

# Political Science 1 - Government of the U.S. and California

## Midterm Review Notes

Students should know the meaning and application of these terms, as well as the relationship to other terms:

Politics	Express Powers
Suffrage	Implied Powers
Natural law	Inherent Powers
Majority rule	Concurrent Powers
Voter initiative, recalls, referendums	Reserved Powers
Democracy	State Rights – McCulloch vs. Maryland
- Direct and representative	Federal Grants
- Constitutional	- Block grants
Republic	- Project grants
Other forms of government	- Categorical Formula grants
- Monarchy	Federal Mandates
- Oligarchy	Bill of Rights
- Theocracy	Amendments XI to XXVII
- Anarchy	Electoral College
Distribution of power:	Civil Liberties
- Federalism	- Freedom of expression – Political Rights
- Centralism (Unitary)	- First Amendment freedoms
Separation of Powers	o Religion
Checks and Balances	■ Free exercise
Judicial Review – Marbury vs. Madison	■ Establishment
Articles of Confederation	o Speech
Shay's Rebellion	■ Clear and present danger
Constitutional Convention	■ Bad tendency test
- Virginia Plan	■ Preferred position doctrine
- New Jersey Plan	■ Protected & nonprotected speech
- Bicameralism	■ Libel
- Connecticut Compromise	■ Seditious libel
- North-South Compromise (three-fifths)	■ Slander
- Great Compromise	■ Obscenity
Popular sovereignty	■ Fighting words (hate speech)
Federalists and Anti-federalists	o Press
Outline of Constitution	■ Libel
- Article I (Legislature)	o Assembly
- Article II (Executive)	o Petition
- Article III (Judicial)	- Habeas Corpus
- Article IV( States)	- Ex Post Facto law
o Full faith & Credit	- Bill of attainder
o Extradition	Civil Rights – Equal Protection
o Interstate compact	- Due Process
- Article V,VI, VII	- Fifth and 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendments
Sections and clauses	- Substantive
- Commerce	- Procedural
- Supremacy	Civil disobedience
- War Powers	Selective Incorporation
- Tax and Spend (borrow)	Equal Protection Clause
- "necessary and proper"	Citizenship rights

- Naturalization
- Dual citizenship
- Property rights
  - Contract clause
  - Police powers
  - Eminent domain
  - Regulatory taking
- Equality of Access (opportunity)
- Equality of Results
- Equality of starting condition
- Equality between groups
  - Gender gap
- Exclusionary rule
- Search warrants
- Miranda Warning
- Double jeopardy
- De jure segregation
  - Jim Crow laws
  - Poll tax, literacy tests
  - White primaries
  - Restrictive covenants
- De facto segregation
- Racial gerrymandering
- Affirmative action
- Political ideology
- Political Culture
- Political Socialization
- Liberals
- Conservatives
- Social Conservatives
- Libertarians
- Socialists
- Public Opinion
  - Attentive Public
  - Latency
  - Saliency
- Public Opinion polling
- Political Participation
- Social movements
- Interest groups (factions)
  - Types: Economic
    - o Business, Trade, professional associations
    - o Labor
      - Open shop
      - Closed shop
      - Free riders
    - o Ideological or Single issue
    - o Public interest groups
    - o Other interest groups
- Federal Register
- Amicus Curiae
- Lobbying
  - Quid pro quo
  - Iron triangle
- Political Action Committees (PAC)
- Issue Advocacy
- 527 organization
- Civic duty
- Voter registration
  - National Voter Registration Act (1993)
- Voter turnout
  - Demographic & geographic factors
  - Compulsory voting & automatic registration
- Party identification
- Political Party
  - Winner-take-all system
  - Single-member district
  - Proportional representation
  - National party convention
  - Minor parties
    - o Ideological
    - o Protest
    - o Single Issue
    - o Splinter
    - o Libertarian
    - o Green
    - o Reform
- Primaries
  - Direct
  - Open
  - Closed
- Caucus
- Party realignment
  - Gerrymandering
  - Malapportionment
- Campaign financing
- Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA 2002)
  - Hard money
  - Soft money
  - Bundling
  - Independent expenditure
- Federal Election Commission (FEC)
- Incumbency
  - Safe seats
  - Coattail effect
  - Candidate appeal
- Mass Media – newspaper, radio, TV, internet
  - “Objective journalism”
  - Investigatory journalism
  - Agenda setting
  - Issue framing

Here are possible short response questions. Students should be able to answer these in a minimum of one 4 to 5 sentence paragraph.

1. Identify four continuing problems with campaign finance.
2. What are three factors that limit media influence on public opinion?
3. Identify and discuss three reasons why voter turnout in the United States is lower than in other democracies.
4. Identify and discuss three institutional characteristics of political parties.
5. Should corporations and unions be unlimited in funding political parties and running ads? Why or why not? What is the Supreme Court's position on this issue?
6. Define the term political culture and explain how families are a significant source for political learning.