**Gopo Unit 1 Need to Know (in order from book)**

1. Political apathy by age
2. Functions of national government
3. Politics definition
4. How ppl participate in government
5. Single issue groups
6. Interest groups
7. Linkage institutions
8. Policy agenda
9. Political issue
10. Policymaking institutions
11. Democracy
12. Direct democracy
13. Republic
14. 5 things that make a democracy
15. Majority rule
16. Minority rights
17. Pluralism
18. Hyper-pluraism
19. Elitism
20. Super-pacs
21. Super-pacs’ influence on government today
22. Challenges to democracy today
23. 5 aspects of American political culture (Define each) Used LIED acronym to remember
24. Culture war
25. Size of American government
26. Flag burning/Texas v. Johnson
27. Constitution
28. Treason committed by colonists
29. North America makeup before and after French and Indian War
30. How the French and Indian War led to American Revolution
31. Taxation/Representation explained
32. Declaration of Independence explained (2 parts) who wrote it?
33. Foreign help w/ American Revolution on American and British side
34. Locke’s book
35. Natural rights
36. Consent of the governed
37. Limited government
38. Locke’s idea of what the government’s most important function:
39. Why was the US Revolution a “conservative revolution”?
40. How was the economy after the revolution?
41. Articles of Confederation: How it worked.
42. League of friendship
43. Why were the AoC weak?
44. Congress powers in AoC?
45. One good thing about AoC?
46. How did representation change in the states?
47. Shay’s Rebellion? What happened? Why? How was it stopped?
48. Philadelphia who was there?
49. Who’s idea was used for Human Nature?
50. What is the source of political conflict?
51. Factions
52. Purpose of government?
53. Nature of government?
54. NJ Plan
55. VA Plan
56. Connecticut (Great) Compromise
57. Small state advantage of Great Compromise
58. Unicameral (NJ/VA/AoC)
59. Bicameral
60. Slavery contradiction in Declaration
61. 3/5 Compromise
62. Suffrage
63. What Cons says about voting rights
64. Economic problems after Revolution
65. Solution to economic problems?
66. Habeas corpus
67. Bills of attainder
68. Ex post facto laws
69. Tyranny of the majority
70. Madisonian System
71. Insulation of Senate, presidency and Supreme Court
72. Specific checks and balances of each branch (know them all)
73. How the Constitution maintains the status quo
74. What Federalists wanted
75. What Anti-Federalists wanted
76. Compromise for Federalists and Anti-Federalists
77. Bill of Rights (in one sentence)
78. Formal amending process
79. Informal amending process
80. Flexibility of the Constitution
81. How the original Constitution was not democratic
82. How the Constitution became more democratic over time
83. Unitary government/examples
84. Confederate government/examples
85. Federal government/examples
86. Why federal was chosen by framers
87. Expressed powers/examples
88. Implied powers /examples
89. Necessary and Proper clause
90. Why federal power has grown over the years
91. Inherent powers/examples
92. Reserved powers/examples
93. Concurrent powers/examples
94. Mcculloch v. Madison (summary of what happened/significance)
95. Supremacy of Constitution
96. Nullification (summary of what happened/significance)
97. Gibbens v. Ogdent (summary of what happened/significance)
98. Commerce clause (how it is used to strengthen federal power)
99. How civil rights are related to federalism
100. Brown v. Board (summary of what happened/significance)
101. Dual federalism
102. Cooperative federalism
103. Fiscal federalism (how it is used to strengthen federal power)
104. Two types of federal grants
105. Mandates
106. Unfunded mandates
107. Americans with Disabilities Act (summary of what happened/significance)
108. Devolution (define and give examples)
109. Advantages and disadvantages of federalism