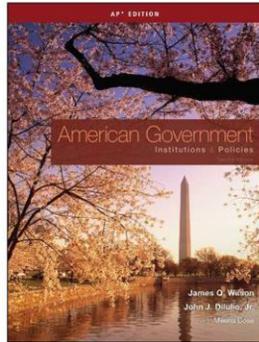


American Government 12/e © 2011

AP* Edition by Wilson, Dilulio, Bose



On the College Board's approved text list for AP* US Government & Politics

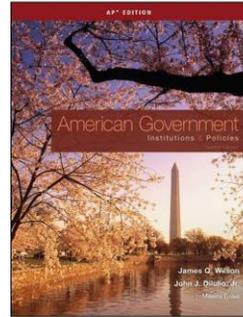
Welcome to Holt McDougal's AP *US Government* presentation of the 2011 AP version of *American Government 12e* by James Q. Wilson, John Diulio, and Meena Bose. The text is on the College Board's approved list for textbooks that meet the curricular requirements for the AP *US Government and Politics* course.

American Government 12/e, AP* edition

#1 text for AP* U.S. Government & Politics

WHY?

- Clear writing and exceptional scholarship
- Outstanding coverage of public policy
- Historical coverage of procedures, actors, policies
- Extensive AP* program support

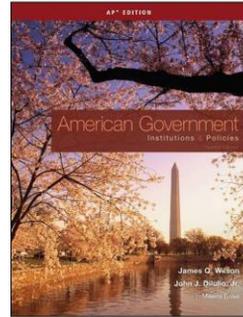


Wilson's American Government is the #1 text for AP US Government for 4 main reasons:

- 1) It is acclaimed for its clear and reliable writing and exceptional scholarship on institutions
- 2) Its Outstanding coverage of public policy fundamentals
- 3) Its Emphasis on historical developments of political procedures, actors, and policies is integrated throughout to give students a better foundation for how government works.
- 4) Extensive AP program support helps teachers and students make the transition to the college-level work of an AP course

NEW 12th Edition Updates:

- Analysis of 2008 elections, the leadership of President Obama, and the 111th Congress
- Economic downturn & policies
- The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq
- Guantanamo Bay detainees



Updated content reflects the latest scholarship & current events such as:

- analysis of 2008 elections and the leadership of President Obama and the 111th Congress
- Economic downturn & policies to combat crises
- The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq
- Guantanamo Bay detainees

Prominent Author Team

James Q. Wilson

- Professor Emeritus of Management and Public Administration at UCLA
- Shattuck Professor of Government at Harvard University
- Past President of the American Political Science Assoc. and is the only political scientist to win three of four lifetime achievement awards presented by the APSA

John J. Dilulio, Jr.

- Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania
- Former Professor of Politics and Public Affairs at Princeton
- Advisor for Vice President Gore's "reinventing government" plan

NEW! Co-author, Meena Bose

- Professor in Presidential Studies at Hofstra University
- Research focuses on the changing role of the United Nations in US foreign policy

Content Features:

Who Governs? & To What Ends?

- Chapter-openers with 2 thematic questions
- Engages students in the material
- Emphasis placed on their complexity by examining different possible answer
- Questions revisited at the end of the chapter
- Example: *Civil Liberties (p. 97)*



Understanding this complex information can be difficult for students, so keeping this in mind the authors added some key features specifically to aid AP students.

(pg. 97):

Each chapter opens with two thematic questions, Who Governs? and To What Ends?, to immediately engage students in the material and encourage critical thinking. Emphasis is placed on their complexity by examining the different possible answers. These questions are revisited at the end of the chapter.

Example: Civil Liberties (role of the courts, free speech, etc)

Content Features:

What Would You Do?

- Role-play simulation puts students in the position of decision maker
- Deals with a realistic or foreign policy issue
- Encourages critical thinking and class discussion on current political topics
- Example: *The Patriot Act* (p. 115)

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

MEMORANDUM
To: Rebecca Dahlke, Supreme Court Justice
From: David Wilson, Law Clerk
Subject: Patriot Act and Libraries

The Patriot Act allows the FBI to seek the records of possible terrorists from banks, businesses, and libraries. Many librarians claim this will harm the constitutional rights of Americans. We support these rights, but we also aware of the need to protect national security.

Arguments supporting the Patriot Act:

1. The Patriot Act does not target individuals who have not violated a criminal law and who do not threaten human life.
2. For the FBI to collect information about terrorists, it must first obtain permission from a federal judge.
3. Terrorists may use libraries to study and plan activities that threaten national security.

Arguments against the Patriot Act:

1. Freedom of speech and expression are fundamental constitutional guarantees that should not be infringed.
2. The law might harm groups engaged in peaceful protests.
3. The law allows the government to delay notifying people that their borrowing habits are being investigated.

Your decision:
Uphold this provision _____ Overturn this provision _____



What Would You Do? (pg. 115) boxes are role-play simulations that place students in the role of a decision maker, presenting them with a realistic domestic or foreign policy issue which they can explore in a term paper or class project. This features Encourages critical thinking and class discussion on current political topics.

Example: The Patriot Act

Content Features:

How Things Work

- Summarizes key functions and facts to help students understand the political process

- Example: *Testing Restrictions on Expression (p. 107)*

How Things Work

Testing Restrictions on Expression

The Supreme Court has employed various standards and tests to decide whether a restriction on freedom of expression is constitutionally permissible.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preferred position. The right of free expression, though not absolute, occupies a higher, or more preferred, position than many other constitutional rights, such as property rights. This is still a controversial rule; nonetheless, the Court always approaches a restriction on expression skeptically. 2. Prior restraint. With scarcely any exceptions, the Court will not tolerate a prior restraint on expression, such as censorship, even when it will allow subsequent punishment of improper expressions (such as libel). 3. Imminent danger. Punishment for uttering inflammatory sentiments will be allowed only if there is an imminent danger that the utterances will incite an unlawful act. 4. Neutrality. Any restriction on speech, such as a requirement that parades or demonstrations not disrupt other people in the exercise of their rights, must be neutral—that is, it must not favor one group more than another. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Clarity. If you must obtain a permit to hold a parade, the law must set forth clear (as well as neutral) standards to guide administrators in issuing that permit. Similarly, a law punishing obscenity must contain a clear definition of obscenity. 6. Least-restrictive means. If it is necessary to restrict the exercise of one right to protect the exercise of another, the restriction should employ the least-restrictive means to achieve its end. For example, if press coverage threatens a person's right to a fair trial, the judge may only do what is minimally necessary to that end, such as transferring the case to another town rather than issuing a "gag order." <p><small>Cases cited: <i>Shm</i> 111 United States v. Caroline Products, 304 U.S. 144 (1938). [2] <i>Near v. Minnesota</i>, 283 U.S. 697 (1931). [3] <i>Brandenburg v. Ohio</i>, 395 U.S. 444 (1969). [4] <i>Kanz v. New York</i>, 348 U.S. 249 (1955). [5] <i>Jinca v. Mayor and Council of Oradell</i>, 425 U.S. 430 (1974). [6] <i>Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart</i>, 427 U.S. 539 (1974).</small></p>
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How Things Work boxes summarize key functions and facts to help facilitate understanding of the political process.

Examples: Restrictions on Freedom of Expression (pg. 107) and *The Miranda Rule* (pg. 119)

Content Features:

NEW! Research Frontiers

- Cutting-edge research examines the implications of technology on politics
- Each case study closes with questions to the students, encouraging them to create their own experiments and get involved in their political surroundings
- Example: *Does In Your Face Television Affect Political Tolerance?* (p. 102)

RESEARCH FRONTIERS

Does "In Your Face" Television Affect Political Tolerance?

In a representative democracy, constitutional and related legal protections for free speech and other civil liberties ultimately depend on the degree to which average citizens are ready to respect each other's rights and willing to tolerate ideas that the majority dislikes or even opposes.

Three separate but related lines of research examine how popular forums relating to political tolerance regarding free speech and other civil liberties arise, persist, and change.

The first and oldest line of research concerns a decades-old debate over public attitudes toward civil liberties: wide majorities favor civil liberties including free speech and assembly yet only about a third would favor extending these liberties to groups they strongly dislike.

The second line of research tracks and analyzes changes in public attitudes. For example, in recent decades, there have been successive shifts in public attitudes regarding advocacy for homosexual rights and policies favoring gay rights. Tolerance for the expression of homosexual rights has increased steadily; and, in 2007, 59 percent of Americans favored allowing gays to serve openly in the military.

The third line of research attempts to understand more precisely how schooling, the media, and other influences determine mass levels of political tolerance and openness to dissent.

One well-established finding here is that, other things equal, more formal schooling is associated with greater political tolerance even toward minority groups that one views as deplorable or even dangerous.

But a newer line of research probes how Americans perceive others whose political views they are strongly inclined to dispute or denounce. For example, through a series of experimental studies, University of Pennsylvania political scientist Diana C. Mutz has examined present-day "television discourse" in relation to whether average citizens respect and treat their "political foes" as a "legitimate opposition."

As Mutz observes, today much of the political debate carried on television tends to be "highly uncharitable, hostile, and accompanied by name-calling, shouting, facial close-ups that intensify emotional reactions" in the viewing audience.

This observed "in-your-face" politics succeeds in airing oppositional views, but, as Mutz concludes, it also "convinces people that the opposition is even less legitimate than they would have thought without any viewing."

• When, for whatever reasons, average citizens become less willing to perceive even moderate political opponents as legitimate, do they also thereby become less willing to respect or protect civil liberties exercised by citizens they view as "lawless" or "extreme"? Research here in various fields are just now asking that question. What is your best guess about what they will find?

• Do you think that newspapers and magazines are less prone to promote "in-your-face" politics than television?

• Do you suppose that "television discourse" tends to be less polarizing than it is today?

Source: Diana C. Mutz, "Effects of In-Your-Face Television Discourse on Perceptions of Legitimate Opposition," *American Political Science Review* 93, November 2001, pp. 623-635; "Open Mind Back on the Airway," *Time* magazine, March 23, 2004.

NEW Research Frontiers (pg. 102) examine cutting-edge research and the implications of technology on the world of politics. Each case study closes with questions to the students, encouraging them to create their own experiments and get involved in their political surroundings.

Example: Does "In Your Face" Television Affect Political Tolerance?

Landmark Court Cases:

Examples: Religious Freedom & Criminal Charges

Landmark Cases

Religious Freedom

- **Pierce v. Society of Sisters (1925)**: Though states may require public education, they may not require that students attend only public schools.
- **Everson v. Board of Education (1947)**: The wall-of-separation principle is announced.
- **Zorach v. Clauson (1952)**: States may allow students to be released from public schools to attend religious instruction.
- **Engel v. Vitale (1962)**: There may not be a prayer, even a nonsectarian one, in public schools.
- **Lee v. Weisman (1992)**: Three tests are described for deciding whether the government is improperly involved with religion.
- **Lee v. Weisman (1992)**: Public schools may not have clergy lead prayers at graduation ceremonies.
- **Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe (2000)**: Students may not lead prayers before the start of a football game at a public school.
- **Zelman v. Simmons-Harris, (2002)**: Voucher plan to pay school fees is upheld.

Landmark Cases

Criminal Charges

- **Mapp v. Ohio (1961)**: Evidence illegally gathered by the police may not be used in a criminal trial.
- **Gideon v. Wainwright (1964)**: Persons charged with a crime have a right to an attorney even if they cannot afford one.
- **Miranda v. Arizona (1966)**: Court describes ruling that police must give to arrested persons.
- **United States v. Leon (1984)**: Illegally obtained evidence may be used in a trial if it was gathered in good faith without violating the principles of the *Mapp* decision.
- **Sticherson v. United States (2000)**: The *Mapp* decision is based on the Constitution and it cannot be altered by Congress passing a law.
- **Rasul v. Bush and Hamdi v. Rumsfeld (2004)**: Terrorist detainees must have access to a neutral court to decide if they are legally held.

- Describes important court cases and decisions
- New cases have been added on subjects including voting, campaigns, and the powers of the federal government branches

Landmark Cases are cited throughout the text and describe important court cases and decisions. New cases have been added on subjects including voting, campaigns, and the powers of the federal government branches

Examples include *Religious Freedom* (pg. 114) & *Criminal Charges* (pg. 121).

The Rules of Politics

(p. 303)

The "Rules" of Politics

The Maxims of Media Relations

The importance of the national media to politicians has given rise to some shared understandings among officeholders about how one deals with the media. Some of these are caught in the following maxims:

- All secrets become public knowledge. The more important the secret, the sooner it becomes known.
- All stories written about me are inaccurate; all stories written about you are entirely accurate.
- The rousier the news, the higher ranking the official who announces it.
- Always release bad news on Saturday night. Fewer people notice it.
- Never argue with a person who buys ink by the barrel.

Politically Speaking

(p. 331)

Politically Speaking

Whip



A whip is a party leader who makes certain that party members are present for a vote and vote the way the party wishes. In the British House of Commons, the whips produce strong party votes; in the U.S. Congress, whips are not so successful. The word comes from *whipper-in*, a term from fox hunting denoting the person whose job it is to keep the hounds from straying off the trail. It became a political term in England in the 16th century, and from there came to the United States.

Source: From *English Political Dictionary* by William Taylor. Copyright © 1969, 1970, 1974 by William Taylor. Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin, Inc. and the author.

- Offers glimpses into the lighter side of politics
- Gives students insight into how the system really works

Other student friendly features include:

The Rules of Politics & Politically Speaking cover essential terms/lingo and processes that offer glimpses into the lighter side of politics and gives students insight into how the system really works.

Examples include: **The Rules of Politics** (pg. 303) *The Maxims of Media Relations* & **Politically Speaking** (pg. 331) *The Whip*

AP* In-Text Features

- AP* US Government Exam Overview & Correlation
 - Question types, test strategies, topic lists
- AP* End-of-Chapter Review Questions
 - Additional Multiple-choice practice
- AP* Document Based Questions
 - 15 DBQs in the appendix each with 4-10 sources
- AP* Free Response Essay Questions
 - 18 free-response practice essay questions in the appendix

NEW AP specific features are located within the textbook itself including:

Preparing for the AP* Exam: This overview breaks down the AP* U.S. Government and Politics Exam listing the types of multiple-choice questions, with examples, and the best strategies for answering them. It also goes in depth about the free-response essay questions, how they are scored and gives 3 examples of scored essays.

AP* Exam Correlation that lists the topics students are required to know for the AP* U.S. Government and Politics Exam and the page numbers in *American Government* where those topics are covered.

AP Student Support includes:

AP* Study Guide (978-0-495-89798-9): For each chapter, the handbook includes focus points, a study outline, key terms, notes about misconceptions, a data check, practice exam questions, and special application projects.

AP Test Prep Workbook called Fast Track to a 5

AP* Program Support

AP* In-Text Features:

- **AP* U.S. Government Exam Overview and Correlation**
 - Question types, test strategies, topic lists

AP* Student Support:

- **AP* Study Guide**
 - Focus points, a study outline, key terms, notes on misconceptions, data checks, practice exam questions, special application projects.
- **AP* Student Test Prep Workbook – *Fast Track to a 5***

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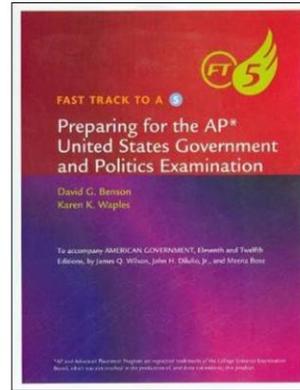
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AP Test Prep Workbook called *Fast Track to a 5*

AP* Student Support - *Fast Track to a 5*

- Comprehensive AP* Test Prep workbook:
 - Diagnostic Test
 - Test-taking tips and strategies
 - AP* content review
 - 2 full-length AP practice exams
- Correlated to *American Government*



Fast Track to a 5 is a comprehensive test prep workbook for students .

It includes a diagnostic test, test-taking strategies and tips, complete AP course content review, and 2 full-length AP practice exams and is keyed to page numbers in the *American Government* text.

AP* Teacher Support

- **AP* Teacher's Guide:** Includes chapter overviews, lecture outlines, discussion topics, character sketches, and AP* Focus Sections
- **AP* Print Test Bank:** Test bank offering multiple-choice (5 options), free response, and true/false questions referenced to each section of the book.
- ***Classic Ideas and Current Issues in American Government 1/e:*** Collection of primary source readings organized into four categories—classical/constitutional, historical, comparative and contemporary
- **Exam View Testing CD-ROM:** Exam Viewing testing software allows teachers to create, edit, and deliver assessment

AP* Teacher's Resource Guide (978-0-495-89814-6): This instructor resource manual includes an introduction section offering tips on and resources for teaching an AP course. Along with learning objectives, chapter overviews, chapter outlines, it includes AP Focus Sections in each chapter to help teachers prepare their students for the AP Exam.

AP* Print Test Bank (978-0-495-89813-9): The printed test bank contains over 4000 questions including multiple choice questions with 5 distracters as seen on the AP exam.*AP is a registered trademark of the College Board, which was not involved in the production and does not endorse this product.

Additional Supplements include:

The ***Classic Ideas and Current Issues in American Government*** reader (978-0-618-45644-4) written by **John DiIullo and Meena Bose**, coauthors of the **American Government** text that offer a rich collection of up-to-date readings that are organized into four categories—classical/constitutional, historical, comparative and contemporary.

Exam View Testing CD-ROM (978-0-495-89815-3): This new program provides teachers with the tools they will need to create, author/edit, customize, and deliver multiple types of tests.

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American Government: Institutions and Policies, 12th Edition

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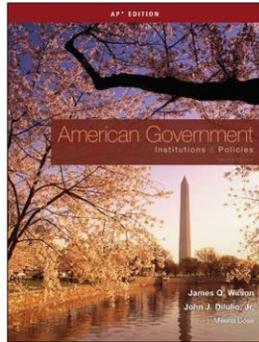
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A Textbook Companion Web Site offers a variety of e-resources at holtmcdougal.com. Password-protected tools for teachers include an electronic teacher's manual, weblinks, and PowerPoints for each chapter.

Students can access self-assessment quizzes, outlines, vocabulary exercises, and skill-building activities.

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Your Choice for AP* US Government & Politics!

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