

AP Government Test Bingo 1 - Required documents

- 1. Federalist No. 10** - Document in which Madison argued that a large republic could control the harmful effects of factions by giving power to elected representatives and by spreading power between the states and national government.
- 2. Brutus No. 1** - Document that argued that liberty could only be protected in small decentralized republics or a confederation of small republics and that the stronger central government proposed by the Constitution would evolve into a unitary rather than federal system which would endanger our individual liberties.
- 3. The Declaration of Independence** - drafted by Jefferson, it asserted that America is an independent nation based on popular sovereignty.
- 4. The Articles of Confederation** - Our first form of government as an independent nation with a very weak central government. Among its weakness are the fact that it lacked a centralized military to deal with Shays' Rebellion, could not effectively collect taxes, and had no federal executive or judicial branches.
- 5. Federalist No. 51** - Document which explains how constitutional provisions of separation of powers and checks and balances could protect minorities from majority abuse.
- 6. Federalist No. 70** - It argued for a unified executive branch headed by a single individual.
- 7. Federalist 78** - Argued for federal judges serving during "good behavior" in order to establish the judicial branch's independence from the other branches and also argued for the power of judicial review.
- 8. Letter from a Birmingham Jail** - It argued for civil disobedience, peacefully breaking unjust laws and accepting punishment.
- 9. McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819) - Case which broadly interpreted the necessary and proper clause to give congress many implied powers not listed in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution and established the supremacy of federal laws over state laws
- 10. United States v. Lopez** (1995) - Case which ruled that Congress' 'gun-free-school-zone' law is not a legitimate example of regulating commerce under the commerce clause thus limiting the expansion of the federal government at the expense of state sovereignty.
- 11. Engel v. Vitale** (1962) - Case in which the court ruled that school prayers, even if they are nondenominational with participation optional, violates the establishment clause of the 1st amendment.
- 12. Wisconsin v. Yoder** (1972) - Case which held that compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violates the free exercise clause of the first amendment.
- 13. Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District** (1969) - Case in which the court ruled that symbolic speech by students, such as wearing black to protest the Vietnam War, is protected by the first amendment.
- 14. New York Times Co. v. United States** (1971) - Case in which the Supreme Court strengthened freedom of the press, establishing a "heavy presumption against prior restraint" even in cases involving national security.
- 15. Schenck v. United States** (1919) - Case in which the court created the "clear and present danger" test to determine when speech can legally be restricted.
- 16. Gideon v. Wainwright** (1963) - Case which selectively incorporated the 6th amendment right to an attorney in criminal cases to the state level.
- 17. Roe v. Wade** (1973) - Case which extended the right of privacy to include a woman's decision to have an abortion.
- 18. McDonald v. Chicago** (2010) - Case which selectively incorporated the Second Amendment's right to keep and bear arms for self-defense in one's home.
- 19. Brown v. Board of Education** (1954) - Case which declared that separate race-based school segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause. There is no such thing as 'separate but equal' because separate facilities are inherently unequal.

- 20. *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010)** - Case which ruled that political spending by corporations, associations, and labor unions is a form of protected speech under the First Amendment
- 21. *Baker v. Carr* (1961)** - Case in which the Supreme Court ruled that gerrymandering lawsuits did present a constitutional question based on the 14th amendment's equal protection clause, so federal courts could accept these kinds of cases. This led to the "one person, one vote" doctrine which guaranteed equal population voting districts.
- 22. *Shaw v. Reno* (1993)** - Case which ruled that majority-minority districts, created under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, are unconstitutional if race is the predominant factor above all other considerations like compactness.
- 23. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)** - Case which established the principle of judicial review, empowering the Supreme Court to cancel national and state laws and actions of the national and state executive branches which violate the Constitution.
- 24. *Selective Incorporation*** - Process by which the Supreme Court, over time in various court cases, declares that certain rights listed in the Bill of Rights are 'fundamental liberties' that the state governments must also respect.
- 25. *Due Process Clause*** - Clause of the 14th amendment which has been used to selectively incorporate civil liberties protections in the Bill of Rights to the state level.
- 26. *Equal Protection Clause*** - Clause in the 14th amendment which has been used to protect civil rights.
- 27. *1st Amendment*** - Amendment which guarantees the freedom of religion, speech, and the press
- 28. *2nd Amendment*** - Amendment which guarantees the right to bear arms
- 29. *3rd Amendment*** - Amendment which greatly restricts the quartering of troops
- 30. *4th Amendment*** - Amendment which protects against unlawful searches and seizures
- 31. *5th Amendment*** - Amendment which provides for a Grand Jury indictment before a criminal trial and protects against double jeopardy and self-incrimination (know what these terms mean).
- 32. *6th Amendment*** – Amendment which provides for a jury trial and the right to an attorney in criminal cases.
- 33. *7th Amendments*** – Amendment which provides for the option of a jury trial in civil cases.
- 34. *8th Amendment*** - Amendment which forbids excessively high bail and cruel and unusual punishment (whatever that means)
- 35. *9th Amendment*** - Amendment which states that just because some rights aren't listed here in the Bill of Rights doesn't mean that the people don't have other rights too.
- 36. *10th amendment*** - Amendment which guarantees that states keep (reserve) whatever government powers aren't given to the federal government by the constitution

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24. Selective Incorporation -
25. Due Process Clause -
26. Equal Protection Clause -
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29. 3rd Amendment -
30. 4th Amendment -
31. 5th Amendment -
32. 6th Amendment -
33. 7th Amendments -
34. 8th Amendment -
35. 9th Amendment -
36. 10th amendment -