

<p>Either/Or Questions</p>	<p>Answers in this section are worth 2 points each (complete sentences not necessary). ★ You may chose only <i>ONE (1)</i> to answer for each set.</p>
<p>Discuss either the difference between elite & pluralist theories OR discuss minority rights and majority rule.</p>	
<p>Discuss the components of shared political culture OR discuss the difference between ideal and real culture.</p>	
<p>Discuss values and beliefs OR describe common goods & public goods.</p>	
<p>Describe a totalitarian form of government OR a democratic form of government.</p>	
<p>Discuss the definition of unalienable rights OR define politics and consent.</p>	

Federalism Questions:

1. Can you provide an example of privileges and immunities?

Federalism Answers:

- 1.

U.S. Courts Questions:

1.

U.S. Courts Answers:

2.

Congress Questions:

1.

Congress Answers:

1.

The President Questions:

1.

The President Answers:

1.

The Bureaucracy Questions:

1.

The Bureaucracy Answers:

1.

Domestic Policy Questions:

1.

Domestic Policy Answers:

1.

Foreign Policy Questions:

1.

Foreign Policy Answers:

1.

Public Opinion Questions:

1.

Public Opinion Answers:

1.

Interest Groups Questions:

1.

Interest Groups Answers:

1.

Political Parties Questions:

1.

Political Parties Answers:

1.

Elections Questions:

1.

Elections Answers:

1.

Media Questions:

1.

Media Answers:

1.

Civil Liberties Questions:

1.

Civil Liberties Answers:

1.

Civil Rights Questions:

1. Who is in charge of the government of the United States?
2. What are civil rights?
3. What is the rational basis test?
4. What is the importance of strict scrutiny in the courts?
5. What is the purpose of literacy and understanding tests?
6. What are Jim Crow laws?
7. What is the difference between direct action and civil disobedience?
8. Why is the Civil Rights Act of 1964 important in the fight for equality?
9. What is coverture?
10. What were some of the effects of the Indian Removal Act?
11. What is comparable ?

Civil Rights Answers:

1. the people/citizens of the US
2. rights possessed by individuals that are protected or infringed by the government; restrictions on rights must be equally applied to all citizens
3. is there a reason to treat someone differently; is there a rational and legitimate government interest in treating individuals differently
4. it is important to have a standard to decide cases for increased fairness; strict scrutiny places a burden on the government to prove they have a compelling interest to make a law that will treat citizens unequally
5. methods of disqualifying naturalized citizens or poor and less well-educated citizens
6. name for a collection of discriminatory laws like “separate but equal”
7. direct action is more confrontational such as marches, sit-ins and demonstrations; civil disobedience is the refusal to obey an unjust law
8. it outlawed government discrimination as well as unequal treatment by businesses open to the public; it also created the EEOC or Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to monitor discrimination in employment
9. the idea that women’s rights were basically erased upon marriage especially in contracts and property rights
10. Native Americans were forced to move west of the Mississippi River; Trail of Tears
11. comparable worth means that all individuals regardless of gender, race or any other distinguishing factor are to be paid the same if their education and experience are the same