Unit 3

**Chapter 9: Part 1 (pg. 248-253, 254-259)**

Big Questions and Ideas:

1. What is public opinion, and what are the two theories about its role in society?
2. What are civil methods in which to express public opinion?
3. What is political socialization?
4. Compare and contrast mass media and social media.
5. How does mass media influence public policy (3 ways)?
6. What are yellow journalism and the penny press? How do they affect the public?
7. What are some of the criticisms of the mass media system?
8. What three factors need to be determined when considering a poll’s validity?
9. What are interest groups, and identify two different types?
10. Compare and contrast PACs and Super PACs. What is dangerous about Super PACS?
11. How do interest groups influence the political process?

Documents and Events:

*Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka KS* (1954)

Vocabulary:

**Public opinion political socialization**

**Mass media social media**

**Penny press yellow journalism**

**Media consolidation poll**

**Sample universe special interest groups**

**PACs Super PACs**

Assessments:

Article Analysis

Vocabulary

Quiz

**Chapter 9: Part 2 (pg. 260-265, 267-272)**

Big Questions and Ideas:

1. What is the purpose of political party? How are they different than a interest group?
2. What are the different reasons that citizens chose to form a two-party system?
3. What has always been the major issue driving a wedge in the American political party system?
4. What is the purpose of third parties since they seldom win?
5. What are the alternatives to a two party system?
6. What is a benefit and weakness of a multi-party system?
7. How can a two party system create moderation in the U.S. political culture?
8. What is the difference between liberalism and conservatism (in the classical sense and the contemporary American sense)?
9. How are the two main political parties organized?
10. Who is in charge of running the election process for the citizens?
11. How can primaries lead to extremism and partisan politics? Explain.
12. What is campaign finance reform? Give two examples.
13. How did the court cases discussed affect campaign finance reform?

Documents and Events:

*Buckley v. Valeo*

*Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*

McCain-Feingold Act

FECA- Federal Election Campaign Act

Vocabulary:

**Political Party Public Policy**

**Ideology Third Party**

**Independent candidate Coalition Government**

**Liberal Conservative**

**Planks Platform**

**Absentee Ballot Push Polls**

**Hard Money Soft Money**

**Chapter 10: (pg. 280-284, 285-294, 296-302, 303-313)**

Big Questions and Ideas:

1. What is the difference between civil liberties and civil rights?
2. What is the contrast between positive and negative rights?
3. What is the court’s role in determining the rights of citizens? Why limit certain freedoms?
4. What are the two ways in which citizens’ religious freedoms are protected?
5. Explain selective incorporation.
6. What is the lemon test?
7. What are the reasons for limiting free speech?
8. Why (or how) is the 1st amendment the “cornerstone of democracy?” What are the five basic freedoms protected by the first amendment?
9. Why are the rights of the accused so essential to citizenry?
10. What are the basic freedoms (purpose) in each amendment discussed?
11. What is the significance of the 14th Amendment?

Documents and Events:

George Mason

*Schenck v. United States* (Clear and Present Danger Test)

*Miranda v. Arizona*

*Lemon v. Kurtzman* (The Lemon Test)

*Texas v. Johnson*

*Tinker v. Des Moines*

Vocabulary:

**Civil Liberties Civil Rights**

**Negative Rights Positive Rights**

**Libel Slander**

**Sedition petition**

**Search warrant double jeopardy**

**Civil case due process**

**Eminent domain indictment**

**Bail**

**Chapter 11: Civil Rights (pg. 320-324, 325-332, 334-340)**

Big Questions and Ideas:

1. What are the legal sources to support civil rights?
2. How does the 14th amendment support the creation of civil rights?
3. How does the 14th amendment act as a shift in political thinking and the role of the Constitution in restricting government power?
4. What are the three tests that can be applied by the courts to make a distinction between which groups receive civil rights or not?
5. Along the political spectrum, how did many in the South view the Reconstruction Era, and what was the reaction (especially with the end of Reconstruction)?
6. What was the primary method that the NAACP used to bring about equality in the application of civil rights?
7. What was the purpose of affirmative action programs?
8. What were some of the primary methods used during the Civil Rights Movement to change public policy?
9. How did the African-American organizations and methodology during the Civil Rights Movement serve to expand civil rights to other segments of society? Give examples.

Documents and Events:

*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1893)

*Brown v. Board of Education Topeka, KS* (1954)

*Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)

*Gaines v. Canada* (1938)

14th Amendment

15th Amendment

24th Amendment

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Voting Rights Act of 1965

Civil Rights Act of 1968

Equal Pay Act of 1963

ADA (1990)

Vocabulary:

**Reconstruction Civil Rights**

**Rational Basis Test Intermediate Scrutiny Test**

**Strict Scrutiny Test Jim Crow Laws**

**NAACP Desegregation**

**Affirmative Action ADA**

Assessments:

Vocabulary

Quiz