

AP GOPO and AP COGO Summer Assignment

Hi there Senior!

Welcome to the combined course of AP U.S. Government and Politics and AP Comparative Government and Politics! Although this course may prove to be challenging, I guarantee that, when it is over, not only will it be meaningful to you but you will know more about our government and politics (and a few other country's governments and politics) than your friends and most of the adult population. Your summer assignment will introduce you to government in its everyday working forms. I will make this assignment as relevant as possible to the course and your success on the AP Exam.

This assignment can be done in whatever format will best benefit you. You can type it into this document, print off the document and hand write it, create a quizlet set, etc. If you are going to print and hand write this assignment, then you may want to add additional space to write in. ***This assignment is NOT mandatory, but information from this assignment will be referenced throughout the year and will give you a leg up on a lot of the topics we will be discussing throughout the year.***

If you have any questions about this assignment, please feel free to email me at jhbriar@fcps.edu. It may take me a few days to respond since I am not working every day this summer, but I will get to your email. I will also be on maternity leave for the first part of the year, so if I do not respond to your email please wait to find out the long term sub's information.

Mrs. Briar
AP Government teacher

Part I: The United States Constitution

We'll be using and referencing the Constitution throughout AP U.S. Government. Look up and read commentary on anything you don't understand.

You can find a copy of the Constitution here: www.constitutioncenter.org. To print your own Constitution booklet go here: <http://constitutionbooklet.com/> so you can highlight and flip through it easily. You can also download Constitution apps on your respective smartphones. I will have a paper copy of the Constitution for anyone who would like one at the beginning of the year.

Directions: Read the US Constitution and complete the following questions directly on this handout.

Read each article of the Constitution. Summarize the general purpose or subject of each article in one sentence in the chart below.	
Article I	
Article II	
Article III	
Article IV	
Article V	
Article VI	
Article VII	
Compare Article I with Article II. What are the primary differences between the two?	
Identify two powers denied from Congress in the Constitution.	
How does the House of Representatives determine the rules of proceedings (the ability to have debates, amendments, etc.)?	
Identify two powers the Constitution prohibits from the States.	
What eligibility requirements does the Constitution establish for members of the House?	
What eligibility requirements does the Constitution establish for members of the Senate?	
What eligibility requirements does the Constitution establish for the President?	

The powers of the Constitution that are specifically granted to the branches of government or office holders are called *expressed* powers.

Identify two expressed powers of the President

What are the expressed powers of the vice president?

Identify two expressed powers of Congress.

According to the principle of checks and balances, each branch of the government must have control over the other branches.

Look at the first three articles of the Constitution and identify one type of checks and balances. Identify where each power is listed in the Constitution.

A power that the executive branch has over the legislative branch:

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution?

A power that the executive branch has over the judicial branch:

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution?

A power that the legislative branch has over the executive branch:

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution?

A power that the legislative branch has over the judicial branch:

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution?

A power that the judicial branch has over the executive branch:

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution?

A power that the judicial branch has over the legislative branch:

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution?	
The <i>court of original jurisdiction</i> is the first court that hears a case. <i>Appellate courts</i> hear cases on appeal from lower courts.	
Although the Supreme Court functions primarily as an appellate court, it is the court of original jurisdiction in certain kinds of cases. What are those cases?	
According to Article I of the Constitution, who has the power to declare war?	
What power does the Constitution give the President in the area of war?	

Part II: Important Clauses

Where is the "Commerce Clause" and what does it say?	
Where is the "Necessary and Proper Clause" and what does it say?	
Where is the "Supremacy Clause" and what does it say?	
How might these clauses above have impacted the power of the federal government?	
Where is the habeas corpus clause?	
What is habeas corpus?	
Where are bills of attainder discussed?	
What is a bill of attainder?	
Where are ex post facto laws discussed?	
What is an ex post facto law?	
Where is the full faith and credit clause and what does it say?	
There are two "due process" clauses. Where are they? What does "due process" of law imply?	
Where is the "equal protection clause"? What does it imply?	

Part III: Majority and Supermajority

Veto	
What bodies have the power to override a presidential veto?	
What margin is required to override a presidential veto?	
Where in the Constitution is the veto power described?	
Treaties	
What body has the power to ratify treaties?	
What margin is required to ratify treaties?	
Where in the Constitution is the ratification power described?	
<i>To impeach means “to bring charges against” or “to indict”</i>	
What body has the power to impeach the president?	
What vote is required to impeach?	
What is the process for impeachment?	
Where in the Constitution is the impeachment power described?	
Presidential Elections	
If no candidate for the presidency wins a simple majority of the total number of electoral votes, what body has the power to choose the president?	
What margin is required to choose the president?	
Where in the Constitution is the Electoral College described (Hint: there are 2 parts)?	
The Constitution specifies a three-fourths majority for just one process. What process is it?	
The Constitution has comparatively little to say about the structure and composition of the Supreme Court. Identify two aspects of the Court’s structure and composition that the Constitution does NOT specify. (The Constitution does specify these two basic aspects of structure and composition for the other two branches)	
What are two ways that amendments to the Constitution can be proposed?	

What are two ways that amendments to the Constitution can be ratified?	
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Part IV: The Amendments to the Constitution

Some parts of the Constitution require a simple majority, others a supermajority, while still others protect citizens from the will of the majority. The first ten amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, protect citizens from the will of the majority. In other words, no majority could vote to take these rights away. Read each amendment to the Constitution and answer the questions below.

Outline the general purpose of all 27 Amendments:	
Amendment 1	
Amendment 2	
Amendment 3	
Amendment 4	
Amendment 5	
Amendment 6	
Amendment 7	
Amendment 8	
Amendment 9	
Amendment 10	
Amendment 11	
Amendment 12	
Amendment 13	
Amendment 14	
Amendment 15	
Amendment 16	
Amendment 17	
Amendment 18	
Amendment 19	
Amendment 20	
Amendment 21	
Amendment 22	
Amendment 23	

Amendment 24	
Amendment 25	
Amendment 26	
Amendment 27	

Which amendment(s) of the Constitution protect the rights of women?	
Which amendment(s) of the Constitution protect the rights of racial minorities?	
How were US Senators chosen before the Seventeenth Amendment?	
The Twenty-Fifth Amendment describes the sequence of events that would install the vice-president as acting president against the will of the president. Outline that sequence of events.	

Part V: Mandatory Foundational Documents and SCOTUS Cases

Directions: Look up each of the foundational documents and write down at least three main ideas. For each of the SCOTUS cases, be able to identify the major constitutional question or issue, the majority opinion, what amendments or articles the case applies to, and the overall significance of the court case. You can use the [link to Khan Academy](#) to access resources for this section.

Foundational Documents	
Name of Document	Three Main Ideas
Declaration of Independence	
Articles of Confederation	
U.S. Constitution	
Federalist No. 10	
Brutus No. 1	
Federalist No. 51	
Federalist No. 70	
Federalist No. 78	
Letter from a Birmingham Jail	

SCOTUS Cases				
Case	Constitutional Question	Majority Opinion	Amendments and/or Articles	Significance
Marbury v. Madison				
McCulloch v. Maryland				
Schenck v. United States				
Brown v. Board				
Baker v. Carr				
Engel v. Vitale				
Gideon v. Wainwright				
Tinker v. Des Moines				
New York Times v. United States (1971)				
Wisconsin v. Yoder				
Roe v. Wade				
Shaw v. Reno				
United States v. Lopez				
McDonald v. Chicago				
Citizens United v. FEC				

Part VI: Comparative Government Vocabulary

Directions: Define the following vocabulary words. These words are all matched with one or more words as a comparison point.

Empirical Statement	Normative Statement
Correlation	Causation

Direct Relationship	Inverse Relationship
Quantitative	Qualitative
Liberal Democracy	Illiberal Democracy
Head of Government	Head of State
Devolution	Federalism
Impeachment	Vote of No Confidence
Pluralism	Corporatism
Coinciding Cleavages	Cross-Cutting Cleavage
Civil law	Common law
Rule of law	Rule by law
Command Economy	Market Economy
Keynesian Economic Policy	Neoliberal Economic Policy
Economic Liberalization	Political Liberalization
Parastatals	Rentier State

Power	Sovereignty	Authority
Parliamentary System	Presidential System	Mixed System (Hybrid)
Unitary State	Federal State	Confederal State
Political Attitude	Political Ideology	Political Culture
One Party System	Two Party System	Multi Party System
Proportional Representation	Single Member District	First Past the Post
Import Substitution	Export Oriented Industrialization	Structural Adjustment
Traditional Legitimacy	Charismatic Legitimacy	Rational-legal Legitimacy

Nation	
State	
Government	
Regime	

Part VII: Comparative Government Data Analysis: Look up what each of these indexes measures.

<u>HDI</u>	
<u>GDP</u>	
<u>PPP</u>	
<u>GDP Growth Rate</u>	
<u>Corruption Perception Index</u>	
<u>Freedom House Ranking</u>	
<u>Fragile State Index</u>	

<u>Freedom on the Net Index</u>	
<u>World Press Index</u>	
<u>Gini Index</u>	

Part VIII: Comparing Countries

Directions: Fill out the chart that looks at comparing countries for the course.

Country Comparison						
	UK	Russia	China	Mexico	Nigeria	Iran
Economic system						
Executive (head of state and/or head of gov't)						
Electoral System						
Major political parties						
Independent Judiciary?						
Major cleavages						
Important revolutions or coups?						

COGO Resources

<u>Part 1: Intro Slides</u>	<u>Part 2: Sovereignty, Authority, & Power</u>	<u>Part 3: Government Structure</u>
<u>Part 4: Electoral Systems</u>	<u>Part 5: Citizens, Society, & State</u>	<u>Part 6: Political Economies</u>