**APCOGO/SPRING 2017**

**Unit 2 – UK and EU**

**Study Guide/Possible FRQ’s for Unit 2: The LEAST You Need to Know!**

*In addition to the outline below and your country chart, be sure to know all of the vocabulary for this unit…whether we “covered” it or not.* ☺

**Part 1: The Making of the Modern British State**

* Explain why UK is considered an evolutionary democracy
* Define collective consensus and explain why UK is considered a welfare state
* Define neoliberalism and identify policies of Margaret Thatcher that embraced neoliberalism
* Explain Tony Blair’s “Third Way” and identify key reforms

**Part 2: Governance & Policy-Making**

* Describe similarities/differences between a parliamentary and presidential form of government
  + Be sure to know how executive powers are “checked,” or held accountable in each form
* Distinguish between unitary and federal governments
* Define devolution and provide examples of how the UK has devolved power
* Explain the concept of parliamentary sovereignty
* Define constitutional monarchy and describe the role of the monarch in the UK
* How is the PM chosen? What are the roles of the PM? Explain what is meant by the PM is “first among equals”
* Explain collective responsibility as it relates to the cabinet in a parliamentary system *(\*note this is different from collective consensus – don’t get them confused!)*
* Explain the role of the bureaucracy in the UK. What relationship does it have to the cabinet?
* Describe the main differences between the House of Commons and House of Lords
* What reforms have been made in the House of Lords?
* Explain why a vote of no confidence may be taken and what the results are of losing such a vote
* Describe the difference between Proportional and Plurality (FPTP) Elections
  + Which election system does the UK use?
  + What are some consequences of such a system?
  + What is the Alternative Vote? Why and how was it proposed and why didn’t it pass?
* Describe the basic structure of the UK Supreme Court.
  + When and why was it established?
  + Identify the roles of the Supreme Court, including in relation to the Parliament and the EU

**Part 3: Citizens, Society & the State**

* Identify major social cleavages in the UK and describe ways in which the state has acted to address these cleavages
* Identify ethnic minorities in the UK and identify the fasting growing group of minorities
* Identify agents of socialization in the UK
* Describe modes of political participation in the UK
* Differentiate between social movements and interest groups
* Describe the major linkage institutions in the UK
* Identify the major political parties and describe their key beliefs
* Describe how interest groups function in the UK, including quangos
* Which major interest group has had less of a voice/role since the Thatcher era?

**Part 4: Public Policy (see student presentation and book)**

* Describe current major public policy issues in the UK today, including its role in the EU
* How do they reflect either fragmentation or globalization?
* What impact do they have on the economic development of the UK?
* How does the UK compare to other countries in the AP6 in terms of GDP, Gini, Freedom House, CPI?
* Are there concerns with major civil liberties or political rights?

**Part 5: The European Union**

* Define supranationalism and integration
* Identify the main goal of the “Common Market” created by the Treaty of Rome
* Describe the purpose of the Maastricht Treaty and identify its key components, including the Three Pillars
* Identify the three requirements for membership
* Describe the **main** purpose of each of the following EU institutions
  + The European Commission
  + The Council of Ministers
  + The European Parliament
  + The European Court of Justice
  + The Court of Auditors
* Explain key common policy and its purpose
* Describe the major challenges facing the EU today

**Vocabulary**

1. Alternate Voting (AV)
2. Austerity
3. Backbenchers
4. Blair, Tony
5. British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
6. British National Party
7. Cameron, David
8. Chancellor of the Exchequer
9. Clegg, Nick
10. Coalition Government
11. Collective Consensus
12. Collective Responsibility
13. Common Law
14. Conservative Party
15. “Constitution of the Crown”
16. Devolution
17. Euroskeptics
18. First-Past-the-Post Voting System
19. Good Friday Agreement
20. The “Government”
21. Hereditary Peers
22. Hung Parliament
23. Labour Party
24. Law Lords
25. Liberal Democrats
26. Life Peers
27. Loyal Opposition
28. Miliband, Ed
29. Neo-Liberalism
30. Parliamentary System
31. Parliamentary Sovereignty
32. Plaid Cymru
33. Quangos
34. Question Time
35. Rational Legal Legitimacy
36. Referendum
37. Safe Districts
38. Scottish National Party
39. “Shadow Cabinet”
40. Sinn Fein
41. Speaker of the House
42. Thatcher, Margaret/Thatcherism
43. The Third Way
44. UK Independence Party (UKIP)
45. Unitary Government
46. “Vote of No Confidence”
47. Welfare State
48. Whitehall