**AP Government Unit 1 Study Guide**

Constitutional Underpinnings

**Terms you should be able to identify & describe:**

Bureaucracy Bicameral Legislature Consent of the governed

Bill of Rights Checks and balances Confederate System

Connecticut Compromise/Great Compromise Factions

Federalist Papers Full faith and credit clause New Jersey Plan

Separation of powers Shays Rebellion Virginia Plan

Direct democracy Elite theory Natural Rights

Pluralism Popular sovereignty Representative democracy

Block grants Categorical grants Concurrent powers

Confederation Cooperative Federalism Devolution

Dual federalism Elastic clause Enumerated powers

Federalism Fiscal Federalism Gibbons v. Ogden

Implied powers Inherent powers Marbury v. Madison

McCulloch v. Maryland Mandates New Federalism

Reserved powers Revenue sharing Supremacy clause

Unfunded mandates Majoritarian politics

**Chapter 1: Introducing Government in America**

**Questions you should be able to answer:**

1. Define government and identify the functions that governments perform. What is the role of politics in government?

2. What is the definition of democracy? What are the basic principles of traditional democratic theory?

3. Evaluate the three theories of American democracy.

**Chapter 2: The Constitution**

**Questions you should be able to answer:**

1. How did John Locke influence the Declaration of Independence?

2. What philosophical views did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention share? How did they influence the nature of the Constitution?

3. Know the failures of Articles of Confederation & how the Constitution addressed them.

4. Explain the Madisonian model of government (federalism, checks & balances, separation of powers).

5. What were the major arguments of Federalists in favor of the Constitution? What were the major arguments of Anti-Federalists in opposition to the Constitution?

6. Why did Madison fear factions?

7. What was the reason the Bill of Rights was added?

**Chapter 3: Federalism**

**Questions you should be able to answer:**

1. What does the Constitution have to say about national versus state power? How was the supremacy of the national government established in the American federal system?

2. Explain the obligations that states have to each other. Give examples.

3. Why does cooperative federalism, as compared to dual federalism, best describe the American federal system today? Why is fiscal federalism important to intergovernmental relations?

4. How has the grant system given the federal government influence what states do?

5. How and why has federalism contributed to the growth of the national government?