**Mr. Carpenter**

**AP Government**

**Questions**

**DUE DATES**

* **2/24/14 Chapters 6-8**
* **2/25/14 Chapter 5**
* **2/26/14 Chapter 9**
* **2/27/14 Chapter 10**
* **2/28/14 5-10 Exam**

**Chapter 6**

**I. LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Explain Madison's analysis of the problems of faction and possible solutions.

2. Discuss why Americans organize and join groups so readily.

3. Define interest group and movement.

4. Define economic interest groups and cite three present-day examples.

5. Indicate the most influential economic interest groups, and their primary concerns relative to government.

6. Discuss the special role played by public interest groups.

7. Provide examples of foreign policy interest groups.

8. Provide examples of government interest groups.

9. Discuss the factors that make an interest group politically potent.

10. Summarize the major techniques of interest groups, including e-mail and litigation.

11. Describe who lobbyists are.

12. Explain the functions of lobbyists; include political/substantive information.

13. Describe the growth of PACs and their role in American politics.

14. Evaluate the impact of PACs on the electoral process, especially campaign finance.

15. Examine reasons for concerns about the power of faction.

16. Discuss the methods used by government to regulate interest groups and their effects.

17. Explain why it is difficult for Congress to pass campaign finance reform legislation.

18. Explain the issues involved in the Seattle group protests of 1999.

1. List some major environmental groups and explain how they do business.
2. Discuss the 2002 Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act. What, exactly, do these reforms cover?
3. How did the Swift Boat Veterans for Truth and other "527" organizations impact the 2004 presidential campaign.

Chapter 5

**I. LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Define ethnocentrism.

2. Define political socialization and demographics.

3. Distinguish between reinforcing cleavages and cross-cutting cleavages.

4. Assess the impact on the development of American democracy of geographic isolation and a large land area.

5. Evaluate sectional differences in the United States. Include the sunbelt/frostbelt idea.

6. Examine the effect of state and local identity on politics.

7. Identify and describe the four kinds of places in which Americans live.

8. Examine the impact on American politics of race and ethnicity.

9. Outline the agenda of the Women's Movement in American politics and the current gender issues and the impact of "sexual orientation" as well.

10. Examine the significance of the FAIR ad in Iowa and Proposition 187 in

California.

1. Explain how family structure impacts upon the American political landscape.

12. Identify ways in which religion can be important in American politics.

13. Evaluate the impact of religious diversity and of the clustering of religious population groups on politics.

14. Explain what is meant by the "underrepresentation of Hispanics."

15. Describe income and wealth distribution in the United States.

16. Analyze how, aside from race, income may be the single most important factor in explaining views on issues, partisanship, and ideology.

17. Explain what is meant by the post‑industrial American society.

18. Analyze the reasons why social class appears not to have as strong an impact in explaining political behavior in the United States as it does in other countries.

19. Describe the political agenda of older Americans.

20. Analyze generational and life cycle effects in politics.

21. Examine the relationship between differing educational levels and political behavior.

22. Discuss reasons for the remarkable national unity and identity that exists in a land of such demographic diversity.

23. Distinguish between the melting pot and salad bowl analogies

Chapter 8

**I. LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Identify and define the characteristics of public opinion.

2. Define political socialization and identify sources of our views.

3. Evaluate the impact that public opinion and polls can and should have upon government.

4. Describe the general public's varying level of interest in politics.

5. Identify the ways Americans can participate in politics and influence government.

6. Explain how the September 11, 2001 attacks on America affected the public's

trust and confidence. Discuss the affect, if any, they had on the 2004

elections.

7. Discuss the level of voter turnout in the United States and the factors that may influence turnout.

8. Explain why voting turnout is so low in the United States. Name some recent

national and international events that might affect an increase in voter turnout in

the coming elections.

9. Describe the demographics of voters.

10. Debate whether nonvoting is a critical problem for the American political system.

11. Identify and discuss three main elements of the voting choice.

12. Explain why electoral reform became an important national issue after the 2000 election.

1. Summarize the key components of the Motor Voter law. How has the law affected turnout?
2. How did 2004 polls compare to the final results of the election?
3. What efforts did both candidates make to mobilize African American and Hispanic voters in 2004?

Chapter 9

**I. LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Assess the impact of the rules of the electoral game on electoral outcomes.

2. Examine the importance of regularly scheduled elections, fixed terms, winner-take-all, and the Electoral College.

3. Compare and contrast House and Senate elections.

4. Identify three stages of the formal process of running for the presidency.

5. Discuss the different procedures used to choose delegates to the national conventions.

6. Analyze how different delegate selection procedures affect candidate campaign

strategies.

7. Trace the changes in the role of the national party conventions.

8. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of proportional representation.

9. Outline the usual course of the presidential campaign after the close of the conventions.

10. Discuss the most important factors in shaping campaign strategies for the presidential general election.

11. Explain the role played by debates between the presidential candidates since 1960.

12. Debate the pros and cons of presidential primaries.

13. Evaluate the major proposals for reforming the presidential nomination process.

14. Analyze the major proposed reforms of the electoral college system.

15. Explain why so much attention is paid to the money in U.S. elections.

16. Trace the major efforts proposed and taken to reform campaign finance.

17. Explain why campaign finance reform, especially of the role of PACs, was so difficult to accomplish.

18. Discuss what factors significantly influenced the outcomes of the 2000, 2002, and 2004 elections.

19. What are the pro and con arguments concerning soft money in American politics?

20. Describe the proposed improvements in administering elections.

21. Discuss the role of soft money in previous elections and what its role is likely to

be, if any, in post campaign finance reform elections.

22. Explain whether or not much changed in financing the 2004 election.

Chapter 10

**I. LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Define mass media.

2. Describe the pervasiveness of television, talk radio, newspapers, and the World Wide Web.

3. Explain how the media handled the 2004 presidential election.

4. Outline the evolving influence of the media over the past 200 years.

5. Assess the replacement of parties by the media as mediators between the public and government.

6. Identify and explain factors that influence how people interpret political messages.

7. Assess the political bias of the news media.

8. Explain why the news media has a potent influence in setting the national agenda and framing the issues.

9. Indicate the extent to which the news media are regulated by the government.

10. Outline the media's role in keeping government honest.

11. Describe the impact of the media on the choice of candidates.

12. Describe the impact of the new campaign technology, especially media consultants, on the campaign process.

13. Assess the impact of the media on how voters make choices.

14. Discuss how the media are both observer and participant in government policymaking.

15. Compare the differing relationships between the press and the president, the Congress, and the Supreme Court.

16. Evaluate whether the news media is doing a good job of bringing information to the citizens and providing a forum in which to debate complex issues.

17. Explain the media's role in times of crisis or war (e.g., the September 11 terrorist attacks or the war in Iraq). Is the media's role different in covering events such as the debate of Social Security reform in 2005?

18. Define a horse race and give recent examples of horse races at national and local levels of government.