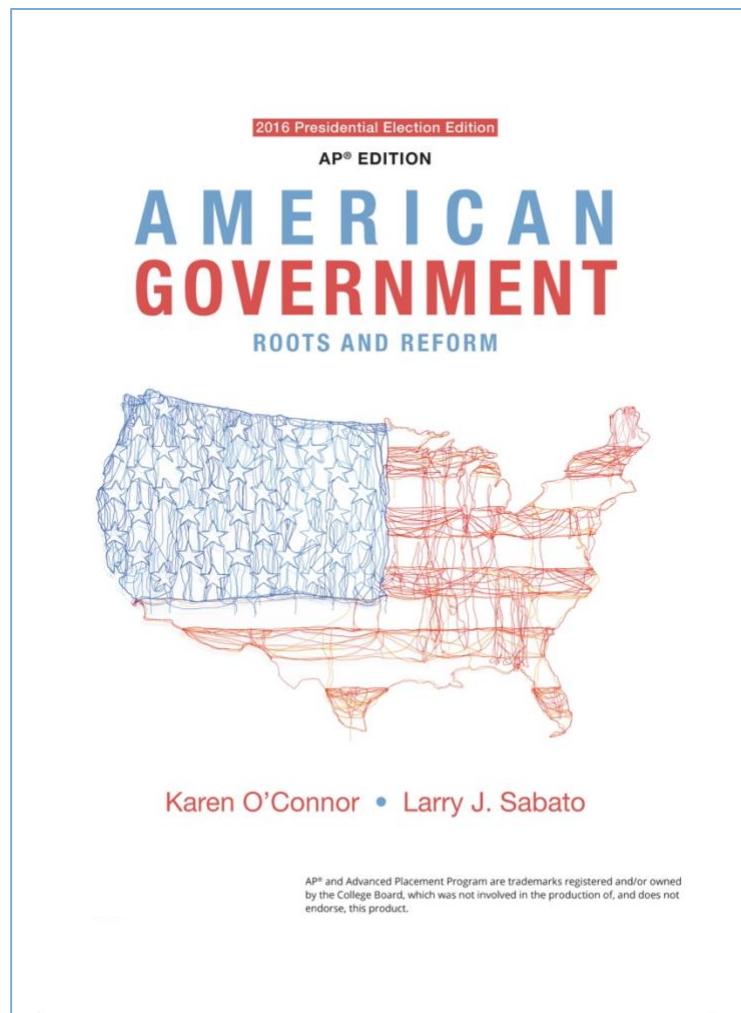


A Correlation of
American Government
Roots and Reform
2016 Presidential Election Edition
13/e, AP® Edition
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to the
**Advanced Placement
U.S. Government and Politics
Course and Exam Description
Effective Fall 2018**

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Correlation Guide for AP Government and Politics: United States

for *American Government: Roots and Reform, 13e, AP Edition*

This chart correlates the College Board’s Advanced Placement Enduring Understandings, which are aligned to the “Big Idea” themes in the course, to the corresponding chapters and pages in *American Government: Roots and Reform, 13e, AP Edition*.

Big Ideas in U.S. Government and Politics

Constitutionalism (CON) The U.S. Constitution establishes a system of checks and balances among branches of government and allocates power between federal and state governments. This system is based on the rule of law and the balance majority rules with minority rights.

Liberty and Order (LOR) Governmental laws and policies balancing order and liberty are based on the U.S. Constitution and have been interpreted differently over time.

Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD) Popular sovereignty, individualism, and republicanism are important considerations of U.S. laws and policy making and assume citizens will engage and participate.

Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI) Multiple actors and institutions interact to produce and implement possible policies.

Methods of Political Analysis (MPA) Using various types of analyses, political scientists measure how U.S. political behavior, attitudes, ideologies, and institutions are shaped by a number of factors over time.

Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy

The U.S. Constitution arose out of important historical and philosophical ideas and preferences regarding popular sovereignty and limited government. Compromises were made during the Constitutional Convention and ratification debates, and these compromises have frequently been the source of conflict in U.S. politics over the proper balance between individual freedom, social order, and equality of opportunity.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16
CON-1 The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	Constitutionalism (CON)	pp. 21-22, 40, 44-45
CON-2 Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	Constitutionalism (CON)	pp. 28, 37, 195, 197, 222
LOR-1 A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	Liberty and Order (LOR)	pp. 5, 31, 36, 64-67, 149
PMI-1 The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people’s will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	pp. 169-171, 217-219, 361

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Unit 2: Interactions Among the Branches of Government

Because power is widely distributed and checks prevent one branch from usurping powers from the others, institutional actors are in the position where they must both compete and cooperate in order to govern.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters 3, 7, 8, 9
CON-3 The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	Constitutionalism (CON)	pp. 28, 37, 195, 197, 222
CON-4 The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	Constitutionalism (CON)	pp. 29, 31, 161-162, 170-171, 190-191, 346-347, 353-354
CON-5 The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	Constitutionalism (CON)	pp. 29, 31, 196-200, 347, 354, 400
PMI-2 The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	pp. 173-192

Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

Through the U.S. Constitution, but primarily through the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment, citizens and groups have attempted to restrict national and state governments from unduly infringing upon individual rights essential to ordered liberty and from denying equal protection under the law. Likewise, it has sometimes been argued that these legal protections have been used to block reforms and restrict freedoms of others in the name of social order.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters 4, 5, 9
CON-6 The Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.	Constitutionalism (CON)	pp. 36, 195, 198-199, 203-209, 216-219
LOR-2 Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	Liberty and Order (LOR)	pp. 36-37, 64-67
LOR-3 Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's "due process" clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	Liberty and Order (LOR)	pp. 65, 77, 97
PRD-1 The Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)	pp. 92-93, 96, 98-99
PMI-3 Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	pp. 111-116, 358-362

Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

American political beliefs are shaped by founding ideals, core values, linkage institutions (e.g., elections, political parties, interest groups, and the media in all its forms), and the changing demographics of citizens. These beliefs about government, politics, and the individual's role in the political system influence the creation of public policies.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters 10, 12, 13
PMI-4 Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	pp. 235, 295-299
MPA-1 Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	Method of Political Analysis (MPA)	pp. 20, 107-111, 233-237
MPA-2 Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	Method of Political Analysis (MPA)	pp. 221-225, 227-229, 230, 238-239

Unit 5: Political Participation

Governing is achieved directly through citizen participation and indirectly through institutions (e.g., political parties, interest groups, and mass media) that inform, organize, and mobilize support to influence government and politics, resulting in many venues for citizen influence on policy making.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
PRD-2 The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)	pp. 27, 276, 299-303
PRD-3 The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)	pp. 168, 287-289, 315-317
PMI-5 Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policy-makers.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	pp. 146-148, 159, 254, 295-296, 345-346
MPA-3 Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	Method of Political Analysis (MPA)	pp. 27, 235, 276, 295-299, 303