

AP United States Government & Politics

2021 Summer Assignment



In order to prepare you for this course, you will complete four assignments for the 1st day of class. These are **REQUIRED**, and are not something that you can accomplish in 1 day, so be sure to spread this out over multiple sessions!! If you feel this is too much work, this course may not be for you. This course is a heavy analysis course with a substantial amount of reading on your own.

Your job is to familiarize yourself with two big ideas:

- A) What are the philosophies behind the way the US government works?
- B) How is the US Constitution organized and structured?

THE ASSIGNMENTS

1. PURCHASE THE REQUIRED TEXT

AMSCO AP UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT & POLITICS, 2ND ED BY DAVID WOLFFORD

2. JOIN MY AP REMIND

TEXT @NBHAPGOV TO 81010

3. COMPLETE THE CONSTITUTION REVIEW (ATTACHED)

4. COMPLETE THE PHILOSOPHIES STUDY (ATTACHED)



This is DUE the 1st day of class whether it be 1st or 2nd Semester, when you walk into class or on Canvas in the event we are online.

If you do not turn this in your first grade will be a zero! We will be testing on this!

There is no make-up assignment and late work will NOT be accepted!

You **MUST** type your answers with the questions and I **MUST** be able to distinguish between the two
(Kami is good)

Research the answers and answer the questions thoroughly in **YOUR OWN WORDS!**

This is an **INDIVIDUAL** assignment – no working together!

THE CONSTITUTION REVIEW

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

1. Define:

Confederation:

Constitution:

Commerce:

2. What was the first form of our national government?
3. For a law to pass under the Articles, how many states had to agree?
4. What were the powers of Congress under the Articles of Confederation?
5. What could Congress NOT do under the Articles?
6. Why was there no executive under the Articles?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

1. Define:

Convention:

Compromise:

Delegate:

3. Who served as president of the convention?
4. What was the most serious task that the convention faced?
5. Name two famous politicians who were absent from the convention.

COMPROMISE

1. Define:

Bicameral:

Unicameral:

2. What question was resolved with the Great Compromise?
3. Fill in the information:

A. Virginia Plan:

1. How many houses?
2. Number of congressmen determined by:
- 3, What type of state supported this plan? Why?

B. New Jersey Plan:

1. How many houses?
2. Number of congressmen determined by:
3. What type of state supported this plan? Why?

3. What was the Great Compromise, and how did it establish the legislative body?
4. What criteria is used to award seats in the House of Representatives to states?
5. What criteria is used to award seats in the Senate to states?

SEPARATION OF POWERS

1. Define

Separation of Powers:

Checks and Balances:

2. Name three ways in which the powers of the United States are divided.
3. Why are the powers separated?
4. What is the job of the legislative branch?
5. What is the job of the executive branch?
6. What is the job of the judicial branch?

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Define:

Ratify:

Amend:

Article:

2. What is the purpose of the Preamble?
3. How many Articles are in the Constitution?
4. What is Article I about?

Article II?

Article III?

THE PREAMBLE

1. By whose power was the Constitution written?
2. Fill in the blanks: GOALS OF THE CONSTITUTION:

(Actual words of the Constitution)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

(In your own words)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

3. Rewrite the Preamble in your own words
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THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Introduction

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Introduction

1. What is the major duty of the legislative branch?
2. What two houses make up the Congress?
3. What is the name of the record of the meetings of Congress?
4. List two privileges of members of the United States Congress.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. Define:

Census:

Impeach:

2. How many representatives are there in the House of Representatives?
3. How many representatives does your state send to Washington, D.C.?
4. What are the three qualifications to be a Representative?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
5. What is the term of office of a representative?
6. What is the title of the presiding officer of the House? 2016 SUMMER ASSIGNMENT FOR APGOV
7. The House begins the impeachment process by doing what?

THE SENATE

1. How many senators does each state send to Washington?
2. What is the total number of senators today?
3. What is the term of office of a senator?
4. What are the three requirements to be a senator?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
7. What are the titles of the two presiding officers of the Senate?

RULES, RIGHTS, AND PRIVILEGES OF CONGRESS

1. Define:

Quorum:

Expel:

Adjourn:

2. How many representatives from the House of Representatives would need to be present in order for there to be a quorum?
3. What fraction of the Senate must agree to expel a member?

What number is that?

4. Where can you find the notes of the meetings of Congress?
5. What house is the only house to introduce bills to raise money?

HOW BILLS BECOME LAWS

1. Define:
 - Veto:
 - Override:
2. Where can a bill be introduced?
3. Tax bills must be introduced in which house?
4. If a bill is approved by the House of Representatives, where must it go next?
5. When both houses approve a bill, then where does it go?
6. If the President vetoes a bill, what process must happen for the bill to become a law?
7. What fraction of representatives and senators must agree in order to override the President's veto?
8. If the veto is not overridden, what happens to the bill?

POWERS OF CONGRESS

1. List and describe four powers given to the Congress by Article I, Section 8:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
2. What is the "elastic clause"?
3. Define enumerated powers and give an example.
4. Define implied powers and give an example.
5. Define inherent powers and give an example.

LIMITS ON CONGRESS AND THE STATES

1. What does "habeas corpus" mean, literally?
2. Why does the Constitution prevent Congress from taking away our right of habeas corpus?
3. What is an ex post facto law? Give an example.
4. What is one other limit placed on the Congress?
5. What are two additional limitations placed on the states by the Constitution?
 - a)
 - b)
6. Explain these three powers:
 - Delegated:
 - Concurrent:
 - Reserved:

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Introduction

1. If the legislative branch makes the laws, then the executive branch does what with the laws?
2. What is the title of the chief executive, or head, of the executive branch of the United States?
What is the name of the person who is currently in that office?
3. What is the title of the second-in-command?
What is that person's name today?
4. What is the job of the Electoral College?
5. How many electoral votes does your state have today?
6. What was the original purpose of the Electoral College?
7. Who chooses the President in the event of a tie?

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRESIDENT

1. What three requirements must be met in order to be President of the United States?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
2. In the proper order of succession, who will take over in the event the President dies? List four people.
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
3. When is a President elected?
When is a President inaugurated?
Why do you suppose there is a gap of time?
4. Who usually administers the oath of office to the President?

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

1. What are the five categories that the powers of the President can be put into?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
2. What is the President's responsibility to the United States Military?
 - a) What is his title?
 - b) What can he do?
3. What is the President's responsibility to the business aspect of the United States government?
 - a) What is his title?

- b) What can he do?
- 4. What is the President's responsibility to the aspect of foreign relations?
 - a) What is his title?
 - b) What can he do?
- 5. What is the President's responsibility to approve, disapprove, or suggest laws?
 - a) What is his title?
 - b) What can he do?
- 6. What is the President's responsibility to his political party?
 - a) What is his title?
 - b) What can he do?

IMPEACHMENT

1. Define impeachment:
2. Which house of Congress begins the impeachment process?
3. Which house of Congress acts as the jury and tries the case?
4. Who acts as the judge at the impeachment trial of a President?
5. In order for an official to be convicted, what fraction of the Senate needs to agree?
6. Who were the only two Presidents to have gone through the entire impeachment process?
 - When?
7. At what point during the impeachment process did President Nixon resign? When?
8. How many Presidents have been removed from office by being found guilty after the impeachment process?

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE CABINET

1. What are the four divisions of the executive branch?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
2. How many cabinet departments are there?
3. Which President created the Cabinet? When?
4. Give an example of an independent agency.
5. Give an example of a government corporation.
6. Give an example of a regulatory commission.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH AND ARTICLES IV-VII ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

1. Define appeal:
2. What is the job of the judicial branch?
3. What is the name of the highest, most important court in the United States?
4. What are the titles of the men and women who serve on the high court?
5. How many serve on the high court? How long do they serve?
6. Who appoints the justices, and who must approve of them? .

7. Name two other courts that are part of the Federal judicial system.

CASES FOR THE SUPREME COURT

1. Define jurisdiction:

2. List nine types of cases the Supreme and Federal Courts have jurisdiction over:

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

3. What is original jurisdiction?

4. What is appellate jurisdiction?

5. What is a writ of certiorari?

JUDICIAL REVIEW AND TREASON

1. Define:

Unconstitutional:

Treason:

2. The process of checking the laws of our land is called:

3. What does it mean when the Supreme Court declares a law "unconstitutional"?

4. Give an example of an act of treason.

5. What must happen in court for a person to be convicted of treason?

ARTICLE IV: THE STATES

1. What issue does Article IV address?

2. What must the state of Oregon do about the laws of Idaho?

3. Who is given the power to admit new states?

4. Could Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire join together to form a new state?

How?

5. What is a "republican" form of government?

6. Under the Articles of Confederation, how could the relationship between the states be described?

7. Under the Constitution, how could the new relationship between the states be described?

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

1. Define:

Amend:

Ratify:

2. What two ways can an amendment be proposed?

a)

b)

3. What two ways can an amendment be ratified?

a)

b)

4. What fraction must propose an amendment, and what fraction must ratify an amendment?

ARTICLES VI AND VII

1. Why did the framers include Article VI in the Constitution?

2. Is it possible for the city of Chicago to make a treaty with the country of Germany?

Why or why not?

THE AMENDMENTS

THE BILL OF RIGHTS, 1791: AMENDMENTS I-III

1. Why did Americans insist on adding the Bill of Rights to the Constitution?

2. What five freedoms does the First Amendment guarantee?

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

3. What does the Second Amendment guarantee?

4. The First Amendment guarantees us freedom of speech. Do you think it's okay to scream "Fire!" in a crowded theater when

there is no fire?

Why or why not?

THE BILL OF RIGHTS, 1791: AMENDMENTS IV-VI

1. What is a search warrant?

2. What is an arrest warrant?

3. What is a grand jury?

4. What is an indictment?

5. What is double jeopardy?

6. What amendment guarantees the right of due process of the law?

7. Which amendment protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures?

8. Which amendment protects people from being tried twice for the same crime?

9. Which amendment guarantees the right to a lawyer, even if a person can't afford one?

10. Which amendment prevents the courts from forcing a person to witness against himself?

THE BILL OF RIGHTS, 1791: AMENDMENTS VI/-X

1. What is a jury?
2. What is excessive bail?
3. What does the Eighth Amendment protect us from?
4. What would you consider cruel and unusual punishment?
5. What does the Ninth Amendment say about rights not listed in the Constitution? 2016 SUMMER ASSIGNMENT FOR APGOV
6. The power to set up school districts is not stated in the Constitution.
7. Who has the authority to create schools? What amendment gives them that power?

1798-1870: AMENDMENTS X/-XV

1. How does the Twelfth Amendment change how the President and Vice President are elected?
2. What war was the Thirteenth Amendment a result of?
3. What does the Thirteenth Amendment abolish?
4. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, who is guaranteed the rights listed in the Constitution?
5. Who was given suffrage with the Fifteenth Amendment?

1900-1950: AMENDMENTS XVI-XXI

1. The Sixteenth Amendment gave Congress the power to do what?
2. How were senators elected before the Seventeenth Amendment?
How are they elected now?
3. Which group of Americans was given suffrage with the Nineteenth Amendment?
4. What does the Twentieth Amendment change? Why?

1950-PRESENT: AMENDMENTS XXII-XXVII

1. According to the Twenty-second Amendment, for how many terms can one be elected as President?
2. Who was given the right to vote by the Twenty-third Amendment?
3. What group was given suffrage with the Twenty-sixth Amendment?
4. What practice was outlawed by the Twenty-fourth Amendment?
5. If a President dies and the Vice President takes over, what must happen to get a new Vice President?
6. What amendment authorizes the above situation?

THE PHILOSOPHIES RESEARCH

This should be review by now!

- 1) Who were John Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau? What do they have to do with the USA?

- 2) What is the “Social Contract”? How does it relate to our government?

- 3) What natural rights did John Locke advocate? Do these sound familiar?

- 4) What were the Articles of Confederation? What was the problem with these?

- 5) Was everyone for the proposed US Constitution? Why or why not?

- 6) How was the Constitution ratified?