

## Government Review 1

1. Explain how cloture is used to get the Senate back on track to doing its business. Be sure to give all the details with the procedure it deals with. 316
2. How is gerrymandering a factor in helping to determine marginal and safe districts? 227 303
3. What's the difference between a safe and marginal district? 303
4. What factors favor incumbents so that they overwhelmingly win reelection? 227
5. What powers does the Speaker of the House have that make the position powerful and influential in the law making process? 308-309
6. Why do caucuses in Congress exist? 310
7. Identify and explain the four "types" of committees. 310-311
8. What's the difference between the Ways and Means Committee and Appropriations?—You'll probably have to use the internet for this one!
9. How are committee chairs chosen? 312
10. How are congressional staff important to the legislative process? 312-313
11. What is casework (or constituent service)? 227 (1<sup>st</sup> column 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)
12. What does the Congressional Budget Office do? 313
13. How does multiple tracking allow for bills to get heard?
14. Where do ALL revenue bills originate? A4 (section 7)
15. How can bills be helped or hindered by rules given in the House of Representatives? 315
16. Explain why a discharge petition would need to be used and explain how it works. 315
17. How has double tracking greatly empowered the minority party who opposes a bill? 316
18. How does logrolling contribute to the budget excesses we've had over the years? 14
19. Explain what pork-barrel politics means to localities compared to the nation. 14
20. What is the frank? 319
21. What procedures have been put into place to keep Congress from "appearing" to be bought by moneyed interests? 259
22. How does the 27<sup>th</sup> Amendment prevent Congress from feeling any pain from the sequestration our government is currently going through. Internet for sequestration. 27<sup>th</sup> A17
23. What powers does the Congress have to reign in executive branch agencies? 382-384
24. How can Congress take action (pass laws) while still being able to avoid responsibility for implementation of those laws when it comes to enforcement? 372-373
25. What does it mean if a congressman uses a hold against a nominee, and how does this make the president's ability to get advice more difficult? Internet
26. What fraction of the SENATE must approve treaties? 297
27. Explain impeachment from beginning to end. 358
28. What does SMD (single member district) mean? 207
29. How many electoral votes are there in the electoral college and explain where the number comes from? 335
30. How do political parties factor into the operation of Congress?
31. How are parties represented in committees? Think populating if your party controlled 60% of seats
32. What are the demographic trends in Congress over the last 20 years? 300-301
33. What provisions of the War Powers Act attempted to empower Congress in their relationship to the President when it comes to the use of force? 479
34. What does the Freedom of Information Act do? 379
35. How has the commerce clause been used to greatly add to the power of Congress? 57-58
36. Compare and contrast expressed and implied powers for Congress.
37. How is the failure to avoid the "sequester" an example of gridlock?
38. Identify and explain recent trends that have reduced the power of parties over members?
39. What effect does *Shaw v. Reno* have on legislative apportionment?
40. Who usually decides reapportionment issues and what item is used to make these decisions?

## Government Review 2

1. What is “Public Policy?”
2. Compare and contrast the goals and activities of interest groups and political parties.
3. Identify and explain 5 linkage institutions. Internet
4. What does the term linkage institution mean?
5. What is pluralism and how does it play a role in our formulation of public policy? 8
6. Explain the amendment ratification process. 35
7. Identify and explain ways that the constitution has been informally “amended.”
8. Why is *Marbury v. Madison* important? 397-398
9. Why is *McCulloch v. Maryland* important? 395
10. What is the only constitutionally specified court? A8
11. How does the “elastic clause” contribute to the disagreements over the proper course of government action? 55
12. Identify and explain the five amendments that cover some aspect of voting. 34
13. Identify and explain five weaknesses of the *Articles of Confederation*. 25
14. How were those flaws you identified in #13 corrected in the Constitution?
15. Why is judicial review a continuing source of controversy?
16. What does habeas corpus guarantee people? 37
17. Why is a bill of attainder not something a democratic form of government should use? 37
18. Define what it means for a nation to have a federal form of government. 51
19. How is a unitary style of governing different? 51
20. How does NCLB and the Affordable Care Act seem to violate the spirit of dual federalism?
21. How is a referendum different from an initiative? 62
22. Why do recipients of government aid prefer block grants over categorical grants? 65
23. How can government entities also be interest groups? 65
24. What is a government mandate? 67
25. How can mandates negatively affect state and local governments?
26. Why is the Voting Rights Act of 1965 before the Supreme Court in the 2012-2013 session?
27. What does it mean if a government is implementing devolution? 69
28. Why do people support eminent domain while others oppose it?
29. What does the Full Faith and Credit clause do for Americans?
30. How has the federal government’s use of the commerce clause challenged states under our federal system of government (i.e. gun free zones, Violence Against Women Act, etc)? 57
31. How does federalism empower people (think struggle for civil rights)?
32. Conversely, how does federalism undermine the power of the national government?
33. How does the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment affect the concept of federalism?
34. What does the 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment do? 34, 38
35. How was *Bush v. Gore* a federalism case? Did the court get it right?

## Government Review 3

1. How does the concept of *stare decisis* affect the courts? 411
2. Why must petitioners get a *writ of certiorari*? 405-406
3. Compare and contrast original and appellate jurisdiction. 405
4. How can interested parties attempt to have a say in a case they aren't a part of? 409
5. Define litigant.
6. How do conflicting appeals court decisions affect the Supreme Court? 406
7. Original intent and judicial restraint describe what type of judicial philosophy?
8. How is judicial activism considered to be legislative in practice?
9. Identify and explain 5 factors a president considers when determining whether to nominate someone for a judicial opening. Lecture Notes
10. What role has the American Bar Association played in the judicial nomination process?
11. Identify and explain ways interest groups can influence the president in nominating a potential nominee, how the group can influence the SENATE's consideration of said nominee, and influencing public opinion toward said nominee. AND NO, CAMPAIGN contributions is NOT one of them.
12. What two parts of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment continue to serve a role in government today? 99
13. What is incorporation as it relates to government? 100
14. What is used to do this incorporating? Lecture Notes
15. Explain *Gitlow v. New York*'s role in incorporation. Lecture Notes
16. Explain *Gideon v. Wainwright*'s role in incorporation Lecture Notes
17. Explain *Mapp v. Ohio*'s role in incorporation. Lecture Notes
18. Explain *McDonald v. Chicago*'s role in incorporation Lecture Notes
19. Compare and contrast majority and concurring decision. 410
20. How many courts of appeal are there? 405
21. How many district courts are there? 405
22. Compare and contrast federal-question cases and diversity cases. 404
23. How does standing affect the judicial process? 407
24. Part of why state prisoners have been sent to county jails is due to a remedy put in place by courts dealing with health care of prisoners. What are remedies? 411
25. Why does Alexander Hamilton argue to lifetime appointments for judges in *Federalist 78*?

## Government Review 4

1. How does the electoral college ensure that the people's voice is heard when it comes to presidential elections? 335-336
2. How is the electoral college detrimental to the people's ability to be heard (consider the process)?
3. What does it mean that a government is divided?
4. Why is divided government bad? Why is it good? 327
5. How does an executive agreement work?
6. How does the arrangement of governmental positions within an administration affect the flow of information? 348
7. How does the OMB assist the president? 350
8. Identify three independent agencies and describe how this "independence" makes them different from other governmental agencies. 351
9. Explain how the veto, the refusal of congress to fund presidential initiatives, and the confirmation process are all examples of checks and balances.
10. Why is executive privilege a good way of showing how the constitution invites the different branches of government to struggle with each other in the exercise of their powers? 343-344
11. How did Congress respond to Nixon's impounding of appropriated funds, and what other things did this response do? 344 / Lecture Notes
12. What types of activities done by the president would interest groups have an interest in nudging the president to their preferred position (don't say ALL— give concrete examples!)?
13. How does the impeachment process work (beginning to end)? 358-359
14. How does a president's disposition factor into policy implementation? (Think Eisenhower and Central High School or Jackson and Supreme court decisions about Indians)
15. What is discretionary power? How is it used? 371-373
16. How can the bureaucracy affect the president's agenda?
17. Explain what is meant by agency capture.
18. How do iron triangles (or issue networks) appear to hinder democratic government? 381-382
19. How do they represent the will of the people?
20. How can the bureaucracy be reigned in if they go beyond Congressional wishes? 382
21. Why do presidential elections tend to be closer than congressional elections? 227
22. What does the term frontloading mean in elections? 215
23. How are primary voters likely different from general election voters?
24. How much can an individual donate to a president's campaign? (Look it up online)
25. Compare and contrast open and closed primaries. 197
26. How does a candidate qualify for presidential matching funds? 229
27. What role to independent expenditure groups play in the election process? What are they not allowed to do? 232
28. What is a 527 as it relates to elections? 232
29. What is a 501(c)4, and how is it different from a super pac? 233
30. What brought about the emergence of super pacs? 231
31. Compare and contrast retrospective and prospective voting. 216
32. What is the number one function of interest groups? 251
33. What would James Madison call interest groups? (Seven letter word) A20
34. Why are parties weaker today than in previous generations (1950+)?
35. How has the explosion of media outlets contributed to individual members of Congress being able to buck their leadership on issues?