

U.S. Government Semester Final Study Guide

Chapter 2, 3 & 4

the number of formal amendments to the Constitution
separation of powers
federalism
checks and balances
ways Congress can change the meaning of the Constitution
popular sovereignty
judicial review
the method of amending the Constitution most commonly used
how is law decided when the Constitution is not explicit about a matter
the name for the first ten amendments
why and how individual rights were included in the Constitution
interstate compact
Privileges and Immunities Clause
Full Faith and Credit Clause
a block grant
a project grant
categorical grants
division of powers
concurrent powers
the Supremacy Clause
an act of admission
expressed, implied, and inherent powers
cooperative federalism
reserved powers
extradition

chapter 5

which party dominated the government:
-from the end of the Civil War to the Great Depression
-since 1968
-from 1932 to 1968?
the roots of the basic structure of our two-party system
ideological party
splinter party
single-issue party
economic protest party
definition of a political party
partisanship
bipartisanship
plurality

elements of party structure
factors contributing to the failure of minor parties in the United States
evidence that political parties are not as strong as they once were
consensus
the function of a political party
effects of PACs on parties

Chapter 7

open primary
closed primary
runoff primary
aspect of national elections controlled by the Federal Government
purpose of the nominating process
the day for national voting
the coattail effect
bipartisan politics
which elections Federal campaign laws apply to
convention
general election
primary election

Chapter 8

how television has affected political campaigns
media that is currently growing in getting news of campaigns to the people
sound bites
components of mass media

Chapter 9

trade associations
labor groups
agricultural groups
professional associations
issue-oriented groups
religious organizations
public-interest groups
public agenda

Chapters 10 12 and 16

filibuster
special committee
conference committee
joint committee

the major functions of congress
duties and powers of the Speaker of the House
differences and similarities between House of Representatives and Senate
Congressional Leaders of each house
Reapportionment
Gerrymandering
Public Debt
Deficit
Budget process

Chapter 13 and 14

the electoral college
the electorate
proposed changes to the electoral system
qualifications for president
chief of state
chief executive
chief administrator
chief diplomat
Commander in chief
chief legislator
chief of party
chief citizen
Primaries
Caucuses
Conventions
national conventions
12th amendment
22nd amendment
25th amendment
Presidential Succession Act of 1947
presidential powers
imperial presidency
treaties
executive agreements
removal power
recognition power
ordinance power
War Powers Resolution
appointment power
civil rights during war time

Chapters 15 and 16

cabinet department
State Department
Independent Agencies
Independent Regulatory Commissions
National Security Council
Government Corporation
responsibilities and limitations of the bureaucracy
branch of government in which bureaucracy operates
public debt
deficit
debt
power to tax (branch of government)

Chapter 17

tools of U.S. foreign policy
correct chronological order of the following:
Cuban Missile Crisis Korean War Persian Gulf War Vietnam War
roles of:
the Central Intelligence Agency
the Joint Chiefs of Staff
the Secretary of State
ambassadors and other diplomats
passport
diplomatic immunity
visa
regional alliances
détente and when historically it has occurred in the U.S.
leaders involved in the end of the Cold War
the Monroe Doctrine
change in U.S. foreign policy after World War II
League of Nations
United Nations
State Department
deterrence
NATO
Truman Doctrine

Chapters 19 20 and 21

19th Amendment
Equal Rights Amendment
Brown v. Board of Education
Civil Rights Act of 1964

Voting Rights Act of 1965
provisions of the 14th Amendment
1st Amendment rights
“establishment” clause
“free exercise” clause
due process

Chapter 24

Unique features of state constitutions
Purposes of state constitutions
Officials elected at state level
Organization of State Legislatures
What are the differences between Criminal and Civil cases in law?
Why would someone choose a bench trial over a jury trial?
Statutory law
Grand jury
Petit jury