

Journal 1 / 8

“In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself.”

-James Madison Federalist 51

Turn this quote into a question...and then answer it.

Journal 1 / 12

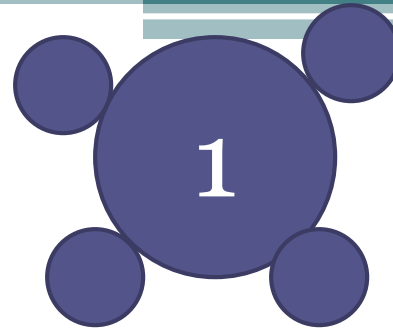
The colonies were *unitary*. The next step were the articles of *confederation*. The United States has finally landed on *federal*.

Your task is to explain the meaning of the *italicized* words using context clues and your knowledge of US history. In order to fill in any mental gaps you may ask me yes or no questions for 5 minutes...

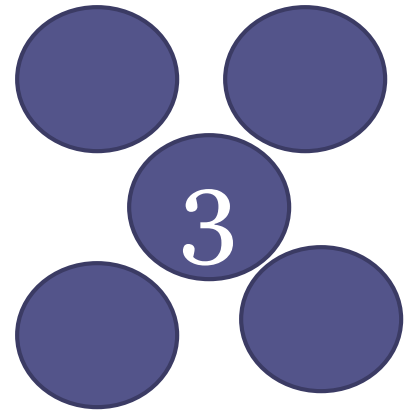
Federalism



- 1: Unitary...

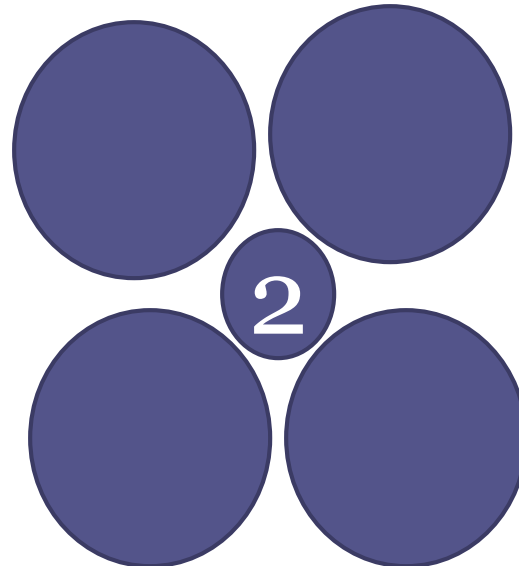


- 2: Confederation...



- 3: Federal...

- Direct Democracy:
- Republic:



Articles of Confederation (A3)

- Fold a blank piece of paper into thirds and thirds again (3x3...so 9 squares)
- Label the squares with the Articles (use roman numerals like the book does I-XIII)
- Label the remaining 5 Executive and judicial, Legislative, military, taxes, Other
- Summarize each article in the appropriate box.
- What does the document say about the three branches, military and taxes? Summarize as you go
- What else do you have questions about? Anything strike you as odd?

Assignment

- Open to appendix page 3 in your book.
- Read the Articles of Confederation. Answer the following discussion questions:
 - 1) What sounds familiar in this document; in other words, what was adopted from the AofC into the Constitution?
 - 2) Are there some important rights/powers of the central gov't that seem to be missing in this document?
 - 3) What issues seem to be important to the writers/signers of this document?
 - 4) What surprises you?

Assignment

- Open to appendix page 3 in your book.
- With your group write down the *express powers* of the central government under the Articles of Confederation
- Read the excerpt from Howard Zinn's *A People's History*...about the rebellion in Mass.
 - Who was rebelling and why?
 - How did this rebellion reflect the weaknesses in the AofCs?

Journal 1/16

So Shays' Rebellion taught us one thing...You were lucky enough to be selected a delegate from your state to the Constitutional Convention. On the way to Philadelphia you are attempting to organize your ideas about the new government. First you have to anticipate some of the arguments that will arise about the structure of the new constitution; what are they? Which will be the most important?

The first political parties

Federalists

- Main fear:
- Main Focus at CC:
 - Strong: _____ will unify the _____
 - Constitution will strongly define:

Anti-Federalists

- Main fear:
- Main Focus at CC:
 - Clearly _____ powers of the _____
 - A _____ of _____ to tell the citizens SPECIFICALLY:

Journal 1 / 20

A Utah congressman once asked: “who is the sovereign, the state or the federal government?”

Use the 9th and 10th Amendments to answer as a Federalist.

Use the Supremacy Clause (6.2), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (1.8) to answer as an Anti-Fed

Why Bother with Federalism?

- Fear
 - Federalism is a compromise
 - The Constitution, not the central gov't would reign supreme
- Unity
 - Confederalism is a lack of unity
 - Unitary is TOO MUCH
- “...A republic if you can keep it”

The Problem With Feds Is...

- Federalism requires all people to accept the dominance of one document
 - Difficult in diverse areas...
 - Iraq
 - India
 - Former USSR
 - Pakistan
- Nation-Centered Federalism
- State-Centered Federalism
- Dual Federalism

Where is Federalism in the Constitution?

- Federalism:
 - 10th Amendment _____ and _____ powers
 - Checks and Balances (Arts 1-3)
- Not-so-Federalism?
 - Necessary and Proper Clause (1.8)
 - Supremacy Clause (6.2)

Journal 1 / 22

I'm going to read two quotes to you. One is from Antifederalist #84 and the other is from Federalist #84. Your job will be to guess which is which. Sum up the argument being made and justify how you know who said what...

Journal 1 / 22

“...the Constitution is itself...A BILL OF RIGHTS. The constitution of each State is its bill of rights. And the proposed Constitution, if adopted, will be the bill of rights of the Union. [The Constitution contains] various precautions for the public security, which are not to be found in any of the State constitutions. It may be said that [the Constitution] does not go far enough...but it can with no propriety be contended that there is no such thing [as a bill of rights]”

Journal 1 / 22

“Ought not a government, vested with such extensive and indefinite authority, be restricted by a Bill of Rights? Persons who attempt to persuade people that such reservations were less necessary under this Constitution than under those of the States, are wilfully endeavoring to deceive, and to lead you into an absolute state of vassalage.”

Word

Policy Diffusion/ "States as labs"

Description: States are allowed to make policy about 'big' issues that fit the needs of the state

Has Characteristics of Competitive Federalism

Because if a state adopts good policy others will adopt it or imitate

Example Welfare reform in some states prompts others to reform to avoid being 'welfare magnets'



a)
n,

Political Beliefs



"My mom's a Democrat, my dad's a Republican,
and I'm a bipartisan effort."

search ID: mcan593

Journal 9/10

Turn to page 171. Look at the table shown there (ON PAGE **171** TYLER JOHNSON☺). Make some generalizations about the data:

- What is this measuring?
- What label would you place on the column on the far left?
- What would you place across the top?

What's Political Socialization? What are agents of political socialization?

Rank the following in order of the most influential to the least influential agent of political socialization.

- Peers
- Family
- School
- Media
- Political leaders
- Group Identity
- Communities

Who are liberals/conservatives?

War is ALWAYS the answer	War is NEVER the answer
The Gov't should provide NOTHING	The Gov't should provide EVERYTHING
ANY regulation of firearms is illegal	All FIREARMS are illegal
This country should have a national religion	This country should outlaw religion
The gov't should not regulate ANYTHING	The gov't should regulate EVERYTHING
The border should be closed to EVERYONE	There should be NO regulation or process for obtaining citizenship
Sex education should NEVER be taught to ANYONE, EVER!	Sex education should be taught to FIRST GRADERS
Liberals are all COMMUNISTS!!	Conservatives are all FASCISTS!!

Political Spectrum

- What's that...?
 - Conservatism
 - Small gov't on economic matters
 - Large gov't on moral matters
 - Liberalism
 - Large gov't on economic (social) matters
 - Small gov't on moral matters
 - Libertarianism
 - Gov't is ALWAYS small
- So what does it look like...?

i m t h e
G o d - f e a r i n g
g u n t o t i n g
f l a g w a v i n g
c o n s e r v a t i v e
t h a t t h e l i b e r a l s
w a r n e d y o u
a b o u t .

Political Spectrum

The Left vs. Right Political Spectrum

Left Wing

Right Wing



Anarchism



Communism



Socialism



Liberalism



Conservatism



Monarchism



Nazism



Fascism



Slavery

Freedom

Slavery

Read 167-174

- Read about the various agents of political socialization.
- For each describe the agent and how it/they shape the ideas of Americans.
- Reflect on your own political ideas. How has each of these agents influenced your opinions? Which has had the most influence?

Key Terms

- **Political Culture** –
Widely or commonly held beliefs/attitudes within a society.
- **Political Ideology** –
A set of principles that provides guidance on the proper behavior of government.
- **Efficacy** –
citizen's belief in their ability to impact government.
- **Legitimacy**–
citizen's belief that the government has the right to rule.
- **Individualism/limited government/American dream** –
the individual is responsible for finding prosperity.

The Media and Public Opinion



Making Polls and Surveys

- **If we were going to poll Topeka West what are the demographics we would need to hit to get a random sample?**
- **Now lets make a list of important issues to the school community.**
- **With a partner choose one of these issues to make a poll/survey about**

Polling T-West

1. Representative Sampling

- Who is our audience?
- 987 students are enrolled and about 90 teachers...how many ppl will you ask?
- What is the purpose of our poll/survey?
- What methods will we use to get a rep. sample?

2. Title and Questions

- Create a title and write at least 5 questions.
- How do we avoid Push Polling?

Polling T-West

3. Finally...

- **Create the poll/survey. How will you give it?**
- **How/why will you present the data?**

You will give your survey to the class. The respondents will be critical of your questions and methods.

Public Opinion and the Media

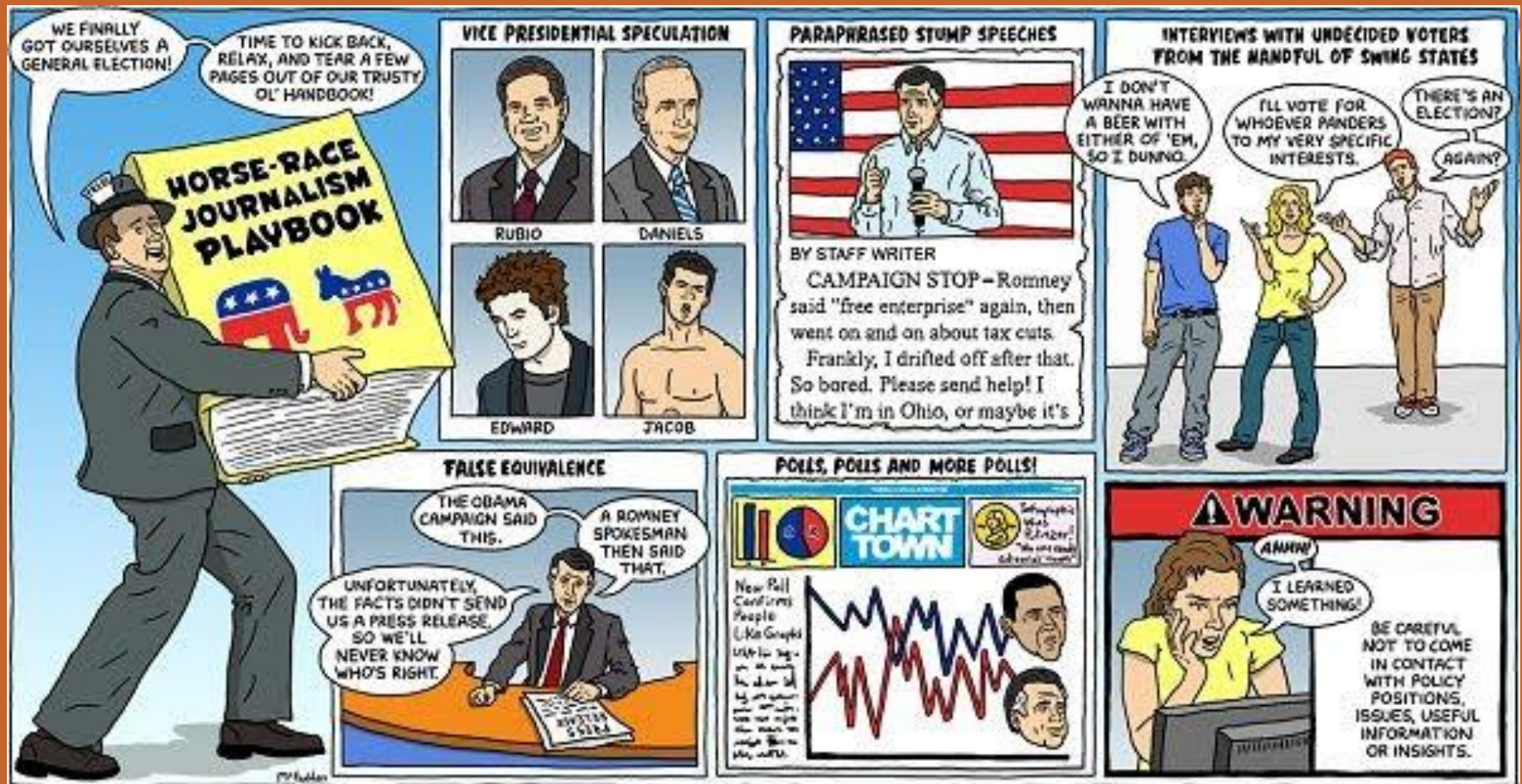
- 1. How does the media use poll/survey info?**
- 2. How does the media's use of this info differ from that of a politicians'?**
- 3. Does the media have a responsibility to the people when presenting data? If yes what is it. If no, why not?**

Mass Media: Understand 2 things

1. Media does not reflect reality...
 1. Priming:
 2. Framing:
2. The media sets an agenda
 1. Filtering:
 2. This creates *salient* issues:



Mass Media: It's all about the *Horse Race*

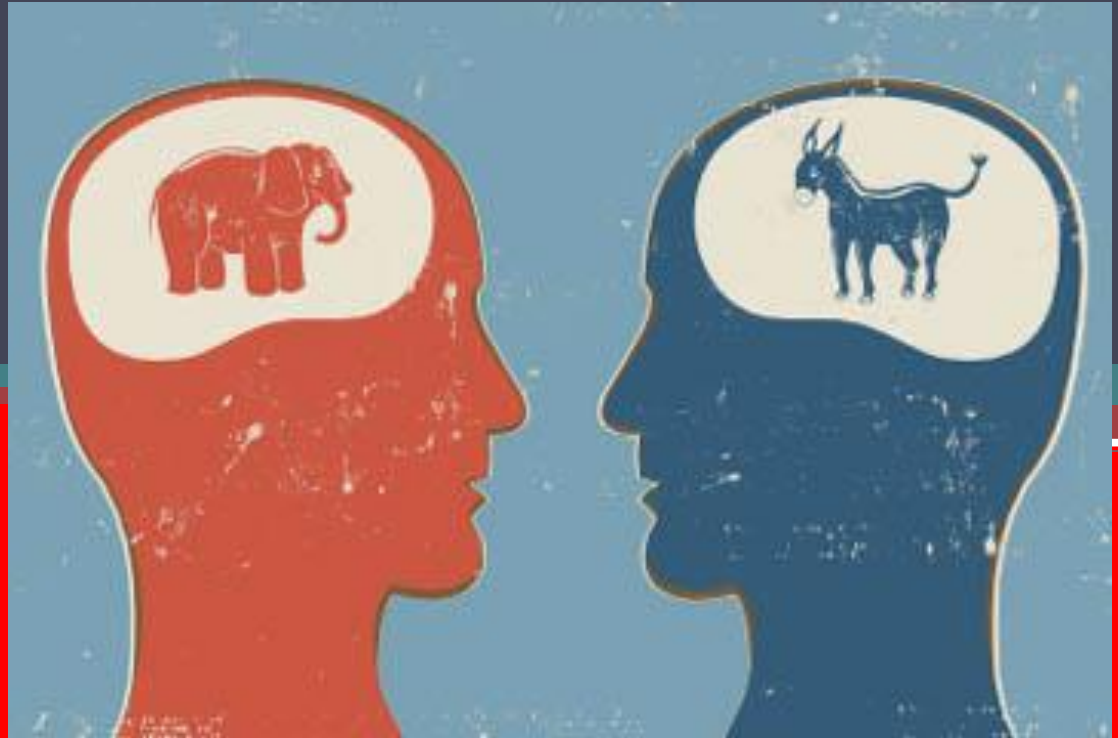




The children from left to right are: Phan Thanh Tam, younger brother of Kim Phuc, who lost an eye, Phan Thanh Phouc, youngest brother of Kim Phuc, Kim Phuc, and Kim's cousins Ho Van Bon, and Ho Thi Ting. Behind them are soldiers of the Vietnam Army 25th Division, June 8, 1972. (Nick Ut/AP Photo)

Nine-year-old Kim Phuc was with a group of civilians trying to flee the village when the planes mistook them for soldiers and bombed them with napalm. Ut captured Kim Phuc and others running out of the bombed village. She was naked from having her clothes burned off. Ut and some other journalists quickly ran to help the burned villagers, saving Kim's life.

Political Parties



Journal 2/3

How do political parties influence the way our government works?

Could a republic work without parties?
Explain.

What is a Political Party?

1. As an Organization
 - workers who:
 - Big Issues
2. In the Government
 - Officeholders:
 - Uphold the:
3. In the Electorate:



What is a Political Party in the US?

1. BIG!

- 'Big Tent' Parties
- Brand Names

2. Confederations

- Who's the boss?
- Decentralized

3. Drive Political Action

- Politicians will:
- Party Identification:



What might the ppl who wear these buttons have in common? Their political party.

Third (minor) Parties

- What are they?
 - A party other than the two major
 - Not “Big Tent”
- What Purpose do they serve?
 - Bring issues to light
 - These issues then must be addressed



What's your Party?

Political Party Quiz

- How do you compare with your cohort groups?

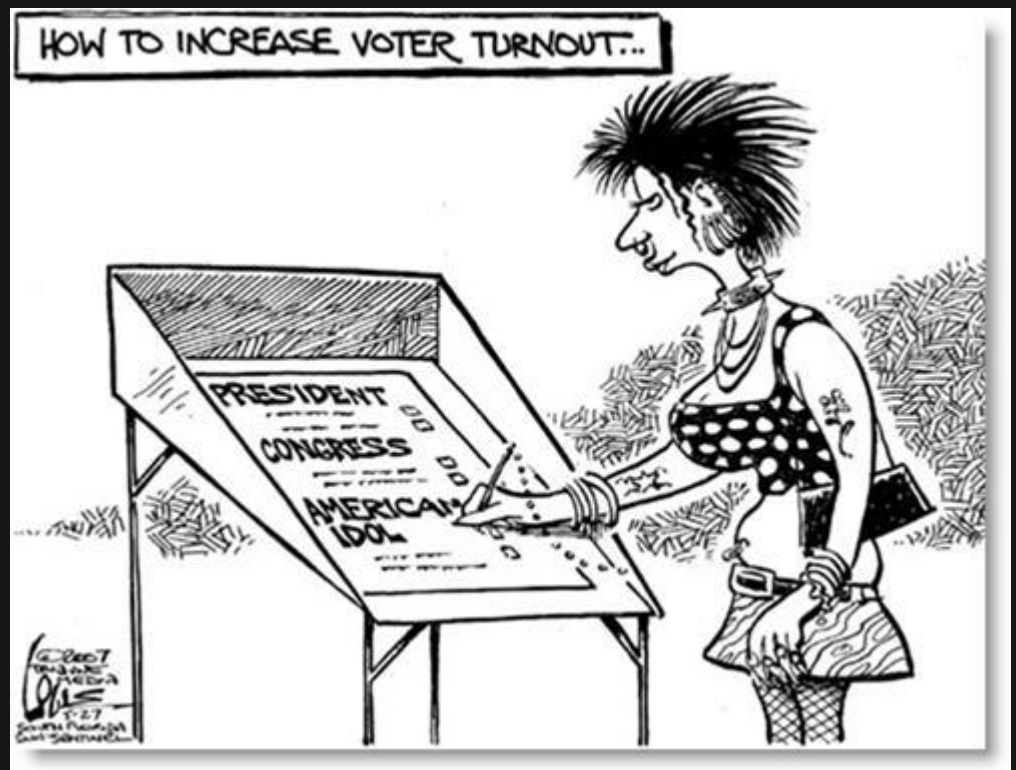
Political Compass

- Read the analysis after you take the quiz; according to this site why is their spectrum better than the standard left-right line?
- What are Neo-Libs and Neo-Cons? How are these different from the traditional views of liberals and conservatives?
- What surprised you?

Party Organization

- The National Committee (Party HQ)
 - Headed by National Party Chair
 - Appointed by the party or POTUS
 - Spokesperson for party
 - House and Senate campaign committees
 - Recruit candidates
 - Develop strategy
 - Discuss policy
- State/local party organization
 - Committees and chairs tailor activity for their level

Elections



Who do we vote for?

- People who represent us:

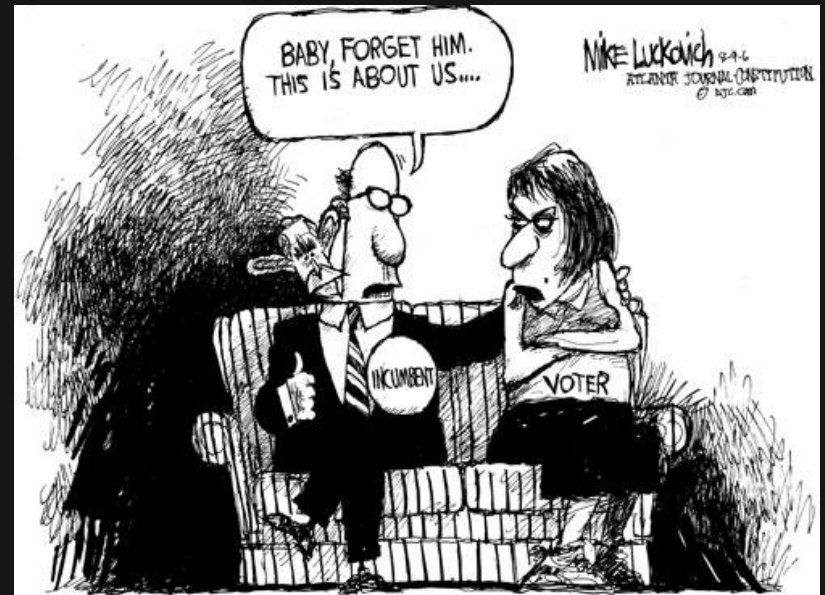
- _____

- _____

- _____

- Challenger v Incumbent...who has the advantage?

- Name recognition
 - Resources
 - Connection to the ppl



Getting Noticed

- Mobilization
 - Get Out The Vote (GOTV):
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - Campaign Promises
 - Discuss popular issues
 - Based on _____ and _____
 - Avoid:
 - Views are less extreme...
 - Push Polls...

Confronting an Opponent

- Debates

- What are the advantages of a debate for the challenger?
- What are the dangers for an incumbent?

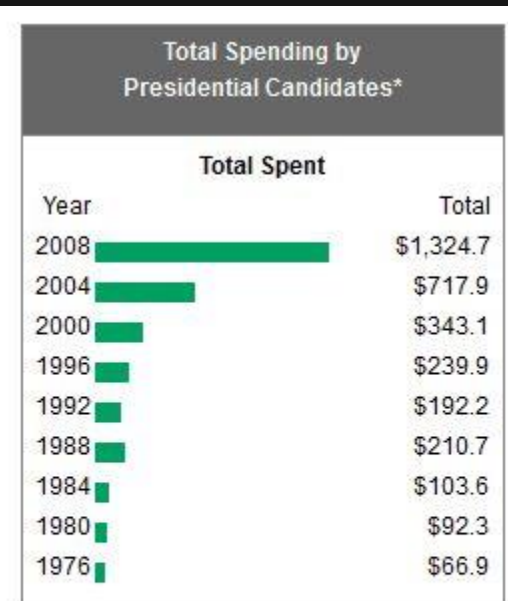
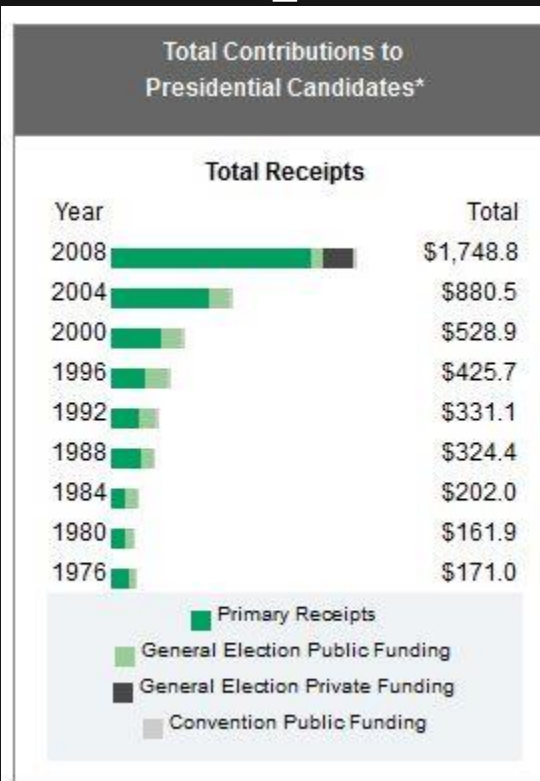
- Political Ads

- We do this because...
- If an ad comes from a party it tends to be...
If it comes from an interest group...

Federal Funds

- Money given to _____ candidates
 - Candidates may opt out...why would they do this? (309)
 - Taxpayers:
 - Funds offered to _____ parties and:

**From 1976-2004
every POTUS
candidate took
the federal
funding...what
happens in
2008?**



Journal 10/?

How might changes such as the following help quell the influence of money on elections and law making (choose one to discuss)?

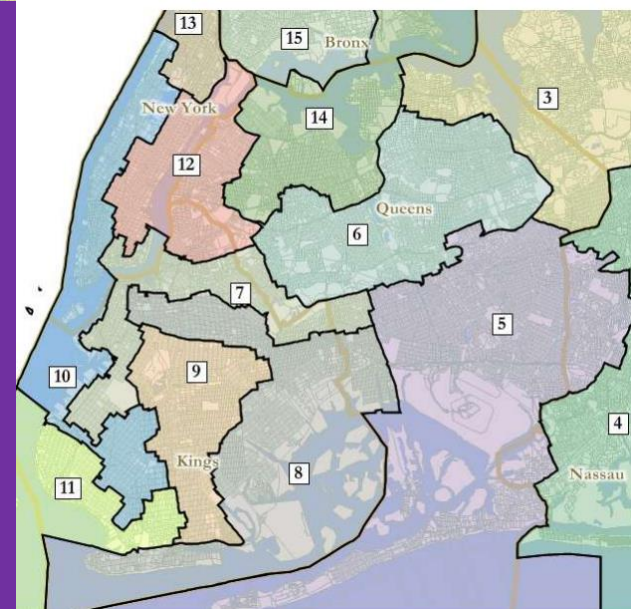
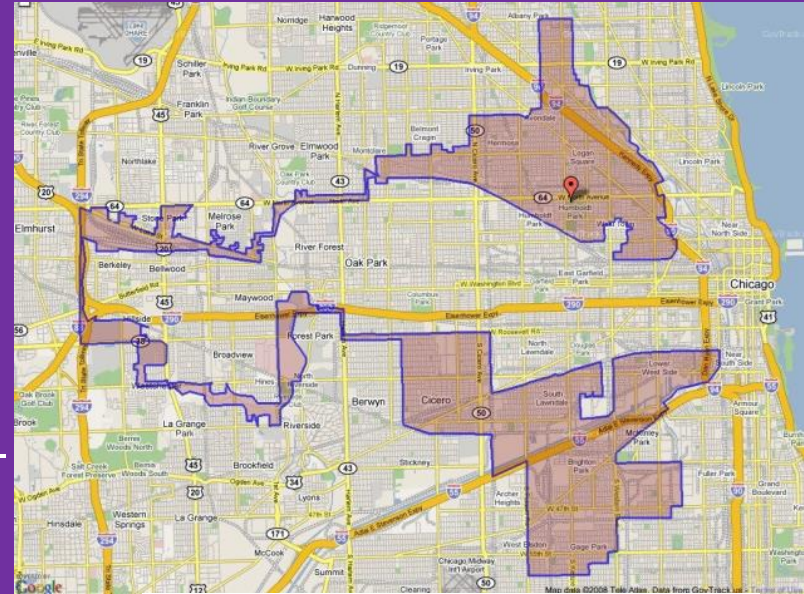
- More Public Financing
- Anonymity of big donors
- Constitutional Amendment
- Immediate Disclosure

The Congress



Apportionment and Districting

- Districts are drawn:
 - Redistricting is done
 - Every _____ years after:
 - To ensure districts are:
 - Done by state _____
 - Redistricting determines apportionment
- Gerrymandering:
 - Racial
 - Partisan
 - Incumbent/Candidate



Yes/No Bill→Law Flow Chart

1. Read pages 410-419.
 2. Take note of the different ways a bill can become a law, both conventional and unconventional.
 3. Take note of the different procedures in the House and Senate
 4. Create a Yes/No flow chart; that is make a flow chart of this process but also include how a law could possibly die at each stage. What happens if it dies in the rules committee? What happens if it passes?
 5. What does Art 1 sec 7 say?
 6. Make sure you use all bold words on your flow chart.
- *You may work with ONE other person

11/4 Homework

1. Go back to **page 398** and read about the informal structures of congress (universalism, reciprocity/logrolling, specialization and seniority); what are the benefits and drawbacks of these norms?
2. Turn to **page 407-409**. Read about the committee system. What are the 4 types of committees; what's the function and level of authority each has (explain why each type of committee has the authority it does)?
3. Explain how committees serve the dominant party, congressmen and make the business of legislating more efficient.

Congressional relationship w/ the Bureaucracy

- Congress makes _____ and a specialized part of the _____ enforces the law
- Oversight: once a law is written...
 - Power of the Purse:
 - Holding Hearings:
 - Weaken the opposing party:
- Legislative Vetoes:

Clips

1.

Automotive Industry

2.

More from the auto industry

3.

Sometimes hearings are political posturing toward those who have no political capital in the first place

4.

And sometimes they posture by yelling at each other

5.

Sometimes they don't scream and yell at each other...but only when no one cares or understands the topic

Congressional relationship w/ POTUS

- Congress have oversight of the President as well
 - Powers are found:
 - Advice and Consent:
 - Impeachment of _____ and _____:

The Presidency

**50 CENT
GOT SHOT
AND STILL
WHINES ABOUT IT
ON STAGE**



**TEDDY ROOSEVELT
GOT SHOT
MID-SPEECH AND
DIDN'T LEAVE
THE STAGE UNTIL HE
FINISHED**



The Man...or woman? Maybe? Someday?

- Qualifications

- 1
- 2
- 3

- Experience

- Lincoln v Buchanan and Johnson
- Obama
- Adamses
- Second term

The Personal President

- Teddy Roosevelt (Square Deal...)
 - Bully Pulpit:
 - Domestic Policy
 - Anti-Trust
 - Consumer Protection
 - Conservation
 - Foreign Policy
 - S-A War
 - Paternalism
- FDR (New Deal...)
 - Public Policy
 - Fireside Chat
- JFK (New Frontier...)
 - Presidential debate
 - Young Advisors
 - A New Image



The Imperial President

Read essay #33 in your reader (actually it's an excerpt from Arthur Schlesinger's book) and answer the questions

- 1) What is the imperial presidency?
- 2) Schlesinger calls FDR and Nixon imperial presidents; what's the difference between the two? He clearly vilifies one over the other.
- 3) According to the author why is what JFK did during the Missile Crisis any different from Nixon's term in office?
- 4) Make an argument for one of the following: *Imperial presidents abuse their power* or *Imperial presidents are necessary at times* You must back up either view with the reading and the Constitution

Journal 11/14

You get to amend the Constitution...create two more qualifications to become POTUS. Why are these important to you?

FRQ (2011)

- The Constitution of the United States creates a government of separate institutions that share power rather than a government that delegates power exclusively to a single branch. Frequently, this means that presidents and Congress struggle with each other.

For each of the presidential powers below, explain one way that congressional decision making is affected by that power.

- Veto power
- Power to issue executive orders
- Power as commander in chief

FRQ (2011)

- The Constitution of the United States creates a government of separate institutions that share power rather than a government that delegates power exclusively to a single branch. Frequently, this means that presidents and Congress struggle with each other.
- **For each of the congressional powers below, explain one way that presidential decision making is affected by that power.**
 - Legislative oversight power
 - Senate advice and consent power
 - Budgetary power

The Bureaucracy



BUROAUCRACY

The decisions it makes, have as much sense as this picture.

Journal 11/19

Most political scientists would claim that the Judicial Branch is the only truly independent, or ‘insulated’, institution; what does this mean?

Is this true? Clearly the bureaucracy is meant to be somewhat insulated as well; is it?

Characteristics

- Hierarchical:
- Not democratic
 - 1)
 - 2)
- Merit and seniority:
- Goal is to make 'business' run better
 - Private
 - Public
 - Waste?
 - Cost?
 - Corruption?



Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy

6 facets

- hierarchical
- division of labour
- centralization
- closed
- rules
- authority

What do Bureaucrats do?

- Provide continuity:
- Policy Implementation:
 - 1) Policy Administration:
 - 2) Policy Making =
Delegated Legislative Authority

Congress makes laws

Delegates enforcement
of laws to:

Agency (bureaucracy):

- 3) Regulation:
 - a. Rule Making
 - b. Adjudication

Judiciary

Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)



Supreme Court

- Highest court in the federal system
- Nine Justices, meeting in Washington, D.C.
- Appeals jurisdiction through *certiorari* process
- Limited original jurisdiction over some cases



Courts of Appeal

- Intermediate level in the federal system
- 12 regional "circuit" courts, including D.C. Circuit
- No original jurisdiction; strictly appellate

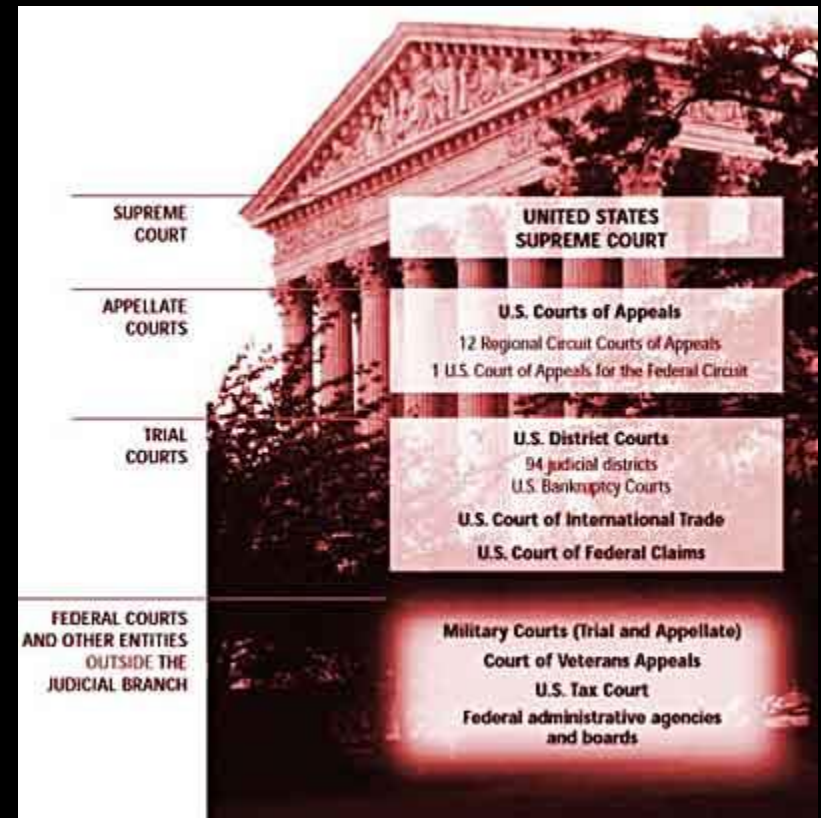


District Courts

- Lowest level in the federal system
- 94 judicial districts in 50 states & territories
 - No appellate jurisdiction
- Original jurisdiction over most cases

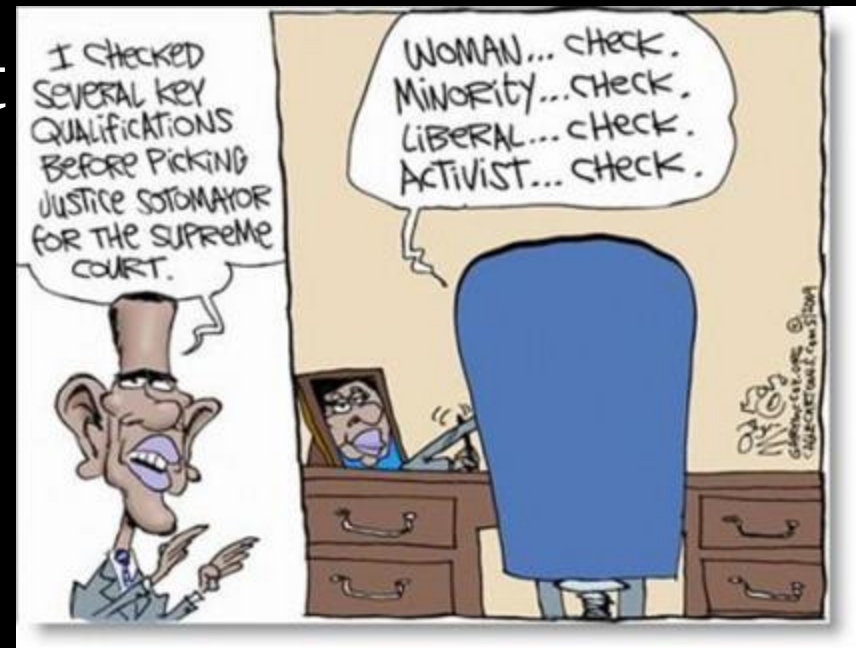
What's the Judicial Branch?

- **Supreme Court (SCOTUS)**
 - Whats the Constitution say?
 - Judiciary Act of 1789
- **Federal District Courts**
 - Trial courts
 - 1_____ & a_____
- **Federal Court of Appeals**
 - Appeals are:
 - Panel of _____



Nominations

- POTUS nominates
- Senate's role
 - Advice and Consent
 - SCOTUS hopefuls
 - Senate Judiciary Comm.
 - Senatorial Courtesy:
 - Judges in lower courts



SCOTUS Pamphlet

- Create a pamphlet with info on the following SCOTUS court eras:
 - Marshall
 - Warren
 - Burger
 - Rehnquist
 - Roberts
- For each include the following info
 - How long they served as Chief Justice.
 - Who appointed them.
 - Legacy as activist or restrained? Explain
 - Brief of two landmark cases they heard.
 - Facts
 - Constitutional Question
 - Holding

Civil Rights



"I feel like a man trapped in a woman's salary."

Selective Incorporation



A riddle for you – More about the case

5th Amendment “due process of law”

A wharf owner in Md had his property seized by the state.

He alleged he had been denied his “Due Process of Law” rights by the state.

He lost. ☹ Because according to the Supreme Court, the B.O.R. did not apply to the states, therefore the 5th amendment due process clause did not apply to state government.

A riddle for you

In 1833 *Barron v. Baltimore* the Supreme Court ruled that the Bill of Rights did not apply to the states.

How could this be true?



The Supreme Court Ruled

**That the Bill of Rights
Applied *only* to the National Government,
not the state governments.**

For Example:

1st Amendment

**“Congress Shall Make no
law..” = national congress**



14th Amendment eventually changes this...

What was 14th designed to do?

- provide citizenship to former slaves**

How is it worded?

**“No state shall deprive citizens
Of life liberty or property
Without due process of law”**



Due process clause of the 14th Amendment

Was used to “selectively incorporate”



Some (never all) of the B.O.R. to the states.

Case by case, one at a time, gradually.

Due Process

- In the _____ Amendment DP is about:
 - *“No person shall be held to answer ...for a crime...nor shall any person be subject for the same offense...twice...nor shall be compelled...to be a witness against himself, **nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...**”*
- In the _____ Amendment DP is about:
- *All persons born or naturalized in the United States...are citizens...No State shall make or enforce any law to abridge rights of US citizens... **nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;** nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction **the equal protection of the laws...** The Congress shall have power to enforce, this law*

Expansion of Suffrage

Civil Rights and Voting



Limitations on State Power

- The power to set _____ for suffrage has been left to the _____; there are some limitations:
- Art. 1 Sec 2 Clause 1:
- 15th Amendment:
- 19th Amendment:
- 24th Amendment:
- 26th Amendment:

5 Expansions of Suffrage

1. 1800s; provisions about _____ are removed

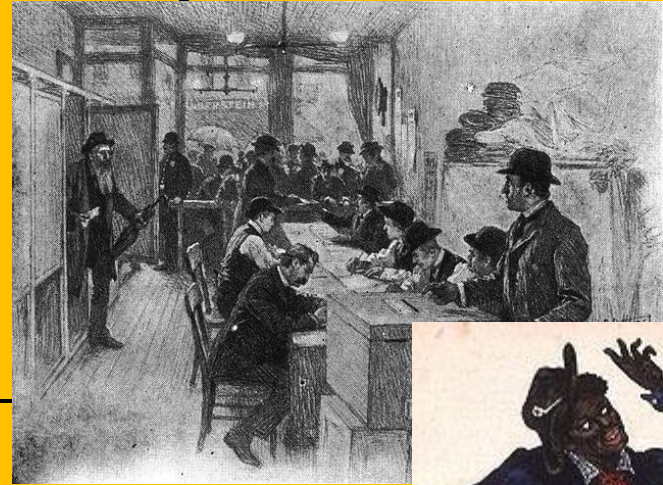
2. 1870s Civil War _____

1. 13th:

2. 14th:

3. 15th:

3. 1919/20: KS
gives women the “_____”
in 19____



5 Expansions of Suffrage

4. Civil Rights

- Voting Rights Act '65:
- 24th Amendment:

5. Vietnam War Era:



Civil Right Act 1964

Outlawed discrimination in the United States against African Americans (including racial segregation).

What else did the law do?

JFK calls for law in a speech...

Legislation “giving all Americans the right to be served in facilities which are open to the public—hotels, restaurants, theaters, retail stores, and similar establishments,” as well as “greater protection for the right to vote.”



House Action

Chair Howard Smith (VA-D) a segregationist who vowed not to schedule the bill for floor debate.

Senate Action

The “Southern Bloc” of 18
Senators including Strom
Thurmond (R-SC)

Kennedy Assassination

Bill went back to both chambers
and passed by large margins.

President Johnson Signs the Civil Rights Act into law July 2, 1964

