

Unit 3 Outline for LSN Government

Day 1: Political Parties – Introduce concept of political parties, overarching question, and have students cold read the excerpt on political parties. Teachers will model annotation as students reading the excerpt. Students will use text to assist them in outlining their response to the political parties sub claim.

Day 2: Interest Groups – Introduce concept of interest groups, explain how relates to overarching question, and have students cold read the excerpt on interest groups. Teachers will model annotation as students reading the excerpt. Students will use text to assist them in outlining their response to the interest groups sub claim.

Day 3: Media: Read sub article to introduce concept of the role of media in the government. Students should annotate the article on their own. Watch videos on campaigns.

Day 4: Electoral College: As a warm up, students will use the article from the previous day to outline their responses to the media section of the sub claim.

Day 7: Civic Duties and Responsibilities: Students will be introduced to the concept of civic duties and responsibilities. Students will outline their responses to the subclaim.

Day 8: After Vocab Quiz, students can peer review each other's rough draft using rubric and structure outline provided by teacher. After peer review, students will construct a final draft of the essay response

Unit 3 Review

1. What method of campaign advertising is most commonly used?
2. Explain a representative democracy.
3. What are 2 differences between interest groups and political parties?
4. How does an interest group get their voices heard?
5. Why can't a person register to vote ON election day?
6. What is the main purpose of an interest group?
7. What happens during the U.S. Census?
8. Why do we have the U.S. Census? Why do we need to know this information?
9. If population moves from the West to the South, what will happen in the House of Representatives?
10. Which principle of government protects you from unreasonable search and seizure (NOT AMMENDMENT)?
11. What happens right after reapportionment?
12. Why do you think candidates running for office spend the most money the last week before the election?
13. Why do people join 3rd parties?
14. How can people who are too young to vote still influence the government?
15. Why might the media sometimes be called the "4th branch of government"?
16. How many electoral votes does it take to become president?
17. List your civic DUTIES.
18. When a county grows in population, what does the local government need to do to keep it functioning properly?
19. Who is a lobbyist and what do they do?
20. Explain federalism.
21. Explain Checks and Balances

Unit 3 Review

1. What method of campaign advertising is most commonly used?
2. Explain a representative democracy.
3. What are 2 differences between interest groups and political parties?
4. How does an interest group get their voices heard?
5. Why can't a person register to vote ON election day?
6. What is the main purpose of an interest group?
7. What happens during the U.S. Census?
8. Why do we have the U.S. Census? Why do we need to know this information?
9. If population moves from the West to the South, what will happen in the House of Representatives?
10. Which principle of government protects you from unreasonable search and seizure (NOT AMMENDMENT)?
11. What happens right after reapportionment?
12. Why do you think candidates running for office spend the most money the last week before the election?
13. Why do people join 3rd parties?
14. How can people who are too young to vote still influence the government?
15. Why might the media sometimes be called the "4th branch of government"?
16. How many electoral votes does it take to become president?
17. List your civic DUTIES.
18. When a county grows in population, what does the local government need to do to keep it functioning properly?
19. Who is a lobbyist and what do they do?
20. Explain federalism.
21. Explain Checks and Balances

Quizlet

Unit 3 LSN Vocabulary

Study online at quizlet.com/_9lwaz

1. **5th Amendment** Criminal Proceedings; Due Process; Eminent Domain; Double Jeopardy; Protection from Self incrimination
2. **14th amendment** declared that all persons born in the US were citizens, that all citizens were entitled to equal rights and their rights were protected by due process and that their rights were protected at both the state and national levels.
3. **Brown vs. Board of Education** 1954- court decision that declared state laws segregating schools to be unconstitutional. Overturned Plessy v. Ferguson (1896). Decision saying, segregation in SCHOOLS is a violation of the 14th amendment. This marked the end of legal segregation in the US.
4. **campaign** a race between candidates for elective office
5. **candidate** someone who is running for political office
6. **citizens** Being a member of a country with rights, responsibilities and duties
7. **civil rights** Policies designed to protect people against arbitrary or discriminatory treatment by government officials or individuals.
8. **constituents** people a member of Congress represents
9. **demographics** statistics that describe a population in terms of personal characteristics, such as age, gender, income, ethnicity, or education
10. **due process** A judicial requirement that laws may not treat individuals unfairly, arbitrarily, or unreasonably, and that courts must follow proper procedures and rules when trying cases.
11. **elected officials** Elect officials from different districts - first representative democracy
12. **electoral college** the presidential electors from each state who meet after the popular election to cast ballots for president and vice president
13. **equal protection** Clause in the Fourteenth Amendment that forbids any state to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. By interpretation, the Fifth Amendment imposes the same limitation on the national government. This clause is the major constitutional restraint on the power of governments to discriminate against persons because of race, national origin, or sex.
14. **general election** a national or state election, the regularly scheduled election at which voters make a final selection of officeholders
15. **gerrymandering** practice of drawing district lines that favor a particular political party, politician, or group of people.
16. **incorporation doctrine** The legal concept under which the Supreme Court has nationalized the Bill of Rights by making most of its provisions applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.
17. **incumbent** the official who holds an office
18. **initiative** An election that allows citizens to propose legislation and submit it to the state electorate for popular vote.
19. **interest group** a group of people with common goals who organize to influence government
20. **lobbyist** representative of an interest group who contacts lawmakers or other government officials directly to influence their policy making
21. **media** Communication, including television, radio, and newspapers, that often reaches and impacts a large audience
22. **Plessy vs. Ferguson** a case that was brought to supreme court by black lawsuits to challenge the legality of segregation. The court ruled that segregation was legal as long as it was "equal"
23. **Political Action Committee** committee formed by a special-interest group to raise money for their favorite political candidates
24. **political parties** organized groups that attempt to influence the government by electing their members to important government offices
25. **primary election** Election in which voters choose the candidates from each party who will run in the general election
26. **procedural due process** -Procedural due process guarantees a fair decision-making process before the government takes some action directly impairing an individual's life, liberty, or property interests under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments
27. **public opinion** A body of attitudes, beliefs, and views pertaining to specific issues held by a significant proportion of a society.
28. **reapportionment** the process of reallocating seats in the House of Representatives every 10 years on the basis of the results of the census.

27. **redistricting** The redrawing of congressional and other legislative district lines following the census, to accommodate population shifts and keep districts as equal as possible in population. to set up new district lines after reapportionment is complete
28. **referendum** the practice of letting voters accept or reject measures proposed by the legislature
29. **slander** A false statement which harms the reputation of others and gives occasion for false judgments concerning them.
30. **substantive due process** Constitutional requirement that governments act reasonably and that the substance of the laws themselves be fair and reasonable; limits what the government may do.
31. **tinker vs. des moines school district** Supreme Court case that stated that students do not lose their freedom of speech rights in high school. Mary Beth tinker wore black arm bands to protest the Vietnam War.
32. **U.S. census** Information gathered every ten years on the population of a country.

Quizlet

Unit 3 Notes

Study online at quizlet.com/_91za6

1. **bandwagon** convincing people that everyone else is doing the same thing.
2. **card stacking** emphasizing only the favorable points and not mentioning the unfavorable points of the product or idea
3. **civic duties** For government to be effective, citizens must fulfill their ____.
4. **civic responsibilities** be aware of the government actions, voice your opinion, working for a political campaign, volunteering
5. **congressional district** the area that a member of the house represents.
6. **contrast ad** ad that compares the records and proposals of the candidates, with a bias toward the sponsor
7. **educating the public** bring important issues to the public attention
8. **electoral college** 530 (100 senators and 438 representatives)
9. **examples of civic duties** obey the laws, paying taxes, jury duty, defending the nation (registering for the draft), serve as a witness
10. **Fourth branch of government?** mass media
11. **gerrymandering** the drawing of legislative district boundaries to benefit a party, group, or incumbent
12. **glittering generalities** use of intensely emotionally appealing words so closely associated with highly valued concepts and beliefs that they carry conviction without supporting information or reason. Positive first impression
13. **how do citizens get informed about the government?** television, internet, newspaper
14. **Ideological Party** A party that values principled stands on issues above all else, including winning. It claims to have a comprehensive view of American society and government radically different from that of the established parties.
15. **interest group** an organization of people sharing a common interest or goal that seeks to influence the making of public policy
16. **lobbyists** Known for waiting in the lobbies of congress to see law-makers. Professionals at influencing politicians. May be hired by special interest groups, labor unions, foreign governments, or large businesses. Regulated by federal and state law.
17. **members** promotes individual economic self-interests; individual beliefs and values and social functions
18. **mudslinging** negative, often personal, frequently inaccurate, or exaggerated attacks of the opposition
19. **national convention** the meeting of party delegates every four years to choose a presidential ticket and write the party's platform.
20. **Negative of PACs** Limits the voice of the individual; places too much importance in money
21. **number needed to win the presidential candidacy** 270
22. **One-Party System** political party system that has only one official political party
23. **patronage** the practice of granting favors to reward party loyalty
24. **plain folks** attempting to convince the public that one's views reflect those of the common person (for example, using the accent or dialect of a specific audience).
25. **polling** questioning a representative sample of the population (or of likely voters) to determine public opinion about candidates and issues
26. **popular vote** the tally of each individual's vote within a given geographic area
27. **Postives of PACs** increase political involvement of corporations and citizens; increase campaign funds of canidates; helps groups get heard
28. **precinct** a geographic area that contains a specific number of voters
29. **precinct captian** one who organizes party workers to distribute information about the party and its candidates and to attract voters to the polls
30. **reapportionment** the process of reassigning representation based on population, after every census

31. **Reapportionment Act of 1929** limited the house 435 representatives
32. **recruit candidates** get qualified people to run for office
33. **Single-Issue party** political party focused on one issue
34. **Splinter Party** a political party that has split off from a major party because of major disagreement.
35. **state legislature** sets up congressional districts after the state finds out their reapportioned representation
36. **testimonial** getting a well-known person to endorse another person, product or idea.
37. **Transfer** positive symbols of self with negative symbols of opposition
38. **Two-Party System** political party system with two major political parties
39. **watchdog** The function of the party "out of power" to keep an eye on the other party and govt and report abuses of power
40. **What are some questions to ask when asking how reliable a source is?** bias in the media, skewed sample, nonresponse
41. **What is the difference between civic responsibilities and civic duties?** civic responsibilities are not actions required by law. civic duties are actions that must be followed or jail time can be given.
42. **What is the difference between political parties and interest groups?** Political parties address MANY issues and have the power to affect laws when a member is in office. However, interests groups focus on ONE issue. Interests groups work with and support candidates of political parties who support their views. Political parties support or do not support legislation on views of the interest groups. Interests groups do not care what political party an elected official is associated with, interests groups will work any political party who is supporting their views.
43. **what type of information does informational sources provide?** stance on issues, quotes, dates of events, statistics
44. **why can polls be unreliable?** selected groups, questions not answered, wording of questions and lying
45. **Why do 3rd parties exist?** The democratic and republican parties do not represent the views of the entire country.

THE MEDIA & THE ELECTION PROCESS:

TYPES OF PROPAGANDA

- ★ **PROPAGANDA:** ideas and information to influence the way you think
- ★ **BANDWAGON** – urging voters to support a candidate because everyone else is
 - **EXAMPLE:** Large groups of people greeting a candidate or carrying signs in support.
- ★ **TESTIMONIAL** – celebrity endorsement of a candidate
 - **EXAMPLE:** Michael Jordan’s endorsement of Bill Bradley for President
- ★ **CARD STACKING** – giving only one side of the facts to support a candidate’s position
 - **EXAMPLE:** Time after time, my opponent voted against legislation that would have supported new jobs in our community.
- ★ **PLAIN FOLKS** – identifying the candidate as *just one of the common people*
 - **EXAMPLE:** Any candidate ad where he or she appears with no jacket or suit, shirtsleeves rolled up and/or wearing a sweater.
- ★ **GLITTERING GENERALITY** – vague or broad statement containing little substance
 - **EXAMPLE:** The images are usually of a perfect world with happy families and children in pleasant surroundings on sunny days with blue skies or images of the candidate hard at work, sleeves rolled up, actively engaged in conversation with people in a “responsible” business environment.
- ★ **MUDSLINGING** – Name-calling and/or groundless assertions about one candidate by his/her opponent.
 - **These are often called “attack ads”**
- ★ **TRANSFER** – Use of popular symbols to create a positive connotation for the candidate or the use of negative or controversial symbols to create a negative connotation of one’s opponent.
 - **Positive transfer:** Ads that feature pleasant music, beautiful outdoor country or rural scenery, happy families, playful children, successful teams or businesses etc.
 - **Negative transfer:** Talking about an opponent’s record with ominous music in the background, using black and white photos, visually shocking images such as oil spills, home foreclosure, car accidents, prison bars etc.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

- **HISTORIC BACKGROUND OF REAPPORTIONMENT**
 - Due to the **Connecticut Compromise**, the House of Representatives has representation based on population (states with larger populations have more representatives in the house and vice versa); while the Senate has equal representation for each state (each state has two senators).
- **WHAT IS REAPPORTIONMENT?**
 - In order to assign representation in the House, the US government takes a national **census** every ten years.
 - Tidbit: The first census was taken in 1790
 - The population of each state determines the new number of representatives to which each state is entitled (reapportionment)
- **HOW REAPPORTIONMENT WORKS**
 - States whose population increases less rapidly than others or whose population decreases may lose representatives.
 - States whose population grows faster may gain representatives.
- The **Reapportionment Act of 1929** limited the House of Representatives to 435 seats. Each census determines how those 435 seats will be divided among the 50 states.
- **WHAT IS REDISTRICTING?**
 - After the states find out how many representatives they will have in the House for the next ten years, state legislatures set congressional districts – one for each representative.
 - Representatives are elected from these congressional districts
 - The process of setting up new district lines after reapportionment is called redistricting.
 - Over the years, some state legislatures have abused the redistricting power:
 - Creating congressional districts of very unequal populations
 - During the 1960's, there were some states in which larger districts had twice the population of the smaller districts, making the votes in the smaller districts half as valuable
 - **Gerrymandering** is when the political party controlling the state legislature draws a district's boundaries to gain an advantage in elections. There are two ways to gerrymander:
 - **Packing**: drawing district lines to include as many of the opposing party's voters as possible, which makes the remaining districts safe for the majority party
 - **Cracking**: dividing the opponent's voters into other districts, weakening the opponent's base.

VOTING & POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- **TYPES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**
 - **Grassroots campaigning** – political movements started by the members of a community. Thus usually involves door-to-door canvassing, putting up posters, making phone calls, holding meetings, etc
 - Signing petitions
 - Holding protests and boycotts
- **Suffrage** is defined as the right to vote. In the early history of America, voting was limited to white, property owning men.
- **EXPANSION OF VOTING RIGHTS**
 - Fifteenth Amendment (1870) extended voting rights to all African American males
 - Disenfranchisement of African American voters
 - Grandfather clause – if your grandfather had not voted prior to 1867, you could not vote.
 - Literacy tests – until recently voters were required to pass literacy tests to vote
 - Poll tax – amount of money a citizen had to pay in order to vote
 - Outlawed by the 24th Amendment
 - Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Empowered the federal government to register voters in districts in which less than 50% of African Americans were registered to vote and in districts where it appeared that local officials were discriminating against African Americans
 - Outlawed the unfair division of election districts in order to diminish the influence of minority voters
 - Provided for poll watchers
 - Required bilingual ballots in largely Hispanic areas
 - Twenty-sixth Amendment: lowered the voting age to 18 in federal elections
- **PROFILE OF REGULAR VOTERS**
 - Tend to have a positive attitude toward government
 - Educated – the more educated a person is the more likely he/she is to vote
 - Middle-aged people tend to have the highest voter turnout
 - The higher a person's income, the more likely they are to vote
- **INFLUENCES ON VOTERS** – Why people vote the way they do
 - Personal background – factors such as age, race or ethnic background, gender, religion, education
 - Cross-pressured voter: one who is caught between conflicting elements in his/her own life (i.e. religion, income level and/or peer group)
 - Party Loyalty (or lack thereof)
 - Strong party voters **always** vote for their political party
 - Weak party voters are more likely to switch their votes to the rival political party occasionally; independent voters are weak party voters.
 - Campaign Issues
 - The use of television by candidates brings election issues into almost every home
 - Today's voters are more educated than the voters of the past
 - Current issues seem to have a greater impact on the lives of American today
- Nonvoters tend not meet state voting requirements (US citizen, residency and registration)
- **STRATEGIES TO INCREASE VOTER TURNOUT**
 - Shift Election Day from Tuesday to Sunday
 - Allow citizens to register on Election Day
 - Establish a national registration system, allowing a person's voter registration to follow them state-to-state.

Name: _____

**Overarching Question for Unit 3:
How do individuals and groups participate in the American political process?**

**Today's Focus:
Political Parties Paragraph Outline**

How do political parties allow individuals and groups to participate in the American political process?

Sub-claim/Topic Sentence (reword the above focus question in the topic sentence):

Proof (from text) to support above sub-claim/topic sentence (should contain at least 2 pieces of proof):

Analysis of how proof supports sub-claim/topic sentence (explain how/why this proof supports your topic sentence):

Types of Campaign Advertisements

Method	Definition	Characteristics
Testimonial		
Mud Slinging		
Transfer		
Card Stacking		
Plain Folks		
Glittering Generalities		
Bandwagon		
Contrast Ad		

Name: _____

**Overarching Question for Unit 3:
How do individuals and groups participate in the American political process?**

**Today's Focus:
Interest Group Body Paragraph Outline**

How do interest groups allow individuals and groups to participate in the American political process?

Sub-claim/Topic Sentence (reword the above focus question in the topic sentence):

Proof (from text) to support above sub-claim/topic sentence (should contain at least 2 pieces of proof):

Analysis of how proof supports sub-claim/topic sentence (explain how/why this proof supports your topic sentence):

Name: _____

**Overarching Question for Unit 3:
How do individuals and groups participate in the American political process?**

**Today's Focus:
Media Body Paragraph Outline**

How do media allow individuals and groups to participate in the American political process?

Sub-claim/Topic Sentence (reword the above focus question in the topic sentence):

Proof (from text) to support above sub-claim/topic sentence (should contain at least 2 pieces of proof):

Analysis of how proof supports sub-claim/topic sentence (explain how/why this proof supports your topic sentence):

Name: _____

**Overarching Question for Unit 3:
How do individuals and groups participate in the American political process?**

**Today's Focus:
Citizens Body Paragraph Outline**

Sub-claim/Topic Sentence (reword the above focus question in the topic sentence):

Proof (from text) to support above sub-claim/topic sentence (should contain at least 2 pieces of proof):

Analysis of how proof supports sub-claim/topic sentence (explain how/why this proof supports your topic sentence):

**Drawing Districts
Block Population in Thousands**

60	100	120	140	100	100
120	100	80	100	120	80
80	120	140	140	180	100
60	120	140	100	220	120
100	120	100	220	120	200

Total Population: 3,600,000

6 Districts

Ideal District Population: 600,000

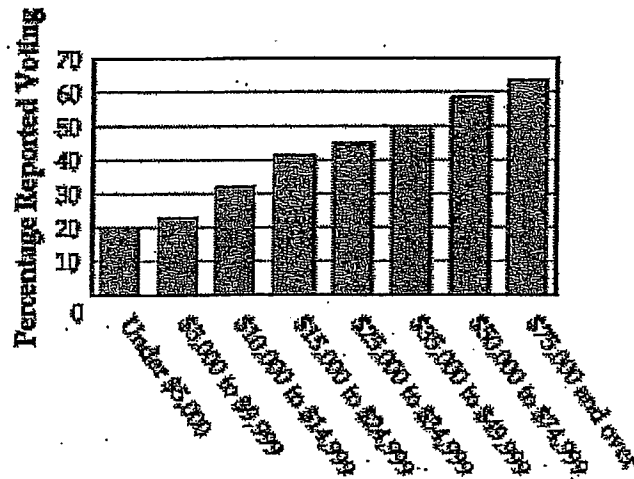
Population of Each District:

District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6

Respond to any **TWO** of the following BCR questions on a separate piece of paper. Make sure to provide details and examples in all of your responses.

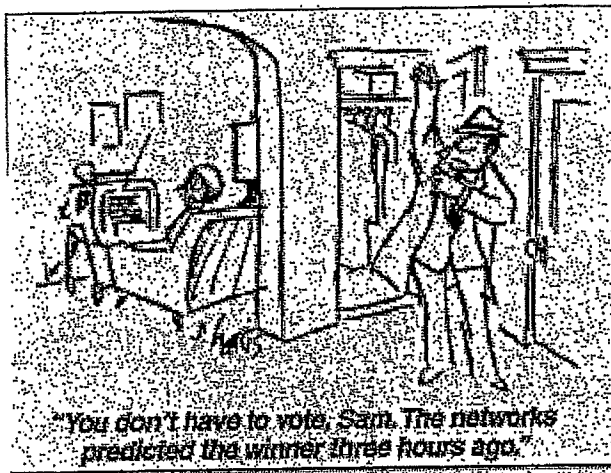
A. Study the graph below and answer the following questions.

**REPORTED VOTER TURNOUT
IN THE UNITED STATES
BY AVERAGE INCOME, 1994**



- Based on the graph above, describe the relationship between voter turnout and average annual income. How would a law requiring citizens to vote affect the voting pattern show on the graph?
- Should voting be mandatory in the United States? Explain why or why not.
- Include details to support your position

B.



News organizations predict the winners of elections before all votes are counted. On Election Day 2000, supporters of George W. Bush complained that news organizations predicted Al Gore to be the winner of California hours before the polls closed on the West Coast.

- Explain reasons why Bush supporters may have been displeased with the early predictions.
- Should news organizations predict the winners of elections? Explain why or why not.
- Include details and examples to support your response

C. The two-party system dominates American politics through many independent or third parties compete for control in government as well. Historically, however, these third parties have had very little success in obtaining political power in the United States.

- Describe two challenges third parties face in their attempt to gain political power in the United States. Include details and examples to support each challenge in your response.

