**CIVICS & ECONOMICS – UNIT #6 – STUDY GUIDE**

(1) Ballot access laws requiring many signatures, difficulty fundraising large sums of money, & our winner-take-all election system act as limits to what?

(2) Because only Democrats & Republicans normally win elections, the U.S. is said to have what type of party system?

(3) What argument do some critics of the news media make with regard to the STORIES THEY CHOOSE TO COVER?

(4) Reason do news media critics point to with regard to the OWNERSHIP of media companies that effects the stories they choose to cover?

(5) Labor unions (such as the AFL-CIO), professional organizations (such as the AMA, ABA, NEA, & AICPA), group advocacy (such as AARP & NAACP) are some of the more common types of these?

(6) Personal background, mass media, public leaders, & interest groups all play roles in shaping what?

(7) Which groups organize to win elections, operate the government, influence policy, carry the people’s views to government officials, & act as a “watchdog” (when out of power)?

(8) Sally supports less government spending on programs that are meant to help the poor, more spending on the military, less government regulation of businesses, & fewer restrictions on gun ownership.

* Sally is best described as having a (LEFT-WING / RIGHT-WING) or (LIBERAL / CONSERVATIVE) ideology
* Sally is most likely to support (REPUBLICAN / DEMOCRATIC) candidates

(9) Billy supports more government spending on programs that are meant to help the poor, less spending on the military, more government regulation of businesses, & more restrictions on gun ownership.

* Billy is best described as having a (LEFT-WING / RIGHT-WING) or (LIBERAL / CONSERVATIVE) ideology
* Billy is most likely to support (REPUBLICAN / DEMOCRATIC) candidates

(10) How would a person who does not have a political party affiliation be described?

(11) Grandfather clauses, literacy tests, & poll taxes were used to do what, prior to the 1960s?

(12) At what event do parties nominate a candidate, based on primary election results, to face off against the other major party’s nominee?

(13) The winner of the presidential election is determined by what?

(14) How is the number of electoral votes allotted to each state determined?

(15) Type of system where presidential candidate wins all of a state’s electoral votes – whether than win a state by one vote or million votes?

(16) Does the winner of the popular vote, or the candidate who receives the most votes nationwide, always win the presidential election? Why or why not?

(17) When are presidential elections held?

(18) When are congressional, or midterm, elections held?

(19) Which type(s) of elections would be held in 2016?

(20) Which type(s) of elections would be held in 2018?

(21) Candidates & political parties often use what types of messages, often be misrepresenting or inaccurate, to influence public opinion?

(22) Interest groups set up these organizations to raise unlimited funds to run advertising for/against candidates.

(23) Which amendment expanded suffrage to female citizens?

(24) Which amendment expanded suffrage to male citizens, regardless of their “previous condition of servitude”?

(25) Which amendment expanded suffrage to citizens 18 years old and above?

(26) Which legislation abolished discriminatory practices in the voting process, allowing federal authorities to step in, if necessary?

(27) In what elections are only party members eligible to participate?

(28) Which elections narrow choices WITHIN A POLITICAL PARTY to one nominee?

(29) In which type of election does each party’s nominee face off against each other, occurring in November?

(30) In which elections can voters removed elected officials from office before the next scheduled election?

(31) In which elections can all voters participate, regardless of party affiliation, but they can only vote for one party’s candidates?

(32) In which elections do the top-two vote-getters of a previous election face off again to ensure that the winner earns a majority of the vote?

(33) What is a general lack of interest in politics & elections?

(34) What is suffrage?

(35) What is a party’s official stance on ONE issue called?

(36) What is a party’s official stance on A RANGE of issues?

(37) The Libertarian, Green, Constitution, & Social Labor parties are all examples of what?

(38) What is the list of all candidates for all offices in a given election?

(39) What is the geographic area where a person registers to vote called?

(40) At what locations to voters cast ballots – often including fire stations, schools, & churches?

(41) What are states that often vote Republican called – including Utah, Alabama, Kansas, & Wyoming?

(42) What are states that often vote Democratic called – including New York, California, Vermont, & Illinois?

(43) States where both major parties have a reasonable chance of winning & election results are often very close – incl. Florida, Ohio, NC

(44) States are Democratic & Republican presidential candidates likely to spend most of their time campaigning prior to the general election?

(45) What is it called when a voter selects candidates of different parties for different elected offices in a given election?

(46) What is it called when a voter selects candidates of the same party for all offices in a given election?

(47) What are two examples of left-wing parties?

(48) What are two examples of right-wing parties?

(49) What is a system of beliefs about human nature & the role of government called?

(50) What might we call a person that does not commit to left- or right-wing positions consistently (e.g., a person that has left-wing views on economics & right-wing views on foreign policy)?

(51) What are three requirements for voting?

(52) Which organizations can accept unlimited amounts of money to candidates and parties?

(53) Why do some support limiting the amount of money PACs, parties, & candidates can raise?

(54) Why do some people believe that PACs, parties, & candidates should be able to raise unlimited money?

(55) What are votes on new state/local laws or state constitutional amendments called?

(56) What are votes on existing state/local laws?

(57) Why do we have a secret ballot?

(58) Steps in a presidential election campaign, from first to last: (1-9)

\_\_\_ Electoral College meets to cast votes \_\_\_ Debates are held between the party nominees

\_\_\_ Inauguration for incoming president \_\_\_ National conventions for each party are held to nominate a candidate

\_\_\_ Nominees campaign in swing states \_\_\_ Candidates campaign in Iowa & New Hampshire to win party nomination

\_\_\_ Primaries are held for each party in each state \_\_\_ General election takes place

\_\_\_ Candidates announce their run for office