**UNIT #6 – CIVICS & ECONOMICS – ORANGE WORKSHEET**

**§6.1 – IDEOLOGY & POLITICAL PARTIES**

* An i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of beliefs about human nature & the role of government
* The p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a range of ideologies:
* Left-wing or right-wing:
  + (LEFT-WING / RIGHT-WING) Communism, Green Party, Democratic Socialist, Liberal, Democratic Party
  + (LEFT-WING / RIGHT-WING) Fascism, Libertarian Party, Constitution Party, Conservate, Republican Party
  + (LEFT-WING / RIGHT-WING) Common: include more government regulation of business, less military spending, more spending on programs to boost the poor/middle/working classes, more progressive taxation, more restrictions on gun ownership, support for same-sex marriage, support for abortion access
  + (LEFT-WING / RIGHT-WING) Common beliefs: less government regulation of business, more military spending, less spending on programs to boost the poor/middle/working classes, decreasing taxes, fewer restrictions on gun ownership, support for one-woman/one-man marriage, restrictions for abortion access
* M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: have some right-wing beliefs and some left-wing beliefs; in the m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the political spectrum example: someone might support fewer gun restrictions & support restrictions on abortion access but support more government spending to boost the poor/middle/working classes and more progressive taxation.
* I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / U\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: not belonging to a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The U.S. has a t\_\_\_\_-p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system because R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ win almost all elections
* Reasons third-parties are limited in success:
  + Lack of f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for campaigns
  + T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of two parties
  + In many states, b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws require third parties to obtain many voter s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a petition to get on the ballot, while Democrats & Republicans are a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the ballot
  + W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-t\_\_\_\_\_\_-a\_\_\_\_\_ system

**§6.2 – POLITICAL PARTIES & PUBLIC OPINION**

* Roles of political parties:
  + O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to w\_\_\_\_ e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (campaigning)
  + O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (presidential appointees, Congressional leadership)
  + I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & public o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
    - Carry the people’s message to government leaders
    - Act as a “w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” when they are out of power
    - Develop p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (official positions on range of issues) & p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (official position on one issue)
* P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: beliefs held about people and issues among many/most people in society
* Sources of public opinion:
  + P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: life experiences, racial/ethnic identity, gender, income, education level, occupation, religious affiliation, place of residence
  + I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: labor unions, professional organizations, business/industry groups, identity group advocacy, single-issue, non-partisan/special interest
  + M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: TV, radio, internet, newspapers, magazines, social media, etc.
  + P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: political party officials & campaign volunteers, elected leaders, political candidates

**§6.3 – INTEREST GROUPS & MASS MEDIA**

* Mass media:
  + Most news media outlets are p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-owned businesses, so their main goal is to seek a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Media outlets earn profits by getting s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Sponsors are more likely to advertise & pay more for advertising on media sources with many v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Business managers decide that to increase viewers, they need to cover stories that are s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (high emotion, drama, action), and not necessarily the stories that are more i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Political leaders & interest groups use p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques to influence public opinion; sometimes these messages are m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Propaganda tactics: Match GLITTERING GENERALIZATIONS, BANDWAGON, JUST-PLAIN FOLKS, & CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENT with each statement below.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: “I’m the highest-scoring NFL quarterback, & I support Trump.”
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: “I will bring us a future of progress on jobs, education, & healthcare!”
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: “As a small-town farmer, I know the struggles that Americans face.”
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: “Everyone who wants to move forward is supporting Hillary Clinton.”

**§6.4 & 6.5 – VOTING, ELECTIONS, & CAMPAIGN FINANCE**

* Requirements for voting:
  + At least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S.
  + R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to vote in the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which you r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Restrictions on voting:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Expansion of suffrage:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment: Expanded suffrage to all males, including former s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment: Expanded suffrage to all females
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment: Expanded suffrage to all citizens \_\_\_\_\_\_ years & older
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1965: abolished restrictions on voting that discriminated against minorities; federal government could step in if states demonstrated discriminatory election practices
* Types of Elections:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Elections: between candidates of the same party to determine that party’s nominee
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Elections: between candidates of different parties, occurring in November
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_ Elections: if no candidate earns a majority of the vote, the top two vote-getters face-off again, ensuring that one of them will earn a majority
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Election: elected officeholders can be removed from office before the next scheduled election
* Voting:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: list of all candidates for all offices up for election
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: geographic location for voting purposes, based on street addresses of residents
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: location where voters cast ballots
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voting: selecting candidates of the same party for all elected offices on the ballot in a given election
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voting: selecting candidates of different parties for elected offices on the ballot in a given election
  + V\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: one major reason why some people do not vote is they simply lack interest
* Election results:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states: states that usually vote Republican (e.g., Utah, Oklahoma, Idaho, Alabama)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states: states that usually vote Democratic (e.g., Massachusetts, New York, California, Illinois)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states: states where both major parties have a good chance of winning & where election results are often very close (e.g., North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Nevada, Iowa)
  + Presidential candidates spend most of their time campaigning in (BLUE / RED / SWING) states leading up to the general election.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote: number of voters from voters a candidate receives
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote: based on the Electoral College
  + The presidential candidate who wins a majority of the (ELECTORAL / POPULAR) vote wins the election.
  + The number of electoral votes for each state is based on: the number of U.S. R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (based on states’ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) plus the number of U.S. S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_ per state)
    - Ex.: Florida has 27 U.S. Representatives in the House, so they would have \_\_\_\_\_ electoral votes
    - The candidate who wins the state’s popular vote wins \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the electoral votes for that state, no matter if they win the state by one vote or two million votes (w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-a\_\_\_\_\_)
* Steps in a presidential campaign: place in order from 1-9
  + \_\_\_ General election takes place
  + \_\_\_ Candidates campaign – beginning in Iowa and New Hampshire – trying to win support WITHIN their party
  + \_\_\_ Each party holds national convention to nominate their presidential candidate & vote of their party’s platform
  + \_\_\_ Inauguration for incoming president is held
  + \_\_\_ Candidates announce their run for office
  + \_\_\_ Electoral College meets to cast votes in their state capitals
  + \_\_\_ Each party’s nominee campaigns in swing states, or the ones where they think the results will be the closest
  + \_\_\_ Caucuses and primary elections are held for each party in each state
  + \_\_\_ Debates are held between the Democratic & Republican nominees

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Candidate** | **Party** | **# Votes** | **Electoral Votes** |
| P | Democratic | 65,432,100 | 270 |
| Q | Republican | 65,123,456 | 268 |
| R | Green | 1,234,567 | 0 |

* Read the top chart on the right to answer the questions:
  + Which candidate wins? \_\_\_\_
  + Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Does the same candidate always win the popular & electoral vote? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Electoral Votes** | **Obama** | **McCain** |
| Missouri | 11 | 49.3% | 49.4% |
| N. Carolina | 15 | 49.8% | 49.3% |

* Read the bottom chart on the right to answer the questions:
  + Electoral votes, Pres. Obama: \_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Electoral votes, Sen. McCain:\_\_\_\_\_\_