

American Government: Stories of a Nation for the AP® Course

Guided Reading

Section 13.1: Forms of Political Participation

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____

 **Before you read**

Before reading this section, take a moment to read the Learning Target and vocabulary terms you will encounter.

Learning Target: Describe different forms of political participation.

AP® Key Concepts

political participation

linkage institution

political action committee (PAC)

social movement

 **While you read**

Use the following table to take notes as you read the section.

Forms of political participation	Examples of political participation	Impact on policymaking

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 **After you read**

Once you've finished reading the section, answer the following questions.

1. Which statement BEST defines political participation?
 - A. the various ways citizens can take action to shape policies and laws of a government
 - B. the ability of citizens to get out to vote during each election
 - C. the act of protesting to shape laws and policy initiatives at the state and federal levels
 - D. the various ways citizens can contact their local and state representatives to voice concerns and try to shape policy

2. What was the main effect of *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*?
 - A. It allowed citizens to make unlimited contributions to campaigns.
 - B. It created a system of transparency within election contributions.
 - C. It gave corporations the ability to make unlimited campaign contributions.
 - D. It established a system for tracking campaign contributions.

3. Until *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, which law prohibited corporations from making direct campaign contributions to candidates for federal office?
 - A. the Tillman Act of 1907
 - B. the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971
 - C. the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act
 - D. the Buckley Act

4. What is a political action committee?
 - A. a group that organizes protests in an attempt to influence policies
 - B. a group that urges citizens to get out and vote during elections
 - C. an organization that raises money to elect and defeat candidates
 - D. an organization that lobbies for certain laws to be passed in Congress

5. What was the purpose of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act regulating advertisements on television and radio?
 - A. to limit the number of advertisements running on television during elections
 - B. to close the soft money loophole left in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971
 - C. to prevent other organizations from making ads in support of candidates
 - D. to keep a level playing field during elections for both sides

6. The Supreme Court ruled that prohibitions on corporate and union independent campaign expenditures were unconstitutional and were protected under the:
 - A. First Amendment.
 - B. Third Amendment.
 - C. Sixth Amendment.
 - D. Twelfth Amendment.

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7. Which statement BEST describes the dissenting opinion on the *Citizens United* case?
- A. The First Amendment should only protect individuals.
 - B. Candidates would no doubt be influenced by so-called independent campaign contributions.
 - C. No advertisements during political campaigns should be negative.
 - D. The decision is unfair since one party will always have more contributions than another.
8. The various channels that connect citizens with government, such as elections, political parties, and the media, are known as:
- A. political action committees.
 - B. super PACs.
 - C. linkage institutions.
 - D. social movements.
9. Which statement BEST summarizes the purpose of a social movement?
- A. to influence political and social change through campaign contributions
 - B. to influence political and social change through elections
 - C. to influence political and social change through protests or meetings
 - D. to influence political and social change through negative advertisements
10. Outside of voting, which is the most common way Americans participate in elections?
- A. donating money to a campaign
 - B. attending a political meeting
 - C. trying to influence how others vote
 - D. working for a party or candidate