AP Government Test Review

4) Political parties differ at the state and federal level due to the federal parties having much more influence over laws that affect the public at large, while state politics are restricted to the goings on in the state that they’re decided in. Meanwhile, Political Machines are different than either state or federal politics by being hierarchal in nature and usually work as a means to secure votes for a certain candidate, in effect cheating the system.

8) The Electoral College works by creating a series of votes that are declared more official than that of the common electorate. Electors are nominated and cast their votes on behalf of the state that they were chosen to represent. These are the votes that officially elect the President.

12) Cases that establish or define limitations on civil liberties include the following:

* *Schenck v. United States*, held that freedom of speech could be withheld if there was “clear and present danger.”
* *Dennis v. United States*, held that freedom of speech did not include plots of overthrowing the government.
* *Roth v. United States*, held that obscenity was not protected under freedom of speech.
* *Employment Division of Oregon v. Smith*, held that states have the power to accommodate otherwise illegal acts done in pursuit of religious beliefs, but they are not required to do so.
* *Betts v. Brady*, held that the state was not required to supply a lawyer in the event that one could not be afforded. This was overturned by *Gideon v. Wainwright.*

16) The expansion of civil rights has been paramount for minorities across the board. Businesses can no longer deny service due to race or sex, no job is gender or race specific, and “separate but equal” is no more.

17) Three important cases dealing with civil rights are as follows:

* *Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc v. United States*, held that service to minorities by motels was mandatory due to the commerce clause.
* *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, KS*, held that the doctrine of “separate, but equal” is unconstitutional.
* *Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co.*, held that the buying of houses could not be determined by race or ethnicity.