

CHAPTER 1 – THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

1. What is government? How do citizens and politics play a role in government? Explain and use two examples of each.
2. List and explain the five functions of government. Explain two modern examples of each of the five functions.
3. Explain the different form of government.
4. Explain how Hobbes and Locke influenced the development of government. How do these theories still apply today to our government? Explain using specific examples.
5. What is the difference between a direct and indirect democracy? What are the positives and negatives of each?
6. American political culture and American democracy emphasizes certain characteristics: personal liberty, equality, popular sovereignty, civil society, and individualism. For each characteristic, define the concept, explain why each is important to American political culture/democracy, and give two examples of each.
7. Define and explain each of the changing characteristics of the American people. Discuss the implications of each of these changes to the American political system.
8. Explain the ideological differences between conservatives, liberal, and libertarians. List 8 political issues and explain where both conservatives and liberals stand on each issue and why. Also, explain why political labels can be problematic.
9. List and explain current American attitudes toward government and politics. Explain how each can effect the government or the governed. Do you see any of these attitudes changing? Explain why or why not.

CHAPTER 2 – THE CONSTITUTION

1. How did trade and taxation lead to the first steps toward independence? Explain.
2. Discuss how the first Constitutional Congress, Second Constitutional Congress, and the Declaration of Independence had direct effects on the development of the U.S. Constitution.
3. List and explain the problems the government faced under the Articles of Confederation. For each problem listed, list and explain how the changes made under the Constitution dealt with the problems from the Articles of Confederation.
4. Define and explain the three basic principles of the Constitution (Federalism, Separation of powers, and Checks and balances). Give three to four examples of each concept. Explain why each of these concepts is so important.
5. Summarize the important part(s) of Article I (Legislative branch) of the Constitution.
6. Summarize the important part(s) of Article II (Executive branch) of the Constitution.
7. Summarize the important part(s) of Article III (Judicial branch) of the Constitution.
8. Summarize the important part(s) of Article VI - VII of the Constitution.
9. Explain and discuss the conflict between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists regarding the Constitution.
10. Read Federalist Paper #10. [<http://www.foundingfathers.info/federalistpapers/>] Summarize Madison's main points of the paper and explain why these points were important in the development of the Constitution?
11. Read Federalist Paper #51. [<http://www.foundingfathers.info/federalistpapers/>] Summarize Madison's main points of the paper and explain why these points were important in the development of the Constitution?
12. Explain the formal methods of amending the Constitution. Why are some used more often than others?
13. Explain the informal methods of amending the Constitution. Why are these used much more often than the formal amendment process?

CHAPTER 3 – FEDERALISM

1. Define Federalism.
2. National powers of the Constitution include both enumerated powers, necessary and proper clause, and the supremacy clause. Define each of the concepts and give two examples of each.

3. State powers under the Constitution include privileges and immunities clause, Tenth Amendment, and reserve or police powers. Define each concept and give two examples of each.
4. Explain the concept of concurrent powers. Give four examples of concurrent powers – be sure to explain how these powers are concurrent.
5. Relations between states under the Constitution are dictated by the following concepts; full faith and credit clause, and interstate compacts. Define each of these concepts and give two examples that illustrate these concepts.
6. Explain the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)* and explain its importance to the concept of Federalism.
7. Explain the case of *Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)* and explain its importance to the concept of Federalism.
8. Define dual federalism and give an example of the concept.
9. Explain why the *Dread Scott v. Stanford (1857)* case was controversial and problematic.
10. Define and explain the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments.
11. Define and explain layer cake federalism and marble cake federalism. Give an example of each concept.
12. Define categorical grants. Explain how these grants can be both beneficial and hurtful to both the federal government and state governments.
13. Define “new federalism.” Explain how the “Reagan Revolution” influenced new federalism.
14. Define block grants. Give two examples of this concept. How can these block grants both help and hurt federal and state governments.
15. Explain devolution. How does the Contract with America and unfunded mandates illustrate the concept of devolution?
16. How has federalism changed from President Reagan to the current President Bush?
17. Former New York Democratic governor, Mario Cuomo, referred to decisions under the Reagan-Bush court as creating “a kind of new judicial federalism.” Explain the two important cases decided during that time and explain why these are considered judicial federalism.
18. Explain why the two judicial appointments by President Clinton were important to judicial federalism.
19. During the Clinton administration, there were many important cases dealing with the courts and federalism. Explain and discuss sovereign immunity, *Bush v. Gore*, and the Family and Medical Leave Act and their connection to federalism.