

AP GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SUMMER READING ASSESSMENT

Identify the Supreme Court case described below:

1. Maryland was trying to tax the national bank and Supreme Court ruled that federal law was stronger than the state law (result/significance: Congress has IMPLIED powers to create a **necessary and proper** bank)

TYPE THE ANSWER: _____

2. NO racial gerrymandering; race cannot be the sole or predominant factor in redrawing legislative boundaries; majority-minority districts.

TYPE THE ANSWER: _____

3. Guaranteed a student's FIRST AMENDMENT right to protest (wearing armbands).

TYPE THE ANSWER: _____

4. Established judicial review; "midnight judges;" John Marshall; power of the Supreme Court.

TYPE THE ANSWER: _____

4 Matching questions: Match the legal principle to the correct Supreme court case.

1. Engel v. Vitale (1962). Answer: _____
2. Schenck v. US (1919) Answer: _____
3. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963). Answer: _____
4. New York Times v. US (1971). Answer: _____
 - A. Struck down state-sponsored prayer in public schools. Ruled that the Regents' prayer was an unconstitutional violation of the ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE

- B. Supreme Court case in which the Court ruled that a defendant in a felony trial must be provided a lawyer free of charge if the defendant cannot afford one.
- C. Oliver Wendell Holmes; clear and present danger test; shouting "fire" in a crowded theater; limits on speech, esp. in wartime.
- D. Supreme Court case protecting the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS by allowing the New York Times to publish the "Pentagon Papers" despite the Justice Department's order to restrict it

4 Multiple choice questions: Identify the Supreme Court case that held each of the following principles.

1. Amish people refused to send their children to school past the 8th grade when the state required public schooling for all children until age 16. Significance/ Result: This law is in conflict with the FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE. The statute is in direct conflict with Amish beliefs. The Amish may teach themselves.
 1. Schenck v. US (1919)
 2. Wisconsin v. Yoder
 3. McDonald v. Chicago
 4. Roe v. Wade (1973)

2. Congress may NOT use the commerce clause to make possession of a gun in a school zone a federal crime
 1. Marbury v. Madison (1803)
 2. Citizens United v. FEC (2010)
 3. United States v. Lopez (1995)
 4. Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)

3. Established the principle of "one person, one vote" and made such patterns of representation illegal. The Court asserted that the federal courts had the right to tell states to reapportion their districts for more equal representation.
 1. Baker v. Carr (1962)
 2. Brown v. Board of Education
 3. Marbury v. Madison (1803)
 4. Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)

4. 1954 - The Supreme Court overruled Plessy v. Ferguson, declared that racially segregated facilities are inherently unequal and ordered all public schools desegregated.
 1. Marbury v. Madison (1803)

2. Baker v. Carr (1962)
3. Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)
4. Brown v. Board of Education

3 True/False questions

1. The right of an individual to "keep and bear arms" protected by the 2nd Amendment is incorporated by the due process clause of the 14th Amendment and applies to the states. → Roe v. Wade (1973)

True False

2. The court legalized abortion by ruling that state laws could not restrict it during the first three months of pregnancy. Based on 4th Amendment rights of a person to be secure in their persons. → Roe v. Wade (1973)

True False

3. Corporations have a 1st Amendment right to expressly support political candidates for Congress and the White House → Citizens United v. FEC (2010)

True False

3 Written questions: Identify the document that is best described below:

1. The author is arrested for nonviolent protest. Called people out for following unjust laws instead of protesting them

TYPE THE ANSWER: _____

2. It is impossible to have a large republic and have a stable government. (argument against the ratification of the constitution)

TYPE THE ANSWER: _____

3. Basically complaining about how they should be getting certain rights and outlining a list of grievances against the King

TYPE THE ANSWER: _____

2 Matching questions: Match the required reading to the description.

1. Fed 51
2. Fed 78

- A. Discusses judicial review, courts should base decisions off of the constitution
- B. Checks and balances, separation of powers. "If all men were angels..."

2 Multiple choice questions: Pick the answer that completes the thought.

1. This founding document of our government contains the following sections- 7 Articles (1 is legislative, 2 is executive, 3 is judicial, 4 is states, 5 is amendment process, 6 is Debts/supremacy, 7 is ratification) and

- 27 Amendments

- Articles (1 is legislative, 2 is executive, 3 is judicial, 4 is states, 5 is amendment process, 6 is Debts/supremacy, 7 is ratification)

1. Brutus 1
 2. Articles of Confederation
 3. Constitution
 4. Letter from a Birmingham Jail
2. A weak constitution that governed America during the Revolutionary War. The federal govt. had no power and nothing could get done
1. Constitution
 2. Letter from a Birmingham Jail
 3. Articles of Confederation
 4. Brutus 1

2 True/False questions

1. Calls for a strong executive leader → Fed 70

True False

2. A strong republic is needed to guard us from the rise of factions. (James Madison) → Fed 78

True False