**AP Government Exam Notes**

**Linkages**

**Enlightenment Philosophers:**

* Hobbes – Leviathan/absolute monarchy as humans are selfish and care about self at expense to others
* Locke – Social Contract Theory/between people and its govt/protect natural rights of humans, life, liberty
* Montesquieu – Separation of Powers
* Rosseau – Direct democracy where everyone voted to make the laws

**Revolutionary War:**

* Shay’s Rebellion – Threat of new gov’t against indebted farmers

**Articles of Confederation:**

* Compare & Contrast powers of National govt to State govt
	+ Taxing power/military/currency/?

**Federalists versus Anti-Federalists -** *Creation of new government and replace Articles of Confederation*

* **Federalists** – Strong national govt/bicameral congress/one president/Hamilton, Madison, John Jay
	+ Federalist Papers (10, 51, 70, 78)
		- 10-Madison/Factions ; 51-Ham,Jay,Mad/Separation of Powers
		- 70-Hamilton/Strong Executive ; 78-Ham,Jay,Mad/Judicial Branch/oversight
* **Anti-Federalists** – Strong State govt/unicameral congress/multiple executives/Jefferson
	+ Bill of Rights
	+ Brutus writings – Opposed Constitution as giving too much power to central govt
* ***Great Compromise*** - (Jersey Plan-Unicameral) v. VA Plan-Unicameral / Senate=2each; House=Population
* **Three Fifths Compromise** – Adding % of slaves in count for representation for each slave state in HofRep

**Constitution:**

* **Article 1 –** Legislative Br./2 Branches/Power to collect taxes/declare war/create legislation/override Pres. Veto/establish courts/?
* **Article 2 –** Executive Br./Creates Electoral College to determine how president elected/Commander in Chief/Elastic Clause aka Necessary & Proper Clause/Enter treaties (approval must be approved by Congress)/Pardon authority/State of the Union/Veto legislation/
* **Article 3 –** Judicial Br./***SCOTUS: Marbury v. Madison*** (Judicial Review)-determine constitutionality of laws; ***SCOTUS: McCulloch v. Md***-Congress has powers over States; Federal law trumps state law;
* **Article 4 –** Full Faith & Credit between States/Guarantee each Staterepublic for form of govt
* **Article 6 –** Supremacy Clause

**Preamble to Constitution**

* Establish justice/Domestic tranquility/general welfare of people/provide for the common defense/Secure liberty

**Declaration of Independence**

* Popular Sovereignty/All men created equal/have unalienable rights/purpose of govt to secure those rights/social contract between govt & people

**Key Amendments:**

* **First Am.** – Freedom of Religion/Press/Speech/Assembly/Right to Petition for redress/
	+ ***SCOTUS****:* ***Engle v. Vitale*** – Free Establishment Clause/State mandatory reading of prayer
	+ ***SCOTUS*: Wisconsin v. Yoder** – Free Exercise Clause/Attending school after 14 years old
	+ ***SCOTUS*: Tinker v. Des Moines School District** – Freedom of Speech/Students wearing arm bands
	+ ***SCOTUS***: ***Schenck v. U.S.*** – Freedom of Speech/War Time deference to govt “Clear & Present Danger test” not protected by First Am.
	+ ***N.Y. Times v. U.S.*** – Efforts to prevent publication of “Classified info” by Executive Branch can violate the 1st Am. if info doesn’t imperil safety of military or put U.S. security at risk.
	+ ***Citizens United v. FEC*** – Protected rights of Bipartisan Reform Act (BRCA) to provide info on candidates qualifications for office and identifying donors, even if a corporation.
* **Second Am.** – Right to Bear Arms, well regulated militia
	+ ***McDonald v. Chicago*** – 2nd Am. Applied to States thru 14th Amendment’s Due Process Clause
* **Fourth Am.** – Protection from unreasonable search & seizure/Privacy/Requires Probable Cause, Affidavit, search warrant approved by magistrate.
	+ ***SCOTUS: Mapp v. Ohio*** – Exclusionary Rule; Fruit of the Poisonous Tree
	+ ***SCOTUS: Terry v. Ohio*** – Stop & Frisk/limited pat down
* **Fifth Am.** – Due Process Clause, Double Jeopardy, Self-Incrimination, Indictment by Grand Jury, Eminent Domain
	+ ***SCOTUS:* Miranda v. AZ** – Read rights
* **Sixth Am. –** Speedy & Public trial by jury, Right to Counsel, Confront witnesses and present witnesses
	+ ***SCOTUS: Gideon v. Wainwright*** – Right to counsel
* **Eighth Am.** – Cruel & Unusual Punishment, Excessive bail
* **Tenth Am.** – Powers not delegated to federal govt reserved for states
	+ **Federalism** – Powers shared between Federal and State Governments
		- *Layer Cake Fed./Marble Cake Fed./Cooperative Fed./Dual Fed./New Fed.*
* **Civil War Amendments** – 13th, 14th, 15th
* **Thirteenth Am. – Abolish Slavery**
* **Fourteenth Am** – Protects citizens against abuses by States/Due Process Clause & Equal Protection Clause
	+ ***Brown v. Bd. of Ed.*** – Segregation violated ***Equal Protection Clause*** of 14th Am. & found separate but equal unequal and overturned ***SCOTUS: Plessy v. Ferguson***
	+ ***Baker v. Carr*** – Did SCOTUS have jurisdiction over questions of legislative apportionment? No
	+ ***Shaw v. Reno*** – State reapportionment plan to create a racially gerrymandered district would violate the Equal Protection Clause. Sent case back to state to decide if other compelling reason to create such a district.
	+ ***Roe v*. Wade** – Women’s right to privacy inherent in Due Process Clause. Protect from State law violating 1st, 4th, 14th
* **Fifteenth Am.** – Voting Rights for all men
* **Seventeenth Am.** – Popular election of Senators/more power in the hands of people to elect representatives
* **Nineteenth Am.** – Suffrage/Women’s right to vote
* **Twentieth Am.** – Presidential term commencement and succession
* **Twenty-Fourth Am.** – Abolishing of Poll Tax in Federal elections
* **Twenty-Sixth Am.** – Right to Vote age to 18

**Making of Laws (Policy Making)**

* Can start in either House or Senate
* ***House and Senate***
	+ Introduced/Goes to Committee, if voted and passed/Goes to floor for debate/Voted on, if passed/Goes to other chamber/Bill can get ***‘Marked up’*** or changed/if voted and passed with changes/Joint committee of members from House & Senate come together to agree on one final bill/Changed bill goes back to House & Senate for vote/If both chambers agree and sign bill/Goes to the President/He can sign and it becomes law/President can ***‘***Veto’/Bill goes back and it doesn’t become law/Senate & House can ***‘Override Veto’*** with 2/3 majority in both chambers and bill become law.
		- **Pocket Veto** – Congress adjourns in less than 10 days and bill dies w/out veto
		- Becomes law if President doesn’t sign and it sits on his desk for more than 10 days.
* **House:**
	+ **Ways and Means Committee** – Initiate tax legislation and budget
	+ **Standing Committee** – Permanent
	+ **Joint Committees** – Comprised of House and Senate members
	+ **Select Committees** – To investigate specific issue or govt action e.g. Bengazi
	+ **Conference Committee** – House & Senate to reconcile differences in proposed bill
* **Other Terms**
	+ **Filibuster** – to delay/block legislation in Senate (means of obstruction)
	+ **Cloture** – Rule that allows Senate to break a filibuster by vote (60 votes needed)
	+ **Popular Sovereignty** – Source of authority in democracy comes from the people
	+ **Republicanism –** Political system that protects liberty & incorporates the Rule of Law
	+ **Precedent (Stare Decisis)** – Legal case that establishes a principle or rule that is used to help decide later cases with similar facts or issues.
	+ **Federalism** – System of govt where states and federal govt share powers
		- **Dual Federalism** – Fed and State share w/ Fed holds more power
		- **Cooperative Federalism** – Share equally
		- **Fiscal Federal** – Gives more power to Fed since it controls the money
			* **Categorical Grants**
			* **Unfunded Mandates** – Fed tells states what to do and doesn’t pay them
		- **New Federalism** – Turning more power over to states
			* **Block Grants** – Fed gives money to states and states decide how/where to use
			* **Funded Mandates**
		- **Devolution** – Transfer of power from federal government to state government; aka ‘Home Rule’ or decentralization