**AP Government Study Guide for Unit 1-1 Test – The Constitution on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- a day)**

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**1. Guided Reading – Writing the Declaration of Independence**

What is the Declaration and who wrote it? What are the key tenets (positions) of John Locke's Social Contract Theory as explained in his book, The 2nd Treatise on Government? What is the relationship between the Declaration and the Bill of Rights?

**2 and 3. Declaration of Independence Cut and paste & Guided Reading - Analyzing the Declaration of Independence**

Practice reading the original language of the Declaration and seeing its modern meaning in your cut and paste and the guided reading assignment. You may have to decipher some of the original text on the test. Also, specifically from the guided reading, according to section 1 of the Declaration, why was the Declaration written? What are the key philosophical beliefs stated in section 2? What kinds of rights did Jefferson claim King George III was violating (that is "kinds" of rights, not the specific numerical examples)?

**4. Guided Reading - Creating the Constitution**

What are the three systems of government (fully understand each)? What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? What were the goals and achievements of the Constitutional Convention? What did James Madison's research of political history reveal? What was Shay's rebellion and what effect did it have on the delegates to the Constitutional Convention? Understand the various compromises made at the convention: How was representation determined in the Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, and Connecticut / Great Compromise? Why didn't the delegates to the Constitutional Convention ban slavery? What compromises were made in the constitution regarding slavery?

**5. Forms of Government Powerpoint**

According to Aristotle, what types of government exist and what is dangerous about each? What other problems did the founders see with democracy? What was the founder's solution? What are the two types of democracy? What are the advantages of a republic?

**6. Handout - Republicanism Back Then. Republicanism Now.**

How directly did the people originally elect the different parts of the US government? How directly do the people now elect the different parts of the US government (for example, since the17th amendment)?

**7.** **Guided Reading – Federalist #10, 51, and The Fight for Ratification (TB page 30)**

Who were the federalists and anti-federalists? What was the procedure for ratifying the Constitution, how was it democratic, and how was it technically illegal? What were the views and concerns of the anti-federalists? What were the Federalist Papers? What problem did Madison address in Federalist Papers #10? Why did Madison think that a free people will always form factions? How did Madison argue that a **large republic** would minimize the harmful effects of faction? What was Madison describing in Federalist #51 and why was it necessary?

**8. Balancing Liberty and Order - Montesquieu's Separation of Powers**

What is the paradox of government power as explained in Montesquieu's The Spirit of the Laws? What was Montesquieu's solution to this problem, and how does it work to balance the government's power to keep order and individual liberty? What vocabulary has evolved to describe the 3 branches of government?

**9. Separation of Powers & Checks and Balances Poster- (Lots of questions from this!!!!!!)**

What powers does each branch of the US Government have, and what "checks" does each have over the other?

**This is the 2nd half of the unit 1 packet**

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| **AP Government Study Guide for Unit 1-2 Test – Federalism – Exam Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- a day)** |

**1. Guided Reading - The Structure of the Constitution? - Handout**

What are the 3 parts of the US Constitution? What does the "preamble" do? What do articles I, II, and III establish? What do the last 4 articles as a whole deal with? What is the Full Faith and Credit Clause? What is the Supremacy Clause? What is Preemption? According to Article V, how can the Constitution be amended? What is Article VI's Supremacy Clause?

**2. Federalism Powerpoint**

What are the three governmental systems that we studied? What are the advantages of a Federal System or Federalism (as always, thoroughly understand them all)? What are the other consequences of federalism? What are enumerated powers and what is their constitutional source? What are reserved powers and what is their constitutional source? What is the most significant reserved power? What are concurrent powers and what constitutional stipulation exists regarding them? What are implied powers and what is their constitutional source? What other constitutional clause is most often used with the necessary and proper clause in the "implied powers" formula? What has happened with this clause over time? What are THE different enumerated powers? What are THE different reserved powers? What are THE different concurrent powers?

**3. The LIMITED Powers of Congress - Article 1, Section 8**

What is limited government? What is one way to limit a government? How does Article 1, Section 8 of our Constitution limit our government? What are the two clauses in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution that have been used more than any others to expand the power of the national government?

**4.** **The National Government vs. The States (Guided Reading) - Wilson**

Fully understand the case of McCulloch v. Maryland, one of the most significant Supreme Court cases in US history. What were the details of the case, the questions of the case, the clause of the Constitution that these questions dealt with, the resolutions (answers) to these questions, the reasoning of John Marshall, and the future significance of the case? Regarding federalism, what was determined by the outcome of the US Civil War? What was dual federalism, its goal, and its eventual fate (that is, could it be maintained or not, and why)?

**5.** **Cooperative Federalism Powerpoint**

What is cooperative federalism, duel federalism, and the "cake" analogies? What is fiscal federalism, conditions oaf aid, and grants-in-aid? What are the different kinds of grants-in-aid and how are they more or less appealing to states? What is revenue sharing? What are the different kinds of mandates and what are examples of each kind? What is Devolution? Devolution began by changing what policy? What was the change? Fully understand the details of the case of Lopez v. United States. What was constitutional question of the case (which, of course, requires that you know what clause of the Constitution was involved)? What was the resolution of the case? What is the 'federalism significance' of the case?

**6. Brutus #1**

Reread the whole assignment, the original language along with the questions and answers. Firstly, you should have a good general understanding of the author's various positions on ratification, the type of government that the Constitution would create, and his overall concerns about states' rights and individual liberty. In addition, you may be given a section of text from this assignment, a section of text from another part of Brutus #1 that is not included in this assignment, or a section of text that is from a similarly written but different document altogether. You will then be asked to answer some interpretation questions about the text just as you did for this assignment.

**This unit will NOT be on the test, but I put it here anyway**

**AP Government Study Guide for Unit 2 Political Beliefs and Behaviors test on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- a day)**

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**1. Notes – Political Ideology** (This was a note packet that we did together in class).

Be able to fully recreate the political spectrum at the top. How do liberals / Democrats and Conservatives / Republicans and Libertarians differ in terms of the economic views and ethical views (personal and economic self-governor scores)? What sort of policies would each side favor and why (Note: I will not give you the same exact policies, so be sure you go for understanding here)?

**2. Guided Reading - Political Parties**

What is a political party as opposed to an interest group? Be able to list and fully explain the 4 most important functions of political parties. What is the constitutional basis of political parties? What is the relationship between the national and state political parties? Be able to list and fully explain the 4 parts of National Party Structure in America, including the specific functions of the national committee and its chairman.

**3. Guided Reading - Critical / Realignment Elections**

What are critical / realignment periods or elections and what are the two kinds? What is an example of each kind of critical election?

**4. Guided Reading - Interest Groups**

What is an interest group as opposed to a political party? What are linkage institutions and what are the 4 linkage institutions? Be able to list and fully explain the 4 different kinds of interest groups. Which kind tends to be the most effectively organized? What are earmarks? Why do people come together to form interest groups? What is the downside of interest groups? What is lobbying and what are examples of it? What is grassroots lobbying and what are some examples? Be able to list and fully explain the 4 kinds of election activities that interest groups engage in. What is the free rider problem and how do interest groups try to solve it (You need to know what a collective good is to understand the free rider problem)?

**6. Powerpoint - Political Beliefs and Behaviors**

What is American political culture? What are our shared American values? What are the culture wars (Be able to fully explain everything about them in the slides about the culture wars?) What is political socialization? What are the factors involved in political socialization? How do different kinds of people tend to vote (Republican or democrat)? What is the most common form of political participation? How are Americans less but more politically active them citizens of other democratic nations? What might explain why Americans vote in lower numbers then citizens of other democracies? What is happening regarding "split-ticket voting?" What has been the effect of the Motor Voter law? What predicts which candidate an individual will vote for more than anything else? What kind of Americans are more likely to vote?

**This unit will NOT be on the test, but I put it here anyway**

**AP Government Study Guide for Unit 3 - Elections and the Media on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- a day)**

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**1. Notes - Introduction to U.S. National Elections**

What amendments have been ratified dealing with voting? What are some basic aspects of and differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives? What is the census, apportionment, and re-apportionment? Who are your Senators and Representatives? Who is up for election every 2 years? What pattern have we typically seen during mid-term elections? What are the 4 theories of voter choice, and what are some other factors that influence voter choice?

**2. Guided Reading - Public Opinion**

What is "public opinion?" What does good public opinion polling entail (be thorough)? What is stratified or multistage sampling? What is sampling error/margin of error? What are exit and entrance polls and why are they controversial? What is the point of the graphics in the guided reading? What kind of polls are used by politicians before they start campaigning (understand them fully)? What is a tracking poll?

**3. Outline from handout - The stages of our national elections -** Be **fully familiar** with the details of the 8 stages of our national elections in order for both presidential and congressional elections. What are primary and caucus elections? Which is more common? What kind of individuals typically attend primary and caucus elections (especially caucus elections)? What is the role of delegates in our primary elections? What day does the Constitution specify for our national elections? What is the Electoral College, and what role does it play in the general election? What number of electors is needed to win the presidency?

**4. PowerPoint - National Elections (Parts 1 and 2) -** Why are elections (especially presidential elections) so expensive? What is all the money needed for? What are open and closed primaries and why have a closed primary? What are the different kinds of delegates, and how is delegate allocation done for each state? What is the difference between "winner-take-all" and "proportional allocation" methods of awarding delegates, and what effect does it have on the length of the entire primary contest? Who tends to vote in primary elections and what effect does this have on: 1.) the way that nominees campaign in the primaries and 2.) the political ideology of those in our government as opposed to the political ideology of the American people in general? What is Super-Tuesday, front-loading, and the significance of Iowa and New Hampshire on the primary calendar? Explain the Electoral College system and the effect it has on how candidates campaign. Explain how the following aspects of the US election system tend to result in a 2-party system rather than a multi-party system: plurality elections, single-member winner-take-all-districts. Explain the following alternative election methods and how they would increase the likelihood of a multi-party system: Run-off elections, proportional representation. What do the two major parties sometimes do that also contributes to a 2-party system? Know and explain the following election options that some states have and others do not: Ballot initiatives, referendums, recall elections, run-off elections. How does the media tend to cover elections? What influence does the media have on what voters think is important?

**5. Notes - Winning the popular vote and losing the presidency** - Understand mathematically how a candidate can win more votes but still not become president.

**6. Question for Debate: Should the Electoral College be replaced by direct popular election of the President?**

What are the main arguments for and against changing the Electoral College system?

**7. PowerPoint Notes - Three Forms of Democracy** - What are the three forms of Democracy that political scientists put forward, and what are the examples or what is the evidence for each in America?

**8. Unit 3 - Khan Academy Media Videos 1 & 2 - Media as a linkage institution**

What are linkage institutions, and what are *the* linkage institutions in America? What drives different media outlets to pursue different strategies? What are the three strategies that media outlets may pursue? How does the media typically cover elections?

**Impact of media evolution on politics**

How has the media changed since early American history? What do people who think that these changes are good argue? What do people who think that these changes are bad argue?

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| **AP Government Study Guide for Unit 4-1, Part A: Congress - Test on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- a day)** |

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**1. PowerPoint Notes – Introduction to Elections & Congress**

What are some basic aspects of and differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives? What is the census, apportionment, and re-apportionment? What is constituency? Who are your Senators and Representatives? What are the terms and qualifications of service in each house? How is it that the Senate is the "upper" house? What are Congressional Committees and what is their role?

**2. Guided Reading - Congressional Incumbency**

What does "bicameral" mean? What is the story of the 17th amendment? What is a filibuster and cloture?

What are marginal and safe districts? What advantages do incumbents have in elections?

**4. How a bill becomes a Handout**

What are the different phases, in order, that a bill goes through? What occurs at each stage in each house? What differences exist at each phase between each house of Congress?

**5. Guided Reading - How a Bill Becomes a Law.**

Who has an advantage in the legislative process: proponents or opponents of bills? Why? How are bills introduced? What happens to bills that are not passed into law by the end of Congress' 2 year term?

How are bills referred to particular committees? What is the role of the House Ways and Means Committee regarding revenue (tax) and appropriations (spending) bills? What is the fate of most bills? Besides bills, Congress can also pass what? What do the following terms mean, and what is their significance: hearings, mark-up sessions, discharge petition, the house rules committee, closed rule, open rule, restrictive rule?

What do the following terms mean regarding bills in the House of Representatives and what are their significance: committee of the whole, quorum, riders, quorum call? What do the following terms mean regarding bills in the Senate and what are their significance: riders, Christmas tree bills, filibusters, cloture, double-tracking

What is a conference committee and when is it needed? What can happen once a bill is sent to the President?

**6.** **Film: One person, One vote** (Note: This film is available online if you missed it. Go to my website, print the movie sheet, and the link is at the top of that sheet)

What sort of problem arose as people moved from rural areas to cities? What was determined in the cases of Baker v. Carr, and then in the other apportionment cases that followed?

7. Look over these two activities from unit 1:

A. **Separation of Powers & Checks and Balances Poster** from unit 1-1 The Constitution

What checks does Congress have on the other branches, and what branches do the other branches have on Congress?

8. **The LIMITED Powers of Congress - Article 1, Section 8** from unit 1-2 Federalism.

How does our Constitution limit Congress?

**This is the 2nd half of the Unit 4-1 Congress Packet**

**AP Government Study Guide for Unit 4-1: Congress Part B Test on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- a day)**

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**1. Guided Reading - How Congress is Organized.**

What is the role of political parties in the organization of Congress? What committees assign other members to committees and why is this so important? What are the different leadership positions in Congress and what functions do they serve? How are these leaders, committee chairmen, and committee members in Congress chosen?

**2.** **Powerpoint - Leadership Positions in Congress Notes.** What are the titles of the presiding officers in each house, the other party leaders, and the assistants? Be very familiar with the summary table at the beginning of your powerpoint notes.

**3. Redistricting Notes.** Commit everything on these notes to your memory and understanding

**4.** **Guided Reading - Study Questions - Redistricting.** Understand the terms: apportionment, census, redistricting, and gerrymandering. Understand what the Supreme Court has ruled regarding redistricting. Identify the significance of Baker v Carr and Shaw v Reno. When might a state do a bi-partisan gerrymander, and how can gerrymandering be used to punish members of the opposition party?

**5. Guided Reading - The Committee System**

What are the different types of Committees in Congress? What does the House Rules Committee do (be thorough)? Explain "specialists" and "generalists." Why is selection to specific committees important? What are Pork (aka - pork-barrel legislation) and Earmarks? What does the Appropriations Committee do? How is party membership on each committee allocated? Who is typically the chairman of the various congressional committees? How can a chairman kill a bill?

**6. Guided Reading - Congressional Decision Making**

What are the three theoretical roles of members of Congress as our Representatives? What are the 5 sources or "Cues" members look to when deciding how to vote on a bill? Understand them thoroughly, including the following questions: What is Party Polarization or Partisanship, Divided Government, Gridlock, Logrolling? What tactics do Interest groups, Lobbyists, and Political Action Committees use to try to influence members of Congress?

Describe Congress' relationship with the other branches in terms of congressional oversight, appointments, impeachment, and judicial review.

**7. Table 7.5 - The advantages of Incumbency.** This table is located on the last page for this section of your supplemental readings packet (currently, supplemental readings page 52). You will be given a series of multiple choice questions which ask, "All of the following are advantages of Incumbency EXCEPT…" You will have to be able to find the false advantage.

**8. Table 7.1 The Powers of Congress**. This table is located on the last page for this section of your supplemental readings packet (currently, supplemental readings page 52). You will be asked a series of multiple choice questions which say, "All of the following are powers of Congress except…" and you will have to find the false power.

**AP Government Study Guide for Unit 4-2: The Executive Branch and the Bureaucracy Test \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- day)**

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**4. Guided Reading – The Evolution of the Presidency.** What are the qualifications to be President? Why was the 22nd Amendment passed? How can one be President for more than 8 years? What are President's and Congress better suited for? Which branch is more capable of quick, decisive action? Action in Foreign Affairs? Why? What effect did the Great Depression / New Deal and World War II have on the power of the presidency?

**2. Powers of the President Power Point Part 1.** What are "formal / constitutional" powers of the President? Where do they come from? What are *the* formal / constitutional powers of the President? Be fully familiar with each of them and know the details given about each power (Why Presidents have these powers, the checks that exist on them, the different forms of each power, all of it). Note: It is not necessary to memorize the specific examples that I gave you about these powers.

**3. Powers of the President Power Point Part 2** What are "informal" powers of the President? Where do the come from? What are *the* informal powers of the President? Be fully familiar with each power and know the details given about each power (What controversy surrounds each power, whether the power can still be exercised or not, all of it). Note: It is not necessary to memorize the specific examples that I gave you EXCEPT NAFTA and the details of Nixon's claim of executive privilege.

What does the Constitution say are the grounds for impeachment? What does it meant? What is the impeachment procedure? What are the consequences for being 'convicted' in an impeachment proceeding?

**4. The Federalist #70 - A Single Unified Executive**

Have a good understanding of the language of the text. What is Hamilton arguing for in Federalist #70? Why? What would be the consequences of the alternative kind of executive?

**5. Guided Reading - Presidential Approval and the Budget.** Why is it important for a President to try to keep his approval rating high? What pattern does a president's approval rating typically follow over time? What events can temporarily boost a president's approval rating? What typically happens to the president's party during presidential and midterm elections? What do the following terms mean and what is their significance: Honeymoon Period, Lame Duck, Federal Budget, Office of Management and Budget. Who ultimately passes the budget? Who are the different 'players' that are typically involved in the budget process and how?

**6. The federal budget Key Terms.** What do these terms mean: The Federal Budget, Social Security, Medicare? What is the largest source of government revenue? (don't worry about the trends on the first page too much). What do these terms mean: Mandatory spending, Entitlement Spending, and Discretionary Spending? What are thet 3 largest categories of federal spending? What trends have we seen over time with these three categories? What do these terms mean: The national debt, balances budget, budget surplus, budget deficit? What is projected to happen in 2040? Why is the national debt a problem, and what can be done about it?

**7. Guided Reading - The Bureaucracy.** What is the bureaucracy and what does it do? What is the spoils system, patronage, and merit system (and what % of civil servants it covers)? How easily can Presidents remove people who have been hired under the merit system? What are the 4 categories of the federal bureaucracy? Fully explain the details and differences between each one. How does one become a cabinet head, and how easily can the President remove them? How does one become the head of an independent regulatory commission and how easily can the President remove them? What is the reason for their job security? How does the bureaucracy shape policy with implementation, rule-making and administrative discretion? What is an Iron Triangle/Issue network? What are the three points of an Iron Triangle/Issue network? Understand them. How can the other branches hold the Bureaucracy responsible?

**8. Unit 4-2 Khan Academy Presidency Video - Technology and Presidential Communication.** How do modern media options allow Presidents to 'go public, craft a message,' and have a 'rapid response?' Why is this important for Presidents?

**AP Government Study Guide for Unit 4-3: The Judicial Branch & Civil Liberties Test \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- day)**

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**1. The Judicial Branch Power Point & Correcting the US Court System**

What are the two court systems in America? What are the three different "tiers" of our federal (and state too) court systems (Know the details of our federal trial courts, appellate courts, and Supreme Court. Understand the flow chart and map.)? Why does the US Supreme Court sit atop both court systems? What are the different opinions that he court can render? Which courts have what kind of jurisdiction?

**2. Bill of Rights Cut and Paste**

Know all of the rights from the original constitution (before the bill of rights was added) and which rights are protected by which amendment that I told you to when we graded this assignment together.

**3. Guided Reading: Judicial ideology and Selection**

What is Judicial Review? Where did it come from? What is the different between Judicial Restraint / Strict Constructionism and Judicial Activism? What is on the president's mind when he selects federal judges? How does it sometimes not work out so well for the president?

**4. Guided Reading: Limits on the Supreme Court**

What are the different checks or limits that the other branches have on the Supreme Court? Where does the Supreme Court's independence come from? What is it independent from? What is the relationship between the Supreme Court and public opinion, and how is the Dred Scott case related to this question? How does the Supreme Court make policy? What is Stare Decisis and why is it important?

**5. An Independent Judiciary (Film)**

What Americans can the independence of the court protect? What do the stories of President Jackson and President Eisenhower tell us about the importance of "executing" judicial decisions?

**6. Federalist 78**

What is Hamilton's overall position regarding judicial independence and judicial review? What problems would likely arise if the Judges did not serve during good behavior? You may be given a passage from the text to read and answer questions from.

**7.** **Guided Reading – Civil Liberties & Freedom of Speech.** What were the different views on adding and not adding a Bill of Rights to the Constitution? What are civil liberties as opposed to civil rights, and which clauses of which amendments protect them? What was decided in Palko v Connecticut? What is 'selective incorporation? What happens when the Supreme Court creates new rights? What amendment protect free speech? Understand the kinds of speech are not fully protected. Know the details of each (except false advertising). What are 'time, place, and manner restrictions' on free speech (and understand the examples.)? What is the 'viewpoint-neutral' requirement? What are 'free speech' zones, and why are they controversial?

**8. Guided Reading - Freedom of Speech and Elections.** What are two ways to contribute money to political campaigns? What is the 1974 Federal Election Campaign Act. What is the FEC? What was the 'Soft Money' amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Act? What is the McCain Feingold/Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act? What are 'independent expenditures' and 527 groups? What happened in the case of Citizens United v Federal Election Commission? What are 501(c) groups? What are Super-Pacs?

**9. AP Government Required Foundational Documents.** For the cases of Tinker v. Des Moines, New York Times Co. v. United States, Schenk v. United States, and Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission; understand the facts of the cases, the question of the cases including the part of the Constitution involved (Amendment and/or clause if given), and the conclusion of the cases.

**AP Government Study Guide for Unit 5: Civil Liberties & Civil Rights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (+/- day)**

When creating the test, we will write the questions with **these exact resources** in hand. **Anything** in them is fair game. Nevertheless, we have added some study questions in case that might also be helpful for you.

**1.** **Guided Reading – Freedom of Religion, Due Process, and privacy**

What is included in the 1st amendment? What is the "wall of separation" principle and how does it relate to school prayer and teaching evolution and creationism**?** What is Due Process? What is the exclusionary rule and what rights does it deal with? What is the "good-faith" exception to the exclusionary rule? What is the USA Patriot Act and why is it controversial? What is the USA Freedom Act? What is the 'story' of how the Constitution came to protect the right to an abortion (with Griswold v Connecticut and penumbral rights)? What did the case of Roe v. Wade determine about the right to an abortion?

**2.** **Guided Reading - Civil Rights** What are civil rights? Which clauses from which part of the Constitution protects civil rights and civil liberties? What happened in the cases of Plessy v. Fergusson and Brown v. Board of Education? Understand the civil rights campaign to get Congress to pass civil rights laws? What was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? What are the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965? What is Affirmative Action and the different views about it?

**3. Guided Reading – Civil Rights and the Equal Rights Amendment.** What are the 19th Amendment and Title VII? What problems were women facing despite the 19th Amendment and title VII? What was NOW and the equal rights amendment (and it's fate)? What is Title IX?

**4. Comprehension Questions - Letter From a Birmingham Jail.** Be able to answer questions about portions of Dr. King's letter if you read it, and understand the questions and answers from this activity, especially: Why is Dr. King in Birmingham? Why now rather than wait? How does Dr. King justify breaking some laws; in other words, how does he justify 'civil disobedience?'

**5. AP Government Required Foundational Documents.** Starting with the case of Engel v. Vitale (in other words, skip the cases that you already studied for the last unit), understand the facts of each case, the question of each case including the part of the Constitution involved (Amendment and/or clause if given), and the conclusion of each case.

**6. The Bill of Rights Cut and Paste.** It would be helpful to be familiar with the rights in the Bill of Rights that we studied for the last unit, especially the ones involved in this unit's court cases.