**UNIT #9 – CIVICS & ECONOMICS – NOTES / READING GUIDE**

**§9.1 – IDEOLOGY & POLITICAL PARTIES**

IDEOLOGY

* Political ideology: a s\_\_\_\_\_ of b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Political spectrum: r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, from l\_\_\_\_-wing to r\_\_\_\_\_\_-wing
* Political ideologies:
	+ L\_\_\_\_\_\_-wing:
		- C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: belief that the government should have complete o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & should make all major e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: belief that c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are owned by the g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & which are owned by i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Still have many p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Some industries, however, are government-owned, like a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- (Mainstream) L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
			* Government should i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or step-in, to deal with issues like p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Fiscal policy: Often supports raising t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increases
			* Social/cultural issues: Support for a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights, s\_\_\_\_\_\_-s\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, g\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & clear s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & public institutions (government, schools, etc.)
			* Foreign policy: Often opposes m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agreements, opposes r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Most commonly affiliated with the D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party
	+ R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-wing:
		- F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of government; usually i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: belief in no g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or in citizens’ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- (Mainstream) C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
			* Government should not i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in business and the f\_\_\_\_-e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system
			* Fiscal policy: Often supports lowering t\_\_\_\_\_\_ & less s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on government programs
			* Social/cultural issues: O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abortion access, same-sex marriage, gun restrictions, & clear separation of religion & public institutions (government, schools, etc.)
			* Foreign policy: Often supports m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agreements, supports r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Most commonly affiliated with the R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party
	+ M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: people who support some ideas/policies that are l\_\_\_\_\_\_-wing & other ideas/policies that are r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-wing
		- Often identify as i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or individuals with no p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- May vote for candidates of d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the same election cycle or switch from one cycle to another

POLITICAL PARTIES

* Political parties are o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that (1) o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to w\_\_\_\_ e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, (2) o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & (3) i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* During most of American history, there have been \_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
	+ Began with the F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (led by Alexander H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) versus the D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (who were previously A\_\_\_\_\_-F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, led by Thomas J\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ Now, the two major parties are D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Other m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, parties have existed, but they have s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or rarely, w\_\_\_\_ elections
	+ The U.S. is said to have a t\_\_\_\_-p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Third Parties:
	+ Although t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or minor, parties have rarely w\_\_\_\_ e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they have i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American politics
	+ They often p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that were at first u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party in the 1890s called for the d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of U.S. S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & an e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-h\_\_\_\_\_\_ w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party in the early 1900s promoted the ideas of the i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that would give v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Although these ideas were not originally s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Republicans or Democrats, each party would eventually a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them
	+ Types of third parties:
		- S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: to promote o\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issue (ex.: the P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party wanted to b\_\_\_\_\_ the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		- I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: to support a particular i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or political p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ex.: the S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party would like to replace the f\_\_\_\_\_\_-e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system with one where w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directly o\_\_\_\_\_ the f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, instead of s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		- I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candidates: sometimes parties form around l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a strong f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ex.: the R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party formed from the candidacy of Ross Perot in 1996, after he ran without a party in 1992)
	+ Obstacles to third parties:
		- T\_\_\_\_-p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Republicans & Democrats are a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ placed on the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many states, while other candidates/parties must obtain large number of v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get on the ballot
		- Often have trouble raising large sums of m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ required to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in campaigns against the major parties
	+ Most popular third/minor parties: G\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party (l\_\_\_\_\_-wing) & L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (r\_\_\_\_\_-wing)
* Other Party Systems:
	+ M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Systems: in many European countries, there are more than \_\_\_\_\_ parties that compete & win elections
		- In these systems, one party rarely wins enough s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the government
		- Parties join shifting c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on different issues
	+ O\_\_\_\_\_-P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Systems: in many places, like C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, only o\_\_\_\_ party is allowed to e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; only m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that party are a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fill government positions
* How the parties differ:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ISSUE** | **REPUBLICANS** | **DEMOCRATS** |
| MORE SPENDING ON GOVT PROGRAMS THAT ASSIST POOR | SUPPORT / OPPOSE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE |
| LOWER TAXES ON BUSINESSES & THE WEALTHY | SUPPORT / OPPOSE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE |
| MORE REGULATIONS ON BUSINESSES | SUPPORT / OPPOSE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE |
| MORE GUN RESTRICTIONS | SUPPORT / OPPOSE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE |
| SAME-SEX MARRIAGE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE |
| ABORTION ACCESS | SUPPORT / OPPOSE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE |
| MORE MILITARY SPENDING | SUPPORT / OPPOSE | SUPPORT / OPPOSE |

ROLES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

* Organizing to win elections:
	+ Each party has a n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made up of representatives from each state led by a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; also organize at the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level
	+ Make r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governing the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to r\_\_\_\_\_ for o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Lead f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ efforts to finance the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, its n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & its party’s c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ R\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and conduct other c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities for their party’s candidates
* Operating the government:
	+ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like the NC G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) are organized by & carry on work based on p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (controlled by the m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party)
	+ P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appoint people belonging to their party to positions in government
* Influencing government policy:
	+ I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about issues
	+ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ message to elected officials

A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when out of power against the party that is in power

**UNIT #9 – CIVICS & ECONOMICS – NOTES / READING GUIDE**

**§9.2 – PUBLIC OPINION, MASS MEDIA, & INTEREST GROUPS**

PUBLIC OPINION

* Public opinion: a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_ people hold about particular p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Role of public opinion: C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & the P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use public opinion to gain a sense about what p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they should pursue; if they want to g\_\_\_\_\_\_ or m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the public, they will try to f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the w\_\_\_\_ of the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Public opinion is d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
	+ Most Americans a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on very f\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Ex.: Some Americans believe we should i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ military spending, while others wish to d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it
	+ E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people must agree on an issue in order for government to l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Sources of public opinion:
	+ P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: people’s lives & e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shape their opinions, as well as factors such as r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level
	+ M\_\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can shape our opinions about events & issues
	+ P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: because we place our t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the people we e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our government, we are likely to v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their opinions on issues
	+ I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: individuals who s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a p\_\_\_\_\_\_ of v\_\_\_\_\_ about an issue can o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their fellow citizens or leaders in government
* Features of public opinion:
	+ D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: whether people see a v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a given i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: how f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people hold a certain viewpoint
* Measuring public opinion: Most common way is through p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ - A s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where individuals provide their point of view
		- P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: are the organizations & individuals that conduct public opinion polls
		- R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: pollsters usually question a group of people selected at random from all over the U.S. to get a snapshot of opinions
			* Usually over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ respondents
			* Includes m\_\_\_ & w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of nearly all r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a\_\_\_\_\_, & v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Meant to r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- P\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_: sometimes campaigns will conduct polls with questions that are meant to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion rather than m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it (considered u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

THE MASS MEDIA

* Mass media: any form of c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can reach a l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Mass media plays an important role in s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Forms of mass media:
	+ P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: newspapers, magazines, campaign flyers
	+ E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In the U.S., most forms of media are p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
	+ Because of this, media m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what news to run based on what will attract the largest a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ This decision is based on the fact that larger audiences mean more a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revenue from s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The larger the audience, the more that news outlets can c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sponsors for a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Critics believe that this can have a n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact
		- News outlets will tend to cover stories that are more s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- This could result in citizens being l\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the issues even though they are trying to stay informed

Impact of the mass media

* Setting the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the issues that receive the most t\_\_\_\_\_\_, m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Government must deal with many issues, so their attention to each issue is l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The media plays a large r\_\_\_\_\_\_ in shaping the public agenda by f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on certain issues, while focusing less attention on others
* C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
	+ Mass media can i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens about the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different candidates have on certain i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ News media may often cover the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between candidates more than they cover the actual i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; this is known as h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Media & e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officials:
	+ The relationship between j\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is complicated
		- Politicians want to get their m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out to the public
		- Journalists want a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to politicians
	+ Sometimes politicians may p\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_ information to journalists, known as l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the press
* W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
	+ Journalists can hold government officials a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their actions
	+ When politicians are suspected of w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, journalists can serve the public interests by conducting i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the behavior
* Media safeguards: f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the p\_\_\_\_\_\_ is guaranteed under the F\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S. C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but there are some l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Journalists must not commit l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a false story that causes h\_\_\_\_\_ to a person’s r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ Journalists must p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (many states protect reporters who gather information from sources that want to remain a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* Media bias: sometimes the news media is c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for favoring one p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over others
	+ P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bias: favoring one political party over another
	+ G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bias: not reporting on certain i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the public
	+ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bias: favoring the interests of their s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the public interest

INTEREST GROUPS

* Interest groups are o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of individuals who u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Types of interest groups:
	+ Economic:
		- B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups: promote f\_\_\_\_\_\_-e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & certain i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Ex: C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: promote the interests of w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Ex.: \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, U\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_ W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Usually concerned with w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organizations: to promote policies that deal with their line of work
			* Ex.: A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (physicians), N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teachers), A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (attorneys)
	+ S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: promote a position on a single issue (ex.: the N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promotes interests of g\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-based groups: promote issues related to specific g\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people (women, racial/ethnic minorities, religion, etc.) [ex.: N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promotes issues related to the A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ community]
	+ P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups: focus on issues that are meant to benefit Americans in g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ex.: L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ V\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aims to educate all Americans about v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* Work of interest groups:
	+ E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: interest groups raise m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & f\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their causes by setting up P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PACs)
	+ Going to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: interests groups sometimes b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cases to court that c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain l\_\_\_\_
	+ L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officials in government: interest groups hire l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who try to convince government officials to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public policy
	+ I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: may often use p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques to convince citizens to think a certain way
		- Ex.: b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (“everyone is doing it”), n\_\_\_\_\_\_-c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (saying things that sound nice, but have no m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), j\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (presenting a viewpoint as c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Americans)

**UNIT #9 – CIVICS & ECONOMICS – NOTES / READING GUIDE**

**§9.3 – VOTING & ELECTIONS**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – right to vote

**VOTER QUALIFICATIONS**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Most states require you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but some are considering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VOTING RESTRICTIONS**

* In the early years of our nation voting was restricted mostly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ w/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & those w/o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were prevented from voting
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: money required of voters before allowed to cast a ballot
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: only given to those who were targeted to be kept from voting
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: only those who could vote or whose ancestors could vote before the 15th Amendment were excused from poll taxes, literacy test, or property ownership requirement

**EXPANDING SUFFRAGE**

* \_\_\_\_ Amendment (1865) – suffrage for all male citizens, incl. former slaves
* \_\_\_\_ Amendment (1920) – suffrage for all female citizens
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – banned use of poll taxes & other restrictions on voting for citizens
* \_\_\_\_ Amendment (1971) – lowered required voting age to 18

**WHY SOME CITIZENS DON’T VOTE**

* Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**STEPS IN VOTING**

* Go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (location where voting takes place) in your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (voting district)
* Show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see if you are registered to vote in the precinct
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listed on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ May vote by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TYPES OF VOTING**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Voting / Party Voting – voting for only one political party
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Voting – voting for different parties for different offices in the same election

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ VOTING**

* You may vote earlier than election day by mail if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**EARLY VOTING**

* Many states allow early voting, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ELECTIONS**

* PRIMARY ELECTIONS (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can vote
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – open to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but can only vote in one party’s primary (you can’t vote in both Democratic & Republic primaries)
* PARTY \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Each party meets to determine winner of primary contests who will go up against a candidate from the other party
	+ This person becomes the party’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ positions on issues:
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – party’s statement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – a party’s position on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* GENERAL ELECTION \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (president)
	+ Usually \_\_\_ presidential debates hosted at universities
	+ Usually \_\_\_ VP debate
	+ 3rd party candidates rarely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Candidates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parties run against each other for political ffice, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Federal Elections
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: First Tues. after first Mon. in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of every year divisible by \_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, etc.)
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: First Tues. after first Mon. in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of every year divisible by \_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, etc.)
		- SPECIAL ELECTIONS
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elections – some elections require the winner to get \_\_\_\_, so if no candidate gets 50% the first time, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – in some places, voters can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from office \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- NON-PARTISAN ELECTIONS
		- No political parties, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ex.: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**ELECTION RESULTS**

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vote – votes cast by the ppl
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vote – votes cast for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Each state gets electors based on its population
		- Winner of popular vote for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes all of a state’s electoral votes whether they win a state by one vote or a million votes (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		- Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Bush v. Gore, 2000)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ STATES
	+ Usually only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ win
	+ Ex.: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ STATES
	+ Usually only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ win
	+ Ex.: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ STATES
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Results often \_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Ex.: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**MONEY & POLITICS**

* Candidates, especially for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Sources of funding:
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PACs) – organizations set up by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Funding limits:
	+ Political parties can raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributions for things like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ Private citizens are limited in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributions for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Some worry that politicians only serve the interests of those who fund their campaigns
	+ *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ v. Federal Election Commission*
		- In 2010, U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruled that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, non-profits, & other groups could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guaranteed under the \_\_\_ Amendment