

AP Government Final Exam

1. A system of governing where national, state, and local governments have formal authority over the same land and people.
2. Gave African Americans the right to vote
3. Payments made by the government to citizens that meet certain criteria. These make up a large portion of the uncontrollable spending in the federal budget.
4. This case established judicial review
5. Lowered the constitutional age of voting eligibility to 18
6. Granted suffrage to women
7. Often said by Presidents to be unconstitutional, this law requires the President to consult with Congress about deploying troops, and says troops must be withdrawn after 60 days
8. Exposed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, including the government's inability to respond in times of crisis
9. Channels that provide citizens access to government and the policy agenda. ie- political parties, interest groups, the media, elections
10. This case established the right to privacy, which the Court stated was under the penumbra, or the shadow, of other protections in the Bill of Rights
11. Established constitutional freedom of speech, religion, press, and the right to assemble
12. Requires voters to register in advance with a political party before selecting candidates for the party; intended to encourage greater party loyalty
13. Federal projects and grants that members of Congress try to obtain to benefit their districts in order to please their constituents, and increase their chances for reelection
14. A network of an interest group, a bureaucratic agency, and a Congressional committee that all share interest in a particular policy area
15. Explicitly allowed Congress to levy an income tax; passed in 1915
16. Section of the first amendment that establishes a "wall of separation" between church and state
17. States that evidence obtained illegally can not be used in court
18. A strategy used by the minority party in the Senate to block passage of a bill; essentially means to talk a bill to death
19. Established that students retain their rights to symbolic speech even in school, within reason
20. All powers not expressly delegated to the national governments are reserved to the states
21. Outlawed the use of the poll tax as a barrier to voting
22. Established a test to define obscenity by applying "contemporary community standards"
23. Decision that established the supremacy of the national government over state governments
24. Legal protections against the government
25. Deemed a separation of powers at the national level, this presidential power allowed the president to veto only parts of a bill; often used by state governors
26. All taxation bills must go through here
27. Incorporated the right to counsel in non-capital state cases
28. The idea that only small changes are made to each year's budget from one year to the next
29. Officials already holding office
30. Ruled that state-sponsored prayer, particularly in public schools, is unconstitutional
31. Ruling that broadly interpreted the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce
32. All spending bills must go through here
33. Briefs filed by interest groups with courts in hopes to influence judicial rulings; "friend of the court"
34. States that the government can not interfere with the practice of religion
35. The ability of the Supreme Court to evaluate the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress and actions taken by the executive branch
36. Often cited in incorporation cases, this amendment guarantees that every citizen will have equal protection under the law, and that due process of law can not be denied by the states
37. Provided for the direct election of senators, as opposed to state legislatures choosing them
38. An organization with a broad policy focus that works to achieve policy goals by gaining office
39. The amount by which federal expenditures exceed revenues
40. A ruling the deemed racial quota systems for college admissions unconstitutional
41. Limited presidents to two elected terms of office

42. Provides guidelines to follow in the case of presidential disability
43. Declared that state laws banning all abortions were unconstitutional
44. How similar cases have been decided in the past
45. Incorporated the right to free press to the states
46. States that the list of protections in the Bill of Rights is not exhaustive; citizens have more rights than what is explicitly stated in the Constitution
47. Granted citizenship to the former slaves after the Civil War
48. Elections to choose party candidates in which voters are given a list of all candidates from all parties, and can choose candidates from both major parties on the same ballot
49. Federal money given to states for a very specific, mandated purpose
50. Interest groups use this tactic in directly influence lawmakers

Marbury v. Madison	Arizona	16 th Amendment	rule	Incrementalism
McCulloch v. Maryland	Powell v. Alabama	17 th Amendment	Judicial review	Balanced budget
Brown v. Board of Education	Gideon v. Wainwright	18 th Amendment	Iron triangles (subgovernment)	Interest groups
Gibbons v. Ogden	Griswold v. Connecticut	19 th Amendment	Incumbent	Political parties
US v. Nixon	Roe v. Wade	21 st Amendment	Entitlements	Closed primaries
Engle v. Vitale	Bakke v. Regents of the University of California	22 nd Amendment	Pork barrel	Open primaries
Lemon v. Kurtzman	1 st Amendment	24 th Amendment	Bureaucracy	Blanket primaries
Schenk v. United States	4 th Amendment	25 th amendment	Amicus curiae	Party identification
Gitlow v. New York	5 th Amendment	26 th Amendment	Line item veto	War Powers Resolution
Tinker v. Des Moines	6 th Amendment	27 th Amendment	Precedent	Lobbying
Texas v. Johnson	8 th Amendment	Civil liberties	House Appropriations committee	Block grants
Near v. Minnesota	9 th Amendment	Civil rights	House Ways and Means committee	Categorical grants
Miller v. California	10 th Amendment	Establishment clause	Expenditures	Shays' Rebellion
Mapp v. Ohio	13 th Amendment	Free exercise clause	Revenue	Linkage institutions
Miranda v.	14 th Amendment	Exclusionary	Deficit	
	15 th Amendment		Filibuster	