



Christopher Lundgren  
(615) 852-8797

[clundgren@kippnashville.org](mailto:clundgren@kippnashville.org)

Office Hours: MWF 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

T TH 10-11 a.m., 1-3 p.m.

Google Classroom  
Code: **cccolf2**



## AP U.S. Government & Politics

### Learning Packet Overview

First off—I hope you and your family are well in these extraordinary times. Second, pay careful attention to the news and the actions taken (or not taken) by your representatives on the Federal (Pres. Trump), state (Gov. Lee), and local (Mayor Cooper) level. Do not hesitate to be an active citizen and speak up for what you and your family need.

With respect to AP Gov, College Board will change the format of the Exam this year. It will two FRQ questions only on Units 1 (Constitution), 2 (Branches of Gov't), and 3 (Civil Liberties and Civil Rights) to be administered at home on two separate dates. More information will be available April 3 and Collegiate will work to ensure online access for students. The upshot is that there will still be an AP Gov exam through which you can still earn college credit, and we will spend the next two weeks making sure you are ready to succeed.

The cursory review packet provided here is designed to give you an over-review of the three units on the exam. Should we not be able to return to school on April 6, I will provide you with additional material. Below I show you how to access a good textbook online and Crash Course videos. Reread the relevant units and answer the guiding questions. You will have the best retention of content, and results on the AP Exam, if you fully read the relevant textbook sections first and then answer the questions. Do not give in to the temptation just to scan for the answer—you are much less likely to understand the context of the answer and to be able to use the information correctly on the AP Exam.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to me if you have any questions.

### Necessary Materials

Online access to American Government AMSCO textbook.

Username: [student@kippnashville.com](mailto:student@kippnashville.com)

Password: Learning101!

YouTube: Crash Course U.S. Government and Politics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lrk4oY7UxpQ&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvffeelTrqvhrz8H>

#### How students will be successful in AP Gov't

- Read one chapter per day. There are 9 chapters and if you start on March 24 you should finish on April 3.
- EACH DAY, answer the relevant questions on the Review Guide.
- As necessary, watch the Crash Course videos.
- Login to Albert.io and I will create a 20-30 question review quiz for each unit.
- Starting Wednesday, every day is a free online class offered by College Board at:  
<https://apstudents.collegeboard.org/coronavirus-updates#free-ap-classes>

#### How caregivers can help students be successful

- Caregivers can help students be successful by:
- Whenever possible, create time and space for a student to work without interruption.
  - Monitor their technology! They should have open only the tabs for the textbook and for the Review Packet.
  - Be warm-demanding. This is a stressful time for many—offer patient support. But don't let your student use Covid-19 as an excuse to be lazy!

# UNIT 1: FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY (15-22% OF EXAM)

**Required Foundational Documents:** The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation, *Brutus No. 1*, *Federalist 10*, The Constitution

**Required SCOTUS Cases:** *McCulloch v. Maryland* 1819, *United States v. Lopez* 1995

## 1.1 Ideals of Democracy - Declaration of Independence

1. Define limited government.
2. Define social contract.
3. Define natural rights.
4. According to John Locke, what three rights must government protect?
5. Which three rights are mentioned as unalienable in the **Declaration of Independence**?
6. Define popular sovereignty.
7. Define republicanism.
8. Define equality.
9. Which of these ideas of democracy are reflected in the **Declaration of Independence**? Quotes to support?

## 1.2 Types of Democracy

10. Define participatory democracy. Give an example.
11. Define pluralist democracy. Give an example.
12. Define elite democracy. Give an example.
13. Which type of democracy would Madison argue combats against factions (*Federalist 10*)?

### 1.3 Government Power and Individual Rights - Brutus No. 1 vs. Federalist 10

14. What type of government did the Anti-Federalists argue in *Brutus No. 1* was best? Why?
15. According to *Brutus*, what could happen to individual rights as the scope of government grew?
16. What type of government did the Federalists argue in *Federalist 10* was best? Why?

### 1.4 Challenges of the Articles of Confederation

17. Define confederation/confederate system.
18. Why did the founders establish a confederate system upon declaring independence?
19. What did American government look like under the *Articles of Confederation*? Be specific!
20. What were three weaknesses of the *Articles of Confederation*? Star the biggest weakness.
21. What incidents highlighted key weaknesses of the *Articles of Confederation*?

### 1.5 Ratification of the U.S. Constitution

Many compromises were needed in order to get the Constitution ratified. Define/describe how each of the following was a compromise:

22. The Great Compromise
23. Electoral College
24. Three-Fifths Compromise

25. Slavery\*

26. Right to vote\*

*\*Could not be solved at the Convention, continued to cause issues into the future and can still cause issues today*

### **1.6 Principles of American Government (as established in **the Constitution** and articulated through **Federalist 51**)**

27. Define separation of powers.

28. What does Madison say about separation of powers in *Federalist 51*?

29. Define checks and balances.

30. What does Madison say about checks and balances in *Federalist 51*?

### **1.7 Relationship between the States and the Federal Government**

31. Define federalism.

32. Define enumerated powers. Where can they be found in the Constitution?

33. Define implied powers.

34. What constitutional clause gives Congress implied powers? Define that clause.

35. What clause gives the President implied powers? Define that clause (hint: vesting clause)

36. Define reserved powers. Where can they be found in the Constitution?

37. Define concurrent powers. Give an example.

38. Define dual federalism. When was this most prominent?

39. Define cooperative federalism. When was this most prominent?

Complete the following table on **fiscal federalism**.

<b>Concept</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>How concept impacts the balance of power between state and national government/who benefits most:</b>
<b>41. Revenue sharing</b>			
<b>42. Mandate (unfunded mandate)</b>			
<b>43. Categorical grant</b>			
<b>44. Block grant</b>			

## UNIT 2: INTERACTIONS AMONG BRANCHES OF GOVT (25-36% of exam)

**Required Foundational Documents:** The Constitution, *Federalist 51*, *Federalist 70*, *Federalist 78*

Congress - The Constitution - Article I, 17th Amendment, *Federalist 51*

POTUS - The Constitution - Article II, 22nd Amendment, 25th Amendment, *Federalist 70*

SCOTUS - The Constitution - Article III, *Federalist 78*

**Required SCOTUS Cases:** *Baker v. Carr* (1961), *Shaw v. Reno* (1993), *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)

### Part 1 - THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### 2.1 Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives (**Article I of the Constitution**)

1. How does the **Constitution** reflect that Senate is designed to represent states equally, while the House is designed to represent population?
2. What is reapportionment? How often does it happen?
3. What is redistricting? How often does it happen? Who is usually in control of redistricting?
4. What is gerrymandering?
5. How does gerrymandering impact elections?
6. What is the chamber size for the House? For the Senate?

7. How do the differences in chamber sizes and constituencies influence the formality of debate in the House and the Senate?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. What is the term for members of the House? For the Senate?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. How are coalitions in Congress affected by term length differences?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. Regarding powers/areas of specialization, what is the House known for?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. Regarding powers/areas of specialization, what is the Senate known for?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. What are three enumerated powers of Congress (Article I, Section 8) that significantly increase their power? If necessary, define the power.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
13. How does the Necessary and Proper clause impact the amount of power Congress has? Explain.



## UNIT 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights (13-18% of exam)

**Required Foundational Documents:** The Constitution (14th Amendment, Bill of Rights, Voting Rights Amendments - 15th, 19th, 26th), Letter from a Birmingham Jail

### Required SCOTUS Cases:

- **Civil Liberties**
  - Engel v. Vitale (1962)
    - School sponsorship of religious activities violates the establishment clause
  - Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)
    - Compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violates the free exercise clause
  - Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969)
    - Public school students have the right to wear black armbands in school to protest the Vietnam War
  - New York Times Co. v. United States (1971)
    - Bolstered the freedom of the press, establishing a “heavy presumption against prior restraint” even in cases involving national security
  - Schenck v. United States (1919)
    - Speech creating a “clear and present danger” is not protected by the First Amendment
  - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
    - Guaranteed the right to an attorney for the poor or indigent in a state felony case
  - Roe v. Wade (1973)
    - Extended the right of privacy to a woman’s decision to have an abortion
  - McDonald v. Chicago (2010)
    - The Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for self-defense is applicable to the states
- **Civil Rights**
  - Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
    - Race-based school segregation violates the equal protection clause

### 3.1 The Bill of Rights

1. Why wasn’t a Bill of Rights included in the original constitution?
2. Who wanted a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?
3. Describe the purpose of the Bill of Rights.
4. Identify who the Bill of Rights originally protected people from.
5. Identify the protections guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

### 3.2 First Amendment: Freedom of Religion

6. Define the Establishment Clause.
7. Define the Free Exercise Clause.
8. Does the Free Exercise Clause or the Establishment Clause protect majoritarian religions? Explain.
9. Describe the facts, constitutional clause, and precedent set by *Engel v. Vitale* (1962).
10. Describe the facts, constitutional clause, and precedent set by *Wisconsin v. Yoder* (1972).
11. Describe a limitation on the freedom of religion.
12. How does SCOTUS' interpretation of the First Amendment and Second Amendment reflect a commitment to individual liberty?

### 3.3 First Amendment: Freedom of Speech

13. What type of speech is protected?
14. Define symbolic speech.

15. Describe the facts, constitutional provision, and precedent set by *Tinker v. Des Moines School District* (1969).
16. Describe what limits have been put on speech to maintain public order (exceptions to freedom of speech).
17. Describe the facts, constitutional provision, and precedent set by *Schenck v. United States* (1919).

### **3.4 First Amendment: Freedom of Press**

18. Describe how the Supreme Court has bolstered freedom of the press.
19. Define prior restraint.
20. Describe the exceptions to prior restraint.
21. Describe the facts, constitutional provision, and precedent set by *New York Times v. United States* (1971).

### **3.5 Second Amendment: the Right to Bear Arms**

22. Describe how the Supreme Court's rulings have been in favor of individual liberty, with regard to the 2nd Amendment.

23. Describe the facts, constitutional provision, and precedent set by *McDonald v. Chicago (2010)*.

24. *McDonald v. Chicago (2010)* incorporated the 2nd Amendment. What does that mean?

### **3.6 Amendments: Balance Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety**

25. What protections are in the 4th Amendment that help maintain individual freedom?

26. Define the exclusionary rule.

27. Can the government search your cell phone data without a warrant?

28. Describe exceptions to the 4th Amendment.

### **3.7 Selective Incorporation**

29. Define selective incorporation.
  
30. Describe which part of the Constitution provides for selective incorporation.
  
31. Identify the required SCOTUS cases that involve incorporation of a specific right.

### **3.8 Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused**

32. Define the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment.
  
33. Describe how states are limited by the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment.
  
34. Describe the protections for the accused in the Fifth Amendment.
  
35. Describe the protections for the accused in the Sixth Amendment.
  
36. Define the Miranda warnings.
  
37. Describe the exception to the Miranda warnings.
  
38. Describe the facts, constitutional provision, and precedent set by *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963).

### **3.9 Amendments: Due Process and the Right to Privacy**

39. Describe where the constitutional right to privacy comes from.

40. Describe the facts, constitutional provision, and precedent set by *Roe v. Wade* (1973).

### **3.10 Social Movements and Equal Protection**

41. Define civil rights.

42. Define the Equal Protection Clause.

43. Identify the constitutional amendment that includes the Equal Protection Clause.

44. Describe how social movements are used to achieve change in government policy.

45. Describe what Martin Luther King Jr. argued for in Letter From a Birmingham Jail. List at least 5 big takeaways.

46. Describe what role the National Organization of Women (NOW) had in the Women's Rights Movement.

### 3.11 Government Responses to Social Movements

47. Describe the ways government has responded to social movements. For each of the following, describe the background facts/history leading up to the policy change, what the policy change was/define it, and then describe its impact.

Policy	Background/facts	Definition/Explanation	Impact
48. Civil Rights Act of 1964			
49. Voting Rights Act of 1965			
50. Title IX of the Education Act 1972			

51. Describe the facts, constitutional provision, and precedent set by *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas* (1954).

### **3.12 Balancing Minority and Majority Rights**

52. Describe a time in American history that the government has *restricted* minority rights.

### **3.13 Affirmative Action**

53. Define affirmative action.

54. Describe which part of the Constitution most directly correlates with affirmative action.

55. Describe what SCOTUS has said about affirmative action.