

ASSIGNMENTS & TEST DATES

Part I. Origins of the National Government

AUGUST

Monday 21 Procedural Wednesday 23 Ch. 1 Friday 25 Ch. 1
Monday 28 Ch. 2 Wednesday 30 Ch. 2

SEPTEMBER

Friday 1 Ch. 2
Monday 4 LABOR DAY Wednesday 6 Ch.3 Friday 8 Ch. 3
Monday 11 REVIEW Wednesday 13 TEST I

Part II. Civil Rights and Liberties

Monday 18 Ch. 4 Wednesday 20 Ch. 4 Friday 15 Ch. 4
Monday 25 Ch. 5 Wednesday 27 Ch. 5 Friday 22 Ch. 4
Friday 29 Ch. 5

OCTOBER

Monday 2 Ch. 6 Wednesday 4 Ch.6 Friday 6 Ch. 6
Monday 9 Ch. 6 Wednesday 11 REVIEW Friday 13 TEST II

Part III The Political Process

Monday 16 Ch. 9 Wednesday 18 Ch. 9 Friday 20 Ch.9
Monday 23 Ch. 10 Wednesday 25 Ch. 11 Friday 27 Ch. 11
Monday 30 Ch. 12

NOVEMBER

Wednesday 1 Ch. 13 Friday 3 TEST III

PART IV. National Government: Structure and Functions

Monday 6 Ch. 14 Wednesday 8 Ch. 14 Friday 10 Ch. 14
Monday 13 Ch. 15 Wednesday 15 Ch. 15 Friday 17 Ch. 15

[---Monday 20-----THANKSGIVING RECESS-----Friday 24-----]

Monday 27 Ch. 16 Wednesday 29 Ch. 16

DECEMBER

Monday 4 Ch. 17 Wednesday 6 Ch. 17 Friday 2 Ch. 17
Friday 8 REVIEW

FINAL EXAMS 8MWF Class
9MWF Class

8AM Wednesday 13 December 95
8AM Thursday 14 December 95

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History 2 1994 FALL SEMESTER SCHEDULE Assignments and Tests

AUGUST

Part I. Louis XIV-Golden Age of France 1600-1715

<u>Monday 22</u> Lecture: Peace of Westphalia	<u>Wednesday 24</u> Ch. 18 France
<u>Monday 29</u> Ch. 18 France	<u>Wednesday 31</u> Ch. 18 England

SEPTEMBER

<u>Monday 5</u> LABOR DAY	<u>Wednesday 7</u> Ch. 18 British Empire
<u>Monday 12</u> TEST I	

Part II. French and English Rivalry 1715-1815

	<u>Wednesday 14</u> Ch. 20 War and Diplomacy
<u>Monday 19</u> Ch.20 The Enlightenment	<u>Wednesday 21</u> Ch. 21 French Revolution
<u>Monday 26</u> Ch. 21 Napoleon and Europe	<u>Wednesday 28</u> Ch. 21 Legacy of Revolution

OCTOBER

Monday 3 TEST II

Part III. Pax Britannia 1815-1919

	<u>Wednesday 5</u> Ch. 22 Revolutions 1815-1848
<u>Monday 10</u> Ch. 24 Cavour/Italy	<u>Wednesday 12</u> Ch. 24 Bismarck/Germany
<u>Monday 17</u> Ch. 26 Imperialism	<u>Wednesday 19</u> Ch.26 British Empire
<u>Monday 24</u> Ch. 27 World War I	<u>Wednesday 26</u> Ch 27 World War I
<u>Monday 31</u> TEST III	

NOVEMBER

Part IV. Pax Americana 1919 to Present

	<u>Wednesday 2</u> Ch. 28 Between WWI-WWII
<u>Monday 7</u> Ch. 29 Depression Dictatorships	<u>Wednesday 9</u> Ch. 30 World War II
<u>Monday 14</u> Ch. 30 WWII	<u>Wednesday 16</u> Ch. 30 World War II

THANKSGIVING RECESS Monday 21

Wednesday 23

Monday 28

Ch. 31 The Cold War

Wednesday 30

Ch. 31 Cold War

DECEMBER

Monday 5

Ch. 32 Collapse of USSR

Wednesday 7

Ch. 32 USSR

FINAL EXAM

8AM Friday 16 December

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Political Science 2

Test I. Part I. Matching

Name _____

___ democracy

___ direct democracy

___ representative democracy

___ theocracy

___ egalitarianism

___ natural rights

___ Preamble

___ Jefferson purpose of government

___ popular sovereignty

___ Montesquieu

___ Full Faith and Credit

___ Shays

___ Anapolis Convention

___ Marbury v. Madison

___ Interstate Privileges

___ security and Immunities

___ 3/5ths clause

___ Connecticut Compromise

___ social contract

___ Peter Zenger

1. US Supreme Court power of judicial review established
2. obligation of national government to states
3. examples, Athens, colonial town meetings, initiative, recall
4. to secure these rights
5. separation of powers to prevent tyranny
6. government created by an agreement among people
7. Greek words demos and kratos
8. colonial champion of freedom of the press in New York
9. life, liberty, and property, Amendments 5 and 14
10. government controlled by religious authorities
11. governments deriving just powers by consent of governed
12. one state observes civil proceedings of other states
13. indirect, as is the case with the American system
14. all people are equal before the law, Amendment 14
15. showed government could not protect property rights
16. government both protects rights and maintains constitutional law and order
17. five states call for a meeting at Philadelphia
18. state gives non-residents equal protection of the law, no unreasonable discrimination
19. counting slaves for purposes of representation in Congress
20. large states concession in lower house, small states concession in U.S. Senate

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- T F A unitary system is one wherein a constitution gives power only to the central government.
- T F The Supreme Law of the Land consists of the Constitution, Acts of Congress, and treaties..
- T F Article V is the basis for judicial review.
- T F The Supremacy clause provides for uniformity of state governments.
- T F The Supremacy clause provides for the subordinate status of the central government.
- T F The federal government guarantees to states a republican form of government.
- T F The national government guarantees the territorial integrity of the states.
- T F States are obligated to the national government to maintain civilian armies called militias.
- T F The national government has no obligation to put down revolts which states cannot suppress.
- T F Full Faith and Credit applies only to civil proceedings.
- T F Full Faith and Credit means that WV will recognize a divorce by a Nevada magistrate.
- T F The IP & I clause prohibits states from discriminating against non residents in any way.
- T F The purpose of the IP & I clause is to provide non residents the equal protection of the law.
- T F The rendition clause, originally meaning a mandatory obligation of a state, has been interpreted to make it discretionary.
- T F Interstate compacts are not approved by Congress and are voluntarily assumed obligations of a state.

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Quiz: EP Amendment Fourteen

True and False. Encircle correct answer.

- T F Amendment Fourteen due process clause includes Locke's version of natural rights.
- T F Amendment Fourteen equal protection clause is Jefferson's egalitarian principle.
- T F Courts are constitutional conventions continuously in session.
- T F In Plessy [1896] the Supreme Court upheld segregation as consistent with the EP clause.
- T F In Brown [1954] the Supreme Court held that segregated schools were inherently unequal.

- T F In 1954 about 10% of public schools children were in segregated schools.
- T F The Chief Justice Warren was formerly a Republican governor of California.
- T F Justice Black was formerly a Democratic U.S. Senator representing Alabama.
- T F In 1954 the Supreme Court expected widespread and violent resistance to the Brown decision.
- T F In Brown [1955] the Supreme Court gave guidelines for compliance, good faith, all practicable speed.

- T F In 1957 President Eisenhower used military power to ensure integration of Central High School.
- T F In 1969 the Supreme Court said that time was up and ordered immediate integration of schools.
- T F The 1964 Civil Rights Act denied federal funds to schools which did not integrate.

- T F The 1965 Voting Rights Act was the result of widespread depriving of rights of millions of Americans.

- T F The 1965 Voting Rights Act permits the U.S. Attorney General to take over registration of voters in some cases.
- T F The violations of the 1965 Voting Rights Act werelargely, but not entirely, the case in Southern states.

- T F The 1965 Voting Rights Act restored and gave the right to vote to millions of Americans.