Grade Twelve History and Social Science: Advanced Placement Government

[A.P. Government and Politics—United States & A.P. Government and Politics—Comparative]

A.P. Government Curriculum for Loudoun County Public Schools
Ashburn, Virginia, 2014
This curriculum document for 12th Grade A.P. Government is organized to help teachers plan and carry out instruction conceptually, so that students build patterns and connections among and between ideas and points of information. There are seven units in the curriculum—as of the revision completed in June 2013. Each unit’s learning objectives and key concepts are listed first, followed by a conceptual mind map connecting the content. The Virginia SOLs that can be easily connected to the content described are listed on the “objectives” page in red. Following the mind map in each unit is a more linear and traditional textual outline with thematic points of content and conceptual focus questions that students must address in AP Government. The content from both the AP Comparative Government curriculum and the AP US Government curriculum have been integrated in this guide, but as a result of the June 2013 re-arrangement, the United States is always framed as the foundational example for government concepts, and then these concepts or themes are studied and applied in the 6 other “comparative” countries. This was done in order to encourage the building of planning and instruction by suggesting a way to start with the material with which students would be most familiar.

The countries and governments that should be used for comparison throughout the course are:

- a. The United States of America
- b. The People’s Republic of China
- c. The Federal Republic of Nigeria
- d. The United Mexican States
- e. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- f. The Russian Federation
- g. The Islamic Republic of Iran

We hope teachers find that the Government concepts contained and explained in this document serve as a productive mental framework for students and for themselves. This instructional layout and approach offers cognitive structures that are essential to the solid comprehension of our curriculum content.

**Thanks to Kira Hoilman of PFHS and Andrea Relator of DHS for their work on this curriculum.**
At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Describe how and why social scientists compare different governmental systems; *(Includes SOLs Govt.9a)*
2. Use independently five different concept-tools of comparison: a. government organization; b. state; c. nation; d. regime; e. government; *(Includes SOLs Govt.1f,g)*
3. Gather information about different governments from both normative and empirical sources; *(Includes SOLs Govt.1a-e; Govt.2a-f)*
4. Describe the role of the populace in the development and creation of governmental processes and policies. *(Includes SOLs Govt.6g,i; Govt.7c; Govt.8d,e; Govt.9e,f; Govt.18a-f)*
5. Define and explain the differences—with examples—between *Nation, State, and Regime*; *(Includes SOLs Govt.12b; Govt.13a)*

**Key Concepts to be Understood and Applied:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normative Questions</th>
<th>Empirical Questions</th>
<th>Globalization</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legitimacy</td>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>Civil Society</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authoritarian</td>
<td>Liberal v. Illiberal Democracy</td>
<td>Three World Approach</td>
<td>Capitalism</td>
<td>Regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal &amp; Informal Politics</td>
<td>Supranational Organizations</td>
<td>Command System</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
<td>Democratic Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential v. Parliamentary Systems</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOUNDATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS: WHAT DO WE LEARN BY COMPARING?
1. WHAT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES HAVE COME ABOUT AS RESULT OF GLOBALIZATION AND HOW DO COUNTRIES RESPOND TO THOSE CHANGES?

1.1 ECONOMIC SHIFTS

1.1.1 Command vs. Capitalism
Decentralization, Deregulation, Liberalization, Neoliberal reforms, Privatization, SOEs,

1.2 POLITICAL CHANGE

1.2.1 Cleavages: multinationalism

1.2.2 Coup: Nigeria

1.2.3 Revolution: compare China and Iran

1.2.4 Reform: UK, Mexico judiciary, China legal and economic, Russia electoral

1.3 SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (SOVEREIGNTY ISSUES AND MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS)

1.3.1 Introduce, UN, EU, NATO, WTO, OPEC, IMF

2. HOW AND WHY DO WE COMPARE GOVERNMENTS? (INCLUDES GOVT.1A-G)

2.1 THE WAY GOVERNMENTS "SHOULD" BE VS. THE WAY GOVERNMENTS ARE. (INCLUDES GOVT.2A-F)

2.1.1 Empirical vs. Normative Questions (GDP, HDI, GNP, Gini, workforce stats, education stats, Freedom House score)

2.1.2 Illiberal vs. Liberal Democracy (Procedural vs. Substantive Democracy)
Civil Society (Definition, signs of a healthy, vibrant civil society vs. Restrictive, or oppressive civil society)

2.2 GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

2.2.1 Democratic vs. Authoritarian (compare and contrast forms of political participation)
Path to becoming Executive
3. CONCEPTS TO USE AS WE COMPARE

3.1 STATE VS. NATION

3.2 THREE WORLD APPROACH

3.2.1 Less Developed Countries (LDC), Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC)

3.2.2 Communist

3.2.3 Advanced Democracies

3.3 REGIME VS. GOVERNMENT

3.3.1 Sovereignty

3.3.2 Authority

3.3.3 Power

3.3.4 Legitimacy (Beliefs people have about government and their leaders)

Legal
Rational
Charismatic
Traditional

4. PROCESS & POLICY: WHAT ARE THEY? WHY HAVE THEM?

4.1 HOW PEOPLE INTERACT AND INFLUENCE THEIR GOVERNMENT (INFORMAL POLITICS)

4.1.1 Civil society (ie. Interest groups, voting, NGO's, media, etc.)

4.2 FRAMEWORK OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT (FORMAL POLITICS)

4.2.1 Presidential vs. Parliamentary System

Path to becoming the Executive
4.2.2  Systems Theory (policy making decision making, feedback and consequences)

4.2.3  Alternate approaches, such as theocracy, hybrid, one party rule
Grade 12 Advanced Placement Government, Unit II:  
POWER, AUTHORITY, and SOVEREIGNTY

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Explain how societies and leaders develop common beliefs or ideologies to define sovereignty; (Includes SOLs Govt.17a-f; Govt.19b)
2. Describe the ways in which governments can use ideology to gain legitimacy; (Includes SOLs Govt.3a-e)
3. Explain and describe the linkages between economic systems, economic efficiency or performance, and political legitimacy; (Includes SOLs Govt.13d; Govt.14b,c,d; Govt.16a-d.)
4. Describe and explain the differences between governing based on a federal vs. unitary philosophy. (Includes SOLs Govt.4a,c; Govt.5a-d; Govt.9a-c; Govt.10b,c; Govt.13a,b; Govt.19a)
5. Explain what beliefs and measures of accountability are present in both written constitutional and unwritten constitutional systems. (Includes SOLs Govt.4b,c,d,e; Govt.5a-d; Govt.7b; Govt.10a,d,c; Govt.11a-e)------ (Govt.6f(amendments to vote)
6. Compare the distribution of governmental power specifically regarding federal and unitary systems in the CG6 (Includes SOLs Govt. 13a-d)

Key Concepts to be Understood and Applied:
Power                      Sovereignty                  Legitimacy                     Authority                     Federalism
Separation of Powers       Checks and Balances             Republican Government         Pluralism                      Asymmetrical Federalism
New Federalism             Fiscal Federalism                Devolution                    One party Dominance            Unitary System
Centralization vs Decentralization
Unitary System
1. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND LEGITIMACY CG6

1.1 UK

1.1.1 Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Petition of Rights, Parliamentary Sovereignty, Collective Responsibility, Consensus (post WWII), Common law vs. Code Law

1.2 MEXICO

1.2.1 Revolution of 1917, status of military rulers, dominance of PRI, post-1985 changes

1.3 NIGERIA

1.3.1 Colonial History, Military Rule, failed state, Authoritarianism, Constitution of 1999 (4th Republic and National Question)

1.4 RUSSIA

1.4.1 Collapse of Communism, perestroika, glasnost, rise of Yeltsin, rise of economic shock therapy, popularity of Putin (era of centralization)

1.5 CHINA

1.5.1 2 Chinas, Mao, 5 year plans, Deng Xiaoping, economic reform and loosening of economic control, tightening of political control

1.6 IRAN

1.6.1 Lack of Colonization, Revolution of 1979, death of Khomeini, rise of Khamenei, Amendments of 1989 (Expediency Council)

2. FEDERALISM (MEXICO, RUSSIA, NIGERIA)

2.1 TRENDS REGARDING CENTRALIZATION VS. DECENTRALIZATION (DEVOLUTION)

2.2 MEXICO

2.2.1 Devolution under Fox (reduction of PRI dominance), Chiapas and Zapatista Movement, monetary/fiscal federalism, NAFTA (migration, maquiladoras, poverty and environmental issues along border)

2.3 RUSSIA
2.3.1 Asymmetrical Federalism (Chechnya, Daegestan, Sakha) Power vertical, Centralization under Putin (Governors appointed, selection/ election of federal representatives)

2.4 NIGERIA

2.4.1 Colonial legacy, Military rule and coups (Unitary), Biafra, Centralization of Budget by the President (oil revenues), Social Cleavages

3. UNITARY (IRAN, UK, CHINA)

3.1 UK

3.1.1 Parliamentary Sovereignty (Westminster Model), Devolution Revolution of the 1990s, Scotland Referendum, influence of EU

3.2 IRAN

3.2.1 Theocratic Influence, centralization under Ayatollah, jurist guardianship, local council elections

3.3 CHINA

3.3.1 Special Economic Zones (SEZs), decentralization of local government 1990s, strict one-party rule, party structure

4. UNITED STATES FEDERALISM

4.1 RATIONAL/ LEGAL LEGITIMACY (CONSTITUTIONAL UNDERPINNINGS)

4.1.1 Philadelphia Convention

4.1.2 Political Philosophies (Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, etc.)
Checks and Balances, Limited Government, Republicanism, Popular Sovereignty, Minority vs. Majority rights, Rule of Law, Pluralism

4.1.3 Federalist vs. Anti-Federalists
Federalist 10, 51, 39, 50, 78

4.1.4 Authority (Constitution)
Republicanism
Growth of Democratization (Voting Rights Amendments 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26)
4.1.5 Sovereignty

Federal vs. State/Local (Concurrent Powers)

FISCAL FEDERALISM/NEW FEDERALISM (DEVOLUTION)

How has federal spending (power) changed over time (grants, mandates, conditions of need, block grants, categorical grant, revenue sharing, etc.)

Money and Taxes at Federal, State and Local levels and how it influences spending

INTERPRETATIONS OF CONSTITUTION COMMERCE CLAUSE, NECESSARY AND PROPER, SUPREMACY CLAUSE

McCulloch v Maryland, Gibbons v Ogden, Heart of Atlanta v US, US v Lopez, US v Morrison, Printz v. US
At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Explain the sources of American political culture and the political socialization process.  (Includes SOLs Govt. 3b,c,e; Govt. 5d; Govt. 6f,g Govt. 17c-f)

2. Analyze the factors that influence political participation, public opinion, and political ideology.  (Includes SOLs Govt. 3c,e; Govt. 5d; Govt. 8d,e)

3. Describe the political beliefs and behaviors of the CG 6 and determine how they compare and contrast to one another.

4. Explain the way in which citizens learn about politics and the nature, source and consequence of public opinion in the CG6.

5. Explain how different political institutions in various political systems bring new leadership and talent into the government. (Includes SOLs Govt.6a)

Key Concepts to be Understood and Applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Culture</th>
<th>Individual Responsibility</th>
<th>Individual Liberty</th>
<th>Democracy</th>
<th>Equality</th>
<th>Civic Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>Statism</td>
<td>Collectivism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare State</td>
<td>Civil Society</td>
<td>Political Socialization</td>
<td>Public Opinion Polls</td>
<td>Jurist Guardianship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POLITICAL CULTURE, SOCIALIZATION, PUBLIC OPINION

- Culture: Individual Responsibility, Individual Liberty, Democracy, Equality, Civic Duty
- Ideology: Conservative vs Liberal, Orthodoxic vs Progressive, Libertarian vs Socialist
- Socialization: Family, School, Peers, Media
- Demographics: Economic, Race, Gender, Education, Regionalism

Political Culture vs. Political Ideology

United States
Political Culture and Socialization

- How public opinion polls act as linkage institutions
- Demographics (public opinion and participation) and the importance of public opinion polling

Public Opinion

Political Culture, Socialization, Public Opinion

- Historical influence of Political Culture, and the contemporary issues surrounding socialization and public opinion

United Kingdom
- Semi-authoritarian, Party ideology post-1997 (PSI dominance), Damascius, cultural diversity, Catholic church (clericalism), pragmatic accommodation, corporative system

Mexico
- Colonial legacy, risk of counter-state, Chechenns: social, religious, ethnic, linguistic, gender differences regarding socialization and participation, North, South, share a secular law (aspects of legitimacy), political discourse, pre-Bolivars

Nigeria
- Authoritarianism is often favored by the public, station, distrust of government influence of communism and rise of capitalism, lack of transparency, little public opinion polling

Russia
- Mass status of private property compared to current status, economic liberalization, transition from communism to mixed economy (compared to Russia), economic liberalization and environmental policy, democratic centralism, station, no transparency or public opinion polling, political repression, Genoa

China
- Social Cleavages: rural vs urban, religious minorities, Tibetans, educated vs. uneducated, socioeconomic status
- Strong political identity (never officially colonized), community over individual, Station, Islam China, rural and urban, Demographics: urban/rural, middle class (status of sanctions), men vs. women, religion minorities, education level

Iran
- Collectivism, welfare state, individual liberties, vibrant civil society, EU challenges, immigration, ideology (Conservative, Liberal Democrats, Labour, populists, Colonizer, Religion as source of legitimacy)
1. **HISTORICAL INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL CULTURE, AND THE CONTEMPORARY ISSUES SURROUNDING SOCIALIZATION AND PUBLIC OPINION**

1.1 **UNITED KINGDOM**

1.1.1 Collectivism, welfare state, individual liberties, vibrant civil society, EU challenges, immigration, ideology (Conservative, Liberal Democrats, Labour), quangos, Colonizer, Religion as source of legitimacy

1.2 **MEXICO**

1.2.1 Semi-authoritarianism, Party ideology post 1985 (PRI dominance), sexenio, cultural diversity, Catholic church (clericalism), pragmatic accommodation, camarilla system

1.3 **NIGERIA**

1.3.1 Colonial legacy, rise of rentier state, Cleavages: social, religious, ethnic and linguistic, gender differences regarding socialization and participation, North vs. South, sharia vs. Secular law (religion as source of legitimacy), political discourse, pre-bendalism

1.4 **RUSSIA**

1.4.1 Authoritarianism is often favored by the public, statism, distrust of government, influence of communism and rise of capitalism, Putin lack of transparency, little public opinion polling

1.5 **CHINA**

1.5.1 Mao status of private property compared to current status, economic liberalization transition from communism to mixed economy (compared to Russia), economic liberalization and environmental policy, democratic centralism, statism, no transparency or public opinion polling, petitioning, political repression, Guanxi

1.5.2 Social Cleavages: rural vs urban, religious minorities, Tibetans, educated vs. uneducated, socioeconomic status

1.6 **IRAN**

1.6.1 Strong political identity (never officially colonized), community over individual, Statism, Islam (Shia), jurist guardianship, Demographics: urban vs rural, middle class (influence of sanctions), men vs. Woman, religious minorities, education level
2. UNITED STATES POLITICAL CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION

2.1 POLITICAL CULTURE VS. POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

2.1.1 Culture: Individual Responsibility, Individual Liberty, Democracy, Equality, Civic Duty

2.1.2 Ideology: conservative vs liberal, orthodox vs progressive, libertarian vs populist

2.1.3 Socialization: Family, school, peers, media. Demographics: economic, race, gender, education, regionalism

2.2 PUBLIC OPINION

2.2.1 How public opinion polls act as linkage institutions

2.2.2 Demographics (public opinion and participation) and the importance of public opinion polling
At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. List and describe the factors that people use to identify with various groups within a given political entity, and provide examples from various countries; (Includes SOLs Govt.6a-i; Govt.19c)
2. Explain how the exercise of rights by citizens can be transformed into political power or influence—in the US and the CG6. (Includes SOLs Govt.3b; Govt.6f)
3. Analyze and explain the role of the media as a political institution in different countries—is it a mouthpiece or genuine actor?; (Includes SOLs Govt.6d)
4. Explain the relationship between political participation as an exercise of rights and means for political change; (Includes SOLs Govt.6a,h)
5. Analyze and explain types of political change with the use of examples from different countries: peaceful movements vs. violence; (Includes SOLs Govt.7c)
6. List and describe causes and effects of linkage institutions on government activity, and explain the processes of their unfolding in the US and the CG6. (Includes SOLs Govt.6a-e,g,h)
7. Analyze and evaluate the ways that government response to the activities of linkage institutions and citizens’ groups. (Includes SOLs Govt.6 h; Govt. 9e; Govt. 11d; Govt. 16c; Govt. 18c)

Key Concepts to be Understood and Applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Society</th>
<th>Social Capital</th>
<th>Political Participation</th>
<th>Social Movements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political Party</td>
<td>Corporatism</td>
<td>Pluralism</td>
<td>Single Member District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Threshold</td>
<td>First Past the Post</td>
<td>Winner take all</td>
<td>Runoff Election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Union</td>
<td>Ethnic Rotation</td>
<td>Elite Recruitment</td>
<td>Patronage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>electoral rules</td>
<td>statism</td>
<td>non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pragmatic accommodation</td>
<td>third party</td>
<td>neo-corporatism</td>
<td>Political and Economic Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-member district</td>
<td>Proportional Representation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNITED STATES: LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS: CITIZENS IN SOCIETY AND THE STATE

- Civil Society, pluralism, social capital, iron triangle, issue networks, protest/social movements, grassroots, First Amendment Rights
- Types of Interest Groups, Reasons for joining and examples (NRA, Sierra Club, NAACP, AMA, AARP, Contemporary Issues that involve interest groups)

Interest Groups (NGOs, PACs, superPACs)

- Print, Internet, Social and Broadcast media and influence on government and society

United States: Linkage Institutions: Citizens in society and the state.

Political Parties

- Rise of Political Parties (brief history)
- Party Eras, Critical Elections, Realignment, Dealignment
- Contemporary Issues
- Structure of Parties in the Two Party system, influence of third parties

Elections and Campaigns

- Primary Elections, Caucuses, State and National Elections, Review Electoral College
- Voting Demographics and Participation
- Campaigns: Structure and Rise of individual focused campaigns (decline of political party influence), new media
- Campaign Finance (Buckley v. Valeo, McCain-Feingold, Bipartisan Campaign Reform, Wisconsin Right to Life vs FEC, Citizens United)
1. POLITICAL PARTIES

1.1 RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES (BRIEF HISTORY)

1.2 PARTY ERAS, CRITICAL ELECTIONS, REALIGNMENT, DEALIGNMENT

1.3 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

1.4 STRUCTURE OF PARTIES IN THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM, INFLUENCE OF THIRD PARTIES

2. ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS

2.1 PRIMARY ELECTIONS, CAUCUSES, STATE AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS, REVIEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE

2.2 VOTING DEMOGRAPHICS AND PARTICIPATION

2.3 CAMPAIGNS: STRUCTURE AND RISE OF INDIVIDUAL FOCUSED CAMPAIGNS (DECLINE OF POLITICAL PARTY INFLUENCE), NEW MEDIA

2.4 CAMPAIGN FINANCE (BUCKLEY V VALEO, MCCAIN FEINGOLD BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM, WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE VS FEC, CITIZENS UNITED)

3. MEDIA

3.1 PRINT, INTERNET, SOCIAL AND BROADCAST MEDIA AND INFLUENCE ON GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

3.2 FREEDOM OF THE PRESS: NYT V. SULLIVAN, NYT V US (BROAD INTERPRETATION OF FIRST AMENDMENT)

4. INTEREST GROUPS (NGOS, PACS, SUPERPACS)

4.1 CIVIL SOCIETY, PLURALISM, SOCIAL CAPITAL, IRON TRIANGLE, ISSUE NETWORKS, PROTEST/ SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, GRASSROOTS, FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS
4.2 TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS, REASONS FOR JOINING AND EXAMPLES (NRA, SIERRA CLUB, NAACP, AMA, AARP, CONTEMPORARY ISSUES THAT INVOLVE INTEREST GROUPS)
CG6 LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS: CITIZENS IN SOCIETY AND THE STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Political Parties: Communist, one-party rule, party structure and functions of a political party in an authoritarian system; Politburo Standing Committee

Elections and Campaigns: local elections since the 1990s to reduce corruption and build legitimacy nationally and internationally; voting laws and 1997 constitutional changes allow all other positions are chosen and appointed without transparency, elite replaces management, non-transparent

Media: OMG Op-ed, Weibo, AI Weiwei, Liu Xiaobo, suppression and monitoring of internet and social media. China has one of the largest internet and investigative journalism with approval from the government; Southern Weekly since 2013

Interest Groups: non-political as an extension of the state and corporate, some environmental groups, register through State

Political Parties: United Russia, Just Russia, Communist Party, Liberal Democrats, one-party democracy, presidential elections based on the parliamentary elections

Elections and Campaigns: 5-10% threshold change (2007), centralization of power (2017), appointment of governor for Presidential term, no formal election campaign. Presidential term, expensive campaigns, with new rules regulating financial contributions

Media: state-controlled, distribution of freedom, government-owned media outlets, content removal and manipulation of internet. Internet censorship

Interest Groups: recent restrictions on NGOs to register leading to international criticism

Political Parties: PRD dominance, lack of ideological strength of third parties, personality based vs party based coalition in 2013 APC

Elections and Campaigns: ethnic relation (not constitutional but highly sensitive), majoritarian system in 19 states, direct elections for 2/3 seats, direct election of Assembly of Religious Experts, President and Maldives, as well as local councils, role of the Guardian Council, 2006

Media: Freedom of information act 2011; each state has its own radio and television broadcast stations

Interest Groups: plural system, labor groups and education, oil industry; Ethnic groups advocate for better conditions

Political Parties: PDP, PML, PPP, PRS

Elections and Campaigns: Mixed system (PR, SMD), campaign rules (BE), Senate, Federal district gets representation

Media: opening up of media to competitive elections, privatization of telecom industry, threat of journalists from cartels

Interest Groups: pragmatic accommodation, education lobby, reduction in corporatism (non-corporatist)

Political Parties: Conservative, Liberal Democrats, Labour, coalition government, party system, cost of support for MPs, PFI, SNP, SNP, SNP, SNP

Elections and Campaigns: First Past the Post, Winner take all majority, SMD in England and PR in Wales; Liberal Party (female representation)

Referendum for AV and discuss how different electoral systems influence party structure. Change to AV in their district, regular or irregular

Media: BBC, government funding conflict, influence between freedom of press, national security, legal, judicial proceedings

Interest Groups: groups associated with NGOs, environmental interest groups, drug control society

Political Parties: Parties are fluid based on Conservatives, Liberal Democrats, Centre-Left, Centre-Right ideologies, Principals, Green Party, movement and Mosi

Elections and Campaigns: direct election of Assembly of Religious Experts, President and Maldives, as well as local councils, role of the Guardian Council, 2006

Media: restrictive, freedom of press is guaranteed, but has promoted free press, growth of civil society, civil society has become more restrictive under Ahmadinejad. Internet rules are in place and managers, Internet monitoring is required by all private industries

Interest Groups: corporatism, state, few business-oriented groups, political parties and interest groups are blurred
5. MEXICO

5.1 POLITICAL PARTIES: PRD, PRI, PAN, PRI-PENDULUM EFFECT (STRENGTHENING OF CIVIL SOCIETY), DEMOGRAPHICS: REGIONAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, EDUCATION

5.2 ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS: MIXED SYSTEM: PR, SMD, CAMPAIGN RULES (IFE), SEXENIO, FEDERAL DISTRICT GETS REPRESENTATION

5.3 MEDIA: OPENING UP OF MEDIA TO COMPETITIVE ELECTIONS, PRIVATIZATION OF TELECOM INDUSTRY, THREAT OF JOURNALISTS FROM CARTELS

5.4 INTEREST GROUPS: PRAGMATIC ACCOMMODATION, EDUCATION LOBBY, REDUCTION IN CORPORATISM (NEO-CORPORATISM)

6. UNITED KINGDOM

6.1 POLITICAL PARTIES: CONSERVATIVE, LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, LABOUR, COALITION GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERSHIP, DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS OF SUPPORT, RISE OF UKIP, PLAID CYMRU, SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, SINN FEIN

6.2 ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS: FIRST PAST THE POST, WINNER TAKE ALL, PLURALITY, SMD (LIB DEMS PUSH FOR PR, PR INCREASES MINORITY AND FEMALE REPRESENTATION). REFERENDUM FOR AV AND DISCUSS HOW DIFFERENT ELECTORAL SYSTEMS INFLUENCE PARTY STRUCTURE, REPRESENTATIVES NEED NOT LIVE IN THEIR DISTRICT, REGULAR VS IRREGULAR ELECTIONS

6.3 MEDIA: BBC, GOVERNMENT REGULATION CONFLICT, BALANCE BETWEEN FREEDOM OF PRESS, NATIONAL SECURITY AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

6.4 INTEREST GROUPS: QUAGNOS (NEO-CORPORATIST), WORKING CLASS INTEREST GROUPS, RISE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INTEREST GROUPS, VIBRANT CIVIL SOCIETY

7. IRAN

7.1 POLITICAL PARTIES: PARTIES ARE FLUID BASED ON CONSERVATIVE VS. REFORMIST IDEOLOGIES, PRINCIPALIST, GREEN PATH MOVEMENT AND MOUSAVI
7.2 ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS: DIRECT ELECTION OF ASSEMBLY OF RELIGIOUS EXPERTS, PRESIDENT AND MAJLES, AS WELL AS LOCAL COUNCILS, ROLE OF THE GUARDIAN COUNCIL, 2009 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, RUN-OFF ELECTIONS FOR LESS THAN 25% FOR MAJLES, SMD, FPP,

7.3 MEDIA: RESTRICTIVE, FREEDOM OF PRESS IS GUARANTEED, KHATAMI PROMOTED FREE PRESS (GROWTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY), CIVIL SOCIETY BECAME MORE RESTRICTIVE UNDER AHMADINEJAD, STRICTER RULES ARE IN PLACE DURING ELECTIONS/ CAMPAIGNS, INTERNET MONITORING IS REQUIRED BY ALL PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

7.4 INTEREST GROUPS: CORPORATISM, STATIST, FEW BUSINESS ORIENTED GROUPS, POLITICAL POLITICAL PARTIES AND INTEREST GROUPS ARE BLURRED.

8. NIGERIA

8.1 POLITICAL PARTIES: PRD DOMINANCE, LACK OF IDEOLOGICAL STRENGTH OF THIRD PARTIES, PERSONALITY BASED VS IDEOLOGY BASED, RISE OF THE COALITION PARTY IN 2013 APC

8.2 ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS: ETHNIC ROTATION (NOT CONSTITUTIONAL BUT OBSERVED), PRESIDENT NEEDS 25% OF THE VOTE IN 2/3 STATES, DIRECT FPP, SMD, FEDERAL DISTRICT GETS REPRESENTATION, INEC, NATIONAL QUESTION

8.3 MEDIA: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2011, EACH STATE HAS ITS OWN RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCAST STATION

8.4 INTEREST GROUPS: PLURALIST SYSTEM, LABOR GROUPS AND EDUCATION, OIL INDUSTRY, ETHNIC GROUPS ADVOCATE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS,

9. RUSSIA

9.1 POLITICAL PARTIES: UNITED RUSSIA, JUST RUSSIA, COMMUNIST PARTY, LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, ONE PARTY DOMINANCE, PERSONALITY BASED

9.2 ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS: 7%- 5% THRESHOLD CHANGE (2007), CENTRALIZATION BY PUTIN, APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS RATHER THAN ELECTION, SMD, FPP, PRESIDENTIAL RUNOFF, EXPENSIVE CAMPAIGNS, WITH FEW RULES REGULATING FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

9.3 MEDIA: STATE CONTROLLED, DISINTEGRATION OF FREEDOM, GOVERNMENT OWNED MEDIA OUTLETS, CONTENT REMOVAL AND MANIPULATION OF THE INTERNET, PRAVDA
9.4 INTEREST GROUPS: RECENT RESTRICTIONS ON NGO'S TO REGISTER LEADING TO INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM, CORPORATIST,

10. CHINA

10.1 POLITICAL PARTIES: COMMUNIST, ONE PARTY RULE, PARTY STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF A POLITICAL PARTY IN AN AUTHORITARIAN SYSTEM: POLITIBURO STANDING COMMITTEE

10.2 ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS: LOCAL ELECTIONS SINCE THE 1990S TO REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BUILD LEGITIMACY NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, FANG SHOU AND 1997 RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSPARENCY, ALL OTHER POSITIONS ARE CHOSEN AND APPOINTED WITHOUT TRANSPARENCY, ELITE RECRUITMENT, GUANXI, NOMENKLATURA

10.3 MEDIA: OMG OPRESSION, WEIBO, AI WEIWEI, LIU XIABO, SUPPRESSION AND MONITORING OF INTERNET AND WEBSITES/SOCIAL MEDIA, GREAT FIREWALL OF CHINA, RISE OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM WITH APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT, SOUTHERN WEEKLY STRIKE 2013

10.4 INTEREST GROUPS: NON-POLITICAL AS AN EXTENSION OF THE PARTY, STATE CORPORATISM, SOME ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, REGISTER NGOs
At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Explain how institutions and organizations of different countries interact to make political decisions; (Includes SOLs Govt.6h; Govt.7a,b; Govt.8a,b,c)
2. Explain how different types of legislatures relate to various political institutions to arrive at governmental decisions; (Includes SOLs Govt.5b; Govt.7a; Govt.8a)
3. Differentiate between different variations of representative electoral systems and the ways in which elections affect decision-making; (Includes SOLs Govt.13b,c)
4. List and describe the domestic power institutions that influence policy in different countries; (Includes SOLs Govt.9b)
5. Explain why different countries face similar policy issues. What are the factors that cause this?; (Includes SOLs Govt.12a; Govt.14a,e)
6. Describe how policy is made and how it can fail in a federal system and unitary systems. Provide examples from different countries. (Includes SOLs Govt.9c)

Key Concepts to be Understood and Applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Institutions</th>
<th>Parliamentary System</th>
<th>Presidential System</th>
<th>Unicameral</th>
<th>Bicameral</th>
<th>Checks and Balances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Oversight</td>
<td>Casework</td>
<td>Reapportionment</td>
<td>Redistricting</td>
<td>Gerrymandering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electoral process</td>
<td>Quangos</td>
<td>Civil Servants</td>
<td>Pluralism</td>
<td>Corporatism</td>
<td>United Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divided Government</td>
<td>Gridlock</td>
<td>Balance of Power</td>
<td>Deliberation</td>
<td>Clientelism</td>
<td>Hybrid System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and Migration Policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **BASICS OF CONGRESS: ARTICLE 1:**

   NUMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVES, ELECTIONS, TERMS, DEMOGRAPHICS OF MEMBERSHIP, POWERS

2. **ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESS: LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT, CASEWORK**

   2.1 **HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW/ POLICY MAKING**

      2.1.1 (earmarks, pork barrel, log rolling, influence of political party)

      2.1.2 Vote and debates

   2.2 **LEGISLATIVE, BUDGETARY AND INVESTIGATIVE OVERSIGHT (INFLUENCE OF LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS, CITIZENS AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT)**

   2.3 **REPRESENTATION OF CONSTITUENCY: REPRESENTATIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, ATTITUDINAL**

   2.4 **INFLUENCE OF LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS**

   2.5 **INFLUENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

      2.5.1 United v Divided government, gridlock

3. **REAPPORPTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING**

   3.1 **BAKER V CARR, REYNOLDS V SIMMS**

   3.2 **PROCESS: CENSUS, REAPPORPTIONMENT, REDISTRICTING, GERRYMANDERING, MMD, NATIONAL AND STATE LEVEL.**

   3.3 **BUSH V VERA, RENO V SHAW**

4. **BICAMERAL STRUCTURE**

   4.1 **HOUSE VS SENATE**
4.1.1 Rules, structure, debate

4.2 PHILOSOPHY BEHIND BICAMERALISM

4.3 COMMITTEE WORK (PARTY LEADERSHIP)

4.4 CHECKS AND BALANCES
5. UNITED KINGDOM

5.1 PARLIAMENTARY BICAMERAL SYSTEM

5.1.1 House of Lords

5.1.2 House of Commons (dominant house)

5.1.3 Fusion of Power, influence of PM and collective responsibility, collective cabinet is center of policy making
Prime Minister and Shadow Prime Minister, backbenchers, loyal opposition, Question Time,

5.1.4 Role of the Parties (majority vs minority)

5.2 HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

5.2.1 10 Downing Street, White Hall, influence of interest groups and career civil servants, Parliamentary sovereignty and EU laws

5.2.2 Parliamentary Process: Readings, debates, voting

5.2.3 Contemporary Issues: Social Welfare, referendum on EU membership, Scottish Referendum, strength of coalition government, rise of UKIP and local elections success 2013, gay marriage, national security/terrorism, immigration

5.2.4 Checks and Balances

6. MEXICO

6.1 PRESIDENTIAL BICAMERAL

6.1.1 Chamber of Deputies

6.1.2 Senate

6.2 HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

6.2.1 Influence of interest groups and President, female quota for candidates

6.2.2 Contemporary policies issues: privatization, decentralization and education reform, drug cartels, immigration

6.2.3 Checks and Balances
7. **NIGERIA**

7.1 **PRESIDENTIAL BICAMERAL**

7.1.1 Senate

7.1.2 House

7.2 **HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW**

7.2.1 Loyalty pyramid, prebendalism, weak compared to president, structural readjustment, rentier state, federal character, PDP dominance,

7.2.2 Contemporary policy issues: oil, sharia law, corruption, PDP dominance

7.2.3 Checks and Balances

8. **RUSSIA**

8.1 **HYBRID SYSTEM (PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY) BICAMERAL**

8.1.1 Federation Council

8.1.2 Duma (dominant house)

8.2 **HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW**

8.2.1 Top down power vertical, weak compared to president, Prime Minister, rule by law not rule of law, rubber stamp

8.2.2 Contemporary Policy Issues: Population decline, gay rights, health care, pensions

8.2.3 Checks and Balances

9. **CHINA**

9.1 **UNICAMERAL**

9.1.1 National People's Congress, unelected, 5 year terms, rubber stamp of National Party Congress, 2 week work session, Guanxi and Fang-shou,
9.2  HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

9.2.1  Politburo- Standing Committee- Central Committee- National Party Congress- National People's Congress

9.3  POLICY MAKING: POLITBORO CONTROLS POLICY MAKING

9.3.1  Contemporary policy issues: corruption of the CCP, Tibet, growing cleavages between rich and poor, rural and urban, environment, 2013

transition of the new President

10.  IRAN

10.1  UNITARY, UNICAMERAL

10.1.1  Majles

10.1.2  Sharia vs qunam law

10.2  HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

10.2.1  Checks and Balances: Policies are enacted by approval of Guardian Council, Role of Expediency Council

10.2.2  Contemporary policy issues: nuclear, population, election 2013
Grade 12 Advanced Placement Government, Unit VI:
PUBLIC POLICY and INSTITUTIONS of ENFORCEMENT and EXECUTIVE ACTION

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. List and describe the factors that can extend and limit the power of the executive at various levels in the US and 6 other nations; (Includes SOLs Govt.7a,b; Govt.8a)
2. Explain what is meant by “institutional power” in the form of bureaucracies; (Includes SOLs Govt.8c; Govt.9d)
3. Explain how bureaucracies work in relation to other governmental institutions in the US and other nations; (Includes SOLs Govt.8c; Govt.9d)
4. Describe the ways in which governments use coercive means to enforce law or maintain their authority and/or national security, and compare the relationship of coercive institutions to other governmental institutions—in the US and other nations; (Includes SOLs Govt.5a,c,d; Govt.7a; Govt.8a)
5. List and describe the various roles a chief executive plays in different nations, and describe the origins, legal structure, and exercise of executive power in those nations; (Includes SOLs Govt.7a,b)
6. Describe the dynamic power relationships between the executive and other institutions of political action in the US and other nations; (Includes SOLs Govt. 7a,b; Govt.8a)

Key Concepts to be Understood and Applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Institutions</th>
<th>Supranational Organizations</th>
<th>Parliamentary vs. Presidential System</th>
<th>Centralization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bureaucracy</td>
<td>Bureaucratic Professionalism</td>
<td>Civilian Control of Military</td>
<td>Balances of Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal and Informal Powers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. UNITED STATES

1.1 ARTICLE II

1.1.1 Difference between Presidential and Parliamentary system, Review electoral college, succession

1.1.2 Formal vs. Informal Powers, Roles of the President and organization of the White House office

1.1.3 Presidential Popularity and public opinion

1.1.4 US v Nixon, Clinton v New York, US v Clinton

1.1.5 Checks and Balances: War Powers Act, Budget and Impoundment Act, legislative veto, appointment process, executive orders 9066 (Korematsu v US), budget process (OMB)

1.2 BUREAUCRACY: IMPLEMENTING POLICY AND ENFORCING LAWS

1.2.1 Organization and Growth (scope of government debate): Independent agencies, Executive departments, Regulatory agencies

1.2.2 Checks and Balances: Oversight, budgetary process (monetary vs fiscal policy, Federal Reserve), implementation and enforcement of policy discretionary power, pathologies, iron triangle and issue networks

2. CG6

2.1 UNITED KINGDOM

2.1.1 Parliamentary system, fusion of power, Prime Minister vs Deputy Prime Minister, coalition government, collective responsibility and decision making within bureaucracy, civil servants, quangos, vote of confidence (or vote of no confidence, Major and Maastricht Treaty), First among equals, cabinet appointment, civil servants

2.1.2 Election: Prime Minister elected by the House of Commons (majority party)

2.2 MEXICO

2.2.1 Presidential System: semi-authoritarian tradition, 2000 election turning point, Federal Bureaucracy is largest employer in Mexico, NIito moves to privatize PEMEX and telecom, education reforms, President can introduce legislation in Mexico,

2.2.2 Election: Sexenio
2.3 NIGERIA

2.3.1 Presidential System, 4th republic, 1st Republic Parliamentary system, strength of President based on oil revenue disbursement, weaker legislative that has recently started to reassert its authority (i.e. Presidential term amendment, threat to impeach Obasanjo and Jonathan), loyalty pyramid, pre-bendalism

2.3.2 Election Must receive an outright majority and have to get 25% of the vote in 2/3 of the states.

2.4 RUSSIA

2.4.1 Mixed system: Putin’s trend toward centralization and authoritarian system, review changes

2.4.2 Election: 2010 change to the 2x 6 year term, run-off if no majority, President is head of state, directly elected, Prime Minister Head of government, Prime Minister appointed by President and approved by Duma, Prime Minister Vote of no Confidence and his party (by Duma 3 months),

2.5 CHINA

2.5.1 Mixed Presidential System: Term is 2x 5 years, little constitutional power, Premier is the head of the council of ministers, mass line, official truth, harmonious society, democratic centralization, economic liberalization without political liberalization, Xi Jinping "Chinese Dream"

2.5.2 Selection: President has to be the Chairman of the CCP and the Central Military Committee

2.6 IRAN

2.6.1 Dual Executive: President and Supreme Leader, unitary, Khomeini vs. Ahmadinejad, Review institutional structure, Jurist Guardianship, population policy

2.6.2 Selection and Election: President is directly elected, and Supreme Leader selected by Assembly of Religious Experts (ARE all directly elected), President can be removed by Supreme Leader or Majles, Supreme Leader can only be removed by Assembly of Religious Experts
At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Explain the role of law and judicial institutions in the governmental decision-making process of different nations; (Includes SOLs Govt.7a; Govt.8a; Govt.10a-e)
2. Describe how different judiciaries respond to policy issues in different ways (Includes SOLs Govt. 13a-d; Govt.15 a-e)
3. Analyze the concept of civil rights and civil liberties and distinguish between the two (Includes SOLs Govt.11a-e; Govt.19a)
4. Evaluate the importance of rule of law in the CG6.

Key Concepts to be Understood and Applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code vs. Common Law</th>
<th>Judicial Review</th>
<th>Balances of Power</th>
<th>Checks and Balances</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selective incorporation</td>
<td>Civil Rights</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>Independent Judiciary</td>
<td>Due Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial activism</td>
<td>judicial restraint</td>
<td>original intent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. SOURCES OF LAW: HOW ARE THE ORIGINS OF LAW AND THE TYPE OF LAW RELATED?

1.1 TYPES OF LAW

1.1.1 Code vs. Common Law

2. CIVIL RIGHTS VS. CIVIL LIBERTIES: HOW IMPORTANT IS THE “RULE OF LAW” IN THE US AND THE CG6?

2.1 U.S.

2.1.1 Due Process

2.2 CG6

3. SEPARATION OF POWERS: WHAT IS THE CONNECTION BETWEEN A DIVISION OF POWER AND CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS?

3.1 U.S.

3.1.1 "Original Intent"

"Selective Incorporation"

3.2 CHECKS AND BALANCES

3.3 INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

3.3.1 Degrees of Autonomy

3.3.2 Judicial Review

US and EU Jurisdiction

3.3.3 Judicial Functions

Activism vs. Restraint

3.3.4 Relationships
To Executive
To Legislative
To Public Opinion
To Interest Groups
To Parties
To the Media
To State, Regional, or Local Governments
1979 constitution declares the judiciary independent but the head of the judiciary is appointed and removed by the Supreme Leader for a 5 year term, head of judiciary helps the Supreme Leader choose members of the Guardian Council, the minister of Justice has undue influence over the interpretation of the law (lack of separation of powers), the judges in Iran are inquisitorial (actively involved in the case, not impartial, no jury, judge is the arbiter and determines the outcome of the case). Clerics, Sharia law and custom law, legal guardianship, modern methods of punishment are becoming more common than harsh retributions.

People's Court, 4-tiered hierarchy not constitutional independent, post-Mao applied rule of law. Excessively harsh system, especially on dissidents such as Tibetans, Uighurs, Falun Gong, 99% conviction rate, labor camps and black jails are extensive, opaque and under control of the CCP. Just before the 2008 Beijing Olympics, there was a crack down on CCP corruption by creating a pool of lawyers with an expertise in the investigation and the prosecution of corruption (prosecutors). Legal changes came in response to economic liberalization but not political rights.

Supreme Court and Constitutional Court has power of judicial review, partly on considered a rubber stamp, moved from Moscow to St. Petersburg by Putin, lack of expertise because most lawyers and judges trained in Soviet era, rule by just as right and have been recently added, but there is no real scrutiny. Corruption is rampant, no law against double jeopardy, procedural enforcement of liberties only, courts are under political control and favor government take over of large private businesses. "Rule by law not rule of law".

2005 Supreme Court panel of five, transition of role of law lords, devolution issues, common law, no judiciary review on primary legislation, European Court of Justice, Supreme Court and 2013 environmental ruling.
4. UNITED KINGDOM

4.1 2009 SUPREME COURT PANEL OF FIVE, TRANSITION OF ROLE OF LAW LORDS, DEVOLUTION ISSUES, COMMON LAW, NO JUDICIARY REVIEW ON PRIMARY LEGISLATION, EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT AND 2013 ENVIRONMENTAL RULING

5. MEXICO

5.1 CODE LAW VS COMMON LAW, NO JUDICIAL REVIEW IN PRACTICE, APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT FOR LIFE (MOST STEP DOWN WITH PRESIDENT), CALDERON INSTITUTES REFORM, RULE OF LAW, ORAL ARGUMENTS, PUBLIC AIRING OF EVIDENCE AND TESTIMONY, LESS OPAQUE, 2016 IS THE GOAL, CORRUPTION OF POLICE AND COURT SYSTEM HAS RESULTED IN THE LACK OF CONVICTIONS FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN DRUG CHARGES (30% CONVICTION)

6. NIGERIA

6.1 FREE INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY CONSTITUTIONALLY, JUDICIAL REVIEW IN THEORY NOT IN PRACTICE, DUAL COURT SYSTEM, 12 NORTHERN STATES SHARIA LAW COURTS AS WELL (27 NEW COURTS BEING CREATED IN THE NORTH)-ETHNIC CLEAVAGES, FEDERAL JUDGES APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT WITH SUBJECT OF APPROVAL BY THE SENATE, INEC OVERSEES ELECTIONS, TRIBUNALS HAVE BEEN CREATED TO HEAR CLAIMS OF FRAUD 2007 AND 2011, OVERCROWDED PRISONS, LACK OF LEGAL EXPERIENCE, CORRUPT POLICE AND COURTS

7. RUSSIA

7.1 SUPREME COURT AND CONSTITUTIONAL COURT HAS POWER OF JUDICIAL REVIEW (EARLY ON CONSIDERED A RUBBER STAMP- MOVED FROM MOSCOW TO ST. PETERSBURG BY PUTIN), LACK EXPERTISE BECAUSE MOST LAWYERS AND JUDGES TRAINED IN SOVIET ERA, TRIAL BY JURY IS A RIGHT AND HAVE BEEN RECENTLY ADDED BUT THERE IS NO PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE, CORRUPTION IS RAMPANT, NO LAW AGAINST DOUBLE JEOPARDY, PROCEDURAL ENFORCEMENT OF LIBERTIES ONLY, COURTS ARE UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL AND FAVOR GOVERNMENT TAKE OVERS OF LARGE PRIVATE BUSINESSES, "RULE BY LAW NOT RULE OF LAW"

8. CHINA
8.1 People's Court, 4 tiered hierarchy not constitutional independent, post-Mao applied rule of law, excessively harsh system, especially on dissidents such as Tibetans, Uyghurs, Falun Gong, 99% conviction rate, labor camps and black jails are extensive, opaque and under control of the CCP, JU JINTAO tried to crack down on CCP corruption by creating a group of lawyers with an expertise in the investigation and the prosecution of corruption (procuratorates), legal changes came in response to economic liberalization but not political rights.

9. Iran

9.1 1979 Constitution declares the judiciary independent but the head of the judiciary is appointed and removed by the supreme leader for a 5 year term, head of judiciary helps the supreme leader choose 6 members of the guardian council, the minister of justice has undue influence over the interpretation of the law (lack of separation of powers), the judges in Iran are inquisitorial (actively involved in the case, not impartial, no jury, judge is the arbiter and determines the verdict), all judges must also be clerics, sharia law and qanum law, jurist guardianship, modern methods of punishment are becoming more common than harsh retributions.