**Chapter 10: Elections and Campaigns Study Guide**

**Advanced Government**

**Mr. Faulhaber**

1. Which of the following groups would be most likely to receive direct mail from a **conservative** candidate?

a. college students and auto workers

b. fundamentalist Christians and business owners

c. teachers and small business owners

d. bankers and Native Americans

e. African American and Jews

2. Which type of voters has the most impact of an election?

a. prospective voters, who cast their ballots for the person they think has the best ideas for handling matters in the future

b. ideological voters, who carefully match the candidates with their own views on the issues

c. Split-ticket voters, who vote for one party for congress and the other party for the presidency

d. retrospective voters, who look at how things have gone in the recent past

e. voter who are more interested in foreign affairs than in domestic policy

3. All of the following are advantages of incumbency for the members of congress EXCEPT\_\_\_\_.

a. the recognition they receive by sitting on oversight committees

b. the use of franking privileges to let members of their districts know what they have been doing

c. the ability to provide casework

d. the ability to bring pork-barrel projects to their states

e. name recognition

4. Many scholars argue that the foremost factor in determining how people vote is\_\_\_\_.

a. party identification

b. the candidate’s image

c. debate performance

d. perception of the best candidate

e. campaign spending

5. Which of the following candidates is most likely to get elected to Congress?

a. an incumbent senator

b. an incumbent member of the House of Representatives

c. a challenger for a seat in the Senate

d. a challenger for a seat in the House of Representatives

e. it is impossible to tell from this scenario who is more likely to be reelected because reelection depends mostly on party affiliation

6. Which of the following is the best example of gerrymandering?
a. drawing a congressional district boundary down a narrow strip of highway no wider than six blocks
b. drawing boundaries so that districts are of very unequal size
c. drawing boundaries to allow fair and equal representation of voters
d. creating a new district to reapportion seats following a census
e. eliminating an existing district to reapportion seats following a census

7. \_\_\_\_issue is one in which the rival candidates have opposing views on a question that also divides the voters.

a. position

b. primary

c. valence

d. residual

e. secondary

8. In order to reflect changes in the population of each State, seats in the House of Representatives are\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. added to the House after each census

b. distributed equally among the States

c. up for election every two years

d. reapportioned among the States every 10 years

e. malapportioned among the states every congressional session

9. The elections that produce the largest voter turnouts are\_\_\_\_.

a. senatorial elections

b. presidential elections

c. House elections

d. local elections

e. judicial elections

10. Union leaders, in making demands on Democratic leaders and candidates, will usually emphasize\_\_\_\_.

a. the large number of union votes

b. the contributions of labor to the New Deal

c. the loyalty of their followers to the party

d. labor’s willingness to form a splinter party if necessary

e. the contributions of labor to the Great War effort

11. According to the text, campaigns do make a difference because they\_\_\_\_.

a. neutralize the impact of the media on voter’s decisions

b. counteract the effects of party loyalty and national economic conditions

c. reduce the influence of single-issue groups

d. emphasize details and issues over themes and perceptions

e. let voters judge a candidate’s character and values

12. Presidential races differ from congressional races in that the former generally\_\_\_\_.

a. are less competitive

b. relate more closely to what the candidate can do for constituents

c. allow the incumbent less opportunity to deny responsibility for the “mess” in Washington

d. produce a smaller voter turnout

e. A and D

13. In 1911, Congress decided that the House had become large enough and voted to fix its size at\_\_\_\_.

a. 537

b. 435

c. 600

d. 535

e. 100

14. All of the following states lost seats in the House after the 2000 census *EXCEPT*\_\_\_\_.

a. Pennsylvania

b. Illinois

c. Ohio

d. North Carolina

e. Michigan

15. Most newly elected members of the House can expect an increase of \_\_\_\_ percent more votes when they run for reelection.

a. 1 to 2

b.15 to 30

c. 3 to 4

d. 5 to 7

e. 8 to 10

16. Which of the following statements is *incorrect?*

a. Senators must be citizens of the U.S. for 9 years

b. Representatives and senators must live in the state in which they are elected

c. Senators must be 35 years of age

d. Representatives must be 25 years of age

e. Representatives must be citizens of the U.S. for 7 years

17. One way for a candidate to avoid embarrassing slips of the tongue during campaigning is to

a. rely on stock speeches

b. avoid paid advertising.

c. engage in televised debates

d. participate in town meetings.

e. control the timing of visuals.

18. “I’m voting for Challenger Goodbrain because I like her views on the environment, social welfare, and revenue sharing.” Such voter is called\_\_\_\_.

a. quid pro quo

b. preemptive

c. directed

d. prospective

e. matching

19. Although campaigns in the United States have historically emphasized broad themes over specific details, what has emerged in recent years is the\_\_\_\_.

a. importance of primary elections

b. influence of lawyers in the selection of candidates

c. influence of political fat cats

d. power of political parties

e. impact of major political realignments

20. The text argues that the U.S. constitutional system was designed to make the adoption of radical departures in policy\_\_\_\_.

a. difficult

b. impossible

c. efficient

d. unnecessary

e. easy

21. To win in a plurality system such as that in the United States, a candidate must\_\_\_\_.

a. gather more votes than anyone else

b. secure a majority of the votes

c. secure at least 70 percent of the votes

d. win a runoff election

e. exert considerable inside influence

22. One reason why the approach used by a candidate is general election may not work in a primary is that a primary candidate must\_\_\_\_.

a. avoid media scrutiny at all costs

b. take a more mainstream view of key issues

c. play to the ideology of political activists

d. take greater caution to avoid slips of the tongue

e. be more aware of the “clothespin” vote

23. All the following are true of times in which Congress operates *EXCEPT*\_\_\_\_.

a. members are elected in federal elections on odd-numbered years

b. they meet for a one year period known as a session

c. every representative is up for reelection every congressional election

d. the lame duck amendment moved the time period in which elected members take office from March to January

e. one-third of Senators are reelected to ensure continuity

e. ideal of pluralism

24. A meeting of party followers at which convention delegates are picked is known as\_\_\_\_.

a. preconvention

b. primary

c. nominating primary

d. party commission

e. caucus

25. National party conventions were developed as a reform of\_\_\_\_.

a. direct elections

b. party caucuses

c. recall elections

d. primary elections

e. the electoral college

26. Compared to primary voters, members of caucuses are *more* likely to\_\_\_\_.

a. support the candidate who appears to be the “underdog”

b. support the least ideological candidate

c. show little ideological difference from rank-and-file voters

d. support the most ideological candidate

e. support the candidate most likely to win the election

27. According to the text, the role of the national conventions has been transformed by party rules so that the conventions are now\_\_\_\_.

a. media showcases where newscasters influence the outcome

b. places where delegates ratify the decisions made by the voters

c. gatherings where party leaders make important decisions

d. gatherings of representatives from interest groups

e. places where delegates vote their conscience, regardless of the party’s platform

28. The first real test of a candidate vying for the nomination comes in\_\_\_\_.

a. Florida

b. California

c. Pennsylvania

d. Rhode Island

e. Iowa

29. A primary in which voters must declare a political affiliation before the election is\_\_\_\_.

a. a blanket primary

b. a closed primary

c. an open primary

d. a runoff primary

e. a party primary

30. The Framers of the Constitution generally expected that the \_\_\_\_ would ultimately decide the winner of presidential elections.

a. Electoral College

b. congressional delegates

c. Senate

d. House

e. Supreme Court

31. If no presidential candidate as a majority of votes in the Electoral College, the Constitution provides that\_\_\_\_.

a. there shall be a popular runoff election between the two candidates having the highest number of electoral votes

b. the candidate with the highest number of electoral votes shall be president

c. the Senate shall determine which of the top two candidates shall be president by two-thirds vote of the entire body

d. the House of Representatives shall choose the president from the top three candidates by majority vote, but each state shall have only one vote

e. the Supreme Court shall interpret the will of the people through evaluating the margin of victory within individual states and pass their recommendation on to the Congress who can either accept or reject their decision

32. In which of the following presidential elections did the president who was eventually chosen also win the popular vote?

a. 1824

b. 1876

c. 1960

d. 2000

33. Which of the following states has the fewest electoral votes?

a. Pennsylvania

b. Texas

c. New York

d. California

e. Florida

34. All of the following are feature of the Electoral College EXCEPT\_\_\_\_.

a. small states are underrepresented as a percentage of their population

b. there is a winner-take-all system in forty-eighty states

c. candidates have a strong incentive to campaign in large states they have a chance of winning

d. two states, Maine and Nebraska, allocate their Electors on a district wide basis

e. if there is no majority winner in the electoral college, the election is decided by the House of Representatives, with one vote per state.

35. All the following statements about campaign strategy are true EXCEPT\_\_\_\_.
a. the candidate must target the campaign
b. the candidate must take advantage of political assets
c. the candidate must campaign in all 50 states
d. the candidate must use issues and events to his or her advantage
e. the candidate must use the campaign organization

36. Televisions news coverage of a candidate generally focuses on all the following EXCEPT\_\_\_\_.
a. where the candidates appeared
b. how big the crowds were
c. a candidate’s explanation of a complex policy statement
d. sound bites from the candidate’s speech
e. crowd reactions

37. In order to organize their presidential campaigns effectively, a candidate must do all the following EXCEPT\_\_\_\_.
a. line up a campaign manager who is skilled
b. get a fund raiser that raises significant money
c. hire a pollster who knows how to choose focus groups
d. announce his or her choice for vice president before the convention
e. get positive media exposure

38. To win the presidential nomination, as opposed to the general election, candidates generally present themselves as\_\_\_\_.

a. more liberal if Republican, more conservative if Democratic

b. more liberal

c. more liberal if Democratic, more conservative if Republican

d. more conservative

e. moderate

39. Voters tend to prefer a presidential candidate with experience as a\_\_\_\_.

a. governor

b. member of the House of Representatives

c. member of the Senate

d. vice president

e. judge

40. In the 2000 election George W. Bush wanted to let people put some of their Social Security money into private savings accounts; Al Gore opposed this. This example of a \_\_\_\_\_issue.

a. position

b. valence

c. secondary

d. residual

e. primary

41. The positive effect of television is best illustrated by the 1992 campaign of \_\_\_\_.

a. Ross Perot

b. George Bush

c. Bill Clinton

d. All of the candidates

e. None of the candidates

42. An advantage of direct-mail appeals is that they\_\_\_\_.

a. can blanket the entire electorate

b. can convince strong partisans to change their perspectives

c. can be directed at specific subgroups of the population

d. reach only the literate

e. cost very little

43. The democrats have lost their once-strong hold on which of the following?

a. Catholics

b. southerners

c. union members

d. blacks

e. a, b, and c

44. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

a. Political reporting may make a difference in some elections, but not presidential ones

b. Being a Catholic is probably no longer a barrier.

c. Vice-presidential nominees have rarely been a factor in who wins or loses a presidential election

d. In a general election, ardent supporters and opponents of abortion are about evenly balanced

e. “soccer moms” elected Bill Clinton in 1996

45. Four decades of research on political campaigns lead to the following message\_\_\_\_.

a. campaigns typically convert voter preferences

b. campaigns mostly reinforce and activate, only rarely do they convert.

c. campaigns have a major effect on voter preference

d. money has little or no effect on a candidate’s chances

e. the media coverage of a candidate has little to do with the outcome of an election

46. The drawback of television and debates is\_\_\_\_.

a. their time limitations

b. the risk of verbal slips

c. their expense

d, audience passivity

e. the inability to control background images

47 The impact of television advertising is probably\_\_\_\_.

a. greater for clarifying issues than for projecting an image

b. more pronounced in congressional races than presidential races

c. greater in primary elections than general elections

d. greater in general elections than primary elections

e. greater on strong partisans

48. The experience with 527 organizations in the 2004 elections suggests campaign finance laws\_\_\_\_.

a. are an effective way to minimize interest group participation

b. are an effective way to reduce campaign spending

c. facilitate coordination of efforts between candidates and groups

d. are not likely to take money out of politics

e. have a restricted speech considerably

49. How does Federal Law restrict fund-raising for presidential campaigns?

I. Individual contributions are limited to $2,000.

II. PAC contributions are limited to $5,000.

III. Federal matching funds are available to candidates who raise $5,000, in individual contributions of 250 or less, in twenty states.

IV. Candidates are limited to $2,000 in spending their own personal funds.

a. I and II

b. I, II, and III

c. I, II, and IV

d. I, III, and IV

e. I and IV

50. The problems related to malapportionment and gerrymandering were eventually addressed by\_\_\_\_.

a. the president

b. state legislatures

c. the Supreme Court

d. Congress

e. the Senate Judiciary Committee

51. A “representative democracy” is a form of government in which\_\_\_\_.

a. all or most citizens govern directly

b. a monarch is elected to represent a people

c. citizens exhibit wide ethnic and cultural diversity

d. a president’s cabinet is popularly elected

e. those elected by the people govern on their behalf

52. Which of the following topics would probably play out as a valence issue?

a. honesty in government

b. a strong economy

c. patriotism

d. anti-crime measures

e. all of the above

53. If voting patterns among African Americans and non-Cuban Hispanics continue, what is the likely implication of having a minority-majority?

a. more Republicans will be elected

b. more Independents will be elected

c. voter turnout will decrease

d. more Democrats will be elected

e. there are so many minorities that having a minority-majority is unlikely to affect elections

54. What are political action committees?

a. registered organizations that donate money to campaigns and causes

b. committees that work as part of the iron triangle to change bureaucratic organizations

c. interest groups that have raised more than $200,000 in a single fiscal year

d. groups that are interested in a cause and lobby on its behalf

e. organizations whose primary purpose is to lobby Congress

55. Why was the election of 2000 significant?

a. because there was no winner in the electoral college, and the election was decided by a majority vote in the House of Representatives

b. because there was no winner in the electoral college, and the election was decided by one vote per state in the House of Representatives

c. because for the first time in more than a century, the winner in the electoral college lost the popular vote

d. because a third party, the Green party, won electoral college votes in three states

e. because the Supreme Court overturned the electoral college’s decision

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. What are three ways that campaigns matter, and can make a difference in how voters decide?

2. If voting were only a matter of party identification, the Democrats would just about always win presidential elections. Give three reasons why this hasn’t been the case.

3. Explain the restrictions that federal law places on contributions to candidates by individuals and PACs and the rul of eligibility for federal matching money.