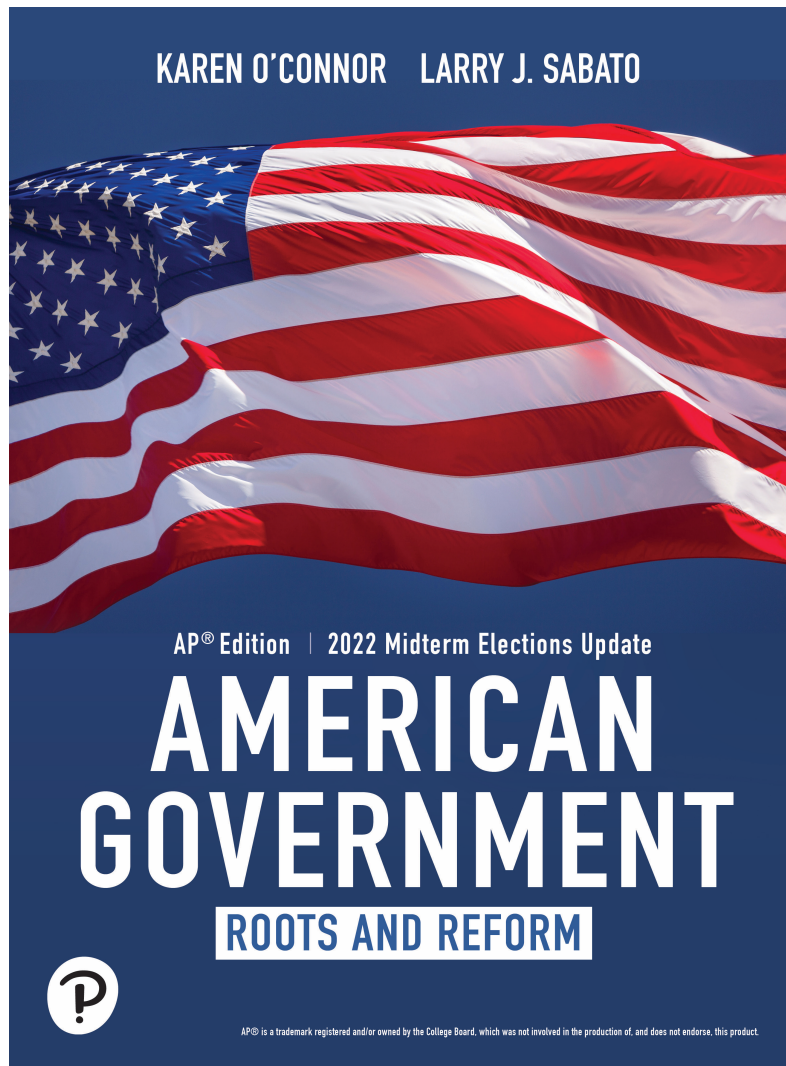


A Correlation of
American Government
Roots and Reform

2022 Midterm Elections Update

14/e, AP® Edition

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to the
Advanced Placement
U.S. Government and Politics Course and Exam
Description
Effective Fall 2022



Correlation Guide for AP Government and Politics: United States for *American Government: Roots and Reform, 14e*, AP Edition, 2022 Midterm Elections Update

This chart correlates the College Board’s Advanced Placement Enduring Understandings, which are aligned to the “Big Idea” themes in the course, to the corresponding chapters and sections in *American Government: Roots and Reform, 14e*, AP Edition, Midterm Elections Update.

Big Ideas in U.S. Government and Politics

Constitutionalism (CON) The U.S. Constitution establishes a system of checks and balances among branches of government and allocates power between federal and state governments. This system is based on the rule of law and the balance between majority rules with minority rights.

Liberty and Order (LOR) Governmental laws and policies balancing order and liberty are based on the U.S. Constitution and have been interpreted differently over time.

Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD) Popular sovereignty, individualism, and republicanism are important considerations of U.S. laws and policy making and assume citizens will engage and participate.

Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI) Multiple actors and institutions interact to produce and implement possible policies.

Methods of Political Analysis (MPA) Using various types of analyses, political scientists measure how U.S. political behavior, attitudes, ideologies, and institutions are shaped by a number of factors over time.

Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy		
More than 200 years after the U.S. Constitution was ratified, the compromises that were necessary for ratification—which in some instances led to ambiguity—continue to fuel debate and discussion over how best to protect liberty, equality, order, and private property. This first unit sets the foundation for the course by examining how the framers of the Constitution set up a structure of government intended to stand the test of time. Compromises were made during the Constitutional Convention and ratification debates, and these compromises focused on the proper balance between individual freedom, social order, and equality of opportunity. In subsequent units, students will apply their understanding of the Constitution to the institutions of government and people’s daily lives.		
Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters; Learning Objectives
CON-1 The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	Constitutionalism (CON)	Chapter 2: LO 2.1–2.3, 2.6 Chapter 15: LO 15.5 Chapter 16: LO 16.1 Appendix III
CON-2 Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	Constitutionalism (CON)	Chapter 2: LO 2.4 Chapter 3: LO 3.1–3.4 Chapter 4: LO 4.1 Chapter 5: LO 5.1 Chapter 15: LO 15.4–15.6
LOR-1 A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	Liberty and Order (LOR)	Chapter 1: LO 1.2 Chapter 2: LO 2.1, 2.3, 2.5 Chapter 3: LO 3.1 Chapter 14: LO 14.3 Appendix I Appendix II Appendix III
PMI-1 The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people’s will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	Chapter 2: LO 2.4 Chapter 6: LO 6.6 Chapter 7: LO 7.1 Chapter 9: LO 9.1 Appendix III



Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government

The Constitution grants specific powers to Congress, the presidency, and the courts, each of which exercises informal powers (developed through political practice, tradition, and legislation). Because power is widely distributed, and checks prevent one branch from overreaching or usurping powers from the others, institutional actors are in the position where they must both compete and cooperate in order to govern.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters; Learning Objectives
CON-3 The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	Constitutionalism (CON)	Chapter 6: LO 6.1–6.7 Chapter 15: LO 15.2, 15.3
CON-4 The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	Constitutionalism (CON)	Chapter 6: LO 6.5 Chapter 7: LO 7.1–7.7 Chapter 16: LO 16.1–16.4, 6.7
CON-5 The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court’s independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	Constitutionalism (CON)	Chapter 9: LO 9.1–9.5 Appendix III
PMI-2 The federal bureaucracy implements federal policies.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	Chapter 6: LO 6.5 Chapter 7: LO 7.4 Chapter 8: LO 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5 Chapter 12: LO 12.3 Chapter 13: LO 13.4 Chapter 16: LO 16.2

Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

The U.S. Constitution, primarily through the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment, protects the civil liberties and civil rights of citizens, though the extent of those protections and the need to protect the safety and general welfare of individuals has long been debated. Through social movements, legal challenges, and acts of Congress, citizens have attempted to restrict the government from unduly infringing on individual rights and from denying equal protection under the law.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters; Learning Objectives
CON-6 The Court’s interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.	Constitutionalism (CON)	Chapter 5: LO 5.1–5.3, 5.5
LOR-2 Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	Liberty and Order (LOR)	Chapter 2: LO 2.6 Chapter 4: LO 4.1–4.5 Chapter 13: LO 13.4
LOR-3 Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	Liberty and Order (LOR)	Chapter 4: LO 4.1, 4.4–4.6
PRD-1 The Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)	Chapter 4: LO 4.1, 4.6 Chapter 5: LO 5.1–5.5
PMI-3 Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	Chapter 5: LO 5.2, 5.3 Chapter 12: LO 12.4



Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

American political beliefs are shaped by founding ideals, core values, linkage institutions (e.g., elections, political parties, interest groups, and the media in all its forms), and the changing demographics of citizens. These beliefs about government, politics, and the individual's role in the political system influence the creation of public policies.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters: Learning Objectives
PMI-4 Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	Chapter 10: LO 10.3, 10.5 Chapter 11: LO 11.1 Chapter 12: LO 12.4 Chapter 15: LO 15.2–15.6 Chapter 16: LO 16.3
MPA-1 Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	Method of Political Analysis (MPA)	Chapter 1: LO 1.3, 1.4 Chapter 10: LO 10.3, 10.4 Chapter 13: LO 13.5
MPA-2 Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	Method of Political Analysis (MPA)	Chapter 10: LO 10.1, 10.2, 10.5

Unit 5: Political Participation

The principle of rule by the people is the bedrock of the American political system and requires that citizens participate in the development of policy. Under our constitution, governing is achieved directly through citizen participation, although there are institutions (e.g., political parties, interest groups, and mass media) that inform, organize, and mobilize support to influence government and politics, resulting in many venues for citizen influence on policy making.

Enduring Understanding	Big Idea	Chapters; Learning Objectives
PRD-2 The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)	Chapter 6: LO 6.2, 6.3 Chapter 12: LO 12.1, 12.2, 12.5
PRD-3 The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)	Chapter 12: LO 12.2 Chapter 13: LO 13.1–13.5
PMI-5 Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policy-makers.	Competing Policy-Making Interests (PMI)	Chapter 6: LO 6.3, 6.4, 6.6 Chapter 8: LO 8.4 Chapter 11: LO 11.1–11.3 11.5 Chapter 12: LO 12.3 Chapter 14: LO 14.1–14.7 Chapter 15: LO 15.2
MPA-3 Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	Method of Political Analysis (MPA)	Chapter 2: LO 2.6 Chapter 5: LO 5.1, 5.2 Chapter 12: LO 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5

Upon publication, this text was correlated to the College Board's AP® United States Government and Politics Curriculum Framework dated Fall 2022. We continually monitor the College Board's AP® Course and Exam Descriptions for updates. For our most current correlations visit [Savvas.com/AdvancedCorrelations](https://www.savvas.com/AdvancedCorrelations).

