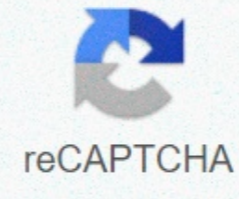




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Separation of powers – Constitutional division of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches, with the legislative branch that makes the law, the executive applying and applying the law, and the judicial system interpreting the law. Controls and balances – Constitutional granting of the powers that enable each of the branches of the government to check some acts of others and therefore to ensure that no branch can dominate. Divided government – Government divided between parties, especially when one holds the presidency and other controls one or both houses of Congress. Direct mayor – Elections in which voters choose party candidates. Initiative – Procedure by which a certain number of voters can, by petition, propose a law or a constitutional amendment and present it to voters. Referendum – Procedure for the submission of popular voting measures adopted by the legislature or by proposed amendments to a state constitution. Recall – Procedure for the submission of popular suffrage for the revocation of officials from office before the end of their term of office. Marbury v. Madison - A landmark case in United States law and the basis for the exercise of judicial review in the United States, in accordance with Article three of the United States Constitution. The case resulted from a petition to the Supreme Court by William Marbury, who had been appointed a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia by President John Adams shortly before leaving office, but whose commission was not issued as required by John Marshall, Adams' secretary of state. When Thomas Jefferson took office, he ordered the new secretary of state, James Madison, to withhold the commissions of Marbury and several other men. Marbury and three others asked the Court to force Madison to deliver the commission to Marbury. The Supreme Court rejected Marbury's request, finding that the status on which he based his claim was unconstitutional. Judicial review – The power of a court to refuse to implement a law or regulation of a government which, in the opinion of judges, conflicts with the US Constitution or, in a state court, the constitution of the state. Mandate of mandamus - Court order obliging an official to perform an official duty. Impeachment - the formal accusation by the lower house of the legislature against a civil servant, the first step in removal from office. Executive order – Directive issued by a president or governor who has law enforcement. Executive privilege – Power to preserve the confidentiality of executive communications, especially if they relate to national security. Sequestration - Presidential refusal to allow an agency to spend funds that Congress has authorized and appropriated. You just finished Chapter 2: The Living Constitution. Good job! Previous chapterFollow the Tip chapter: Use the – → keys to navigate! Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 2: The Living Constitution StudyNotes.org. Study Notes, LLC., November 17, 2012. Web. December 9, 2020. &lt;https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-3-american-federalism/&gt;. Page 2Valuation of Evolution – The effort to slow the growth of the federal government by returning more functions to the states. Federalism – Constitutional arrangement in which &lt;/https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-3-american-federalism/&gt; is distributed between a central government and subdivision governments, called states in the United States. National governments and subdivisions exercise direct authority over individuals. Dual federalism (layer cake federalism) - Considers the Constitution as offering a limited list of powers-primarily foreign policy and national defense-to the national government, leaving the rest to sovereign states. Each level of government is dominant in its own sphere. The Supreme Court is the arbiter between the national government and states in disputes over which the level of government is responsible for a particular activity. Cooperative federalism – Emphasizes federalism as a system of intergovernmental relations in the provision of government goods and services to people and calls for cooperation between different levels of government. Marble cake federalism - Conceives of federalism as a marble cake in which all levels of government are involved in a variety of issues and programs, rather than a layer cake, or dual federalism, with fixed divisions between layers or levels of government. Competitive federalism - National government views, 50 states, and thousands of local governments as competing with each other over ways to put together service packages and taxes. Apply the market analogy: we have a choice about the state and city we want to use, so we have options about what kind of telephone service we use. Permissive federalism - Implies that although federalism provides for a sharing of power and authority between national and state governments, the state quota is based on the permission and permissiveness of the national government. Our federalism - Promoted by Ronald Reagan, assumes that the power of the federal government is limited in favor of the broad powers reserved for states. Unitary system – Constitutional arrangement that concentrates power in a central government. Confederation - Constitutional arrangement in which sovereign nations or states, through compact, create a central government, but carefully limit its power and do not give it direct authority over individuals. Express powers – The powers of the Constitution specifically grant one of the branches of the national government. Implicit Powers – Powers inferred from express powers that allow Congress to perform its functions. Necessary and appropriate clause – Clause of the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3) which establishes the implicit powers of Congress. It provides that Congress in addition to its express powers has the right to make all necessary and appropriate laws to carry out all the powers of the Constitution heraldin the national government. Inherent powers – The powers of the national government in foreign affairs that the Supreme Court has declared do not depend on subsidies, but rather to increase from the very existence of the national government. Trade Clause – Clause of the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1) which gives Congress the power to regulate all business activities that cross state lines or affect more than one state or other nation. Federal Warrant - A federal government requirement imposes as a condition for receiving federal funds. Competing powers – Powers that the Constitution confers on both national governments and states would be the power to charge taxes. Full faith and credit clause - The clause in the Constitution (Article 4, Section 1) which requires each State to recognise civil judgments handed down by courts in other states and to accept their public records and act as valid. Extradition – Legal process by which an alleged offender is handed over by officials of a State to officials of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed. Interstate Compact – An agreement between two or more states. Congress must approve most of these agreements. National Supremacy – The constitutional doctrine that whenever there is a conflict between the constitutionally authorized actions of the national government and those of a state or local government, the actions of the federal government will prevail. Pre-emption – The right of a federal law or regulation to prevent the application of a state or local law or regulation. Centralists - People who favor national action over action at the state and local level. Decentralists - People who favor state or local action rather than national action. State rights – Powers expressly or implicitly reserved for States. Definitely-formula grants - Congress approaching funds for a specific purpose, would be school lunches or for building airports and highways. These funds are allocated by formula and are subject to detailed federal conditions, often on a matching basis; that is, the local government that receives federal funds must put some of its own dollars. Definiitive grants, in addition, provide federal oversight to ensure that federal dollars are spent as Congress wants. Project Grants – Congress allocates a certain amount, which is allocated to state and local units and sometimes to non-governmental agencies, based on the requests of those who wish to participate. Examples are grants by the National Science Foundation for universities and research insitutes to support the work of scientists or grants to states and localities to support training and employment programs. Block subsidies - These are broad state subsidies for states for prescribed activities- welfare, care education, social services, preventive healthcare, and health services-with only a few strings attached. States have greater flexibility in deciding to spend the dollar grant, but when federal funds any fiscal year are gone, there is no more matching federal dollars. Direct Orders - A congressional technique to establish federal regulations. Direct orders must be followed under threat of a criminal or civil penalty. An example is the Equal Opportunities at Work Act 1972, which prohibits discrimination of jobs by state and local authorities on the basis of race, colour, religion, gender and national origin. Cross-cutting requirements - A congressional technique to establish federal regulations. Federal grants may set certain conditions that extend to all activities supported by federal funds, regardless of their source. The first and most famous of these is Title VI of the Civil Rights Act 1964, which argues that, in the use of federal funds, no person can be discriminated against on the basis of national race, colour or origin. More than 60 cross-cutting requirements cover issues such as the environment, historical preservation, contractual pay rates, access to government information, the care of experimental animals and the treatment of human subjects in research projects. Crossover Sanctions - A congressional technique to establish federal regulations. These sanctions allow the use of federal money in one program to influence state and local policy in another. For example, a 1984 act reduced federal aid for highways by up to 15% for any state that failed to adopt a minimum consumption age of 21. Total and Partial Preemption - A congressional technique to establish federal regulations. Total pre-emption rests with the power of national governments under the terms of supremacy and trade in order to pre-empt the conflicting activity of the state and local activity. Based on this constitutional authority, federal law in certain areas pre-empt entirely state and local administrations in the field. Sometimes federal law provides for partial pre-emption in setting basic policies, but requires states to administer them. Some programs give states an option not to participate, but if a state chooses not to do so, the national government steps in and runs the program. Even worse from the point of view of the state is the mandatory partial pre-emption, in which the national government requires states to act on the way to losing other funds, but does not provide funds to support state action. Creative Federalism – During the Great Society, the marble cake approach to intergovernmental relations. Fiscal Federalism – Through various grant programs, sliced up the marble cake into several different pieces, making it even more difficult to differentiate the functions of levels of government. Necessary and appropriate clause - Clause of the Constitution that Congress should have the power to make all necessary and appropriate laws for the implementation of the above powers. . . This clause is also known as the elastic clause as it is a major and significant power of Congress. Congress, Congress' ability to interpret its legislative capacity in a broad manner. Liaison institutions – Means by which individuals can express their preferences for public policy development. Photo ops – Photo opportunities set by candidates. The media has been accused of simplifying complicated political issues by relying on photo operations to explain them to the public. Sound bites - 30-second statements on evening news broadcasts. The press has been accused of simplifying complicated political problems by relying on sound bites to explain them to the public. Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 3: American Federalism StudyNotes.org. Study Notes, LLC., November 17, 2012. Web. December 9, 2020. &lt;https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-3-american-federalism/&gt;. Page 3Political culture – Widely shared beliefs, values and norms about how citizens relate to governments and one another. Social capital – Democratic and civic habits of discussion, compromise and respect for differences, which increase from participation in voluntary organisations. Natural rights – The rights of all people to dignity and value; also called human rights. Democratic consensus – Broad agreement on the fundamental principles of democratic governance and the values that undermine them. Majority rule – Governance according to the expressed preferences of the majority. Popular Sovereignty - A belief that final power dwells in people. The American dream - The widespread belief that the United States is a land of opportunity and that individual initiative and hard work can bring economic success. Capitalism – An economic system characterised by private ownership, competitive markets, economic incentives and the government's limited involvement in the production, distribution and pricing of goods and services. Suffrage – Right to vote. Monopoly – The dominance of an industry by a single company that sets prices and discourages competition; also the company that dominates the industry by these means. Antitrust Law – Federal Laws (starting with the Sherman Act of 1890) that sought to prevent a monopoly from dominate an industry and limit trade. Political Ideology – A consistent model of beliefs about political values and the role of government. Liberalism – The belief that the government can and should achieve justice and equal opportunities. Conservatism - A belief that limited government provides for competitive markets and personal opportunities. Socialism - An economic and governmental system based on public ownership of the means of production and exchange. Libertarianism - An ideology that values individual freedom and insists on minimum government, promoting a free market economy, a policy non-interventionist, and an absence of regulation in moral, economic, and social life. You just finished. &lt;/https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-3-american-federalism/&gt;. Page 4

Political culture and ideology. Good job! Previous chapterFollow the Tip chapter: Use the ← → keys to navigate! Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 4: Political culture and ideology StudyNotes.org. Study Notes, LLC., November 17, 2012. Web. December 9, 2020. &lt;https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-4-political-culture-and-ideology/&gt;. Page 4Ethnocentrism – Faith in the superiority of the nation or ethnic group. Political socialization – The process by which we develop our political attitudes, values and beliefs. Demography – Study of population characteristics. Political predisposition – A characteristic of individuals that is predictive of political behavior. Consolidation of cleavages - Divisions within society that strengthen each other, which makes groups more homogeneous or similar. Cross-sectional cleavages – Divisions within society that cut between demographic categories to produce more heterogeneous or different groups. Manifest destiny - A notion held by a 19th-century American that the United States was destined to rule the continent, from the Atlantic Pacific. Race - A group of human beings with distinctive characteristics determined by genetic inheritance. Ethnicity – A social division based on national origin, religion, language and often race. Gender difference – The difference between the political views or political behaviour of men and women. Fundamentalists – Conservative Christians who (as a group) have become more active in politics over the past two decades and have been particularly influential in the 2000 presidential elections. Gross domestic product (GDP) – Total production of the entire economic activity of the nation, including goods and services. Socio-economic status (SES) – A division of the population based on occupation, income and education. You just finished Chapter 5: The American Political Landscape. Good job! Previous chapterFollow the Tip chapter: Use the ← → keys to navigate! Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 5: The American Political Landscape StudyNotes.org. Study Notes, LLC., November 17, 2012. Web. December 9, 2020. &lt;https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-5-the-american-political-landscape/&gt;. &lt;https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-5-the-american-political-landscape/&gt;. &lt;/https:&gt;&lt;/https:&gt;&lt;/https:&gt;

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