NOT have to do every single section. Just do the ones below**. Some can be listed in more than one column.

A. Section numbers to be listed in the appropriate column below:

7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B. Partial list of rights violated by King George III | | | | |
| Right to a fair trial (by a jury of our peers) | Right to the Pursuit of Happiness (which largely meant a right to privacy and private property which included all of your private possessions, not just land) | Right to Life | Right to Political Representation (in the colonial legislatures) | Civilian Control of the Military |

Section 32:

8. How has the King reacted when the colonists peacefully objected to these wrongs?

Section 33:

9. How have the British people responded to the colonist's pleas for support?

Section 34:

10. What does the document clearly "publish and declare…" about the political status of the colonists?

11. By signing the Declaration, the founders pledged their "Lives…, Fortunes, and [their] sacred honor." Why is it especially true that by signing this document, the founders were "pledging their lives?" What do you think King George III would have done to these men if they were captured?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| Guided Reading 2A – Creating the Constitution (TB – Pages identified as you go) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Go to page 53. In the blank space to the right, fully recreate figure 3.1 in its entirety leaving nothing out, including all words.  Note: Our first form of government after winning our independence from England was not the Constitution but the Articles of Confederation. Go to page 21 and begin reading at, "Weaknesses of the Confederation."  2. Fill in the blanks below about the provisions (and weaknesses) of the Articles of Confederation:  **Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation**  A. Could not levy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  B. Could not regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  C. Each state retained its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  D. Each state had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote(s) in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  E. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was needed to pass anything  F. The army was small and dependent for support on  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3. How or why was the government unable to settle land disputes among states like Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Vermont?  4. What did Revolutionary War leaders like George Washington and Alexander Hamilton believe was necessary?  5. Regarding the Constitutional Convention, what was:  a. The advertised and congressionally authorize purpose of the meeting:  b. The actual product of the meeting: | Figure 3.1 - Page 53 |

6. Read the entire section titled, "The Lessons of Experience." Then, explain what Madison meant when he said, history consists only of beacon lights "which give warning of the course to be shunned without pointing out that which ought to be pursued."

7. What problems did Madison find with:

a. confederacies:

b. stronger forms of government:

Go ahead to page 23, Shay's Rebellion

8. What was **Shay's rebellion**?

9. Complete these sentences about Massachusetts's response to Shay's rebellion:

a. The governor of Massachusetts asked the Continental Congress to send troops to suppress the rebellion, but …

b. Then he turned to his own state militia, but …

10. The governor finally succeeded in dispersing the rebels by using private funds to hire a…

11. What effect did Shay's rebellion have on the delegates to the Constitutional Convention (aka the Philadelphia Convention)?

Go ahead to page 25, The Challenge

12. When Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia put presented his Virginia Plan, the whole purpose of the meeting immediately shifted towards designing a new national government and away from what?

13. The text gives a lot of details about the Virginia and New Jersey Plans, but, essentially, both favored a stronger national government consisting of 3 branches: A legislative, executive, and judicial branch. Which plan included a provision to allow for *Proportional Representation* in the legislative branch (that is, states with larger populations would get more members of Congress than states with smaller populations)?

14. Which plan called for representation in the legislative branch to be based on state equality (that is, each state, large and small, would get the same number of members of Congress)?

15. Describe the Great Compromise (aka, the Connecticut Compromise). The explanation at the bottom left of page 26 in good.

Go to page 36 - The Constitution and Slavery. Skim through the first 5 paragraphs. Then, read more carefully starting on page 37.

16. What would have happened to the Constitution if the delegates to the Constitutional Convention tried to end slavery? Refer to the southern states in your answer.

17. So rather than end slavery, northern and southern states had to compromise on it. Under the new Constitution, the greater a states’ population, the more it would have to pay in taxes. Also, the greater a states’ population, the more members it would get in the House of Representatives (under the Great Compromise). So Southern states wanted slaves to count as part of their population when determining how many members of the House of Representatives they would get but not to count as part of their population when determining how much taxes they would have to pay. In the end, slaves were counted as a fraction of a person for both purposes. What fraction?

18. Although the textbook does not use this term, you must know that the compromise described in the last question is known as the **Three-Fifths Compromise**. (No question here. Just know it for the test).

19. Describe the **1808 Compromise**?

20. Finally, describe the **Fugitive Slave Clause:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 3 – The Fight for Ratification: Passage or acceptance of the Constitution**

**(Textbook (TB) starting on page 30 - The Constitution and Liberty)**

1. Who were the federalists?

2. Who were the antifederalists?

3. Explain the process for ratifying (accepting) the Constitution.

4. How was this process democratic?

5. How was this process technically illegal?

6. According to the antifederalists, liberty can only be protected on what kind of republic?

7. Believing that the Constitutions new national government would annihilate the powers of the states, what were three specific fears that these antifederalist had?

a.

b.

c.

8. According to the antifederalists, most government powers should be kept where?

9. If a new stronger national government had to be created, antifederalists insisted that what be added?

Go to page 32.

10. Who wrote the Federalist papers and why?

11. Describe the historical significance of the federalist papers.

12. What are the most famous of the federalist papers, and who wrote them?

13. In Federalist 10, Madison is concerned about the danger of faction. How does he define a faction?

14. What term might we use today rather than faction?

15. According to Madison, one way to eliminate faction is to deprive the people of liberty. If people are not free, they cannot form a faction. In your own words, explain why Madison opposed this solution (and we would oppose it too).

16. Another way to eliminate faction is to try to ensure that people have the same beliefs and economic interests. This will keep them all "on the same team." But the first thing one would have to do in order to give people the same economic interests is to ensure that everyone had the same amount of wealth and property, and Madison was opposed to this. In fact, what did Madison says was the "first object of government."

17. Even if everyone had the same amount of wealth and property, people would still differ religiously, in which leaders they supported, and in other things. So, does Madison believe that it is realistically possible to eliminate factions from human societies?

18. Therefore, according to Madison, instead of trying to eliminate factions, we should try to control the harmful effects of factions. Here, Madison argues that large republics, like the one that would exist under the new Constitution, minimize the harmful effects of faction in many ways. Read Madison's original arguments from the Federalist Papers #10 on the left and match them with the correct letter from the translation on the right. Note, the complete Federalist #10 is in the back of your book if you need to refer to it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How a **large republic** can minimize the effects of faction - Federalist #10 | Modern Translation. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. "If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote."  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. [The effect of people voting for representatives is…] "to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country."  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. "…if the proportion of fit characters be not less in the large than in the small republic, the former will present a greater option, and consequently a greater probability of a fit choice (for leadership)."  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. "Extend the Sphere [i.e. make your nation big], and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens."  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. "… if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other. | A. If a dangerous faction consists of the majority; the elected representatives of the people will hopefully be wiser and will still see and work for what is in the best interest of the nation.  B. In a large republic, there will probably be a great number of different factions with different interests. Since they have different interests, they will not team up with each other and violate the rights of the people as a group.  C. Even if a faction or a number of factions have a common dangerous goal, since these people are spread throughout such a large nation, it will be difficult for them to come together, organize, and accomplish their goal.  D. In a large republic, there are simply more good leaders to choose from because there are more people in general than in a small republic.  E. If the faction is a minority of the population, the majority can keep it from acquiring any political power by voting against it in elections. |

24. In the end, after it was promised that a bill of rights would be added, the states, with their ratification conventions, approved of the new Constitution and it replaced the Articles of Confederation. (There is no question here. Just be sure you know this final sentence for the test along with everything else.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 4 - The Structure of the Constitution (Supplemental Readings)**

**I. Parts of the Constitution**

**A. The Preamble**

1. What does the introduction or "preamble" of the Constitution do?

**B. The Articles**

2. On the next page of this packet, draw a quick visual (like a concept map or quick outline) that shows the hierarchical relationship between the main body of the Constitution, the articles, the sections, and the clauses. It should show how *this contains these which are broken up into these which are broken up into these…*

**C. The Amendments**

3. What are Amendments?

4. This reading is outdated regarding the number of Amendments that have been made. Check the appendix of your textbook and find the copy of the Constitution there. How many Amendment have there actually been?

**II - The Articles**

5. What is the subject of each of the following articles?

a. Article I -

b. Article II -

c. Article III -

d. The last 4 articles overall -

e. Article IV -

f. Article V -

g. Article VI -

h. Article VII -

**B. The Articles Visual:**

**Continue 🡪**

**III - Making the Constitution Work (articles IV - VII)**

6. After establishing the three branches of our government, what three subjects still needed to be dealt with

a.

b.

c.

7. We needed to include articles IV, V, VI, and VII to deal with these subjects because our government is of a certain kind. What kind of government do I mean?

8. Article IV includes **The Full Faith and Credit Clause** of the Constitution. It is described in the section "**Relations Among the States**." The Full Faith and Credit Clause makes two requirements of states. Read this section and explain what these two requirements are.

**Requirements of the Full Faith and Credit Clause**

a.

b.

9. Article IV also dealt with how *what* would happen (you don't need details about the procedure)?

10. Who has the power to admit new states?

11. Even though each state will have an independent government in our federal system, Article IV, section 4 guarantees that each state's government must be of what kind?

12. Again, what process does Article V explain?

**Continue 🡪**

|  |
| --- |
| 13. **Recreate the graphic of the Amendment process**. You don't need to redraw the icons if you don't want. |
| **Methods of Proposing Amendments Methods of Ratifying Amendments**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  = |

14. Looking at the graphic, circle the government entity(s) listed below that can **propose** amendments.

Congress States

15. Circle the government entity(s) that can actually **ratify** (pass) proposed amendments.

Congress States

16. Article VI contains **the Supremacy Clause** described in the section, "Supreme Law of the Land." This clause was needed to resolve what kind of possible conflicts?

17. According to **the Supremacy Clause**, what happens if a state passes a law contrary to either the Constitution, federal laws, or any national treaties?

18. This process is called **preemption**. For example, Michigan state law currently allows the use of marijuana for medical purposes, but according to the national controlled substances act, there is "no currently accepted medical use" for marijuana. It is an illegal drug. Because national law **preempts** state law, what is the final legal status of medical marijuana in Michigan or any other state?

19. What process was described in Article VII of the Constitution (just name it. We already have or will learn the details about it in another activity)?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 5 - The National Government vs. The States**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The great supporter of States Rights – Thomas Jefferson** | **The great supporter of National Supremacy – Alexander Hamilton** |
| 03thomasjefferson.jpg - Thomas Jefferson | http://www.milestonedocuments.com/images/content/documents/3b42378u_C.jpg |
| Constitutional Provisions that Protect States Rights:   * **The Tenth Amendment:** The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. | Constitutional Provisions used to expand Federal Authority:   * **The Necessary and Proper Clause:** The Congress shall have Power - To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. * **The Commerce Clause:** [The Congress shall have power] To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes. |

**Directions:** Start reading on page 54, "The Debate on the Meaning of Federalism," and fully answer the questions below.

**Key Court Case - McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)**

1. Of the two men above, whose view did early Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall support?

2. What did the early Congress of the United States create in Baltimore, Maryland (Keep in mind, this is the **national** Congress)?

3. When cashier of the bank, James McCulloch, refused to pay a Maryland state tax on the bank, what happened to him in state court?

4. So what has been determined in Maryland State Court so far (Circle CAN or CANNOT)?

"State governments, like Maryland's, CAN / CANNOT tax national institution, like the national bank."

5. What was the first question to be decided when this case was appealed to the US Supreme Court, and why was it even a question in the first place?

6. The court under Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Congress did in fact have the power to create the Bank of the United States. In your own words, explain Marshall's reasoning. Be sure to include the relevant constitutional clause in your answer.

7. What was the second question to be decided by the Supreme Court?

8. What was been determined by the US Supreme Court on this question (Circle CAN or CANNOT)?

"State governments, like Maryland's, CAN / CANNOT tax national institution, like the national bank."

9. In your own words, explain Marshall's reasoning.

10. Circle which one came out ahead in this federalism contest between the states and the national government:

The States The National Government

11. Final Point on McCulloch v Maryland - John Marshall's broad interpretation of the Necessary and Proper Clause in this early American court case set the stage for the vast expansion of governmental powers that was to follow using the necessary and proper clause (important point for the test, but no question to answer here)

**Nullification/Civil War**

12. According to John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, if the national government attempted to ban slavery, what did the states have the right to do?

13. What two things did the Civil War determine once and for all?

a.

b.

14. Has the Supreme Court confirmed or refuted this view?

15. Circle which one came out ahead in this contest between the states and the national government:

The States The National Government

**Dual Federalism**

16. Define the doctrine of **Dual Federalism** which emerged after the Civil War.

17. List the two kinds of commerce that were supposed to exist under Dual Federalism and also indicate who was supposed to be sovereign over which.

a.

b.

18. Was the Supreme Court able to maintain the distinction between these two kinds of Commerce?

19. In the end, who did the Court permit to regulate almost anything affecting commerce?

20. Circle which one came out ahead in this contest between the states and the national government:

The States The National Government

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 6 - Gibbons v. Ogden - 1824 (Supplemental Readings)**

1. What did the New York Legislature do for Robert Fulton?

2. With this license, what did Fulton do for Aaron Ogden?

3. What did the US Congress do for Thomas Gibbons?

4. Explain the decision of the New York court on the matter?

5. Gibbons appealed to the US Supreme Court. In your own words, explain Gibbon's argument?

6. What do we call this clause of the constitution that Gibbons is relying on?

7. According to Ogden, "Commerce" did not include what?

8. What are the 2 questions of the case?

a.

b.

9. (Circle one:) The court ruled in favor of…

Gibbons Ogden

10. So, who won this federalism showdown?

The National Government The States

11. Thoroughly explain what happened to the legal definition of "Commerce" in the case.

12. What did the court affirm to be true when state law conflicts with federal law?

13. Although some other questions related to commerce where left unsettled for the time, what precedent did the Gibbons case establish?

14. How much economic activity today remains outside of Congress power to regulate?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 7 - Political Parties (Supplemental Readings)**

1. Describe American's feelings about the importance or unimportance of voting.

2. Explain how Americans are ambiguous about political parties.

3. What is a **political party**?

4. Complete the sentence: "True political parties select individuals to …

5. How do interest groups differ from political parties?

6. According to most democratic theorists (philosophers of democracy), how central are political parties to democracy? Explain.

7. List the 4 most important functions of political parties.

a.

b.

c.

d.

**Nominating Candidates**

8. Explain how political parties improve the quality of the candidates who run for office (There are a few different points that should be made here at minimum)

**Structuring the Voting Choice**

9. Explain how political parties structure the voting choice?

**Proposing Alternate Government Programs**

10. What does it mean to say that political parties propose alternative government programs?

**Coordinating the Actions of Government Officials**

11. Explain how the constitutional structure of our government makes the final function of parties, coordinating the actions of government officials, necessary.

12. What are the two ways that political parties coordinate the actions of government officials?

a.

b.

13. Where in the Constitution are political parties addressed?

14. Name and describe the two "proto" parties that existed while we were under British Rule

a.

b.

15. Name and describe the two "proto" parties that existed after our independence

a.

b.

16. Would you say that the voting system under which Washington was unanimously elected president was more democratic or less democratic than it is today? Why

17. List and explain our nation's two first true political parties and explain what they stood for. (Note: Don't use the name that Jefferson chose for his party, but the one that was given to it by the rival party)

a.

b.

**National Party Organization**

18. How does the organization of our American political parties reflect the idea of Federalism?

**A. The National Convention**

19. List the 4 functions of the thousands of delegates who gather every 4 years in the national party convention

a.

b.

c.

d.

**B. The National Committee (The DNC and the RNC)**

20. What is the national committee (Use the explanation in the text, not the one in the margin)?

**C. The Congressional Party Conference**

21. What is it that this meeting of House Republicans, House Democrats, Senate Republicans, and Senate Democrats does at the beginning of each session of Congress?

**D. Congressional Campaign Committees (The DCCC and the RCCC)**

22. House and Senate Republicans and Democrats also establish congressional campaign committees for the purpose of what?

23. Functions of the National Committee and its Chairman (Put a check on the ones that are true, an X on the ones that are false)

a. \_\_\_ Issuing orders to the various state political parties below it (note, this one is particularly important).

b. \_\_\_ Running their party's presidential election campaign

c. \_\_\_ Raising money to support their party's presidential election campaign.

d. \_\_\_\_ Make arrangements for the next national convention

**State and local party organizations**

24. Fill in the blanks. "Big-city organizations, such as the Democrats' \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

in New York City and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago were called

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. What is (or were) **party machines** (use the definition in the text rather than the one in the margin)?

26. What happened to the influence of political machines as the government began to provide more of the services that they had previously provided?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 8 - Critical / Realignment Elections - page 205 - Party Realignments**

1. Before you begin on page 205, look up and copy the definition of **coalition** in the glossary.

2. What are **critical or realignment periods** (also called critical or realignment elections)?

3. **Complete the sentence**, "The issues that separate the two parties change, and so…

4. Can you think of any particular groups or interests that would be a part of the coalition of Democratic or Republican voters today? Think of some groups of people (social, economic, religious, gender, age, anything), that you think would make up each sides' coalition and write them below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **a. Democratic Coalition** | **b. Republican Coalition** |
|  |  |

5. What are the two kinds of realignments that can occur?

a.

b.

6. Prior to 1860, the two major political parties in the United States were the Whigs and the Democrats who differed over wh0 should be more powerful, Congress or the President. List the stated position of each political party in 1860 regarding slavery.

a. The newly formed Republican Party:

b. Northern Democrats:

c. Southern Democrats:

d. The Whigs:

7. Which party (or parts of a party) came in first and second in the election of 1860?

a. First: b. Second:

8. So, as of this election, the major issue that dominated American politics was no longer the balance of power between the President and Congress. The two parties or parts of parties that won that election were the ones with clearly stated positions on what new dominant issue?

9. Look at figure 9.3 on page 209 which shows a quick history of American Political Parties. What do you notice about the Whig Party after this election (the election of 1860)?

10. So, of the two kinds of realignment that can occur in question number 5, which kind occurred in the election of 1860 (Just write a or b from number 5)?

11. Back to page 206. When the next realignment occurred in 1896, which kind of issue replaced slavery as the new dominant issue in American politics (a one word answer is fine)?

12. **Skim through this history of this next realignment and complete the sentence**, "The old split between North and South that resulted from the Civil War was now replaced…

13. Go back to figure 9.3. What do you see about the Republican and Democratic Parties before and after the election of 1896 that is different from what you see about the Whig Party before and after the election of 1860?

14. So, what kind of realignment from number 5 was this election and all realignments that came after (a or b)?

15. To better understand this second realignment, put yourselves in the shoes of a Northern farmer prior to the election of 1860. Being a northerner, in the election of 1860, which party would you likely have supported?

16. However, by the election of 1896, slavery is now a dead issue. What matters now is economics, and even though you are in the North, you are a farmer. So in the election of 1896, which party would you have likely supported?

17. **Return to page 206 and Compete the Sentence**, "In short, an electoral realignment occurs when a new issue of utmost importance to the voters (slavery, the economy) …

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 9 - Interest Groups Part 1** **(Supplemental Readings - O'Connor Text page 569)**

1. What is an **Interest Group**?

2. What is it that political parties do that interest groups do not?

3. Looking over pages 570 and 571, what are the 4 different kinds of Interest groups? Write them on the line next to the capital letters A, B, C, and D throughout the next few questions.

**A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

4. What are Public Interest Groups?

5. List a few examples of Public Interest Groups?

**B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

6. What are Economic Interest Groups?

**1.) Categories of Economic Interest Groups**

7. What are the three largest categories of Economic Interest Groups? Put a negative sign next to the ones that are on the decline.

a.

b.

c.

8. **Complete the sentence,** "Groups that mobilize to protect particular economic interests generally are…

**C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

9. Surprisingly, who are these interest groups and what are they lobbying for?

10. Name and define the specific kinds of funds that local governments may spend a significant proportion of their revenues trying to win.

**D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

11. What are Political Action Committees (PACs)

12. So, PACs are not really interest groups. Instead, they are committees that raise *what* for interest groups to contribute to the groups' favored political party?

**What Do Interest Groups Do?**

13. What is it about interest groups that make them more likely to influence elected officials?

14. What is the downside to interest groups? Include an example

15. What is **Lobbying** (Use the definition in the margin)?

16. Skim through the first two paragraphs in this section. Then, what two kinds of lobbying do almost all interest groups engage in?

a.

b.

17. What is true of the kind of information that interest groups provide to lawmakers?

**Lobbying Congress**

18. What illegal form of lobbying members of Congress has been numerously documented?

19. Look at the list of "legal" forms of lobbying in table 16.2. Perhaps you feel that all of these activities are fine, but if you had to eliminate at least 3, which 3 do you think are the most objectionable (Lobbyists shouldn't be allowed to do them)?

a.

b.

c.

20. What kinds of people often make effective lobbyists (Do not use the words "that body" in your explanation. What is "that body?")?

21. **Complete the sentence**, "A lobbyist's effectiveness depends largely on his or her …

**Lobbying the Executive Branch**

22. Just be aware that lobbying the executive branch is on the rise. That's all.

**Lobbying the Courts**

23. What are the two ways that interest group lobbying of the courts takes place (Since the book does not explain the first one here, I have included the explanation for you. Understand it for the test!) ?

a. - *Bringing cases to court themselves.*

b.

24. Fully explain filing *amicus curiae* briefs.

25. So involved are interest groups in influencing court decisions, what is true of most major U.S. Supreme Court cases noted in this textbook?

26. Besides litigation (lawsuits), how else do interest groups try to influence federal court decisions?

27. **Complete the Sentence,** "It is becoming increasingly more common for interest groups of all persuasions to pay for …

**Grassroots Lobbying**

28. **Complete the Sentence,** "As the term implies, grassroots lobbying is a form of interest group activity that prompts …

29. List 3 forms of grassroots lobbying:

a.

b.

c.

30. When do interest groups resort to the more radical tactics of protests?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 10 - Interest Groups Part 2** **(Supplemental Readings - O'Connor Text page 585)**

**Election Activities**

1. Looking at the first page of the reading, what are the 4 kinds of election activities that Interest groups engage in? Write them on the line next to the letters A, B, C, and D throughout the next few questions.

**A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

2. **Complete the sentence**, "Many interest groups claim to be nonpolitical. But some interest groups…

3. For example, what kind of candidates was EMILY's list created to support?

**B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

4. Getting out the vote efforts include what two things?

a.

b.

**C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

5. **Complete the sentence**, "Many liberal and conservative ideological groups rate candidates to help their members (and the general public)…

**D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

6. PACs generally contribute to candidates who what (2 parts)?

a.

b.

**Members**

7. According to economist Mancour Olson Jr., all interest groups provide some collective good. What is a **collective good** (use the definition in the margin)?

8. Because of this, when in interest group wins a benefit, what happens to many individuals who were not members of the interest group?

9. This leads to the free-rider problem. What is the **free-rider problem**?

10. Therefore, to try to overcome the free-rider problem, what kind of benefits that can be withheld must interest groups offer exclusively to members? List a few examples.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 11 - Public Opinion (Page 156)**

1. In the opening paragraph, the author compares some lines from Lincoln's Gettysburg address with 5 puzzling observations. In doing so, what point is the author making about American democracy (write it in your own words)?

2. However, the author claims that this assertion (your answer from the last question) is a mistaken one. To begin to understand why, what was one of the framers' methods for achieving the goals of government as listed in the preamble to the US Constitution?

3. But the framers of the Constitution also included other things that we have studied like representative government, federalism, the separation of powers, a Bill of Rights, and an Independent Judiciary. What purpose would these serve?

4. In your own words, explain the framers' theory of how public opinion would work to bring about reasonable policies in a large, diverse nation like ours?

5. Finally, it is not so easy to claim that the government is acting contrary to public opinion because it is not so easy to even suppose what?

**What is Public Opinion?**

6. In your own words, explain the point the author making with his example of public opinion polls in the opening two paragraph of this section? Refer to his examples in your answer.

7. What is **Public Opinion**?

8. From early on, who or what had a motive to determine public opinion and pioneered attempts to do so?

9. In your own words, explain the distressing picture that the first major academic studies of public opinion and voting from the 1940s painted about American Democracy.

10. **Complete the Sentence:** Nevertheless, polls also seem to show that "While most citizens are poorly informed about government and care little about most public policy issues, they are nonetheless pretty good at using limited information (or cues) to…

**How Polling Works**

11. If properly conducted, a public opinion poll can capture the opinion of 250 million citizens with a sample size of just how many?

12. What are two keys to good polling (include the parts in parentheses)?

a.

b.

13. A good poll uses a random sample. What is a **random sample**?

14. Read the description of stratified or multistage sampling. Let us say that a pollster wanted to sample the following very small state with following 3 counties and determined that a sample of 2% of the total population would be sufficient. How many individuals from each county would have to be randomly selected and included in his sample?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Counties** | **Total Population** | **Number of randomly selected individuals to include in the sample** |
| County X | 10,000 |  |
| County Y | 20,000 |  |
| County Z | 20,000 |  |
| **Total:** | **50,000** | **1000** |

15. Even polls that are done properly using the same procedure will still show some sampling error between the two of them. What is **sampling error**?

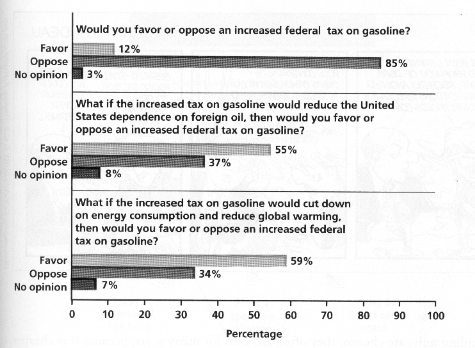
17. If one poll shows that the president has an approval rating of 52% and another shows an approval rating of 55%, what is the sampling error?

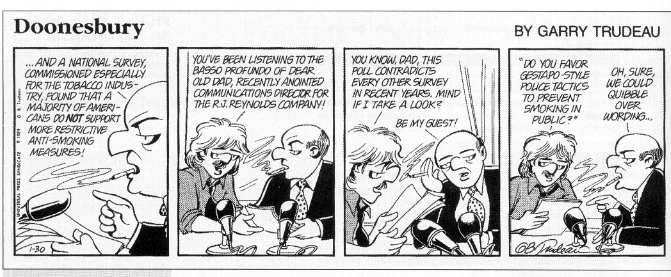
18. What are **exit polls**?

19. Although exit polls of randomly selected voters have been quite accurate in predicting the winners of elections, obviously it is still hard for pollsters to do what?

20. As more people try to avoid telemarketers posing as pollsters, what effect can this have on the results of a poll?

21. Look at the survey and read the political cartoon. Then, at the bottom of this page, explain the point that is being made by both of them.





21. The point of these graphics?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 12 - Study Questions: Public Opinion and the Media (Supplemental Readings)**

1. What sort of things are considered to be part of the media?

2. Explain the role the media plays regarding the people and the government.

3. Explain the "most important role" that the media plays, setting the "public agenda?"

4. Explain the kind of media coverage that seems to be able to alter public opinion and give an example.

5. The media can also change public opinion by positively or negatively covering something that is volatile (unstable or changes easily). What example does the text give of this?

6. What choice do most Americans make that limits the media's ability to change public opinion?

7. Regarding the question of whether or not news reporting has a liberal or conservative bias, what have studies shown (or not shown)?

8. What economic motive do news agencies have to avoid biased reporting?

**Media Influence on Elections**

9. What aspect of political campaigns do the media tend to report frequently, and what aspect do the media tend not to report frequently?

10. What kind of campaign advertisements are (unfortunately) effective, especially when the public knows little about a candidate?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 13 - Who is in Congress (Page 325)**

1. Describe the typical member of Congress.

2. What has gradually happened to this make-up of Congress (from the last question) over time?

**Incumbency**

3. Read the first two paragraphs of the Incumbency section and describe, in general terms, what change occurred between the 19th century and the mid to late 1900s.

4. As people complained about "professional politicians" who were "out of touch with the people" some efforts were made to impose limits on how many times someone could serve in congress. How successful were these attempts to impose term limits?

5. "Incumbents" are politicians who are already in office. For example, since Barack Obama is already President, he is running for President again as the "incumbent." Mitt Romney is running as the "challenger." In the election of 1994, what percentage of congressional incumbents who ran for reelection was reelected?

a. In the House of Reps: b. In the Senate:

6. As we've discussed, the state of Michigan is divided up into 15 congressional districts to elect our 15 members of the House of Representatives. California, which has a much larger population, has 53 districts for their 53 Representatives. With this in mind 1.) List and precisely describe the two terms that political scientists use to describe congressional districts. 2.) Put a star next to the kind that are more common.

a.

b.

7. The incumbency advantage is bigger for whom, Senators or Representatives?

8. What are three things that incumbents can do to familiarize voters with their name that challengers cannot?

a.

b.

c.

9. What is a final advantage that scholars argue incumbents have over challengers?

10. List several examples of your answer to the last question.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 14 – The Evolution of Congress**

Start on page 321 – The Evolution of Congress

1. What is a “bicameral” legislature?

2. Although it is not in the book, what would a "unicameral" legislature be?

3. List each house of our Congress and indicate how members of each house were originally elected.

a.

b.

4. Even though the Constitution gives Congress "all legislative powers," list three ways that Congress' legislative powers are actually limited in the Constitution.

a.

b.

c.

5. What has been a common complaint about Congress for some time now?

6. In order for Congress to act more quickly, what conditions would have to be in place (don't miss any)?

7. If, rather than having a quick Congress, we want a Congress in which individual members and the people they represent have more power, then what sort of circumstances must be in place?

8. Which of these two trends has dominated through most of the history of Congress?

Go to page 323, the last paragraph which starts with the words, "The big changes in the Senate…"

9. Originally, who chose our Senators?

10. Look at the political cartoon. What nickname did the Senate have at that time?

11. Still looking at the cartoon, what criticism is the cartoonist leveling against the Senate?

12. Back to the reading. What demand arose from the situation depicted in the cartoon?

13. What did some states have to threaten to do to get the Senate to approve of an Amendment to change this situation?

14. What happened in 1913 and what change did it bring about.

15. What is a "Filibuster" (Just get it down for now. I will explain it in more detail during class)?

16. Fully explain Rule 22 (don't leave out the revision mentioned).

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| **Guided Reading 14A - How a Bill Becomes a Law (Textbook page 347)** |

1. In the law-making or legislative process, what kind of bills get through Congress slowly?

2. Give some examples of these slow-moving bills (the text gives the examples first)

3. What kind of bills get through Congress quickly?

4. Give some examples of these fast-moving bills:

5. Because there are so many opportunities for people opposed to bills to block them, in order to get a bill passed, a member of Congress must do one of what two possible things?

a.

b.

**Introducing a Bill**

6. Who can introduce a bill?

7. How are bills introduced in the House of Representatives?

8. How are bills introduced in the Senate?

9. What do "H.R" and "S" on a bill indicate?

10. Define the following types of bills:

a. Public Bills:

b. Private Bills:

11. What happens to a bill that is not passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President during the life (2 year term) of Congress?

12. What is the only way the President can introduce legislation?

13. Define or explain the following:

a. A Simple Resolution:

b. A Current Resolution:

c. A Joint Resolution:

**Study by Committees**

14. Once a bill is introduced, who refers it to the appropriate committee in each house?

15. Read the rest of this paragraph and explain in your own words how the Speaker of the House can use this power (from the last question) to his advantage?

16. According to the Constitution, bills to raise revenue (that is, taxes) must originate in which house of Congress?

17. Name and define the other kind of bills that, in practice, also originate in the House of Representatives.

18. What is the name of this powerful house committee where tax bills and spending bills are sent?

19. What happens to most bills?

20. Bills that do not die in committee are scheduled for hearings (Q and A sessions with experts and interested individuals). What happens at these hearings?

21. **Complete the sentence:** These hearings are used to inform members of Congress, permit interest groups to speak out (whether or not they have anything helpful to say), and …

22. Skip ahead to page 352, the first full paragraph. **Complete the sentence:** After the hearings, the committee or subcommittee will…

23. What ordinarily happens if the committee does not report the bill out favorably to the full House or Senate to consider?

24. Under these circumstances (from the last question), what can be done? List and define it.

25. Are these (from the last question) common?

26. **Complete the sentence,** "In the House [after a bill is out of committee], the Rules Committee reviews most bills and adopts a rule that …

27. Explain each of the following:

a. A Closed Rule:

b. An Open Rule:

c. A Restrictive Rule:

**Floor Debate - The House**

28. Skip ahead to "Floor Debate - The House" on page 353. Because the House of Representatives is so large, what is the minimum number of Representatives that need to be present for to conduct business?

29. What is the name of this group of Representatives (from the last question)?

30. Although the Committee of the Whole debates and amends bills, can it pass them?

31. Who or what must take this final action?

32. In the House of Representatives, amendments must be germane to the purpose of the bill. What does that mean?

33. Why might members of Congress ask for a Quorum call (note - it is NOT for its official purpose)?

34. What is the official purpose of a quorum call?

**Floor Debate - The Senate**

35. Read the section on page 354 on the left titled, "Politically Speaking." What are riders?

36. What do we call bills that have a lot of riders?

37. The following procedures are true in the House of Representatives. For each one, write "Yes" if it is also true in the senate. Write "No" if it is not also true in the senate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. Rules limit how long a member may debate a bill and when amendments can be offered: | b. Members remarks must be relevant to the bill: |
| c. There is a committee of the whole: | d. Amendments must be germane (no riders): |

38. What is **cloture** (the definition in the margin in fine)?

39. What can be done to allow the senate to get on with other business while a filibuster is occurring (just name the procedure)?

40. Since, thanks to double-tracking, filibustering senators do not need to actually speak on the floor of the senate anymore, what has happened to the number of filibusters?

41. What does the mere threat of a filibuster mean in practice?

**Methods of Voting**

42. Define each of the following methods of voting on a bill and indicate if names of individual members' votes are recorded.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of vote** | **Member's vote recorded?** |
| a. Voice Vote: | YES / NO |
| b. Division Vote: | YES / NO |
| c. Teller Vote: | YES / NO |
| d. Roll-call vote: | YES / NO |

43. If a bill passes each house with major differences, members of both houses must come together in a *what* to create a final version for each house to pass?

44. What fraction of each house is necessary to override a presidential veto and make the bill become law still?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 15 – How Congress is Organized**

1. When a new Congress is seated (comes together) every two years, two of the first items of business are what (Note: I'm not looking for "ascertaining formal qualifications")?

a.

b.

**The Role of Political Parties in Organizing Congress**

2. The basic division in Congress is between what two groups? List and define them.

a.

b.

3. Which party "controls" the committees?

4. At the beginning of each new Congress (Which consists of two years divided up into 2 sessions), the members of each party gather together in groups to elect their officers and leaders as well as other matters. What names do these groups go by?

5. What important task is done by the Republican Committee on Committees or the Democrats Steering Committees?

6. Look to your own textbook for a moment on page 335, the middle paragraph on the left which starts, "From the point of view of individual senators…" Fully describe what is at stake for newly elected senators when they are assigned to certain committees.

**The House of Representatives [& the subsection, The Speaker of the House]**

7. Back to the handout. Who is the presiding member of the House of Representatives, who elects her, and traditionally who is selected?

a. Presiding member of the House:

b. Elected by:

c. Traditionally this person is:

8. Besides the Speaker, who else is traditionally a member of the majority party?

9. Fill in the missing roles / powers of the Speaker:

a. Presides over the House of Representatives b.

c. Is the official spokesperson of the House c.

d. Is the liaison (person in contact) with the president e.

10. The rest of this section mentions how some speakers have acquired more of less power, and that Republican Newt Gingrich was the last truly powerful Speaker in 1995. Go to the next section.

**Other House Leaders**

11. Who are the next most powerful people in the House after the speaker and who elects them?

a.

b.

12. What does the majority leader (the second most powerful person in the House) do with the Speaker?

13. The majority and minority leaders (called floor leaders) have assistants who communicate with the rest of the party and tries to get members to vote on bills as the leader wishes them to. What is the name of this assistant to the floor leaders?

**The Senate**

14. Fill in the following information about the **Presiding member(s) of the Senate**.

a. The official presiding member:

b. The presiding member when the official presiding member is not there:

c. The person or people who actually do most of the presiding:

15. When is the only time the Vice President can vote in the Senate?

16. Since, unlike in the House, the presiding member is not the true leader of the senate, who is and who elects this person?

17. Go back to your textbook for a moment, page 334, the last paragraph of the page. What is the principle task of the majority leader (include who he usually consults with)?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 16 - The Committee System (Supplemental Readings)**

1. List and define the 4 types of Congressional Committees. Use the definitions in the margins rather than the ones in the body of the text.

a.

b.

c.

d.

2. Who appoints the majority party members of the important **House Rules Committee**?

3. This powerful committee reviews bills before they go from a committee to the full house and issues a **rule**. What does the "rule" contain (be complete)?

4. What is true of bills that are considered under a **closed rule**?

5. Although committee inaction or "pigeonholing" usually kills a bill, what can the majority party in the house sign to force a bill out of committee to the full house to be considered (note - this rarely happens)?

6. Since senators serve on more committees and representatives on less, who are the "specialists" and who are the "generalists"?

**Committee Membership**

7. **Complete the Sentence,** "[Members of Congress] often request [committee] assignments based on their own interests or expertise or …

8. For example, members often want to be able to serve the voters back home by being placed on committees with access to "pork" or "earmarks." Define each.

a. Pork:

b. Earmarks:

9. Once such important committee is the **Appropriations Committee**. Even if Congress approves a program, what must the Appropriations Committee do for the program to be anything more than symbolic?

10. Read the rest of this section and answer the following questions.

a. If the Senate was 75% Democratic and 25% Republican and a Senate Standing Committee had 20 total members, how many of the 20 would likely be Democrats and how many Republicans?

b. However, what might the majority democrats do regarding membership on some of the more important committees?

c. Which committee is this especially true of?

**Committee Chairs**

11. In addition to selecting subcommittee chairs, calling meetings, and recommending members to conference committees, what effective method of bill killing can committee chairs exercise?

12. Historically, who was chosen to be committee chairs?

13. Today, chairs are interviewed by party leaders to ensure that the candidates demonstrate what?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 17 - Congressional Decision Making (Supplemental Readings)**

1. List and define the three theoretical roles that members of Congress play as our representatives (As long as you can list and understand these three roles from their definitions, no other information on this page will be on the next test.)

a.

b.

c.

2. As members of Congress must make decisions to support or oppose bills, they sometimes look for "cues" as to how they should vote. Look at the first few pages of this reading section. What are the 5 sources of these "cues?"

a. b.

c. d.

e.

**I. PARTY**

3. **Knowing which political party a member belongs to will tell you more about how he or she will likely vote on an issue than anything else!** Regarding the first source, (political) **party**, who in particular in their party do members of Congress often look to?

4. Related to this topic is the issue of **partisanship** or **party polarization**. Look at your own textbook for a moment on page 338 and explain what party polarization is.

5. Back to the handout. Another way of putting it is that party polarization exists when almost all Democrats vote one way on a bill and all Republicans vote another. According to the handout, was party polarization common or uncommon leading up to the election of 2006?

6. In 2006, voters selected Democrats to control Congress while a Republican, George W. Bush, was President. What is the name of this situation? Name it and also give its formal definition.

7. Name **and explain** the situation that results from divided government (and party polarization).

**II. Constituents**

8. Name and define the second source of voting cues for members of Congress.

9. What percentage (or fraction) of the time do members seem to reflect the views of their constituents?

**III. Colleagues and Caucuses**

10. Regarding the 3rd source of voting cues for members of Congress, **colleagues and caucuses**, which colleagues do members particularly look to when they themselves have little knowledge of the subject of the bill?

11. Explain **Logrolling** (Do not just write "vote trading").

**IV. Interest groups, Lobbyists, and Political Action Committees**

12. Regarding the 4th source of voting cues for members of Congress, **Interest Groups, Lobbyists, and Political Action Committees**; Lobbyists, people hired by organizations to try to influence members of Congress, attempt to persuade Congressmen and women by providing them with what?

13. In addition to hiring lobbyists to provide information to members of Congress, the reading lists two other (lengthy) tactics that organized interest groups may take. List (in full) these other tactics.

a.

b.

**V. Staff and Support Agencies**

14. The 5th source of voting cues for members of Congress, **Staff and Support Agencies**, are the people and agencies who work for the Congressmen and women. Since many members of Congress rely heavily on advice and information from these employees, who are lobbyists just as likely to contact about an issue as the members themselves?

**Congress and the other branches**

15. One "check" Congress exercises over the executive branch in the practice of **Congressional Oversight**. Define it.

16. Besides using oversight investigations to determine if an executive agency or department in carrying out its responsibilities as Congress intended, oversight might also include investigating government officials or the President for the possibility of what?

17. Circle the one that accurately describes hearings by Congressional committees or subcommittees engaged in oversight.

A. Private question and answer sessions that Congress eventually reports to the public upon their conclusion.

B. Televised question and answer sessions that Congress can use to its political advantage over the executive branch.

18. Skip to "Foreign Policy and National Security." Despite the division of power between Congress and the President regarding military matters, which branch is considered the lead branch regarding foreign affairs?

19. Name the act of Congress that was passed in reaction to the Vietnam War and list all of its provisions (what it requires)

a. Name of the act:

Provisions:

b.

c.

d.

e.

20. After taking military action without first consulting Congress, what argument have Presidents like Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan made about the War Powers Act (be complete)?

21. While you know that Congress "checks" the executive by confirming many of his appointments to government positions, including federal judges, which particular house of Congress performs this function?

22. You also know that Congress can bring charges against or "**impeach**" members of the executive or judicial branches. What offenses does the constitution list as impeachable offenses?

23. While vague, most commentators agree that this term was meant to mean what?

24. Because Congress' laws are subject to judicial review (the power of the federal courts to rule laws unconstitutional) Congress must be ever mindful to do what?

**Staff Agencies**

25. Go to page 347 of your textbook. Complete the sentence, "In addition to increasing the number of staff members, Congress has also created a set of staff agencies that…

26. List the 3 congressional staff agencies discussed in this section and describe their function (Don't include the one that was abolished).

a.

b.

c.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 18 – The Evolution of the Presidency (Supplemental Readings - O'connor 276-77, 289-291)**

1. List the 3 qualifications to be President of the United States (and Vice President too).

A.

B.

C.

2. In your own words, explain this modified quote. "For over 150 years, the precedent established by George Washington avoided the Framer's much-feared 'constitutional monarch.'"

3. **Explain** what was done after Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected to be President 4 times.

4. Since each presidential term is only 4 years, how is it actually mathematically possible to be president for a total of 10 years?

Go to page 289.

5. In early America, which Branch of the government was clearly the most powerful?

6. Who was the first president to use his personal popularity with the American people to assert himself against Congress by, for example, vetoing more legislation than all previous presidents combined?

7. When the country needed quick decisive leadership during the civil war, Lincoln took many actions that might be construed as unconstitutional. How did Lincoln argue that his actions were constitutional?

8. Circle one: Which of the following is rather slow moving?

A. Congress B. The President

9. Which is capable of quick decisive action?

A. Congress B. The President

10. In the slow moving world of early America, which was allowed to make most decisions?

A. Congress B. The President

11. In the new fast paced high technology world, who has the public expected to make more decisions?

A. Congress B. The President

12. Because of its slow moving nature, Congress is particularly unable to respond to events in what area of policy?

13. During the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, two crises occurred that required quick, decisive action. To combat both of these crises, FDR was given an enormous increase in executive power. What were these two crises?

a. b.

14. With Roosevelt, the power of the President was permanently expanded as he created and oversaw a great number of new federal agencies to deal the great depression. What was the name of his overall program to fight the Great Depression?

15. **Fill in the blanks**, "To his successors, FDR left the modern presidency, including a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and active and usually leading role in both

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

and a nationalized executive office that used technology - first radio, then television, and not the internet - to

bring the president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than ever before.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 19 – The Presidential Establishment (Supplemental Readings - O'connor 291 - 295)**

**The Presidential Establishment**

1. List the 5 people or institutions that help the President fulfill his duties as chief executive.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

**I. The Vice President**

2. Historically, presidents have chosen their vice presidents largely for what purpose?

3. For example, George W. Bush seems to have chosen Dick Cheney to be his vice presidential running mate in the election of 2000 because Bush himself seemed to lack something that Cheney did not. What was it?

4. Barack Obama seems to have chosen Joe Biden as his running mate in 2008 to make up for his own apparent lack of what?

5. The amount of power a vice president has depends on what?

**II. The Cabinet**

6. **Fill in the blanks**, "The Cabinet, which has no basis in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

is an informal institution based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

whose membership is determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By custom, this advisory group selected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes

the heads of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

7. Look at table 8.7. How many of these "major executive departments" now exist?

8. Which three were created immediately by President Washington in 1789?

9. Which was created most recently, and what national event do you think prompted President George W. Bush to create it?

10. Which is the only executive department whose is headed by someone whose title is not "secretary"? Name the department and the department head's title

Back to the reading

11. What are the two major functions of the Cabinet?

a.

b.

**III. The First Lady**

She's great, but let's skip her.

**IV. The Executive Office of the President (EOP)**

12. **Fill in the blanks**, "The Executive Office of the President (EOP) was established by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to oversee his New Deal programs. It was created to provide the president with

a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

of the executive branch.

13. These advisor’s offices are located in one of what two locations?

a.

b.

14. List 5 of the most important staff agencies in the EOP that help the President carry out policy.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

15. What was the National Security Council created to do?

16. While others may participate, who are the 4 principle members of the NSC?

**V. The White House Staff**

17. Circle the one that describes the White House Staff

A. Personal assistants to the President who have no divided loyalty as they are not confirmed by the Senate, nor are they in any way answerable to Congress.

B. Executive agents who work for the President directly but are subject to Congressional oversight. Therefore, they are torn between their obligations to the President, Congress, and their own colleagues.

18. The White House Staff (the president's various personal assistants) derive their power from what?

19. What kind of independent legal authority do they have?

20. What is the typical job of the chief of staff?

21. Regarding individual staff members offices, how is power measured among the White House Staff?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 20 - Presidential Approval and the Budget (Supplemental Readings)**

1. People who conduct public opinion polls ("Pollsters") sometimes ask a random sample of the population this question, "Do you approve of the job the President is doing? Yes, No, or do you have no opinion?" A President's approval rating is the percentage of respondents that says that they approve. What does a high approval rating (called "**political capital**") empower a President to do?

2. What effect does a low approval rating have?

**The Cycle of Presidential Approval**

3. When do Presidents typically enjoy their highest approval ratings?

4. What do Presidents try to do during this "honeymoon" period?

5. **Fully complete the sentence,** "Each action a president takes, however, is …

6. How many presidents since Lyndon B. Johnson have left office with approval ratings of more than 50%?

7. What sort of events can cause a temporary surge in Presidential approval ratings (include some specific examples)?

**Midterm Elections**

8. What is a Midterm election?

9. The most recent midterm election took place during what year (this is not in the book)?

10. The President's party usually gains seats in Congress during which kind of election?

A. Presidential elections B. Midterm elections

11. The President's party usually loses seats in Congress during which kind of election?

A. Presidential elections B. Midterm elections

12. When are voters particularly hard on congressional members of the Presidents party?

13. Look up the term "Lame Duck" (the internet might be best). What does the term mean?

14. Do you think a Lame Duck President would be more or less able to get policies passed? Why?

15. The **Federal Budget** is the government's plan for raising money and then spending it on various programs for the year. **Complete the sentence**, "The budget proposal (of the President) not only outlines the programs he wants but indicates …

16. What event gave what President a leading role in the budgetary process?

17. What is the current name of the executive office that prepares the budget for the President?

18. Look at figure 18.3. What is the single largest source of revenue (income) to the federal government?

19. Once the President's OMB creates a budget, it is submitted for approval to who?

20. What committees actually have the final say on all government spending?

21. **Discretionary Spending** is spending that the government can choose to engage in or not. An example would be whether or not to appropriate money for a bridge. **Entitlement Spending** is spending that citizens are automatically entitled to once they meet certain requirements. This includes things like Social Security (retirement benefits) and Medicare (medical insurance for the elderly). Under current law, the government has no choice but to pay these benefits to citizens who qualify for them. Look at figure 18.4. What can you say about discretionary spending and entitlement spending over time?

22. List and define the two economic situations that characterized government finances from the early 1980s through the early 1990s. (One explanation is in the margin. The other is in parentheses).

a.

b.

23. List 4 causes of this situation.

a.

b.

c.

d.

24. List the total national debt in May, 2008 and the interest paid on the debt in 2007.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 21 – The Bureaucracy (Supplemental Readings)**

1. What is **the bureaucracy?** (Note: bureaucracy in general is defined in the margin, but I am asking you to explain "The" bureaucracy, the Federal Bureaucracy, so stick to the text for that)

2. **Complete the Sentence**, "Although Congress makes the laws, it must rely on …

3. The federal Bureaucracy is often called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of government.

4. When taking office, new presidents would often fire people in the bureaucracy so he could replace them with people loyal to him and his political party. What was this system known as?

5. This system was a form of patronage. What was **patronage**?

6. In accordance with the Pendleton Act of 1883, the spoils system has been replaced with the Merit System. What is the Merit System?

\* **Important Note:** Under the current merit system, bureaucrats can no longer be fired for political reasons. However, this makes them a bit more difficult for the President to control since many of them will be around longer than he will be and feel like they know more than he does because they've been around so long.

**Formal Organization**

7. There are at least how many civilian agencies within the federal bureaucracy today?

8. What are the 4 categories of the Federal Bureaucracy (all agencies fall within one of them)?

a.

b.

c.

d.

**Cabinet Departments**

9. Explain what the 15 **cabinet departments** are.

10. Who are the cabinet secretaries' two masters?

a.

b.

11. Because it controls funding (appropriations) to the cabinet departments and can make new laws and rules regarding the departments, who might be called the cabinet's 3rd master?

12. **Complete the sentence**, "Most departments are subdivided into …

**Government Corporations**

13. What are government corporations?

14. What do government corporations do that other governmental agencies do not do?

15. **Circle the one that is true:**

A. Congress will create a government corporation to try to compete with private businesses

B. Congress will create a government corporation to provide a valuable public service when business has little financial incentive to do so.

**Independent Executive Agencies**

16. What are **Independent Executive Agencies** (the definition in the margin is good)?

17. **Complete the sentence**, "The heads of these agencies are appointed …

18. Independent agencies exist apart from executive agencies for two kinds of reasons. What are they?

19. Why was NASA created as an independent agency rather than part of the Department of Defense?

20. (Circle MORE or LESS) "Independent agencies, like the EPA, are MORE / LESS indebted to the president on a day to day basis than cabinet secretaries."

**Independent Regulatory Commissions**

21. What are independent regulatory commissions?

22. Explain why Congress created them (This answer might be a bit long)

23. List 4 examples of Independent Regulatory Commissions

a.

b.

c.

d.

24. (Circle MORE or LESS) "Board members can MORE / LESS easily be replaced by the president than department heads."

25. **Complete the sentence,** "in 1935, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that in creating independent [regulatory] commissions, Congress had intended that they be …

26. In creating any office within the bureaucracy, Congress sets the general guidelines the agency is supposed to follow and then allows the agency to work out the details of how the policy that they are responsible for will be put into effect. This process by which a policy will be put into effect is called what?

**Keep Going 🡪**

27. Political scientists used to understand implementation in terms of Iron Triangles (Now sometimes called "Issue Networks"). Draw and define them in the boxes below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **a. Draw an Iron Triangle Diagram (or "Issue Network")** | **b. Define an Iron Triangle (or Issue Network)** |
|  |  |

28. Even though they did not create the laws that they are implementing, explain how the behaviors of the following government employees (bureaucrats) shape how the law is executed.

a. Department of Justice Lawyers:

b. Internal Revenue Service agents:

29. In making these choices concerning the best way to implement policy, these bureaucrats are practicing what?

30. Beyond Administrative Discretion, members of the bureaucracy make **rules** and **regulations** that govern how programs operate, acting almost like lawmakers themselves. What do some political scientists say about this rule making function?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 22 - Judicial ideology (page 438)**

1. Why do nominations of federal judges to federal courts often turn into the kind of major political battles in the United States that the textbook describes?

2. Name and define the power that the Supreme Court most often uses to check and balance the other two branches.

3. Note, the US Constitution does not grant the power of Judicial Review to the Supreme Court or other Federal Judges, but in an early Supreme Court Case, Chief Justice John Marshall established this power for the first time. What was the name of the case (It's just the case referred to at the top of page 440)?

3a. Essentially, with the Judiciary Act of 1789 Congress granted the Supreme Court original jurisdiction over cases involving government officials failing to do their duty, but John Marshall claimed that this part of the act was unconstitutional because the Constitution had already established the courts original jurisdiction, and no law of Congress could conflict with that. In asserting this, Marshall was practicing Judicial Review for the first time. Look at the last paragraph of the case summary on page 441. Completely copy the **quotes** (plural) from Marshall's written opinion regarding the court's (new) power of Judicial Review.

4. Back to page 439. List and define the two views of the role of a judge in exercising judicial review. Use the definitions in the margins rather than in the text. Because the first one is also called "Judicial Restraint," I have typed that in for you below. You will have to enter the term that the book uses next to it and define it. I left a lot of space so that you can take notes on some comments that I will make about these topics next class.

a. Judicial Restraint /

b.

5. Although activist judges can be either liberal or conservative, which do activist judges tend to be today?

Go to page 459 - Views of Judicial Activism

6. Explain, in your own words, the view of those who support judicial activism.

7. Although the book gives several arguments against judicial activism and in favor of judicial restraint /strict constructionism, I only need you to be familiar with the last one by completing the sentence,

"If they depart from their traditional role of making careful and cautious interpretations of what the law or the Constitution means and instead begin formulating wholly new policies, …

Go to page 446 - Selecting Judges

8. What did the referred to analysis of judicial behavior show regarding judges who are Democrats and Republicans?

9. Is the effect a small one?

10. However, since party identification is not the only thing that effects judicial decision making, what mistake do appointing Presidents often make?

11. For example, explain what Teddy Roosevelt thought of the Justice he appointed to the Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and what Holmes thought of Roosevelt.

12. And after upholding court-ordered school busing, what other non-Nixonian thing did Nixon appointee Justice Harry Blackmun do?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 23 - Judicial Selection** (Page 447 - Senatorial Courtesy)

1. **Fill in the blanks,** "In theory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nominates a "qualified" person to be a

judge, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approves or rejects the nomination based on those "qualifications"

2. However, explain senatorial courtesy?

3. Because of this, if the President was going to nominate a federal judge who would end up serving in Michigan, whose recommendation would he first seek (Do NOT just say, "That key senator." Answer the question)?

4. In addition to finding judges that will not only be acceptable to the senate, Presidents have also sought to select judges who what?

5. Since liberal and conservative Presidents select liberal and conservative judges, what effect does this have on different courts of appeals?

6. What effect does this have on the interpretation of the law throughout our judicial circuits?

7. Explain the use of a "Litmus test" in selecting judges

8. **Complete the sentence,** "The issue of a litmus test is of greatest importance in the selection of Supreme Court Justices **where there is no senatorial courtesy** and the President, of late, has sought to…

9. Regarding the litmus test, when liberal senators in the judiciary committee tried to get George H.W. Bush's nominee to the Supreme Court David Souter to admit his views on abortion, how did he respond?

10. Looking at the statistics, does the senate judiciary committee and then the entire senate, typically approve of or reject presidential nominations to the US Supreme Court?

**Go to page 460, Checks on the Judicial Power**

11. Since no branch of our government operates without any restraint, what is the first restraint that exists on the court that the textbook mentions?

12. What are two ways that Congress can check the court by altering its composition?

a.

b.

13. However, why are neither of these methods of altering the composition of the court very effective?

14. What is a much more drastic way that Congress can change the ideological composition of the court?

15. As this has been done (from the last question), what percentage of federal judges were each of these presidents able to appoint?

a. Democrat Jimmy Carter: b. Republican Ronald Reagan:

16. What can Congress and the states do to undo a Supreme Court decision?

17. Is this approach common?

**Go to Public Opinion and the Courts**

18. **Complete the sentence**, "Though they are not elected, judges are aware of public opinion, especially which members of the public?

19. What Supreme Court decision that was in complete opposition to public opinion nearly destroyed the legitimacy of the Court itself?

20. **Complete the sentence,** "No such crisis exists today, but it is altogether possible that changing political moods affect…

21. Although it is not in the book, circle the one that you think is correct based on what you have read.

a. Judges ignore public opinion

b. Judges act in accordance with public opinion

c. Judges independently make up their own minds with public opinion being just one factor in their decisions.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| **Guided Reading 23A- The Supreme Court in Action (TB Page 450)** |

1. When the Supreme Court acts, there are 5 steps that it goes through. If you look through this guided reading, you will see all 5 of these steps listed in bold, underlined words. Because you need to memorize these steps for you next test, list them in order here:

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

**Accepting a case**

2. (Start on page 450 with the first full paragraph of the second column which begins, "The Supreme Court does not have to…). Which cases that are appealed to the US Supreme Court from a lower court does the Supreme Court have to accept and hear?

3. **Complete the sentence:** When the Supreme Court decides to accept an appeal, it grants a…

4. Cases are accepted on appeal or not accepted in accordance with the “**Rule of 4.**” Although the textbook does not use this term, it does describe it. Explain the Rule of 4.

5. The Supreme Court will issue a writ of certiorari (aka, “grant cert”) and hear a case under what 3 conditions (the text lists 2, but divide the 2nd one up into two)

a.

b.

c.

6. Describe the dilemma the Supreme Court faces when deciding whether or not to grant cert by answering the following 2 questions.

A. If the court grants cert frequently, what will happen?

B. If the court grants cert rarely, what will happen?

7. **Complete the sentence**, “Because the Supreme Court has a heavy workload, law clerks – recent college graduates of law schools hired by the justices – play a big role in…

8. In fact, who drafts some of the opinions written by the justices?

9. (skim though the first few paragraphs of the section titled, "Getting to Court" and begin answering questions again on the role of interest groups in getting to court, about halfway through the middle paragraph in the right-hand column of page 451). **Complete the sentence, all of the sentnece** “If the matter is not a criminal case and you cannot afford to hire a lawyer,…

10. List 2 interest groups that are known to do this (not just the letters)

11. Besides paying people’s legal bills, what are 4 other things that interest groups have done to get cases before the court?

a.

b.

c.

d.

12. Which interest group brought many key civil rights cases to the supreme court in this way?

**Reading Briefs**

13. (Go to page 454 - The Supreme Court in Action) Once a case has been granted certiorari, each sides lawyers may submit brief to the court. What is a **brief** (Use the explanation in the text, not in the margin at the bottom)?

**Hearing Oral Arguments**

14. When presenting oral arguments before the court, about how long does each side’s lawyer have?

15. What do oral arguments give the justices of the Supreme Court a chance to do?

16. Why is it that the Solicitor General – the federal government’s top trial lawyer – frequently before the Supreme Court?

17. Besides reading briefs written by each side’s lawyer, the court might receive and read Amicus Curie briefs. What are **Amicus Curie briefs** (Use the definition in the text, not the one in the margin at the bottom)?

19. Amicus Curie briefs can be filed by individuals but are usually filed by what kind of groups (like the ACLU, NAACP, or AFL-CIO)?

**Deciding the Case**

20. **Complete the sentence,** “The Justices retire every Friday to their conference room, where…

21. After each justice has spoken, they vote on the case. Since there are 9 justices, what outcome is not possible (unless one of the justices recuses him or herself)?

22. If there is a tie vote, what happens?

**Writing the Decision**

23. **Complete the sentence**, “Though the vote is what counts, by tradition …

24. Who writes the opinion if:

a. The Chief Justice is in the majority?

b. If the Chief Justice is not in the majority?

25. Explain the 3 kinds of opinions that may be written

A. **The Majority Opinion** (called the opinion of the court in the text):

B. **A Concurring Opinion:**

C. **A Dissenting Opinion:**

26. Which of these opinions has legal authority?

**One more page 🡪**

**The Power of the Supreme Court**

27. **Complete the sentence,** “The great majority of the cases heard in the federal courts have…

28. Throughout this section, the text indicates 4 measures of how actively the court is asserting its power to make policy. They are A, B, C, and D below. **Be sure you know them for the test**, and answer the questions about each.

**Measures of how actively the court is asserting its power to make policy.**

1. **How often the court rules laws unconstitutional.**

29. Which do you think indicates and actively powerful court, one that rules many laws or few laws unconstitutional (there is a right answer)?

28. How many federal laws have been declared unconstitutional in history?

1. **How often the court changes its mind.**

29. Explain what the legal term “**Stare Decisis**” means and its principle.

30. Which do you think indicates an actively powerful court, one that abides by or does not abide by Stare Decisis (there is a right answer)?

**C. The degree to which the court handles matters it once left to the legislature (congress) to handle**

31. Which do you think indicates an actively powerful court, one that leaves things to Congress to settle or one that settles things itself (there is a right answer)?

**D. The kinds of remedies that the court will impose.**

32. What is a legal **remedy** (from the text, not the margin)?

33. Which do you think indicates an actively powerful court, one that issues remedies that effect large groups of individuals or one that issues remedies that effect a small number of individuals?

34. Regarding indicator C in this list (yes C not D), when part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (a law created by Congress) was vaguely worded who decided the matter in the end, Congress or the Supreme Court?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 24 – Civil Liberties (Chapter 5 - Page 98)**

1. List some examples of how “your” liberties may have been violated in the opening few paragraphs of the page. Put a star next to any that you think do in fact violate your liberties but not the others. Be able to justify your reasoning about this in class.

2. Explain two reasons why the claim that your constitutional rights had been violated would have astonished the framers of the Constitution (You can put them in your own words if you like).

a.

b.

3. For those who demanded that a bill of rights be added to the Constitution, what did they think its relationship would be to the state governments?

4. What are **Civil Liberties**?

5. What are **Civil Rights**?

6. Go to page 100. What kind of event often leads the government to restrict our liberties?

7. List 5 (yes 5) laws that were passed in our history that restricted our liberties, particularly freedom of speech.

a. b.

c. d.

e

8. Regarding the constitutionality of such laws, how has the Supreme Court typically ruled?

**Go to page 102 - Applying the bill of Rights to the States.**

9. What did the Supreme Court assert in 1833, and what was the name of the Court Case (You'll have to look at the reference notes in the back of the book for this)?

10. After the Civil War, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments were added to the Constitution. In fact, these are called the "Civil War Amendments." The 13th banned slavery in America. The 15th guaranteed former slaves the right to vote (although not very successfully for almost 100 years). **The 14th amendment is probably the single most significant amendment of them all**. Fill out parts a. and b. in the following outline of the 14th amendment.

I. 14th Amendment

a**. Due Process Clause**: “No state shall **…**

b**. Equal Protection Clause**: No state shall **…**

11. What did the Supreme Court start doing with these two phrases in 1897?

12.What was decided by the Supreme Court in each of the following cases (page 103 might be helpful for this)?

a. Gitlow v. New York (1925):

b. Palko v. Connecticut (1937):

13. In so doing , the Court began the process of selective incorporation. What is **selective incorporation**?

14. Essentially, all of the rights guaranteed in the bill of rights are now protected against state government abuse too, not just federal government abuse, except how many (just count how many and write the number)?

15. Consequently, when the Supreme Court actually creates a new right, like the right to privacy, which is it protected from?

A. Federal Government Abuse B. State Government abuse C. Both A and B

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 25 - Freedom of Speech**

**(Start on page 102, Interpreting and Applying the First Amendment)**

1. How does the **First Amendment** explain each of the following rights (copy the language of the Constitution. It is in the text.)?

**a. Freedom of Expression:**

**b. Freedom of Religion:**

2. The traditional view of free speech was that the government could not impose prior restraint on anything that was published. What is **Prior Restraint** (use the text's explanation, not the one in the margin)?

3. In the case of *Schenk v. United States* (1919), Charles T. Schenk was arrested for violating the Espionage Act by urging men to resist the military draft. What standard did Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes create to deal with freedom of speech cases (list and explain it)?

4. According to this test, was Schenk guilty?

5. What does "shouting fire" have to do with all of this?

6. In the case of *Gitlow v. New York* (1925), Benjamin Gitlow was arrested under New York's sedition law (similar to the federal Sedition Act) for distributing communist literature encouraging the establishment of Socialism in America "through strikes and class action of any form." While it upheld his conviction, what did the Court state about freedom of speech (its long)?

7. So the bill of rights gurantee of free speech was now protected from state abuse as well as federal abuse. Again, what is the process of extending bill of rights protections to the state level called (you already read about it)?

8. Go To "**What is Speech?"** List and define the 4 forms of speech that are not fully protected by the Constituiton (Note, two are not defined, so just list those ones).

a.

b.

c.

d.

**Libel**

9. What is the difference between **libel** and **slander**?

10. If you are a public figure, what two things must you prove in order to win a libel lawsuit?

a.

b.

**Obsenity**

11. Why has the Supreme Court always ruled that states can regulate obscene materials?

12. **Complete the Sentence**, "The problem, of course, arises with…

**Symbolic Speech**

13. In denying that symoblic speech is protected, what was the Court's reasoning?

14 Explain why the court has ruled that burning a flag is constitutionally protected speech but burning a draft card in not?

15. What was the reason that Congress did not propose an amendment to the constituiton banning flag buring?

16. Generally speaking, do corporations, interest groups, and children have free speech rights too?

17. However, the legislature (congress) can place restrictions on advertisements for cigarettes, liquor, and what?

18. What restriction did the McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform Law of 2002 place on corporations and labor unions?

19. What was the outcome of McConnell v. Federal Election Commission?

20. Note, in the case of *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010), the Court reversed itself, and now, campaign advertising by corporations and unions within 60 days of an election is considered protected speech under the 1st amendment. There is no question here, but you need to be aware of this for the test.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 26– Freedom of Religion (Chapter 5 – Page 110)**

1. Where in the 1st Amendment do the words, "Separation of Church and State" appear?

2. Fill out parts a. and b. in the following outline of the part of the 1st amendment that deals with religion.

I. 1st Amendment (the part dealing with religion)

a**. Free Exercise Clause:** “Congress shall make **…**

b**. Establishment Clause:** “Congress shall make **…**

**The Free-Exercise Clause**

3. Circle True or False: The free exercise clause allows you to disregard laws that go against your religious belief?

4. Circle True or False: Mormons in America can legally have more than one wife.

5. Circle True or False: Native Americans cannot use the drug, peyote, in their religious ceremonies.

6. Circle True or False: Americans can refuse a military draft on religious or even atheistic but moral grounds.

7. Circle True or False: The Amish are not obligated to send their children to school beyond the 8th grade.

**The Establishment Clause**

8. How has the Supreme Court interpreted the vague "establishment clause" of the 1st amendment, **and** where did the phrase that the court used in its interpretation come from?

9. **Complete the sentence**, "[The Supreme Court] has declared that these words do not simply mean "no national religion" but mean as well …

10. Why, in 1947, did the Court decide that New Jersey could reimburse parents for the cost of transporting their children to parochial, religious schools?

11. Recall what you learned in the previous reading. In this case, *Everson v. Board of Education*, did the Courts "selectively incorporate" the Establishment clause of the first amendment? Explain.

12. Since then, how has the "wall of separation" principle been applied to the following issues

a. School prayer.

b. Teaching evolution and creationism.

13. If parents do not send their children to public schools, some states give these parents "vouchers" to send them to another school. Circle True or False: Vouchers for parents to send students to private religious schools have been ruled unconstitutional.

14. For number 13, explain the Court's reasoning.

15. According to the Court, government involvement in religious activities is constitutional as long as three criteria are met. What are the three criteria?

a.

b.

c.

16. Circle True or False: Since establishing these three criteria, Supreme Court decisions on the establishment clause have been very consistent and can be easily summarized.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 27 - Crime and Due Process (Page 113)**

1. Circle A or B. Due process refers to protections for those…

A. Demanding the right to bear arms B. Those accused of a crime

2. Explain the two possible ways that citizen's **4th amendment** protections from **unreasonable searches and seizures** could be protected.

a.

b.

3. **Circle the correct terms**: Most democratic nations, including England, use the FIRST / SECOND method; the United States used the FIRST / SECOND.

4. This second method that the United States uses is called that what (Be sure you understand it!)?

5. List the two rights that the exclusionary rule has been used to implement. Include the amendment in which these rights are found.

a.

b.

6. According to the Court in 1949, which method was to be used in the United States, the exclusionary rule or the first kind used in places like England?

7. However, the Supreme Court opted for the exclusionary rule as of what court case (include the year)?

8. In that case, the police broke into Dollree Mapp's home to search for drugs, didn't find any, but arrested her for possessing obscene material that they found. Why did the court rule that this was an unlawful search and seizure?

9. Under what two circumstances can the police search you without it being "unreasonable?"

a.

b.

10. In order to obtain a warrant, the police must convince a judge that there is good reason (not just mere suspicion) to believe that a crime has been committed. In other words, they must show that there is *what* for a search warrant?

11. In general, when arrested, the police can lawfully search what three things or places?

a.

b.

c.

**Confessions and Self-incrimination**

12. Why was the 5th amendment protection against self-incrimination included in the Bill of Rights (there are two parts to the answer)?

13. **Complete the sentence**, "But it has since been extended to cover many kinds of statements uttered not out of fear of torture, but…

14. You know about the *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) case. See your living bill of rights movie sheet for that. No question here.

**Relaxing the Exclusionary Rule**

15. If police are granted a search warrant, but, unbeknownst to them, the judge issuing it used the wrong form, the Supreme Court has declared that the evidence gathered under the defective warrant is still admissible. This situation would be considered a what?

**Terrorism and Civil Liberties**

16. After the September 11th attacks, a law was passed to give law enforcement agents greater power in fighting terrorism, including more ease in conducting surveillance (phone taps, wire taps, voice mail, etc.). What was this law called?

17. **Complete the sentence,** "About a month later, President Bush, by executive order, proclaimed a national emergency under which any noncitizens who is believed to be a terrorist …

18. Do such military tribunals include a jury of the defendant's peers?

19. Although Bush referred to these men captured in Afghanistan as "enemy combatants" who could not have access to American civilian courts, what did the Supreme Court rule in the case of **Rasul v. Bush** (2004) by a 6 to 3 vote?

20. In 1963, when Clarence Gideon was arrested for breaking and entering, he asked the Florida State Judge to provide him with a lawyer. Which amendment to the constitution was Gideon relying on?

21. But the judge claimed that he was only entitled to an attorney in capital cases (punishable by death), so Gideon was not granted a lawyer and was found guilty. When he appealed to the US Supreme Court, in the case of *Gideon v Wainwright*, the court combined the 6th amendment with the 14th amendment's *equal protection clause* and determined what (page 121)?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 28 - Chapter 6 – Civil Rights Part 1**

1. What are **civil rights**? (Go to page 99 and find the explanation of what civil rights are in the first full paragraph of the page. It’s a better explanation than the one given here. Then, return to chapter 6 to continue this assignment).

2. In America, is it legal to make distinctions among people and treat them differently? Give an example from the textbook to support your answer.

3. What would be an example of classifying people that would more likely be illegal or would be a **suspect classification**?

4. **Complete the sentence**, "These are suspect classifications, and while not every law making such classifications has been ruled unconstitutional …

5. The story of civil rights in America is most clearly seen by focusing on what particular group of Americans?

6. List 4 freedoms that African Americans were denied until fairly recently in many parts of the country.

a. b.

c. d.

7. In what region of the country were African Americans often the majority of the population where whites felt threatened by the gains that African Americans might make?

8. Despite the barbarity of lynching in the South, why wasn't federal action taken?

9. Given that the civil rights movement did not have broad support from whites at the time, what sort of approach was unlikely to succeed for African Americans?

10. For African Americans to succeed, what two things would have to happen?

a.

b.

11. Which of these two approaches did civil rights leaders pursue?

12. What key phrase from the 14th amendment, if broadly interpreted, seemed to guarantee equal treatment for African Americans (Note - just the key phrase, not the whole quote)?

13. What case determined the how this phrase (from the last question) would be legally interpreted for over 50 years?

14. Explain the Louisiana law involved in this case.

15. When he was arrested for breaking this law, what part of the constitution did Adolph Plessy claim the Louisiana law violated?

16. In upholding the Louisiana law, the court established the "separate but equal" doctrine. What is the **separate but equal doctrine**?

17. What interest group led the fight in court to reverse the separate but equal doctrine?

18. Skim through the next several paragraphs up to the first full paragraph on page 129, "The third step, the climax of the entire drama…" What did Linda Brown want to do that she was legally forbidden from doing?

19. What was the district court's reasoning in denying the NAACP's challenge to this segregationist law?

20. This decision was appealed to the US Supreme Court. Fully copy the quotes from Chief Justice Earl Warren speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court in the case of Brown v. Board of Education.

21. What was now the status of the separate but equal doctrine?

22. The brown case was a class action suit, meaning what?

23. The court ruled that desegregation would take place, "with all deliberate speed." List 3 ways that many communities made sure that it proceeded at a snail's pace.

a.

b.

c.

24. What did over 100 southern members of Congress pledge to do in their "Southern Manifesto?"

25. In the 1950s and 1960s, what drastic step was taken to allow black students entry into formerly all-white schools and universities?

26. When were most southern schools finally integrated?

27. The Brown case eliminated **de jure segregation** in the South. What does this mean?

28. But there was still **de facto segregation** in the North. What does this mean?

29. In the case of Swann *v Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*, the court ruled that if a school had engaged in past discrimination, the remedy was not merely to allow for freedom of choice, but may include what things?

30. In a series of court decisions that followed, the court ruled that these remedies would be necessary if school segregation had actually been practiced. If intentional segregation was not practiced, but schools still happened to be predominantly white or black, would these sorts of remedies still be required?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 29 - Chapter 6 – Civil Rights Part 2 (Page 134 - The Campaign in Congress)**

1. After winning some victories in court, the Civil Rights Movement shifted toward attempting to get laws passed in Congress. What was the first problem in getting civil rights on Congress' agenda?

2. To do this, blacks in the south needed to create dramatic confrontations between themselves and the whites who were denying them their rights. What were two ways that they did this?

a.

b.

3. **Complete the sentence**, "At about the same time, efforts were made to get blacks…

4. Briefly tell the story of the best known civil rights campaign that occurred at the time.

5. These were all examples of civil disobedience. What is **civil disobedience** (use the definition in the margin)?

6. Describe how the civil rights movement changed, especially among younger blacks, in the mid to late 1960s.

7. Although the more militant character of the civil rights movement did get civil rights issues put on the national political agenda, what was the cost?

8. There were two main problems in getting civil rights legislation passed in the US Congress. One was that southern white legislators controlled many key committees that handled civil rights legislation. The second was that civil rights legislation that passed the House of Representatives would face what kind of fate in the Senate?

9. There were 4 developments that occurred that allowed the deadlock (grid-lock) in Congress to be broken. List each one and explain each one further in your own words.

a.

b. (This one is kind of self-explanatory once you write it out, so a further explanation might not be needed here).

c.

d.

10. As a result of this, how many civil rights laws were passed between 1957 and 1968?

11. The most important of these laws was the **Civil Rights Act of 1964** and the **Voting Rights Act of 1965**. Look at the table on page 138. In addition to enhancing voting rights protections, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed discrimination in what 4 areas?

12. Despite the 15th amendment granting African Americans the right to vote, southern states used a number of devices to disenfranchise Blacks like requiring them to pay a poll tax (a fee to vote) or pass a literacy test. Whites were "grandfathered" out of these measures. Which civil rights law suspended the use of these devices (enter the year)?

ANSWER: The Voting Rights Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Racial Profiling**

13. When does the controversial act of racial profiling occur?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guided Reading 30 - Women and Equal Rights (Page 139)**

1. **Complete the sentence,** "… whereas African Americans were arguing against a legal tradition that explicitly aimed to keep them in a subservient status, women had to argue against…

2. What right were women demanding at the Seneca Falls Convention?

3. What did the 19th amendment do in 1920?

4. What change in the role of women took place as a result of World War II?

5. What book got the feminist movement going after the war in 1963?

6. Congress responded by passing legislation that did what three things?

a.

b.

c.

7. What phrase from what amendment regarding women’s rights was the Supreme Court now interpreting differently?

8. One standard that the court could have used in interpreting this phrase for women was **the reasonableness standard**. Treating different classes of people differently (like men and women) had to be reasonable not arbitrary. What example of treating people differently but reasonably does the textbook refer to?

9. Complete the sentence about the second standard, **the strict scrutiny standard**. "This says that some instances of drawing distinctions between different groups of people - for example, by treating blacks and whites differently - are inherently suspect; thus the court will …

10. The court interpreted the 14th amendment for women with a standard that was somewhere between the reasonableness standard and the strict scrutiny standard. Complete the sentence to explain this. "Thus a law that treats men and women differently must be more than merely reasonable, but …

11. Write true or false for each below:

a. All-boy and all-girl schools are permitted if enrollment is voluntary and quality is equal.

b. Girls can be barred from little league baseball teams.

c. The Navy may allow women to remain officers longer than men without being promoted.

d. Employers can require women to take time off when they become pregnant.

e. High school girl's coaches must be paid the same as boy's coaches.

f. States can punish males for statutory rape but not females if they choose.

12. What was established in the case of *Rostker v Goldberg*?

13. Note that Congress has restricted women from combat roles in the military too. Now, it applies only to ground-troop combat roles. No question here.

14. According to the Supreme Court, what two forms can sexual harassment take (Make note of which one is the “quid pro quo”).

a.

b.

15. In 1965 (*Griswald v. Connecticut*), the Supreme Court ruled that states could not prevent the sale of contraceptives (forms of birth control). Why?

16. How could they do this if the word "privacy" is no where in the Constitution?

17. In the 1973 case of *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court ruled that a woman's right to privacy also included what?

18. Under the Roe decision, what is true about abortion restrictions at the following times?

a. During the first three months (1st trimester) of pregnancy:

b. During the 2nd trimester:

c. During the 3rd trimester: