The test covers materials that are in the readings or in class lectures. A good way to study is to be familiar with your class notes, get them organized and make sure you have read the assigned textbook chapters and additional readings. The test is online with open notes, but it is timed so you will not have time to look up all the answers and should be prepared before you start. The questions will be drawn from a pool of about 100 questions about the topics and key terms below or the basic points from the supplemental readings. I strongly suggest that you study your notes as if you were going to take the test without open notes, and then use the notes to help you when you take the exam. You may not have any other person help you while you take the exam.

1. A list of important things from your notes and the readings.
   The major aspects and sources of America political culture
   What is the evidence of some of the aspects of American political culture?
   Who were the classical liberals and what did they say about government?
   The importance of the “social contract”
   The influence of the Iroquois Constitution on the U.S. Constitution
   The general arguments and concerns of the Federalists and Antifederalists
   What happened during the debates about the decision to agree to live under the new Constitution?
   The main problems in the Constitutional Convention and how the Constitution addressed the tensions
   To what extent was the Constitution undemocratic?
   The differences between federalist systems and unitary systems
   What are the current controversies about federalism?
   The historic events and changes in the federalist system, including new federalism and its reforms
   What is the difference between civil rights and civil liberties?
   Which civil liberties are in the main text of the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights?
   What are some protections and exceptions to the freedom of religion and freedom of speech?
   What is selective incorporation and why is it important for civil liberties?
   How has the right to privacy been interpreted by the courts?
   What are the controversies surrounding the USAPATRIOT Act?
   The importance of the Fourteenth Amendment to the civil rights movement and the Constitution
   Know the major events in the fight for Civil Rights
   Know the different main discriminatory strategies used against minorities and women
   Know the major arguments for and against affirmative action

2. Key terms to be familiar with and keep in mind.
   Political culture, popular sovereignty, Social Contract Theory, laissez faire, Articles of Confederation,
   Shays’s Rebellion, Great Compromise, expressed powers, implied powers, Elastic Clause, Supremacy
   Clause, Full Faith and Credit Clause, Three-Fifths Compromise, Necessary and Proper Clause,
   Commerce Clause, Marbury v. Madison, Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, “sociological solution,
   “institutional solution,” dual federalism, cooperative federalism, devolution, formula grants, grants-in-aid,
   categorical grants, habeas corpus, bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, Lemon Test, speech plus, prior
   restraint, libel, slander, fighting words, clear and present danger test, exclusionary rule, double jeopardy,
   well-regulated militia clause, District of Columbia v. Heller, Miranda Rule, Griswold v. Connecticut,
   Roe v. Wade, Lawrence v. Texas, Dred Scot, Jim Crow Laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of
   Education, de jure, de facto N.A.A.C.P., The Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX, National Woman
   Suffrage Association, American Woman Suffrage Association, strict scrutiny, intermediate scrutiny,