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Ap exam registration

The AP exam ordering deadline for courses starting after November 15 is approaching. Homeschooled students interested in taking AP Exams need to find a local school or test center authorized to administer them. To find suitable schools, search the AP Course Ledger by country, state, or city and contact their AP coordinators to confirm availability for homeschooled students. The exam ordering deadline is November 15, so it's essential to start searching early. Schools may have their own deadlines and policies, but they can add late orders after this date at their discretion. After students join their AP classes, teachers can use a special code to update rosters and manage enrollment. Students need to sign in to My AP using their College Board login info and enroll in each class section using the teacher-provided join code. The AP coordinator oversees student enrollment through AP Registration and Ordering. They should plan with counselors and teachers for tracking schedule changes, which helps keep the roster up-to-date. If a student joins an AP class after initial enrollment or when the exam order has been submitted, they need the join code to enroll. This also applies if students transfer in or out of the school. It's essential that AP coordinators use the correct actions in AP Registration and Ordering to avoid unnecessary late fees. A table outlining these actions can be found in the AP Coordinator's Manual, Part 1. AP U.S. Government and Politics Exam Details for College Credit AP exam in U.S. Government and Politics is a challenging course that allows students to earn college credits while still in high school. To receive college credit, students need to select the correct school during registration and ensure they meet the required score threshold. According to 2018 data, students scored an average of 2.70, with 53% earning a score of 3 or higher, which can qualify them for credit in Political Science or American History. Students who want college credits should choose their school carefully and indicate their preference online before June 20, 2025, as this is the deadline for receiving free score reports to specified colleges. The AP U.S. Government and Politics exam is a highly regarded course that offers valuable knowledge and skills in fields such as history, political science, social science, government, and literature. Many colleges and universities accept the exam for placement or credit, with top public institutions like Georgia Tech and UCLA being more likely to offer these benefits. Taking this course can demonstrate a student's rigor and academic preparedness, which is often a significant factor in college admissions decisions. The knowledge gained from the AP U.S. Government and Politics class can also be applied in various college courses and provide students with valuable information that enhances their understanding of these subjects. In contrast, top private institutions like MIT, Stanford, and Yale tend to have more restrictive placement policies for this exam. It's worth noting that while not all colleges accept the AP U.S. Government and Politics exam for credit or placement, it still offers numerous benefits for students who take it. The United States dollar (USD) is the official currency of the US and several other countries. It was introduced by the Coinage Act of 1792, which divided it into 100 cents. The USD was previously linked to gold under the Gold Standard Act of 1900 and later to a bimetallic standard of fine silver or gold. In 1971, its links to gold were repealed. The dollar became an important international reserve currency after World War I and replaced the pound sterling as the world's primary reserve currency by the Bretton Woods Agreement at the end of World War II. It is now a free-floating currency and the most widely used in international transactions. As of February 10, 2021, there was approximately US\$2.10 trillion in circulation, with Federal Reserve Notes making up \$2.05 trillion of this amount. By January 1, 2025, the estimated total amount of currency in circulation had risen to around US\$2.37 trillion. The power to coin money is given to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution. The forms and values of US coins are specified in Title 31 of the US Code, including the Sacagawea dollar and the American Silver Eagle. A regular statement of public expenditures must be published from time to time as outlined in Section 331 of Title 31 of the US Code. the United States dollar can be seen as the primary unit of account for the US. Section 9 of the Coinage Act of 1792 mentions the Spanish milled dollar, which was worth eight reales. In this act, Congress authorized various coins, including \$248 Dollars or Units, valued at one Spanish milled dollar and containing 371 grains and 4/16 grain of pure silver. The US dollar is also stated as the unit of currency in Section 20 of the Coinage Act, which requires all accounts to be expressed in dollars. The term "dollar" originates from Joachimstal, a valley where silver was mined, which in turn was named after Saint Joachim, with "thal" or "tal" meaning "valley" in German. This name eventually evolved into the German word "taler," which was later adopted into various languages, including Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Danish, Swedish, Polish, Norwegian, Dutch, Ethiopian, Hungarian, Italian, Arabic, and English, resulting in words such as tolar, daler, talar, and dollar. The use of silver dollars in the form of German-Dutch reichsthalers and native Dutch leeuwendaalders was pioneered by the Dutch in 17th-century New York, but it was the Spanish American eight-real coin that became exclusively known as the dollar from the 18th century onwards. In the United States, colloquialisms such as "buck" or "bucks" are often used to refer to dollars, with this term possibly originating from the colonial leather trade or a poker term. Other nicknames for the U.S. dollar include "greenback," originally applied to 19th-century Demand Note dollars, which were printed with green ink on the back, as well as "greenmail," "green," and "dead presidents." The dollar has also been referred to as "bones," such as "twenty bones" for \$20. Newer designs featuring portraits on the obverse have been dubbed "bigface notes" or "Monopoly money." Additionally, the term "piastre" was historically used to refer to the U.S. dollar in French, and is still used by speakers of Cajun French, New England French, and other French dialects in the Caribbean. Specific denominations have also been given nicknames, such as "two bits" for the quarter dollar coin, "buck" or "single" for the \$1 bill, "deuce" or "Tom" for the \$2 bill, "Lincoln" or "fin" for the \$5 bill, "sawbuck" or "ten-spot" for the \$10 bill, "double sawbuck" or "Jackson" for the \$20 bill, "yardstick" or "grant" for the \$50 bill, and "Benjamin" or "C-note" for the \$100 bill. The U.S. dollar is a widely used currency symbolized by the \$ sign, often used before numerical amounts. Its origins are unclear, but theories include its derivation from scribal abbreviations, Spanish silver coins, or the letters U and S stacked on top of each other. The dollar was introduced at par with the Spanish-American silver dollar in 1792, and although initially less abundant in circulation, it remained legal tender alongside other currencies until the Coinage Act of 1857. The US dollar was defined by the Coinage Act of 1792 as containing 371+4/16 grains of fine silver, or 416.0 grams of standard silver with a fineness of 89.24%. The standard for gold was calculated based on the prevailing gold-silver ratio of 15, resulting in 24.73 grains of fine gold per dollar. The Coinage Act also established the value of an eagle at 10 dollars and the dollar at 1/10 eagle. The act mandated silver coins in denominations of 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/10, and 1/20 dollar, as well as gold coins in denominations of 1, 1/2, and 1/4 eagle. This allowed for a relatively constant value of goods over time, with adjustments made for changes in the nation's economy. The US silver dollar was introduced in 1793 with a fine silver content of 371.25 grains, comparable to the Spanish dollar. However, due to limited resources, production was suspended after 1803. The introduction of the Trade dollar coin later had to compete with Mexico's peso, which maintained a finer silver content. The Continental Congress introduced its own paper currency, denominated in Spanish dollars, during the American Revolution. However, this "Continental Currency" depreciated rapidly due to poor economic management and lack of coordination between the federal government and states. As a result, the phrase "not worth a continental" became a common saying. To address these issues, the silver dollar was introduced as a replacement for the Continental Currency at an exchange rate of 1:1000. The US Constitution's Article I, Section 10, includes a clause that prohibits states from making anything but gold and silver coins legal tender in payment of debts. From 1792 to 1900, the US dollar followed a bimetallic standard, meaning it could be backed by either silver or gold at a fixed ratio. Over time, the US Mint adjusted its standards for minting coins several times. The Coinage Act of 1834 revised the fine gold equivalent of the dollar from 371.25 grains to 23.2 grains, while also adjusting the alloy used in minting coins. In response to the California Gold Rush and a subsequent shortage of silver coins, the Coinage Act of 1853 reduced the standard for silver coins less than \$1 from 412.5 grains to 384 grains. The US government issued various coins during the 19th century, including copper-nickel pieces (1/2 cent, 1 cent, and 5 cents), silver coins (half dime, dime, quarter dollar, half dollar, and silver dollar), gold coins (\$1, \$2.50 quarter eagle, \$5 half eagle, \$10 eagle, and \$20 double eagle), and less common denominations like bronze 2-cent pieces and silver 3-cent coins. During times of financial crisis or war, the government issued paper money to finance its expenses. This included Treasury Notes during the War of 1812, the Panic of 1837, and the Panic of 1857, as well as Demand Notes in 1861 without backing from precious metals due to the Civil War. By December 1961, the Union government faced a severe shortage in its supply of gold and silver coins, known as specie. As demand for redemption outpaced their available funds, they were forced to temporarily suspend this practice. In response, Congress passed the Legal Tender Act of 1862, allowing the issuance of United States Notes that weren't redeemable on demand but were considered legal tender for most payments. Despite the introduction of these new notes, the existing silver and gold coins continued to be minted, leading to a depreciation in value through Gresham's Law. In 1869, the Supreme Court initially ruled against Congress's ability to require creditors to accept United States Notes in Hepburn v. Griswold but reversed this decision in the Legal Tender Cases just one year later. Congress ultimately passed the Specie Resumption Act in 1875, requiring the Treasury to allow U.S. Notes to be redeemed for gold after January 1, 1879. However, it wasn't until the Coinage Act of 1873 that the minting of the standard silver dollar was suspended, marking the end of the bimetallic era and leading to the "Crime of '73." The Gold Standard Act of 1900 further solidified the U.S. dollar's link to gold by defining it as equivalent to a certain amount of fine gold per troy ounce. However, Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced Executive Order 6102 in 1933, confiscating all gold coins and redefining the standard to \$35 per troy ounce of fine gold. A series of revisions followed, culminating in the Nixon Shock of August 15, 1971, which ended the convertibility of dollars to gold altogether. Since then, the U.S. dollar has floated freely on foreign exchange markets. Despite being severed from gold reserves since 1971, the US dollar remains the world's primary reserve currency for international trade to this day. The Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944 laid out a system of rules and institutions to govern global monetary relations, including the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. These institutions facilitated the use of the US dollar in international transactions and capital markets. The Federal Reserve System, established in 1913, manages the US monetary policy and acts as the country's central bank, overseeing its banking system. The US government has historically relied on borrowing from global markets to finance its spending, mainly in dollars with low interest rates. This practice is known as the "exorbitant privilege" of the United States. The US Mint has been producing coins since 1792, with only a few denominations being produced for circulation: the penny, nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar, and dollar. These coins are made from various metals, including zinc, copper, nickel, and manganese, and have undergone design changes over the years. Despite numerous attempts to increase usage since the 1970s, certain US coin denominations have remained out of popular circulation due to continued production and popularity of the one-dollar bill. The half-dollar coin was once widely used currency but fell out of use in the mid-1960s when all silver half-dollars began being hoarded. Meanwhile, the nickel remains the only coin whose size and composition has remained unchanged since 1865, except for wartime Jefferson nickels containing silver from 1942 to 1945. Large-sized US dollar notes issued before 1928 were made from cotton fiber paper and measured 7.42 in x 3.125 in. The introduction of small-sized notes that year saw a reduction to 6.14 in x 2.61 in x 0.0043 in. These dimensions are similar to those used for Philippine peso banknotes issued under US administration after 1903, which were highly successful. Large-note bills became known as "horse blankets" or "saddle blankets." Currently printed denominations include \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. Notes above the \$100 denomination stopped being printed in 1946 and were officially withdrawn from circulation in 1969 due to their use by organized crime. With the advent of electronic banking, these higher-denomination notes became less necessary. The US dollar is widely accepted as a secondary currency in several countries, including Cambodia, Honduras, Lebanon, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe, despite having official currencies such as the Cambodian riel, Honduran lempira, Lebanese Pound, Venezuelan Bolivar, and Zimbabwe Gold. Other territories that use the US dollar include American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the United States Minor Outlying Islands. The Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Timor-Leste, British Overseas Territories, and Dutch Caribbean territories also use the US dollar as their official currency. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is planning to implement raised tactile features on the \$1 and current version of the \$100 bill in response to an accessibility lawsuit filed by the American Council of the Blind. The redesign will also include larger, higher-contrast numerals and more color differences. The Federal Reserve System, headquartered in Washington D.C., was established in 1913 as the central bank of the United States. Its primary goal is to promote maximum employment, stable prices, and moderate long-term interest rates by conducting the nation's monetary policy. The Federal Open Market Committee, comprising the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and five out of twelve regional Federal Reserve Bank presidents, sets monetary policy. This policy affects the money supply available in the economy, aiming for low inflation, low unemployment, and stable financial systems. The FOMC influences the money supply through reserve requirements, open market operations, and discount window lending. These actions directly affect interest rates and indirectly influence stock prices, wealth, currency exchange rates, spending, investment, production, employment, and inflation. Effective monetary policy complements fiscal policy to support economic growth. The concept "low" is often referred to as the dual mandate, marking a significant shift from previous practices under gold standards where the focus was on maintaining parity with local currency's gold equivalent or pegging exchange rates versus other convertible currencies. This system was previously implemented worldwide through the Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944, which fixed exchange rates to the US dollar. The use of the US dollar as a global reserve currency has been a long-standing tradition, dating back to its origins in the Spanish-American silver dollar that dominated global trade from the 16th to 19th centuries. The dollar's popularity was further solidified after World War I, when it emerged relatively unscathed and the United States received significant gold inflows. Following World War II, the Bretton Woods Agreement established the post-war international monetary system, with the US dollar becoming the primary reserve currency for international trade. Today, the US dollar is part of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights basket, alongside other major currencies like the euro, pound sterling, Japanese yen, and Chinese renminbi. Central banks worldwide hold substantial reserves of US dollars and purchase US treasury bills and notes regularly. Foreign entities and individuals also hold US dollars in foreign deposit accounts, known as eurodollars, which operate outside the Federal Reserve System's jurisdiction. The United States Department of the Treasury exercises significant influence over global financial transactions through its control of the SWIFT network, enabling it to impose sanctions on foreign entities and individuals. The US dollar is the standard unit of account for global commodity markets, and its strength or weakness can be gauged using the US Dollar Index, which tracks the dollar's performance against a basket of six foreign currencies. The United States Government has access to trillions of dollars through global capital markets, granting it considerable financial flexibility. The United States enjoys an exorbitant privilege in being able to borrow in its own currency without facing significant balance of payments crises, largely due to the minimal interest rates and virtually zero default risk associated with dollars issued by the Federal Reserve. In contrast, many foreign governments and corporations are forced to issue debt denominated in U.S. dollars at higher interest rates and risks of default, as they cannot raise money in their own local currencies. The use of the U.S. dollar as a global reserve currency has been a topic of debate regarding its impact on the international community. Some argue that the strong dollar policy is beneficial for America's economic interests, while others contend it may have negative effects. Several countries rely heavily on the U.S. dollar, with Panama, Ecuador, and El Salvador being among those that use it as their official currency. Other nations, such as Cambodia and Zimbabwe, also peg their currencies to the U.S. dollar or coexist alongside it. The list of countries using the U.S. dollar includes more than 30 territories and states worldwide. Historically, the value of the U.S. dollar has fluctuated significantly over time, with prices increasing by 2-4 times for many food items since the 1970s, despite stagnant wages for most people. The table illustrates how much goods can be purchased with \$1 between 1774 and 2012. From 1774 to 2012, the US dollar lost approximately 97% of its purchasing power. This decrease in value is directly related to inflation, which refers to an increase in general prices over time. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures average consumer goods and services prices. In the United States, the CPI tracks inflation experienced by households in their daily lives. The value of the US dollar has fluctuated significantly over time, with its purchasing power decreasing by more than half in some periods. This is largely due to the Federal Reserve's monetary policy goal of maintaining low and stable inflation rates, rather than targeting zero inflation. As a result, the dollar's value against other currencies can change over time. There are two main perspectives on this issue: some economists advocate for a zero-inflation policy, which would keep the dollar's value constant, while others argue that such a policy limits the central bank's ability to control interest rates and stimulate the economy when needed. The text also provides a list of currencies that have been pegged to the US dollar at various times, including some countries that are still pegging their currency to the dollar. Additionally, it includes a table showing the value of several major currencies against the US dollar over time. Here's a more concise summary: * The Federal Reserve targets low and stable inflation rates rather than zero inflation. * This has led to fluctuations in the value of the US dollar against other currencies. * There are two main perspectives on monetary policy: targeting zero inflation or allowing for low, stable inflation. * Many countries have pegged their currency to the US dollar at some point in time. **Exchange Rates** The article provides various exchange rates between different currencies, including the US dollar (USD), euro (EUR), Japanese yen (JPY), British pound sterling (GBP), Chinese renminbi (CNY), Canadian dollar (CAD), Mexican peso (MXN), and others. The exchange rates are listed for different time periods, from 1990 to the present day. **Currency History** The article also discusses the history of the US dollar, including its introduction as a currency in 1792 and its evolution over the years. It notes that the dollar was pegged to gold until 1971, when President Nixon ended convertibility with gold. The article also mentions the impact of this decision on the international monetary system. **International Use of the Dollar** The article highlights the widespread use of the US dollar as a global currency, particularly in countries such as Cambodia and Vietnam, where it is used as a de facto currency. It notes that an estimated 60-70% of all foreign exchange transactions involve the US dollar. **Dollar Circulation** According to the Federal Reserve, there are approximately \$1.7 trillion worth of US dollars in circulation worldwide. The article also mentions the role of the Federal Reserve in managing the supply of dollars and regulating monetary policy. **Currency Substitution** The article discusses currency substitution, where other currencies such as the euro or yen are used instead of the dollar for international transactions. This can have significant implications for trade and economic policy. **References** The article cites various sources, including government documents, academic books, and financial websites, to provide a comprehensive overview of the US dollar's history and significance. Overall, the article provides a detailed look at the exchange rates, history, and international use of the US dollar, as well as its role in the global economy. The United States dollar has its roots in various historical events and laws. According to Article 1, Section 9, paragraph 7 of the U.S. Constitution, Congress has the power to regulate the value of coins. The Coinage Act of 1792 established the standard for currency in the United States, defining the dollar as equivalent to a certain weight of silver or gold. The term "dollar" originated from the German word "Thaler," which was used to describe a type of silver coin. Over time, the value of the dollar fluctuated, and it was not until 1862 that the U.S. government officially adopted the decimal system, making the dollar equal to 100 cents. The phrase "two bits" is often used to refer to \$0.25, but its origins are unclear. The term "buck" is also associated with the dollar, possibly due to the fact that a dollar bill was once printed on buckskin paper. Today, the value of the dollar can fluctuate depending on various economic and global factors. It's influenced by interest rates set by central banks, such as the Federal Reserve in the United States, and exchange rates with other currencies. The US dollar has a rich history, with many abbreviations and symbols used over time. The abbreviation "\$" was originally used for the peso, but later became the standard symbol for the US dollar. Other abbreviations include "U.S." for United States and "P" for peso. The design of US currency has evolved over time, with different denominations featuring various portraits and designs. The Coinage Act of 1792 established the guidelines for producing US coins, while the Federal Reserve Note was introduced in the early 20th century to replace gold-backed currency. There have been numerous attempts to eliminate or replace certain denominations, such as the penny and half-dollar coin, but these efforts have been met with varying degrees of success. In recent years, there has been a renewed interest in using larger denomination notes, such as the \$100 bill. The US Constitution grants Congress the power to regulate currency, while federal laws and regulations outline the specific rules for producing and distributing currency. The US dollar has been used as legal tender in various countries, including Ecuador, El Salvador, Timor-Leste, and Cambodia. Cambodia uses a dual-currency system with the US dollar widely circulating, while Timor-Leste also accepts US dollars for cash payments. In some cases, like Roatán, businesses prefer to be paid in US dollars or the local currency rather than bitcoin. Historically, the dollar has been used as a reserve currency, and its dominance was solidified during the 1920s-1930s. The Federal Reserve plays a crucial role in regulating the US monetary policy, and the St. Louis Adjusted Monetary Base provides insights into the country's economic performance. Additionally, the text highlights instances where countries have dollarized their economies, such as Venezuela, which has more than 50% of its economy dollarized. The article discusses various aspects of the US dollar and its impact on global economics. It starts by referencing an agreement from 1944 that created a new world order and mentions the major foreign holders of Treasury securities as of March 2023. It also touches on topics such as SWIFT oversight, sanctions programs, and the impact of the dollar on commodity prices. The article references several sources, including Bernanke's book "The Dollar's International Role: An 'Exorbitant Privilege'?" and a Bloomberg article by Saleha Mohsin titled "The Strong Dollar". The text also delves into the history of the US dollar, referencing Section 9 of the Coinage Act of 1792 and discussing the purchasing power of money in the United States from 1774 to 2010. Additionally, it mentions the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and its role in measuring inflation. The article also discusses central banking, highlighting the goals of US monetary policy, including controlling inflation and promoting economic growth. It references various sources, including a Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis publication by J. Alfred Broadus Jr. and a Harvard Business School case study on Argentina's Convertibility Plan. Finally, the text touches on exchange rate systems, including pegged and crawling pegged rate systems, as well as the volatility of Mexico's peso and its impact on global markets. Archived references include dates ranging from 1970 to present, with various archives providing historical context on the United States dollar. The Reserve Bank of Australia's data spans from 1970 to the present, while the Federal Reserve System and other sources offer information on exchange rates, foreign currencies, and historical conversions.