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| Name: | USA Government | FINAL EXAM REVIEW |
| Period: | Mrs. Kinn | Prepare, prepare, prepare! |

**Unit 1 Political Parties, Voters, Elections**

 precinct electorate gerrymandering

 straight ticket voting split ticket voting franchise/suffrage

 ballot winner-take-all presidential elector

1. What are the 5 basic functions of the major political parties?
2. Why does the US have a two-party system?
3. How do minor parties impact politics/elections in America?
4. What does the national committee do for each party and what importance does the party platform serve?
5. What 4 qualifications does one need to meet in order to vote? Also name voting qualifications that are now illegal.
6. How do political socialization, political efficacy, and party identification impact voting?
7. What are some trends for voting Democrat or Republican?
8. What are political primaries and when do they occur?
9. Which two groups cannot fund American political campaigns? And what does the FEC do?
10. What is the date for general elections?
11. How does Electoral College work?

**Unit 2 Mass Media, Public Opinion, Interest Groups**

1. Why is public opinion important in a democracy, and what factors influence it the most?
2. Which type of mass media impacts Americans’ opinions the most?
3. What is the best means to measuring public opinion and how important is the sample?
4. What are the similarities and the differences between political parties and interest groups?
5. What is lobbying, and how does it impact the government?

**Unit 3 Principles of Government & American Origins**

 sovereignty divine right social contract

 republic public policies unitary

 confederation federalism government

1. What are the 4 basic functions of ALL governments? (NOT LISTED IN YOUR BOOK)

# What does democracy mean? What other term essentially means the same thing as democracy does?

# WHERE DID DEMOCRACY ORIGINATE?

# What famous documents had substantial influence over the creation of American government?

# What was the first constitution of the United States of America, and how was it organized? Why did this constitution fail? (What were it’s weaknesses?)

# What compromises had to be made to create the U.S. Constitution? What had to be added?

1. What two groups debated the ratification of the Constitution and who won?
2. What are the differences between the different types of government? Oligarchy, theocracy, republic, confederacy

**Unit 4 Constitution & Federalism**

 expressed powers implied powers exclusive powers

 reserved powers concurrent powers extradition

 full faith & credit privileges & immunity interstate compacts

1. What are the 6 basic principles on which the U.S. Constitution is based? Be able to provide examples.
2. How can the Constitution be amended? Who can propose an amendment? How many times has it been amended? What are the first ten called?
3. What rights are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights? What are the civil rights amendments? YOU NEED TO KNOW ALL 10 BILL OF RIGHTS!
4. What is the supreme law of the land?
5. HOW is power divided in a federal government? What is the importance of federalism in our government?
6. Be able to provide examples of different types of power. Expressed, Implied, Inherent, Concurrent
7. Which clause gives U.S. government its implied powers?
8. Know the importance of these clauses; extradition, privileges & immunities, interstate compacts, full faith & credit

**Unit 5 Legislative Branch**

 continuous body bill filibuster Constituent

 cloture rule constituent act

 oversight function party caucus quorum

 veto pocket veto session

1. Why does the US have a bicameral legislature, and why is this beneficial?
2. What is the main purpose of the legislative branch? What are the different roles of congressmen?
3. What are the qualifications for membership in both houses?
4. How are seats reapportioned in the House (Gerrymandering)? And how does the Census play into this?
5. What are the major differences between the House and the Senate? (term lengths, qualifications, & POWERS)
6. What are the 5 non-legislative powers of Congress?
7. How are leaders in Congress selected, & who are the most important ones? (names and titles)
	1. Speaker of the House, President Pro Tempore, YOUR Representatives
8. How does a bill become law?
9. Types of Committees and their role in Congress

**Unit 6 Executive Branch**

 executive order executive agreement recognition

 OMB independent agencies pardon

 entitlement programs visa/passport presidential succession

 collective security UN NATO

1. What is the main purpose of the executive branch?
2. What advisory body is made out of the department heads?
3. What are the roles of the president? And what are the powers of the president?
4. What are the specifics of the War Powers Resolution?
5. What is the purpose of the president’s cabinet and his executive office?
6. What is the function of the federal bureaucracy? What do both the Pendleton Act / the Civil Service Reform Act require of civil servants/bureaucrats?
7. Why is the government allowed to tax, and what limitations are there on its taxing power? Who can they not tax?
8. What program is responsible for the majority of government spending?

**Unit 7 Judicial Branch, Civil Rights & Liberties**

 rule of four majority opinion dissenting opinion

 exclusionary rule prior restraint libel/slander

 bail shield laws habeas corpus

 plaintiff defendant symbolic speech

 grand jury bench trial Miranda rule

1. What are the different types of jurisdictions?
2. What is the Supreme Court, what type of jurisdiction does it have, how many justices are there, how are they chosen, and who are they?
3. What is judicial review, why is it important, and what case established this fundamental principle?
4. How is freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition regulated by the government? Give some do’s and don’ts.
5. How is the Establishment Clause different from the Free Exercise Clause concerning religious rights?
6. What is due process, where is it found in the Constitution, and why is it so important?
7. What types of rights protect persons accused of crimes?
8. What is habeas corpus and why is it important?