

National, State, and Local Government B Student Exam Review Sheet

Note: Some general principles or terms are repeated in more than one unit. Remember to apply the principle or term to the content of the unit.

Unit Five: The Economic Good

General Principles and Terms. You must be able to explain *and apply* each of these terms (that means give an example from the present).

Market economy
 Command economy
 Mixed economy
 Traditional economy
 Opportunity cost
 Environment Protection Agency (EPA)
 Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
 Monetary policy
 Federal Reserve Board (FED)
 Fiscal policy
 Price stability
 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
 Consumer Price Index (CPI)
 Interest rates
 Government expenditures
 Entitlements
 Unemployment rate
 Cost and benefits
 Business cycle
 Scarcity
 Inflation
 Social Security
 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
 International economic growth
 Supply and Demand
 Open market , free trade, balance of trade
 Competing socio-economic goals: equity, security, productivity, national defense, environmental protection, educational quality, freedom, growth, stability, social safety net

Unit Six: Foreign Policy: Factors, Goals, and Instruments

General Principles and Terms. You must be able to explain *and apply* each of these terms (that means give an example from the present).

National sovereignty
 Self-determination
 Objectives, Concerns, Goals:
 National security - national defense, weapons of mass destruction, arms control, terrorism, security of other nations
 Economic - economic well-being of US, global economic conditions, support of developing nations
 Ideological - spread of democracy, support of developing nations, support of human rights
 Humanitarian – support of human rights, support of developing nations, spread of democracy, disaster relief, environmental concerns
 War Powers Act
 Policies, Choices, Actions – political, diplomatic, economic (foreign aid, economic sanctions, trade status and trade barriers), military, cultural
 International Organizations:
 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
 International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 World Bank
 International Red Cross

(over)

Unit Seven: The Role of Public Policy

General Principles and Terms. You must be able to explain *and apply* each of these terms (that means give an example from the present).

Public Policy
Affirmative action
Equity
Equal justice under the law
Entitlements – Social Security
Minority rights
Fair Housing legislation
Smart Growth legislation
Lobbyists
Common good
Welfare
Demographic factors
Role of individuals, groups, PACs in public policy
Federalism
Social safety net
Medicaid, Medicare

Environmental legislation to address air and water pollution – Clean Air Act, Water Pollution Control Act, Chesapeake Critical Bay Area Law

Legislation to address equity- Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Civil Rights Act 1968, Title IX, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Age Discrimination Act
Competing socio-economic goals: equity, security, productivity, national defense, environmental protection, educational quality

Court Cases

Marbury v. Madison
McCulloch v. Maryland
Gideon v. Wainwright
Miranda v. Arizona
Tinker v. Des Moines Board of Education
New Jersey v. T.L.O.
Plessy v. Ferguson
Brown v. Board of Education

Questions for Discussion and Review for NSL B

- What are the policies of the US government that promote or fail to promote relationships with other countries?
- What are the contemporary concerns and goals that affect international relationships?
- How effective are international alliances and organizations from the perspective of the US? United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, International Red Cross
- How do demographic changes influence government funding decisions?
- How do governments influence what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce in a market, command, and mixed market economy?
- How do governments make choices about budgetary spending?
- What is the social, economic, and political impact of regulatory agencies on a country, region or state?
- How effective is current monetary policy on promoting full employment, price stability, and economic performance?
- How has the government attempted to ensure fair housing practices?
- How do governments allocate scarce resources to meet the needs of competing socio-economic goals?
- What monetary tools does the federal government have to influence US economic performance?
- How do governments attempt to balance the common good with protection of individual rights?
- How effectively do public policies provide for the needs of citizens in the following areas: environment (pollution, land use), health care and public health, equity (race, ethnicity, region, religion, gender, language, socioeconomic status, age, and disabilities), social insurance and public assistance (Social Security and welfare)?