Congratulations! You’ve made it through your AP U.S. Government course and are now ready to prepare for the AP Exam. These tips and strategies should help you in the final days or weeks before taking the exam. Remember that preparing for the Exam is a bit like training for a marathon—you won’t do as well if you wait and cram a lot of training into the day before the Exam. Working at a reasonable pace from now until test day will pay off in the end.

The Format of the Exam: Let’s begin by looking at a breakdown of how the AP US Government Exam is structured:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Time allowed</th>
<th>Percentage of grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55 multiple choice</td>
<td>1 hour &amp; 20 minutes</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 free response</td>
<td>1 hour &amp; 40 minutes</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The questions on the test will cover topics from the whole course. However, in the multiple-choice section, you’ll find that certain subjects come up more often:

Subject                                                                 Percentage of the Test
Government Institutions (Congress, presidency, courts, bureaucracy)       
Political Behavior of Individuals (political culture, public opinion, voting) 
Political Behavior of Groups (political parties, elections, interest groups, PACs, and mass media) 
Constitutional Foundations (federalism, checks & balances, separation of powers, theories of democracy) 
Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

There are 15 Required Supreme Court Cases:
Marbury v. Madison
McCulloch v. Maryland
Schenck v. US
Brown v. Board of Ed (1954)
Baker v. Carr
Engel v. Vitale
Gideon v. Wainright
Tinker v. Des Moines

NY Times Co. v. US
Wisconsin v. Yoder
Roe v. Wade
Shaw v. Reno
US. v. Lopez
McDonald v. Chicago
Citizens United v. FEC

Required Documents:
The Declaration of Independence
The Articles of Confederation
The Constitution of the United States
Federalist #10
Brutus #1
Federalist #51
Federalist #70
Federalist #78
Letter from a Birmingham Jail
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.

Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.

Describe the voting rights protections in the Constitution and in legislation and be able to explain how this increased voter participation.

15th Amendment

17th Amendment

19th Amendment

24th Amendment

26th Amendment

Discuss how structural barriers, political efficacy, and demographics can predict differences in voter turnout in the U.S., and the following can influence voter turnout among democracies worldwide:

Define: political efficacy

National versus state-controlled elections

Voter registration laws and procedures

Voting incentives or penalties or fines

Election type (mid-term or presidential)
Discuss the demographic characteristics and political efficacy or engagement are used to predict the likelihood of whether an individual will vote.

Discuss the factors influencing voter choice include:

- Party identification and ideological orientation
- Candidate characteristics
- Contemporary political issues
- Religious beliefs or affiliation, gender, race and ethnicity, and other demographic characteristics

Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policy-makers.

Linkage institutions are channels that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers.

Identify the four linkage institutions and provide an example for each one.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explain the function and impact of political parties on the electorate and government.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:

- **Mobilization and education of voters**

- **Party platforms**

- **Candidate recruitment**

- **Campaign management, including fundraising and media strategy**

**Explain** how parties have adapted to candidate-centered campaigns, and their role in nominating candidates has been weakened.

**Explain** how the structure of parties has been influenced by:

- Regional realignments

- Campaign finance law

- Changes in communication and data-management technology

- Citizens United v. FEC
Explain how structural barriers impact third-party and independent-candidate success.

**Explain:** In comparison to proportional systems, winner-take-all voting districts serve as a structural barrier to third-party and independent candidate success.

Discuss the role Interest groups play in policy making.
## THE INFLUENCE OF LOBBYISTS

### WHAT IS LOBBYING?
- Attempting to influence the decisions of policymakers
- Interest group lobbying is generally most effective on narrow technical issues that are not well publicized (nobody has expertise on the issue except for the lobbyist)

### WHO ARE LOBBYISTS AND WHAT DO THEY DO?
- A person who is employed by and acts for an organized interest group or corporation to try to influence policy decisions and positions in the executive branch (bureaucratic agency) and legislative branch (congressional committee)
  - Influence governmental decisions, especially legislation
  - Provide information to government (lobbyist = policy specialist, congressman = policy generalist)
  - Testify at hearings
  - Help write legislation
- Revolving door – the employment cycle from government to interest group
  - Government employee to lobby the agency they came from is illegal – conflict of interest
  - Congress to lobbyist is legal (with a “cooling off” period)
  - Iron triangles (issue networks) are mutually supporting relationships among
    - Interest groups
    - Congressional committees and subcommittees
    - Government agencies

---

In addition to working within party coalitions, interest groups exert influence through long-standing relationships with bureaucratic agencies, Congressional committees, and other interest groups; such relationships are described as “iron triangles” and issue networks and they help interest groups exert influence across political party coalitions.

**Draw and example to illustrate your point.**

**Discuss** the role of an iron triangle in policy making.

**Explain** how variation in types and resources of interest groups affects their ability to influence elections and policy making.
**Discuss** how Interest group influence may be impacted by:
- Inequality of resources
- Unequal access to decision makers
- “Free rider” problem

**Explain** how various political actors influence public policy outcomes.

**Provide an examples** of Single-issue groups, ideological/social movements, and protest movements form with the goal of impacting society and policy making.

Be sure to know the difference between monetary policy and fiscal policy. Monetary policy refers to the money supply and interest rates. Fiscal policy refers to taxing and spending policies. Both the executive and legislative branches share responsibility for fiscal policies.
The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.

**Explain** how the different processes work in a U.S. presidential election. The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:

- Incumbency advantage phenomenon
- Open primaries
- Closed primaries
- Caucuses
- Party conventions
- General (presidential) elections
- The Electoral College

**Evaluate** the extent to which the Electoral College facilitates or impedes democracy.

**Explain** how the winner-take-all allocation of votes per state (except Maine and Nebraska) under the setup of the Electoral College compared with the national popular vote for president raises questions about whether the Electoral College facilitates or impedes democracy.

**Explain** how the different processes work in a U.S. Congressional election.
**Explain** how campaign organizations and strategies affect the election process.

Federal legislation and case law pertaining to campaign finance demonstrate the ongoing debate over the role of money in political and free speech, as set forth in:

- **Buckley v. Valeo**
- **Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (McCain Feingold Act)**
- **Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission**

**Discuss** the debates have increased over free speech and competitive and fair elections related to money and campaign funding (including contributions from individuals, PACs and political parties).

The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.

**Explain** the media’s role as a linkage institution.
**Discuss** the media’s use of polling results to convey popular levels of trust and confidence in government can impact elections by turning such events into “horse races” based more on popularity and factors other than qualifications and platforms of candidates.

**Explain** how increasingly diverse choices of media and communication outlets influence political institutions and behavior.