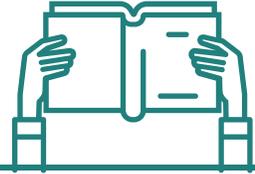


Name: _____

Summer Assignment



Assignment	Completed Y/N	Topic	Date Completed
Sign up for Google Classroom for AP US GoPo		Google Classroom Code: 3ttavyb	
Supreme Court Cases Review Online Links (Oyez)		Required Supreme Court Cases	
Read the Declaration of Independence (Online) and complete the Foundational Document Graphic Organizer		Declaration of Independence Foundational Documents	
Politics Notes & Questions (Handout)		Introduction to Politics	
John Locke Reading & Questions/ Foundational Document Graphic Organizer (Handouts)		Foundational Documents	
Constitution—Preamble & Articles I – III (Online) Foundational Document Graphic Organizer (Handout)		Foundational Documents	
Watch the national news daily for a few minutes to keep up with what is going on.		Current events.	
By a paper pocketbook copy of the US Constitution Amazon \$1		Constitution of the United States	
3 inch binder, loose leaf paper, pens (blue/black), notebook (3 subject), dividers (7)		Required materials	

Directions: Review the following required cases. You should be able to discuss and understand the facts, questions, amendments, and the decision of the case. Take notes on the cases and prepare them for class.

Go to: www.oyez.org

Required Supreme Court Cases:

1. Marbury v. Madison (1803)
2. McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
3. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
4. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
5. Tinker v. Des Moines School District (1969)
6. Roe v. Wade (1973)
7. US v. Lopez (1995)
8. Baker v. Carr (1961)
9. Engel v. Vitale (1962)
10. New York Times Co. v. US (1971)
11. Schenck v. US (1919)
12. McDonald v. Chicago (2010)
13. Shaw v. Reno (1993)
14. Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)
15. Citizens United v. Federal Elections Commission (2010)

Non-Required Cases:

- Obergefell v. Hodges
- US v. Windsor
- US v. Morrison
- South Dakota v. Dole

Directions: Read and review the following and then legibly answer the questions on a separate piece of paper in blue/black ink or type.

Political Definitions

Term	Definition	Example of politics in the US
Politics	<p>Politics is the process and method of making decisions for groups. Although it is generally applied to <u>governments</u>, politics is also observed in all human group interactions including <u>corporate</u>, <u>academic</u>, and <u>religious</u>.</p> <p>One theorist, <u>Harold Lasswell</u>, has defined politics as "who gets what, when, and how."</p> <p><i>Who's gets what in the US? How did they get it?</i></p> <p>The form of government determines who gets to make the decision.</p>	<p>National level – Congress makes a law</p> <p>State level – Governor enforces state environmental regulations</p> <p>Local level – judges sentence people to jail</p> <p>Non governmental – your mom tells your dad to take out the trash</p>

Do you have politics at home?

Do we have politics at schools and at work?

Term	Definition	Things all governments do
Government	<p>Government is the process of governing. The continuous exercise of authority over and the performance of functions for a political unit: rule. A government is the body within an <u>organization</u> that has the <u>authority</u> to make and enforce rules, <u>laws</u> and regulations.</p>	<p>Exercise authority and power by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making Laws 2. Executing Laws 3. Judging Laws

How does government exercise authority in the US?

What if we don't like government authority?

Term	Definition	Three defining features of all countries
Country/State	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.	<p>Country/State</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Geographical entity with boundaries 2) Population 3) A government with <u>sovereignty</u> and a monopoly of power.

What would happen to a state without sovereignty over its territory?

What would happen to a state without a monopoly on power in its territory?

Foundational Documents Organizer

Title (ALL CAPS)	
Author(s)	
Year	
Main Point	
Significance & impact on American political history	
Connections	
Mnemonic (something to help you remember it)	
Ranking (1=most - 9=least important) (Leave Blank)	
Quote	
Visual	<i>On the back of this sheet, draw your foundational document! Nothing fancy. Don't expect a masterpiece. Draw with symbols or stick figures, or even cut and paste images, if you wish. Now Look at your drawing and say the name of it to yourself.</i>

You are going to encounter a number of primary source documents throughout this course. Fill in this graphic organizer for every major Primary Source Document you encounter. Keep them in a binder or folder which you can use to make connections and review.

Social Contract Interview

1

You are going to interview the famous English philosopher and writer, John Locke! Yay! Before you begin, I have some good news and some bad news. The good news is that John Locke speaks English. The bad news is: he's dead. Luckily, we have some writings Locke left behind that can help you learn more about his ideas. I've already written down five questions you need to answer on this page. All you have to do is figure out Locke's answer to the question and then translate it into contemporary English.

Read with your hands. Use a highlighter to read excerpts from *Of the State of Nature & Of the Ends of Political Society and Government* from John Locke's *Second Treatise, Of Civil Government* – Published in 1689. I can only imagine how excited you are! As you read. When you see an answer to one of the questions below. Highlight the text that answers the question then write the number of the question after the highlighted text. Then translate the answer onto the sheet below.

1. Mr. Locke, what state (as in the state of nature) are all men naturally in?
Example: They are in a state where they can do whatever they want (within the laws of physics) because they are totally free.
2. Mr. Locke, if man is free in the state of nature why on earth does he give it up and “subject himself to the dominion and control of other powers”?
3. Mr. Locke. What is the main reason men (people) join into commonwealths (society)?
4. Mr. Locke. In the state of nature what is wanting (lacking)?
5. John, May I call you John? Notwithstanding the privileges of the state of nature, why are men driven into society?

Social Contract Interview

2

Now let's turn the table on this interview.

Write down one question of your own for Mr. Locke that you think could be answered with his writings and ideas.

1.

To impress your classmates, write your answer to the question above as if you were John Locke "straight outta" 17th century England.

1.

Now I want you to answer the following big question with a little answer (you don't need to copy or highlight any text here, just make a claim based on your understanding of what you have read). Use your own words and opinion here when you answer the question.

Claim

1. Is the freedom lost by leaving the state of nature, worth the benefits?

Reasons

List two reasons to support your claim above:

1.

2.

If someone asked you, "Yo!, are you glad we have laws and rules?" What would you say?

Based on what you've just read, what is the big takeaway of what Mr. Locke is trying to tell us?

Excerpts from [*Of the State of Nature & Of the Ends of Political Society and Government*](#) from John Locke's *Second Treatise, Of Civil Government* – Published in 1689.

CHAP. II. Of the State of Nature.

Sec. 4. TO understand political power right, and derive it from its original, we must consider, what state all men are naturally in, and that is, a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature, without asking leave, or depending upon the will of any other man. 1

CHAP. IX. Of the Ends of Political Society and Government.

Sec. 123. IF man in the state of nature be so free, as has been said; if he be absolute lord of his own person and possessions, equal to the greatest, and subject to no body, why will he part with his freedom? why will he give up this empire, and subject himself to the dominion and controul of any other power? To which it is obvious to answer, that though in the state of nature he hath such a right, yet the enjoyment of it is very uncertain, and constantly exposed to the invasion of others: for all being kings as much as he, every man his equal, and the greater part no strict observers of equity and justice, the enjoyment of the property he has in this state is very unsafe, very unsecure. This makes him willing to quit a condition, which, however free, is full of fears and continual dangers: and it is not without reason, that he seeks out, and is willing to join in society with others, who are already united, or have a mind to unite, for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and estates, which I call by the general name, property.

Sec. 124. The great and chief end, therefore, of men's uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their property. To which in the state of nature there are many things wanting. First, There wants an established, settled, known law, received and allowed by common consent to be the standard of right and wrong, and the common measure to decide all controversies between them: for though the law of nature be plain and intelligible to all rational creatures; yet men being biassed by their interest, as well as ignorant for want of study of it, are not apt to allow of it as a law binding to them in the application of it to their particular cases.

Sec. 127. Thus mankind, notwithstanding all the privileges of the state of nature, being but in an ill condition, while they remain in it, are quickly driven into society. Hence it comes to pass, that we seldom find any number of men live any time together in this state. The inconveniencies that they are therein exposed to, by the irregular and uncertain exercise of the power every man has of punishing the transgressions of others, make them take sanctuary under the established laws of government, and therein seek the preservation of their property. It is this makes them so willingly give up every one his single power of punishing, to be exercised by such alone, as shall be appointed to it amongst them; and by such rules as the community, or those authorized by them to that purpose, shall agree on. And in this we have the original right and rise of both the legislative and executive power, as well as of the governments and societies themselves.