

Advanced Placement Government and Politics Summer Assignment—2018-2019

First...a public service announcement from the AP Board: Welcome to AP Government and Politics for the 2018-2019 school year.

Sign up for Google Classroom through your Bishop Amat email address. The course code is: **ykp3yk**

As part of its ongoing process to make AP course and exam materials more effective for teachers and their students, the College Board released to educators a redesigned AP U.S. Government and Politics Curriculum Framework. The redesigned course and exam will launch in the 2018- 2019 school year. Now that we got that out of the way...what does this mean for you?

Well, for starters, this year's AP Government class will differ, somewhat, from last year's edition. Everything from the content taught to the actual AP Test itself will be...different. Throw in a Community Service project and we will be charting a new course...so to speak. The journey begins this summer.

For the first time, the AP Board has provided us with a list of 15 Supreme Court cases that YOU MUST KNOW. Throughout the year, and on the test, you will be required to apply these cases to real world events and use them to analyze other cases being argued before the courts.

More information about the class will be discussed in depth when school begins in August. For now, you are being asked to begin your political thinking by completing a summer assignment.

The AP GOPO summer assignment has two parts:

1. Completion of fifteen case briefs on AP supplied Supreme Court cases.
2. Completion of Federalist Papers 3 page response and Chart

Part I. Supreme Court Case Briefs Supreme Court cases are a key component of the AP Government and Politics course. The course will require that you read a wide variety of cases, summarize and discuss them, and then be able to apply them to real life situations. The following example sets out the format for your briefs.

Case Name: McCulloch v. Maryland

Court Name / Chief Justice: Supreme Court of the United States – Chief Justice John Marshall

Date of Decision: 1819

Facts/History: In 1790, Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, recommended to Congress that the federal government establish a national bank. Congress passed the bill in 1791. After passage, the bill was sent to President George Washington for his approval and signature. Before signing the bill, Washington consulted his Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson was opposed to the creation of such a bank, arguing that the federal government had not been given the authority, under the Constitution, to charter a bank. This power, he thought, belonged to the states under the Tenth Amendment. Hamilton, however, encouraged Washington to sign the bill, arguing that the federal government had broad powers. Washington evidently listened to Hamilton because he signed the bill and approved the bank charter on February 25, 1791. By 1819 the Bank of the United States had capital

of approximately \$35 million. It was by far the largest corporation in the United States with eighteen branches in various cities around the country. The role of the bank was to be an agent of the federal government, regulate the currency, and act in many ways as any private bank. For a variety of reasons, the bank did not enjoy popularity with the people. First, people generally did not like banks, especially large banks. Second, many people argued that the role of the federal government should be small and limited. In most areas, they thought that the state government should remain sovereign and the federal government only act in those areas where the Constitution had granted specific authority. The final reason was that the Bank of the United States was in competition with local banks. Because of its size, the Bank of the United States took business away from those local banks. The tight credit policies of the bank contributed to a depression and caused many states to react against what they saw as "the monster monopoly." Two states prohibited the bank from operating within their jurisdiction, and six other states taxed the bank operations within their jurisdiction. In 1818, the Maryland Assembly passed a statute taxing all banks operating in Maryland that were not chartered by the state. The statute levied approximately a 2 percent tax on the value of all notes issued by the bank, or a flat annual fee of \$15,000, payable in advance. James W. McCulloch was the cashier of the Baltimore branch of the Bank of the United States and refused to pay the tax. Since the bank failed to pay the tax, the state of Maryland sued McCulloch (on behalf of the bank) to collect the money. When the highest court in Maryland ruled that McCulloch had to pay the tax, McCulloch and the bank appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

NOTE: I went overboard with the case history...because it is pretty interesting. This is definitely an A++ summary. Feel free to shorten these up a bit if you like...but you do not have to!

Constitutional Question: The Court addressed two questions: 1) whether Congress had the authority, under Article I Section 8 of the Constitution, to commission a national bank, and 2) if so, whether the state of Maryland had the authority to tax a branch of the national bank operating within its borders.

Holding / Ruling: Unanimously, the Court upheld the power of Congress to create a national bank. Chief Justice John Marshall, writing for the Court, explained that the Constitution does not need to expressly grant Congress the power to establish a bank. Such expressly listed Congressional powers as the power to tax, to spend money, to borrow money, and to support the Army and Navy implied the Congress had the power to do so. The Court also ruled that the states could not tax the bank because to do so would interfere with national supremacy. Marshall wrote, "The power to tax involves the power to destroy"

Majority Opinion: Chief Justice Marshall concluded his writing with: "The court has bestowed on this subject its most deliberate consideration. The result is a conviction that the states have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the general government. This is, we think, the unavoidable consequence of that supremacy which the constitution has declared." "We are unanimously of opinion that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void."

Dissenting Opinion: The ruling was unanimous so there were no dissenting opinions. If there had been, you would summarize the arguments as to why the justices did not agree with the majority. These are important and often times set the stage for future court actions.

Lower Court Rulings (www.landmarkcases.org)

- Go to the background of each case and look for “diagram of how the case moved through the court system” tab 3.

Supreme Court of the United States Reversed the lower courts and overturned McCulloch’s conviction, holding that establishing a national bank is within the constitutional powers of Congress under the “necessary and proper” clause and Maryland does not have authority to tax a federal institution. 2.

Maryland Court of Appeals Upheld decision of lower court and affirmed McCulloch’s conviction 1.
County Court of Baltimore County Convicted McCulloch, the manager of the Baltimore branch of the Bank of the United States for failing to pay the \$15,000 tax levied by the State of Maryland. McCulloch was fined \$2,500.

Why Was This Case Important? First, the federal government has powers that are not listed in the Constitution. The decision in McCulloch v. Maryland enhanced federal power and gave the federal government ways to achieve the responsibilities that were given to it in the Constitution. The “Elastic Clause” is used to stretch the powers of the National government. Second, federalism is a system of shared power between state governments and the national government, but the decision in McCulloch v. Maryland established and reaffirmed the fact that the United States has a strong central government and that federal law has authority over state law. Imagine if states could just ignore federal laws: how would that affect how much authority the federal government has? This case ensured that the original intent of the Constitution, to make a strong central government, was met and guaranteed that the states could not interfere with powers given to the federal government.

Assignment: Prepare a case brief for the 15 AP required SCOTUS (Supreme Court of the United States) cases using the format provided in the McCulloch example.

- Must be typed
- 12 (Times New Roman)

You may find the links below helpful:

www.landmarkcases.org

www.oyez.org

<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources>

There are many other sites available for information on various cases but the ones listed above should be more than enough to provide the information that you need.

DO NOT USE WIKIPEDIA!

The Cases:

- McCulloch v. Maryland
- United States v. Lopez

- Engel v. Vitale
- Wisconsin v. Yoder
- Tinker v. Des Moines ICSD
- NY Times v. United States
- Schenck v. United States
- Gideon v. Wainwright
- Roe v. Wade
- McDonald v. Chicago
- Brown v. Board of Education
- Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission
- Baker v. Carr
- Shaw v. Reno
- Marbury v Madison

AP Government and Politics Assignment Part II

- 1) Read the **Federalist Papers** #10, 51, 70 & 78 (http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/fed.asp) and **Anti-Federalist Paper #1** (<http://www.constitution.org/afp/brutus01.htm>) . Links are for the free online copy. (Approximately 10 pages)

5) Write (Typed preferred) a 2-page response to the *Federalists Papers*, and a 1-page response to the Anti-Federalist Paper.

Papers should include the following:

A) Summarize 2-3 main points of each of the 4 *Federalist Papers*.

(See Federalist-Anti-Federalist Papers Chart that is attached)

B) Choose only 4 of the main points you recorded for the *Federalist Papers* and answer the following 2 questions:

2a) Are EACH of these 4 major points still applicable today?

2b) Or are they irrelevant today?

2c) Explain your responses by giving specific examples from today that show they are still applicable or that they are irrelevant.

2d) Follow the same criteria for the Anti-Federalist #1 for the 1 page response.

Be sure to utilize the **Federalist/Anti-Federalist Papers Chart** to record and analyze EACH of the main point before you start writing your response paper.

****Students that do not pick up materials on the day they are handed out are still responsible for completing the summer assignments by printing the materials from**

https://www.bishopamat.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=195912&type=d&pREC_ID=414591

Both assignments are due on the first meeting of class.

The Federalist and Anti-Federalist Chart

[Before writing your paper - please complete this chart - it will make your paper easier to write] To be handed in with your paper.

	Main Point #1	Main Point #2	Main Point #3	Check if your using this Federalist Paper in your paper
Federalist Paper #10				
Federalist Paper #51				
Federalist Paper #70				
Federalist Paper #78				
Anti - Federalist Paper #1				