Political Culture and basic beliefs

Socialization

Political Attitudes by gender, age, income, generation, political party

Types of polling: tracking, exit polls, types of polling questions, random sampling, accuracy, uses of polling

Ideological beliefs: republicans/conservatives,democrats/liberals, communists, socialists, libertarians, fascists

Party support by demographic group

Media: agenda setting, horse race coverage, consolidation among media corporations,

Interest Groups: elite vs pluralists vs traditional democratic theory, hyper pluralism, iron triangles,

Campaign Finance: bipartisan campaign finance reform, Citizens United,

Elections: Primaries and caucuses, frontloading, expansion of democracy, rise of partisanship, Electoral College, affect on campaign strategy, swing states, winner take all, criticisms of EC, examples of coalition building

Voter turnout- what factors cause people to vote, how does voter turnout differ depending on the type of election, how does it compare to other democracies

Linkage institutions- political parties, interest groups, media,

Foundations of Govt

Fed No 10 vs Brutus No 1

Federalists vs Antifederalists

AOC vs CONSTITUTION

Federalism: grants, dual vs cooperative, how do grants allow US govt to impose national standards, how can the national govt enforce US constitution: using mandates

Congress

Differences between House and Senate in powers and operations/rules/procedures, leadership structure

Committees – types and purpose

How a Bill Becomes A Law- differences between House and Senate, use of filibuster in Senate, use of rules committee in House

Baker v Carr, Shaw v Reno, gerrymandering, reapportionment, redistricting,

Trustee vs delegate