

Exam 1 covers the following material:

Lectures, August 24-September 14

Jillson, pages 1-99, 364-394, 478-479

Annual Editions, Numbers 4-5, 10, 12, 14, 46, 50,
pages 18-21, 33-35, 41-43, 46-47, 152-153, 174-179

Here are some short answer questions to study for the exam. Three of these questions will appear on the exam; you will be required to answer one of the three. The best answers will be clear and concise explanations that demonstrate that you know the material. Define the key terms, use these terms accurately and include **specific examples**. This section is worth a maximum of 20 points.

1. Who was James Madison? What was his diagnosis of the nation's problems in 1787? How did the Virginia Plan aim to solve these problems?
2. Describe the three unexpected compromises at the Constitutional Convention, according to lecture. What was the result of each compromise? Be specific.
3. How does state government affect the lives of individual Americans? How are state public policies different from each other? Give specific examples.
4. Describe the Constitutional questions answered by *Plessy v. Ferguson* and *Brown v. Board of Education*. How did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 change things? Be sure to explain your answers.
5. Describe the "absolutist" position on civil liberties. Explain Hugo's Black's position in the *Dennis* and the *Griswold* decisions.
6. What is political tolerance? Specify the ways in which Americans -- and students in political science 1100 at UMSL -- express support for political tolerance in theory, but do not support it as strongly in practice.
7. According to lecture, what's the most careful way to investigate about public opinion? As consumer of public opinion polls, what kinds of things should you pay attention to when you read about a poll?
8. In his first chapter, Jillson discusses the "Roots of American Politics." What does he mean by the "Natural Openness of America," and how did it help undermine hierarchy in this country? Be clear and specific.
9. Explain the five "Basic Principles" that provided the "Foundation" for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 (Jillson, pages 32-34). Be sure to describe each one clearly.
10. Who were the Anti-Federalists and the Federalists, according to Jillson (chapter 2)? On what issues did they differ? How did the Bill of Rights respond to the conflict between the two sides. Be specific.
11. What is fiscal federalism and how did it change over time (Jillson, chapter 3)? Be sure to mention categorical grants, LBJ, Nixon, and Reagan.
12. What were the two views challenging "dual federalism," according to Jillson (pages 58-60). Who were the chief spokesmen for each of these two views? How did John Marshall use the Supreme Court to advance his position?
13. In discussing freedom of religion (chapter 13), Jillson describes the establishment clause and the free exercise clause. Describe these clauses, and discuss why each is controversial and how the Supreme Court has dealt with these issues.
14. Define, explain, and give examples of the unreasonable searches and seizures, the exclusionary rule, the right to counsel and self-incrimination (Jillson, chapter 13). What are these issues subject Constitutional protections?
15. What is political socialization, according to Jillson (Chapter 4)? Describe how family, schools, and work influence political socialization. Be specific and use examples.
16. Describe and explain the four ideologies Jillson discusses in chapter 4 (pages 95-97). Describe clearly how they are different from each other.
17. According to Jack Hitt in "Pursuit of Habeas" (*Annual Editions*, number 12), what is habeas corpus? Why did the British government suspend the right in the in the mid-17th century? Does Hitt think the U.S. will lose the right of habeas corpus because of the war on terror? Explain.
18. What issue divides Ron Johnson, Jr., and Barry W. Lynn in "Two Takes" (*Annual Editions*, number 14)? What position does Johnson take, and how does he defend it? What position does Lynn take, and how does he defend it?
19. According to John Balz in "BHO: QED" (*Annual Editions*, number 46), how did political scientists think the 2008 election would turn out, and why? What was important about the election campaign?
20. According to Burt Solomon in "The Real Infrastructure Crisis," (*Annual Editions*, number 50), what is the nation's infrastructure and what are the problems with it (be sure to include cost). Why is infrastructure the kind of political issue that "democracies have a hard time with"? Be specific.