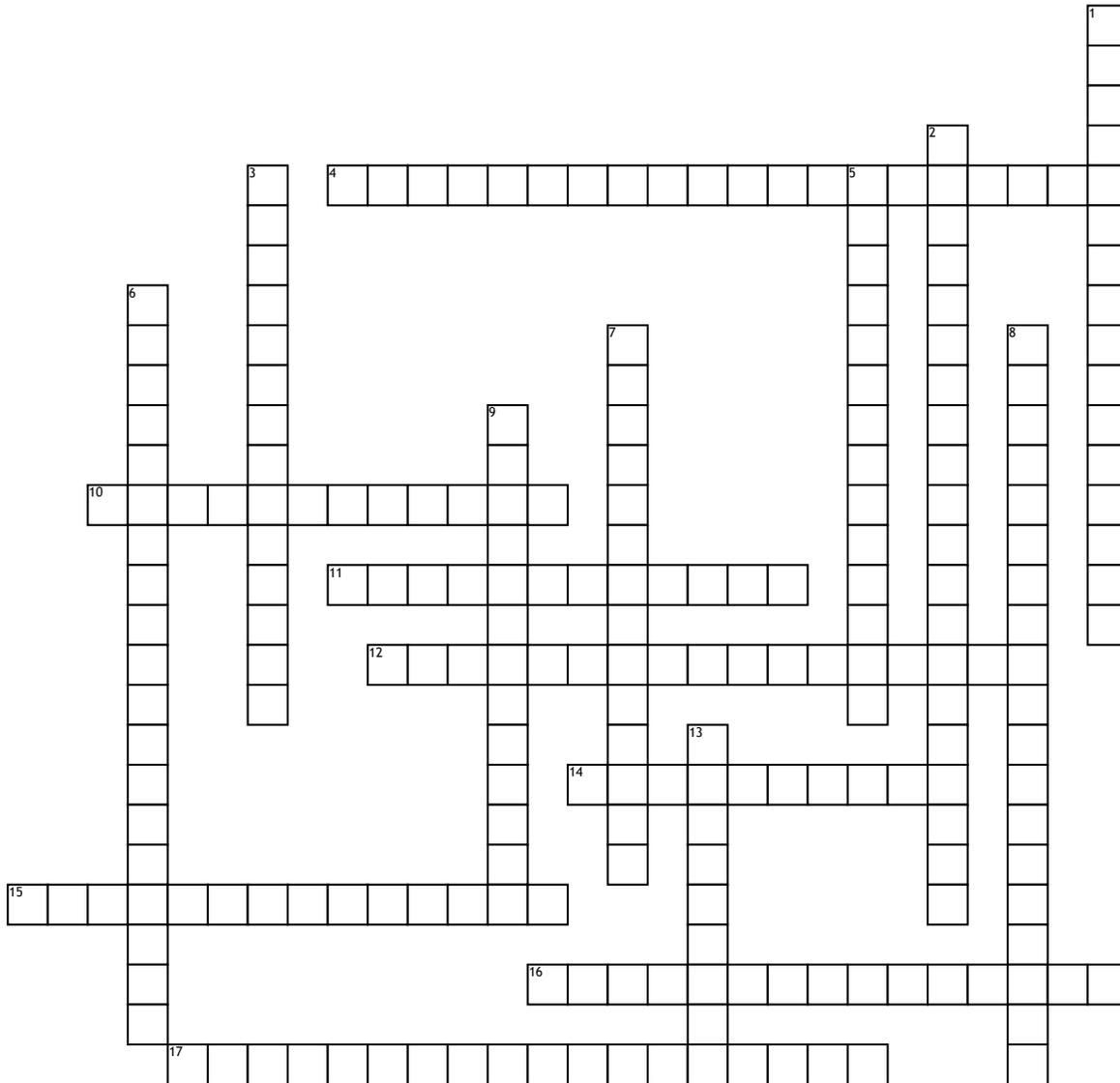


Ap Gov Chapter 1 Part 1



Across

4. The sum total of the value of all the goods and services produced in a nation

10. A fundamental principle of traditional democratic theory. In a democracy, choosing among alternatives requires that the majority's desire be respected.

11. the issues that attract the serious attention of public officials and other people actually involved in politics at any given point in time

12. The branches of government charged with taking action on political issues. The U.S. Constitution established three policymaking institutions-the congress, the presidency, and the courts. Today, the power of the bureaucracy is so great that most political scientist consider it a fourth policy making institution

14. (government) the system or form by which a community or another political unit is governed

15. A theory of American democracy contending that groups are so strong that government, which gives in to the many different groups, is thereby weakened.

16. A theory of government and politics emphasizing that politics is mainly a competition among groups, each one pressing for its own preferred policies.

17. The process by which policy comes into being and evolves over time. People's interests, problems, and concerns create political issues for government policymakers. These issues shape policy, which in turn impacts people, generating more interests, problems, and concerns.

Down

1. A set of basic values and beliefs about one's country or government that is shared by most citizens and that influences political opinions and behaviors

2. Main form = voting. Also joining political party, volunteering on political campaign, campaign contributions, running for office

3. A principle of traditional democratic theory that guarantees rights to those who do not belong to majorities and allows that they might join majorities through persuasion and reasoned argument.

5. an issue that arises when people disagree about a problem and how to fix it

6. A theory of government and politics contending that societies are divided along class lines and that an upper-class elite will rule, regardless of the formal niceties of governmental organization.

7. A condition that occurs when no coalition is strong enough to form a majority and establish policy. The result is that nothing may get done.

8. Institutions that connect citizens to government. The mass media, interest groups, and political parties are the three main linkage institutions.

9. The effects a policy has on people and problems. Impacts are analyzed to see how well a policy has met its goal and at what cost.

13. A political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them