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| **Date Due**  **(this means bring completed to class on this date)** | **Assignments** |
| Friday 9/8  C-Day | * Define vocabulary 1-26 * Read Edwards text chapter 1 introduction and sections 1.1-1.3; pages 2-14 * **D**ouble **C**olumn **N**otes **(DCN)** introduction-1.3 * Answer questions 1-13 from Assignment Guide * Write **3** **T**hought **P**rovoking **Q**uestions **(TPQ’s)** from the reading to be discussed in class * **FRQ 2013 outline / C-Day (will be completed during block)** |
| Mon. 9/11  A-day | * **FRQ 2013 outline / A-Day (will be completed during block)** * #1 Vocabulary homework |
| Tues. 9/12  B-day | * Read Edwards text sections 1.4-1.5; pages 14-25 * **DCN** 1.4-1.5 * Answer questions 14-26 from Assignment Guide * **3 TPQ’s** |
| ***Wed. 9/13***  ***C-day*** | ***Chapter 1 Vocabulary Exam***   * **FRQ 2010 & FRQ 2003 outline / C-day (will be completed during block)** |
| Thurs. 9/14  A-day | * **FRQ 2010 & FRQ 2003 outline / A-day (will be completed during block)** * Exam Review |
| Fri. 9/15  B-day | ***Multiple Choice Exam*** |
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***Vocabulary Terms:***

1. Government
2. Collective goods
3. Politics
4. Political participation
5. Single-issue groups
6. Policymaking system
7. Linkage institutions
8. Policy agenda
9. Political issue
10. Policymaking institutions
11. Public policy
12. Policy impacts
13. Democracy
14. Majority rule
15. Minority rights
16. Representation
17. Pluralism
18. Elitism
19. Hyperpluralism
20. Policy gridlock
21. Political culture
22. Gross domestic product

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1. Egalitarianism
2. Individualism
3. Laissez-faire
4. Populism

***FRQ’s***

***2013 FRQ:*** There are several different approaches to representation within a democratic political system.

1. Define direct democracy.
2. Define republican form of government.
3. Describe one reason the framers of the United States Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy.

d) Describe each of the models of congressional representation.

* + Trustee model (attitudinal view)
  + Delegate model (representational view)

1. Explain why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee (attitudinal view) rather than a delegate (representational view).

***2010 FRQ:*** Individuals often form groups in order to promote their interests. The Constitution contains several provisions that protect the rights of individuals who try to promote their interests in a representative democracy.

(a) Explain two provisions in the Bill of Rights that protect individuals who try to influence politics.

(b) Interest groups engage in a variety of activities to affect public policy. Explain how each of the following is used by interest groups to exert influence over policy.

* Grassroots mobilization
* Lobbying of government institutions
* Litigation

(c) Describe one specific federal governmental regulation of interest groups.

***2003 FRQ:*** Citizens often choose to participate in the political process in ways other than voting.

1. Identify two forms of participation in the political process other than voting.
2. Explain two advantages of each form of participation you identified in (a).

***Questions:***

***Introducing Government in America***

1. Explain what Figure 1.2 shows:

1. What has happened to the national turnout rate over the last several decades? What explains this trend? (Use Figure 1.3to help you answer this question.)

**1.1 Government**

1. What are the institutions of American government that make the policies that affect our lives?

1. Identify each of the functions of government discussed in the book:  
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1.2 Politics**

1. Define **political participation** in your own words:  
     
     
     
   1. How does America’s voter turnout compare to that in the rest of the world?

* 1. What groups in America tend to vote in higher numbers?
  2. What group tends to vote in lower numbers?

1. Define **single-issue groups** in your own words**:**

* 1. What is an example of a single-issue group in the US?

**1.3 The Policymaking System**

1. Define **policymaking system** in your own words**:**
2. Use Figure 1.4 to answer the following questions:
   1. What is the first step in the policymaking system?
   2. What are examples of linkage institutions?
   3. Who actually makes the policy?
   4. What are examples of policies that are produced by the policymaking institutions?
3. Define **linkage institutions** in your own words**,** including the examples**:**  
     
     
   1. What is the purpose of linkage institutions?
4. Why does the government’s policy agenda change regularly?
5. Define **policymaking institutions** in your own words**:**
6. Define **public policy** in your own words**:**

* 1. Examine Table 1.1 and list the types of public policies and examples of each.

1. Why are **policy impacts** important?

**1.4 Democracy in America**

1. Define **democracy** in your own words**:**
2. What does the graph in Figure 1.5 show?

1. Identify and briefly describe each of the 5 criteria that compose the ideal democratic process:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Description:

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Description:

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Description:

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Description:

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Description:

1. Define **majority rule** in your own words**:**

**Theories of Democracy are about “Who really governs?”**

1. Define **pluralist theory** in your own words**:**  
     
     
   1. Describe an example of this theory in practice:
   2. How would pluralists view the extreme growth in the number of interest groups in recent years? Why?

* 1. What argument does Robert Putnam make? How does this relate to the pluralist theory?

***Three Contemporary Theories of American Democracy***

1. Define **elite and class theory** in your own words**:**  
     
     
   1. What is the basis of the elite’s power?
   2. According to elite and class theory, who controls most policy decisions? Why?
   3. How do elite theorists view the Bush presidency?
   4. According to this theory, why are the leaders in Washington of only “marginal consequence”?
2. Define **hyperpluralism** in your own words**:**  
     
     
   1. What is the effect of so many groups being so strong?
   2. How are the courts related to this theory of American democracy?
   3. What happens to the public interest in both elite/class theory and hyperpluralist theory?
3. How do each of the following act as a challenge to democracy?
   1. Increased complexity of issues:

* 1. Limited participation in government:
  2. Escalating campaign costs:
  3. Diverse political interests:

1. Define **political culture** in your own words**:**
2. Identify and briefly describe each of the 5 elements of American political culture?

**1.5The Scope of Government in America**

1. What is the message of the political cartoon on page 22 (24)?
2. Define **gross domestic product (GDP)** in your own words**:**

1. What statistic on page 24 (26) surprises you most?