

AP Government Bingo Unit 1A: The Constitution.

1. The Second Continental Congress - This meeting of colonial delegates drafted the Declaration of Independence.
2. The Declaration of Independence - Written by Thomas Jefferson, this document included a philosophical justification for separating from England, a list of violations of rights by the king, the actual statement of independence, and the signatures of the members of the 2nd Continental Congress.
3. John Locke - A Social Contract Theorist and writer of The Second Treatise on Government, which greatly influenced the Declaration of Independence.
4. Unitary System - A government system in which virtually all political power is centralized in one strong national government. If states exist at all, they are mere tools of the central government.
5. Federal System - a government system in which political power is divided between a national government and independent state governments.
6. Confederal System - A government system in which independent states join together to form a very weak central government but keep virtually all political power at the state level.
7. The Articles of Confederation - Our first government as an independent nation. It had several weaknesses all related to the fact that the central government had very little power.
8. The Constitutional Convention - This meeting in Philadelphia was originally convened to improve the Articles of Confederation but ended up replacing them altogether with the US Constitution.
9. The Great Compromise - Also known as the Connecticut Compromise, this compromise between the New Jersey Plan (favored by small population states) and the Virginia plan (favored by large population states) created our nation's two house legislature, Congress.
10. Slavery - In order to ensure ratification of the US Constitution, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention had to make several compromises on this issue including the 1808 compromise, the fugitive slave clause, and the 3/5ths compromise.
11. Monarchy - A form of government in which one person, in this case a King or Queen, rules, usually on a hereditary basis.
12. Dictatorship - A form of government in which one person rules, often brutally and often after seizing power violently.
13. Aristocracy - A form of government in which a small highly educated group rules.
14. Oligarchy - A form of government in which a small group of wealthy elites rules.
15. Direct Democracy - A form of government in which the majority rules by directly voting on their own laws.
16. Indirect Democracy - Also known as representative or republican democracy, it is a form of government in which the majority rules by selecting others to make their laws for them.
17. The Federalists - Those who argued for passage of the Constitution with its new stronger central government.
18. The Antifederalists - Those who argued against passage of the Constitution and favored a far weaker central government.
19. Ratification - The process by which the Constitution was approved with ratification conventions in each of the 13 colonies.
20. Federalist Papers - A series of articles by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay that appeared in New York city newspapers which urged citizens to support ratification of the new Constitution.
21. Federalist #s 10 & 51 - Written by Madison, these most famous of the federalist papers addressed the dangers of faction and the constitution's system of checks and balances.
22. Montesquieu - Author of The Spirit of the Laws, who greatly influenced the structure of the US Government and many other modern democracies.
23. Shay's rebellion - An armed rebellion by former revolutionary war soldiers that Massachusetts had trouble stopping, showing that the nation was ill-prepared for a military crisis under the Articles of Confederation.
24. Separation of Powers - Endorsed by Montesquieu, this is the idea that the powers of government should be divided up among three different branches, each of which can then keep the other branches from becoming abusive.
25. Checks and Balances - Endorsed by Montesquieu, this is the idea that each branch of the government should be given ways to obstruct the activity of the other branches in order to keep them from becoming abusive.

Bingo Unit 1-2 - Federalism

1. Brutus I. - An anti-federalist writing which raised concerns that the Constitution would create an all-powerful central government that would trample on states' rights and individual liberty.
2. Articles - The body of the Constitution which establishes the government's 3 branches, the relationship between the national government and the states, and other matters.
3. Amendments - Additions to the Constitution, 27 in all.
4. Full Faith and Credit Clause - Found in Article IV, it requires states to respect the judicial decisions of other states, and to treat visiting citizens from other states the same as their own native citizens.
5. Supremacy Clause - Found in Article VI, it states that national laws trump state laws when the two conflict.
6. Federalism - A system in which a national government and smaller governments, like state governments, share power.
7. Multiple Access Points - Having several levels of government gives the citizens many different places, called *these*, to try to influence and interact with.
8. Laboratories of Democracy - This advantage of a federal system means that different approaches to common problems can be tried in different states, and if they work, other states or the national government can do them too.
9. Enumerated Powers - The powers of government that are explicitly granted to the national Congress in Article 1, section 8
10. Reserved Powers - The powers of government that remain with the state governments in accordance with the 10th amendment.
11. Concurrent - Powers of government that both the national and state governments are allowed to have.
12. Implied Powers - Powers of Congress that are not listed in Article 1, section 8 but are derived from the necessary and proper clause.
13. Commerce Clause - This clause, which allows Congress to regulate trade throughout the nation, has been used to greatly expand the powers of Congress
14. McCulloch v. Maryland - Case in which the Supreme Court broadly interpreted the necessary and proper clause and protected the national government from state government interference in the creation of a national bank.
15. The Civil War - Conflict that determined that state governments cannot nullify acts of Congress
16. Dual Federalism - An attempt to keep the areas of authority of the national and state governments separate by giving them two different areas of commerce to regulate, but the distinction could not be maintained over time.
17. Cooperative Federalism - The idea that there is overlap between state government powers and national government powers.
18. Fiscal Federalism - The practice of the national government providing funding to the states.
19. Conditions of Aid - The stipulations that a state must live up to if it accepts national government money.
20. Block Grants - Grants-in-aid provided by the national government to the states for a general purpose, allowing some leeway on how the money is spent.
21. Revenue Sharing - Grant money provided to by the national government to the states on a percentage bases without conditions of aid.
22. Categorical Grants - Grants-in-aid provided by the national government to the states for a specific purpose, allowing virtually no leeway on how the money spent.
23. Mandates - Orders by the national government that states must abide by. The unfunded ones do not provide any money to assist the states in complying.
24. Devolution - An attempt to give more independence and government responsibilities back to the states.
25. Lopez v. United States - Supreme Court case in which congress' gun-free school zone law was ruled unconstitutional because it was not actually a part of regulating interstate commerce.

NOT TESTED THIS YEAR ~~AP Government Bingo~~ ~~Political Beliefs and Behaviors~~ **NOT TESTED THIS YEAR**

1. Liberal – Those on the political left who favor more government regulation of economic matters and believe that morality is a matter of personal choice.
2. Conservative - Those on the political right who favor less government regulation of economic matters and tend to hold a more traditional view of morality.
3. Liberal Parties - These include Socialists on the far left, and America's Democratic Party on the middle left.
4. Conservative Parties - These include libertarians on the far right and our Republican Party on the middle right.
5. Laissez-Faire - French for "let it be," it is the belief that the economy works best with as little government involvement as possible.
6. Political Parties - Groups of individuals who run candidates for public office
7. Interest Groups - Groups of individuals who try to influence public policy (the kinds of laws that are passed)
8. Nominating Candidates - One of the 4 functions of political parties, this one supposedly results in better candidates since party insiders know the strengths and weaknesses of their own members better than the general public does.
9. Structuring the voting choice - One of the 4 functions of political parties, this one limits the number of candidates down to just two realistic choices.
10. Coordinating the Actions of Government Officials - One of the 4 functions of political parties, this one gets members of government to work together despite our checks and balances system
11. Proposing alternative government programs - One of the 4 functions of political parties, this one allows us to vote for a candidate who believes what we do even if we little about him personally except for his political party.
12. Libertarian - A 3rd party that believes in as little government involvement as possible in both economic and personal issues.
13. The National Convention - One of the 4 parts of the national party organization, the main job of this huge meeting of party delegates is to nominate a candidate for president of the United States
14. The National Committee - One of the 4 parts of the national party organization, it governs the party between national conventions
15. Congressional Party Conference or Caucus - One of the 4 parts of the national party organization, this meeting of house and senate Republicans and Democrats selects each party's congressional leaders and makes committee assignments.
16. Congressional Campaign Committee (The DCCC & RCCC)- One of the 4 parts of the national party organization, its job is to raise money to help get candidates from each party elected to congress
17. Family - In terms of political socialization, *this* is probably the most important determinant of our political preferences.
18. Critical Election - An election in which a new issue comes to dominate political debate which results in many voters changing their party allegiance or in one party disappearing altogether.
19. Public Interest Group - One of the 4 kinds of interest groups, this one seeks to bring about a collective good that will benefit the community as a whole.
20. Economic Interest Group - One of the 4 kinds of interest groups, this one seeks to improve the financial condition of its members
21. Governmental Units - One of the 4 kinds of interest groups, these are actually state and local governments that are trying to win money, like earmarks, for their state.
22. Political Action Committees (PACs) - One of the 4 kinds of interest groups, this is actually the money raising arm of an interest group that contributes to the election campaigns of favored candidates.
23. Lobbying - Actions taken by interest groups to try to persuade elected officials to support the kinds of laws that the interest group wants enacted.
24. Generational Effects - Historical events like the Great Depression or the Cold War that can shape the political preferences of an entire generation.
25. Grassroots Lobbying - Lobbying that tries to get citizens to contact their legislators and encourage them to support particular policies
26. Candidate Recruitment and Endorsement - One of the 4 kinds of interest group election activities, this involves actions designed specifically to support candidates to political office.
27. Getting out the Vote - One of the 4 kinds of interest group election activities, it involves identifying prospective voters and getting them to the polls
28. Rating the Candidates - One of the 4 kinds of interest group election activities, this one lets voters know how liberal or conservative the candidates are.
29. Collective Good - A good that you cannot exclude outsiders from enjoying.
30. Free-Rider - Because of this problem, interest groups have a hard time getting people to join because outsiders will still benefit if the interest group succeeds even if these outsiders do not contribute to that success.
31. American Political Culture - American's shared beliefs about politics and economics
32. Culture wars - Disagreements between liberals and conservatives about the meaning of our shared American values.
33. Political Socialization - The process by which political values and their meaning are passed on
34. Voting - The most common form of political participation
35. Life-Cycle Effects - Personal circumstances that change depending on one's age. They can cause people's political preferences to vary at different times of their lives.
36. Which political party they represent - This is the biggest determinant of why people vote for a particular candidate.

NOT TESTED THIS YEAR Elections NOT TESTED THIS YEAR

1. Closed - Types of primaries in which only registered party members may attend to prevent strategic voting
2. Caucuses - Of the two kinds of nomination elections, these are less common than the other.
3. Pledged - These are the delegates that we select in the primaries and caucuses.
4. Proportional - It takes a longer time for the primaries to result in a nominee if *this* type of delegate allocation system is used instead of a "winner-take-all" system
5. Fifteenth Amendment - Extended suffrage to African Americans
6. Front-loading - The tendency of states to attempt to secure an early date for their primary so that they will have more of an impact on the outcome.
7. Electoral Vote - the vote that actually determines the winner of the general election for president.
8. Seventeenth Amendment - Established the direct election of Senators.
9. Plurality Elections - Elections in which whoever gets the most votes, not a majority, wins. It tends to result in a 2 party system.
10. Single member winner take all - Congressional district system that tends to result in a 2 party system.
11. Run-off - An election system used in some states in which, if no congressional candidate wins a majority of votes in the general election, a second election is held between only the top two vote getters.
12. Ballot initiative - Citizens in some states can directly propose and pass laws called these.
13. Referendum - Citizens voting to nullify a law passed by their state legislature.
14. Recall - Voting to remove an elected official from office before his term is over.
15. Nineteenth Amendment - Extended suffrage to women.
16. Agenda - Setting the *this* means determining what the public believes is important. It's one of the media's most significant roles.
17. Twenty-fourth Amendment - Declared poll taxes illegal in federal elections.
18. Twenty-sixth Amendment - Lowered the voting age to 19.
19. Rational Choice Voting - Voting for a candidate who you believe will best serve your individual interest.
20. Prospective Voting - Voting with the future in mind.
21. Retrospective Voting - Voting with the recent past in mind.
22. Random Sampling - A selection technique used to conduct reliable polls in which each respondent has an equal chance of being included in the poll.
23. Stratified or Multistage Area Sampling - A selection technique used to conduct reliable polls which includes the same percentage of respondents in the sample as actually exists in the different parts of the state or nation that is being sampled.
24. Sampling error - The statistical difference between two polls that are conducted using identical scientifically acceptable techniques.
25. Exit Polls - Polls that sample voters immediately after they have voted.
26. Apportionment - Determining the number of Representatives that a state is entitled to as a result of the census.
27. Mid-term - An election which is entirely congressional as the president is not up for election or re-election.
28. Party-line voting - Unlike party-line voting, this is voting for members of different parties on the same ballot.
29. 270 - The magic number of electoral votes needed to win the presidency
30. Benchmark Poll - A poll conducted at the beginning of a campaign to help determine the best strategy to win.
31. Iowa / New Hampshire - By tradition, these two states get the first caucuses and primaries respectively.
32. Focus Group - An interview with a group of voters at the beginning of a campaign to determine which information will switch voters off or stabilize them in the candidates favor.
33. Sound Bite. - Media coverage of political speeches tends to focus on these short statements. They've gotten shorter over the years.
34. Tracking poll - A poll that is repeated at regular intervals to determine how public opinion is changing over time.
35. Super delegates - Nickname for the Democratic Party's unpledged delegates to their national convention.
36. Participatory, Pluralist, and Elite - Different theories of democracy put forward by political scientists to try to explain the American political system.

AP Gov - Congress part 1 Bingo

1. The Senate - The "upper" house of Congress with 100 total members elected "at large" by the entire state that they serve.
2. The House of Representatives - The house of Congress with 435 members elected in special congressional districts throughout the states they serve.
3. Congressional Committees - Groups of Congressmen who focus on particular areas of legislation. Most lawmaking work is done in these groups, and most bills die in them also.
4. Introduction - The first phase of the legislative process in which a "sponsor" or "sponsors" introduce a bill and it is sent by the presiding officer of that particular house to the appropriate committee.
5. Committee action - the second phase of the legislative process in which a bill may or may not be sent to a subcommittee. Hearings are held, and the bill is changed, passed, or killed.
6. Entire house deals with the bill - The third phase of the legislative process after committee action.
7. Conference Committee - A special joint committee of Congress that meets when each house passes different versions of the same bill. It consists of members of the committees that worked on the bill, chosen by the chairmen of those committees.
8. Unanimous consent - Members of Congress can call for *this* in order to skip some steps in the law-making process, like skipping debate and going straight to a vote.
9. A hold - A member of Congress calls for *this* when he or she does not give 'unanimous consent' to skip any steps in the law-making process, like debate. Then, debate must take place.
10. 17th Amendment - It provided for the direct election of Senators rather than having the state legislatures choose them as they previously did.
11. Filibuster - The tactic of literally talking a bill to death in the Senate, speaking endlessly during debate so that a final vote can never take place.
12. Cloture - Established under rule 22, this can be invoked to end a filibuster if 60 senators vote in favor of it. Previously, 67 senators were needed to invoke it.
13. Baker v Carr - In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that U.S. courts could accept and hear cases regarding the issue of apportionment. This eventually led to a later Supreme Court decision requiring the creation of equal population districts in accordance with the principle of 1 person 1 vote.
14. Safe Districts - Districts in which representatives win their elections by 55% of the vote or more. Most congressional districts are this kind.
15. Incumbency - The state of having the position already, it is the single biggest determinant of who will win a congressional election for a number of reasons. (Be sure to know the reasons)
16. Committee of the Whole - Since the House of Reps is so large, most of its work can be done with just this group of 100 members present rather than a true quorum.
17. Ways and Means Committee- Powerful house committee where all bills to raise or lower taxes are sent.
18. Mark up session - These are committee meetings held after hearings in which members make changes to bills they are working on.
19. Discharge Petition - A way to prevent pigeonholing from killing a bill. Issuing "this" forces the bill out of committee and on to the floor for consideration.
20. House Rules Committee - Just like it sounds like, this issues different kinds of "rules" governing how debate will be done in the House of Representatives (Be sure to know the different kinds of rules)
21. Quorum Call - A request to determine if the minimum number of members is present in order for the house to conduct business. It is usually done to stall proceedings so that members can discuss strategy.
22. Constituency - The people represented by an elected official.
23. 14th Amendment - This amendment guaranteeing equal protection under the law was the basis of Baker v Carr and the other apportionment cases.
24. Census - Done every 10 years, this population count determines how many representatives each state gets; aka, re-apportionment.
25. Bicameral - A legislative body consisting of two houses or chambers, like our national legislature (Congress), and our Michigan legislature in Lansing.

AP Gov - Congress part 2 Bingo

1. Caucus or Conference - Every two years, each new Senate and House or Reps of the new Congress divides up into all Republican groups or all Democratic groups called *these* in order to select their new leaders.
2. (R) Committee on Committee or (D) Steering Committee - These committees handle the all important task of assigning their parties members to the various congressional committees.
3. Speaker of the House - Selected by the full house, this is presiding officer of the House or Reps
4. Majority Leader - This party leader of the party with more members in that particular house fights to get legislation passed that the party wants.
5. Vice President and President Pro Tempore - These presiding officers of the Senate have virtually no power over how that house functions. Despite the honor of presiding, they usually stick the job to the junior senators.
6. Standing Committees - These are the permanent committees that continue from one Congress to the next. Bills that are introduced are sent to these committees to be worked on.
7. Joint Committees - Committees that include members from both houses of Congress.
8. Conference Committee - An example of a joint committee, its job is to create a compromise version when each house passes a different versions of the same bill.
9. Select Committees - Temporary Committees that come together for a particular purpose and then disband.
10. Pork and Earmarks - Projects and monies that members of Congress acquire for the voters back home so that they will be reelected.
11. Appropriations Committee - The committee that makes all funds available (or not available) for the government to spend.
12. Chairmen - Always members of the majority party, these individuals are usually the longest serving members of his or her committee and can kill bills by pigeonholing them.
13. Delegate - One of the theoretical roles of members of congress, this one describes members who follow the will of their constituents regardless of their own personal views.
14. Trustee - One of the theoretical roles of members of congress, this one describes members who use their own best judgment when making decisions, even if it is in opposition to the wishes of his or her constituents.
15. Politico - One of the theoretical roles of members of congress, this one describes members who alternate between being a delegate or a trustee depending on the issue.
16. Party - The first source of voting cues for members of Congress. Its leaders are particularly influential.
17. Constituents - The second source of voting cues for members or Congress. These are the people the members represent.
18. Colleagues and Caucuses - The third source of voting cues for members of Congress. Particularly influential are the colleagues from the same party that worked on the bill in committee.
19. Interest groups, lobbyists, and political action committees - The fourth source of voting cues for members of Congress, they provide information to members and also provide or withhold political support at election time.
20. Staff and Support Agencies - The 5th source of voting cues for members of Congress, these institutions do research for Congress and advise them about the possible consequences of laws that they are considering.
21. Divided Government - A situation in which one party controls the White House and another controls all, or at least part, of Congress. Because of partisanship or party polarization, this can lead to legislative gridlock.
22. Congressional Oversight - Reviewing the activities of agencies or departments within the executive branch to be sure they are executing the laws as Congress intended and to be sure that there is no abuse of power.
23. Shaw v. Reno - Case that determined that creating a congressional district of mostly minority voters to protect minority voting strength cannot be done if the only way to create such a district is to violate other rules regarding redistricting like compactness or contiguity.
24. Gerrymandering - Drawing voting districts which group specific voters together in such a way as to achieve a predetermined electoral outcome.
25. Impeachment - According to the Constitution, it can be done for 'treason, bribery, or other "high crimes and misdemeanors," whatever that means.

AP Government Bingo - The Executive Branch

1. Impeachment – It means “to bring charges against” and involves the house voting for "articles of *it*," the Chief Justice presiding over a senate trial, and the senate possibly removing by a 2/3rds vote.
2. Formal / Constitutional Powers - Powers of the President that are explicitly granted by the US Constitution.
3. Commander-in-Chief Power - A formal presidential power, it is checked by Congress' ability to declare war and fund the military but not so much by the War Powers Act.
4. Treaty Power - This formal presidential power to end wars, create alliances, or set up trade relations is checked by the Senate's ability to confirm by a 2/3rds vote.
5. Appointment Power - This formal presidential power enables the President to leave a lasting mark on the government long after he is out of office and is checked by the Senates power to approve with a simple majority vote.
6. Pardon Power - This formal presidential power to forgive federal crimes is a check on the judicial branch.
7. Veto Power -This formal presidential power is purely a check on the legislative branch which can override it with a 2/3rds vote of both houses. Don't forget the pocket version or the congressionally delegated Line-Item version!
8. Informal / Inherent Powers - Powers that are not explicitly granted by the Constitution but are supposedly implied by it.
9. Executive Orders - An informal presidential power, these are directives of the President that have the force of law.
10. Executive Agreements - An informal presidential power to negotiate agreements with other nations that do not require senate approval.
11. Executive Privilege - An informal presidential power, it is the "right" of members of the executive branch to refuse to testify before Congress or the courts or provide them information which the White House feels should remain confidential.
12. Signing Statements - An informal presidential power, these are reports sometimes written by Presidents when they sign bills into law which explain how the law will be executed or sometimes that parts will not be executed on the grounds that they are unconstitutional.
13. Bargaining & Persuasion – The President can make good use of this informal power because he is just one person who gets a lot of attention. In other words, he’s got the Bully Pulpit.
14. 22nd Amendment - Passed after FDR was elected 4 times, it officially limits the president to 2 terms.
15. Congress – Although multiple actors are involved in the process, including the President and his Office of Management and budget, *this* ultimately comes with the final version of the budget and passes it.
16. The Bureaucracy - The thousands of federal government agencies and institutions that administer federal laws and programs.
17. Spoils System - The old system used to fill bureaucratic positions under which new incoming presidents would fire the people that the previous president hired and replace them with people loyal to him and his party.
18. Patronage - Rewards (like a job in the federal bureaucracy) that were given to people loyal to the president under the spoils system.
19. The Merit System - The system that replaced the spoils system. Under it, jobs in the bureaucracy are granted to individuals based on their performance on competitive tests.
20. Cabinet/Executive Departments - Part of the Presidential Establishment and, of course, the bureaucracy, these executive departments carry out policy in broad areas of law and their "secretaries" or heads are advisors to the President.
21. Government Corporations - Businesses established by the federal government to provide a service, for a fee, that private business would have little financial incentive to provide.
22. Independent Executive Agencies - Executive agencies much like cabinet departments but with narrower areas of responsibility. They are kept separate from the cabinet for practical or symbolic reasons. The CIA is a good example.
23. Independent Regulatory Agencies - Agencies that Congress created to oversee and set rules for certain areas of the economy like the SEC and FCC.
24. Iron Triangles / Issue Networks - A self-serving relationship between an interest group that provides election support for members of a Congressional Committee which directs the actions of a bureaucratic agency to implement policies that benefit the interest group and round and round we go!
25. Administrative Discretion - a bureaucrat's ability to implement policies in a way that he or she sees fit, allowing the bureaucrat to actually shape the policies that he is responsible for executing.

26. Rules and Regulations – Perhaps the most important function performed by bureaucratic agencies, the power to make *these* when implementing laws allows these agencies to act almost as lawmakers themselves.
27. Congressional Oversight – Congress does this by holding committee hearings investigating the executive branch, and with ‘the power of the purse’ (the ability to withhold budget money from parts of the executive branch).
28. Going Public – It’s when the President speaks directly to the American people, which is much easier now with social media.
29. Crafting a message – President’s choosing their words in a way to appeal to a specific demographic group like minorities or religious individuals.
30. Rapid Response – Social media allows the President to speak to the American people about events immediately after they happen; that is, it allows him to have a *this*.
31. State of the Union – This annual speech to Congress (and the American people) is a constitutionally guaranteed opportunity to try to influence both of them.
32. Federalist 70 – Writing in which Hamilton argued for an executive branch headed by a single individual, a ‘unified executive.’
33. Entitlement Programs – These are examples of Mandatory spending and include Social Security and Medicare.
34. Budget Surplus – When the annual federal budget has the government bringing in more revenue than it is 34. spending.
35. Budget Deficit – When the annual federal budget has the government spending more money than it is bringing in.
36. National Debt – The sum total of all past annual budget deficits. Having it requires us to pay it back with interest.

AP Government - The Judicial Branch

1. Marbury v Madison – Case in which the Supreme Court, under Chief Justice John Marshall, first established the courts power of judicial review
2. Judicial Review - The power of federal courts (especially the US Supreme Court) to determine what the constitution means and to strike down laws that conflict with it.
3. Judicial Restraint - The view that judges should interpret laws like the Constitution in accordance with the original intent of those who wrote those laws. This is also called "strict constructionism."
4. Judicial Activism - The view that judges should re-interpret federal law and the Constitution so that they are up to date with our current views of justice and can protect the vulnerable when Congress won't.
5. Federalist 78 - In it, Hamilton argued for the Independence of the court, which comes from judges serving during 'good behavior.' He also argued for judicial review.
6. Civil Liberties - Protections against abuse by the government (Things the government cannot do to you or deprive you of).
7. Due Process Clause - Part of the 14th amendment which states that, "[No state shall] deny any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It has been used to selectively incorporate civil liberties.
8. Equal Protection Clause - Part of the 14th amendment which states that, "[No state shall] deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It has been used to protect civil rights.
9. Selective Incorporation - The process by which the Supreme Court combines the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th amendment with individual protections in the bill of rights one by one to make those protections apply to state governments too (not just the national government).
10. Time, Manner, and Place - These are restrictions on free speech which are needed to keep public order.
11. Viewpoint Neutral - In order for time, manner, and place requirements to be legal, they must be this; that is, they must apply equally to all groups regardless of their particular beliefs.
12. Federal Election Commission - It was created to enforce election laws like those that limit financial donations and require disclosure of how donations are spent.
13. Soft Money - Money that is given to political parties for party building activities and not given directly to political candidates. It was unlimited until the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act.
14. Independent Expenditures - Donations given to PACS and Super-Pacs that support but do not coordinate with political candidates. As of the Citizen United case, these donations cannot be legally limited.
15. Schenk v United States (1919) - Case in which the court established the "clear and present danger" test to determine whether speech was constitutionally protected or not, so don't shout fire in a crowded room!
16. Tinker v Des Moines (1969) - Case in which students were said to maintain their 1st amendment rights in school, and that their rights to wear armbands in protest was ruled to be protected under the 1st amendment
17. New York Times Co. V. United States (1971) - Case in which the ability of the government to engage in 'prior restraint' against the media (that is, preventing them from publishing something) was greatly limited.
18. Citizens United - Case which ruled that the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act's limits on electioneering communications that contain express advocacy just prior to an election is unconstitutional because political speech is protected by the 1st amendment.
19. Majority Opinion - derived from the vote of 5 out of 9 justices, it is the official decision of the court which has the authority of law.
20. Dissenting Opinion - An opinion of a justice who was in the minority (4 or less out of 9) who writes it to explain why he disagreed with the majority.
21. Concurring opinion - An opinion written by a justice who was in the majority but voted with them for different reasons than the other justices did and wants to explain his own individual reasoning about the case.
22. Stare Decisis - Meaning "let the decision stand" it is the principle judges follow when they respect the precedent that past judges have set when they decided similar cases so that the law has consistency over time.
23. Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses - Parts of the 1st amendment which reads, "1.) Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or 2.) prohibiting the free exercise thereof."
24. Jurisdiction - Being either original or appellate, it is the authority of a court to hear a case. One congressional check on the judicial branch is Congress' ability to actually change it.
25. Fundamental Liberties - Liberties in the Bill of Rights that are essential to a free people. In the case of Palko v. Connecticut, the Supreme Court ruled that these must be respected by the state governments.

AP Government – Civil Liberties & Civil Rights Bingo

1. Free Exercise Clause - Part of the first amendment that limits the government's ability to restrict freedom of religion.
2. The Establishment Clause - Part of the first amendment that prevents the government from supporting any particular religions.
3. Due Process - Procedural protections that law-enforcement officers have to follow when arresting and prosecuting suspects.
4. The Exclusionary Rule - Standard in US Law which holds that evidence improperly gathered by law-enforcement officers is inadmissible in court.
5. USA Patriot Act - Passed after the 9/11 attacks, it allowed government security agencies to collect in bulk the dates and duration of cell phone communications, called 'metadata,' without a warrant.
6. USA Freedom Act - Law which ended the government's bulk collection of cell phone metadata without a court order.
7. Penumbra rights - These are rights that are implied by the wording of the Constitution such as, according to the case of *Griswold v. Connecticut*, the right to privacy which is implied by the wording of the 4th amendment.
8. Civil Rights - Protections from discrimination.
9. Civil Liberties – Protections against government abuse.
10. Due Process Clause - Part of the 14th amendment that has been used to selectively incorporate civil liberties.
11. Equal Protection Clause - Part of the 14th Amendment that has been used to protect civil rights.
12. Civil Disobedience - Method of protest that involves nonviolently breaking laws that are considered unjust and accepting legal punishment.
13. Civil Rights Act of 1954 - Law which outlawed discrimination in places serving the public, government, and in schools.
14. Voting Rights Act of 1965 - Law which outlawed the use of poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses which were used to prevent African Americans from voting.
15. Affirmative Action - Programs designed to increase minority participation in business, schools, and government.
16. The Equal Rights Amendment - Amendment that would have required equal treatment for men and women but it was not ratified.
17. Title IX (that's a 9) - Law that required equal treatment of men and women (and boys and girls) in schools receiving federal funds.
18. Letter from a Birmingham Jail - Writing in which Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. defended civil disobedience.
19. *Engel v. Vitale* - 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.
20. *Wisconsin v. Yoder* - Case in which the court ruled that requiring students to attend school beyond the 8th grade regardless of the parents religious beliefs violates the free exercise clause of the 1st amendment.
21. *Gideon v. Wainwright* - Case in which the court selectively incorporated the 6th amendment right to an attorney to the states.
22. *McDonald v. Chicago* - Case in which the court selectively incorporated the 2nd amendment right to bear arms to the state level, asserting that states cannot ban handguns that are kept for purposes of self-defense.
23. *Roe v. Wade* – Case in which the court determined that the right to privacy, which, according to the previous case of *Griswold v. Connecticut*, is implied by the 4th amendment, includes the right to an abortion.
24. *Brown v. Board of Education* – Case in which the court reversed its earlier decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* and determined that separate facilities for blacks and whites are necessarily unequal; therefore, they violate the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment
25. *Shaw v. Reno* – Case in which the court ruled that drawing congressional districts beyond what is reasonable to enhance minority voting strength violates the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. Race cannot be the predominant factor over other considerations like compactness.

