General Information: The Final Examination has three sections. In section I (20% of the examination) you must match a list of 10-key terms with their correct definitions. This list is taken from the key terms identified below in each chapter. In section II (40% of the examination) you are presented with 20-multiple choice questions taken from those chapters covered by the examination. In section III (40% of the examination) you must write brief (1-2 paragraphs) answers to specific questions taken from those chapters covered by the examination.

Material Covered: The Final Examination is based on Parts One through Four of The Challenge of Democracy. Chapter 4 is NOT covered. Chapters 3, and 10-14 are emphasized—which means more information from these chapters is covered by the test. Part Five (Chapters 17-20) is NOT covered. The Murphy reader is NOT covered on the Final Examination.

Chapters in The Challenge of Democracy covered on the Final Examination:

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Chapter Key Terms & Study Questions:

Chapter 1:

Key terms (be prepared to recognize the correct meaning of these concepts): Government; freedom; order; equality; political ideology;

1.1 What are the specific purposes of government?

1.2 What are the two dilemmas of government?
Chapter 2:

Key terms: autocracy; oligarchy; democracy

2.1 What is procedural democratic theory?
2.2 What is substantive democratic theory?
2.3 What are the institutional models of democracy?

Chapter 3 (This is an emphasized chapter):

Key terms: republic; separation of powers; checks & balances; judicial review

3.1 What were the revolutionary roots of the constitution?
3.2 What were the Articles of Confederation and why were they important?
3.3 What were the Virginia & New Jersey Plans at the Constitutional Convention and how do they relate to the “Great Compromise”?
3.4 What are the basic principles upon which the Founders relied in creating the Constitution?
3.5 What four elements contained in the Preamble to the Constitution form the foundation of the American political tradition?
3.6 What were the Federalist Papers and why were they important?
3.7 What is the Bill of Rights and what are its provisions?
3.8 How has the Constitution been altered?

Chapter 4 – Not covered on the examination

Chapter 5

Key terms: public opinion; political socialization; self-interest principle

5.1 What are the agents of socialization?
5.2 What is the process of forming political opinions?
Chapter 6

Key Terms: mass communication; mass media

6.1 What are the political effects of the media?

6.2 What do the authors find when they evaluate the media in government?

Chapter 7

Key terms: political participation; standard socioeconomic model

7.1 What is conventional & unconventional participation and how do they work?

7.2 What are the factors that explain political participation?

Chapter 8

Key terms: political party; two-party system; responsible party government

8.1 What are the functions of political parties?

8.2 Why does America have a two-party system?

8.3 What is the model of responsible party government?

Chapter 9

Key terms: election campaign; primary election; general election

9.1 How are candidates nominated for state & national offices?

9.2 What explains voting choice? Why do people choose one candidate over another?

Chapter 10 (This is an emphasized chapter)

Key terms: interest group; interest group entrepreneur; public interest group

10.1 What are the roles of interest groups and are they good or bad for the political system?

10.2 How do interest groups form?
10.3 What are the resources available to and used by interest groups?

10.4 What are the tactics used by interest groups to lobby government?

10.5 How has interest group politics grown & which groups have grown most?

Chapter 11 (This is an emphasized chapter)

Key terms: reapportionment; incumbent; incumbency effect; seniority; constituents

11.1 What are the duties of the House & Senate?

11.2 What is the incumbency effect & why is it important in electing the Congress?

11.3 Why are committees called the “workhorses of Congress” & how do they work?

11.4 How do leaders & followers operate in Congress?

11.5 Who are the most important groups and individuals in the legislative environment?

11.6 What is congressional oversight & why is it important?

11.7 What is the dilemma of representation?

Chapter 12 (This is an emphasized chapter)

Key terms: inherent powers; delegation of powers; mandate; divided control of government

12.1 What are the major powers & duties of the President listed in the Constitution?

12.2 How have the powers & duties of the President expanded beyond those listed specifically in the Constitution?

12.3 What is the president’s power to persuade & why is it important?

12.4 Why is the relationship between the president & the public important?

12.5 What is the Executive Branch Establishment?
Chapter 13 (This is an emphasized chapter)

Key terms: bureaucracy; civil service; administrative discretion; implementation

13.1 What are the major reasons for the growth of American government?

13.2 Why is it difficult to reduce the size of government?

13.3 What are the basic types of government organizations found in national bureaucracy?

13.4 What is administrative policymaking & how does it work formally & informally?

Chapter 14 (This is an emphasized chapter)

Key terms: judicial review; criminal cases; civil cases; precedent; judicial restraint; judicial activism

14.1 What is federal judicial supremacy? How did it emerge & how does it work?

14.2 How are the Federal courts organized?

14.3 How do cases get to the Supreme Court?

14.4 How are Federal judges appointed?

14.5 As members of the legal profession, what do lawyers do?

Chapter 15

Key terms: civil liberties; civil rights

15.1 What are the rights & liberties of the Constitution enshrined in the Bill of Rights & the 14th Amendment?

15.2 How did the rights & liberties enshrined in the Bill of Rights come to be applied to the States?

Chapter 16

Key terms: affirmative action; equality of opportunity; equality of outcome

16.1 What are the Civil War Amendments & why are they important?

16.2 By what steps was public school segregation dismantled?