

## Guided Reading & Analysis: *Campaigns and Elections* - Chapter 14, pp 486-518

**Purpose:** This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.

**Directions:**

1. Pre-Read: Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. Skim: Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. Get a feel for the content you are about to read.
3. Read/Analyze: Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!
4. Write: Write your notes and analysis in the spaces.

**Enduring Understandings (EU's): Political Participation:**

**MPA-3:** Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.

**PMI-5:** Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.

**PRD-2:** The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.

**PRD-3:** The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.

**Essential Question: How do electoral processes and campaign finance laws affect political participation?**

Copy the big idea.

When has set federal elections to occur?

### **State and Local Administration of Elections. Pp. 486-488.**

Define voter registration.

How do states and counties administer elections?

Define boards.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

Define precinct.

Define polling place.

Why do election authorities not certify the results on election night?

Copy the chart on page 487.

What are three examples of the participatory model of democracy?

What is an initiative?

What is a referendum?

What is a recall and how many states allow it?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Road to the White House. Pp. 488-499.**

Why is the United States presidential race the most complex?

Define invisible primary.

Define incumbent.

What is the Incumbent Advantage phenomenon?

What are the seven advantages of an incumbent president in an election?

In order to win the presidential nomination, what must a candidate win first?

What is a closed primary?

What is an open primary?

What kind of primary does your home state have? (If you don't have one, pick one.)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

What is a blanket primary? (Also called a split-ticket primary).

How do caucuses differ from primary elections and why is Iowa special?

Watch: <https://youtu.be/H1cUxeDQtOM>

Answer: How does Republican and Democrats caucusing look different in Iowa?

What is the goal of a candidate during the New Hampshire primary?

What is front-loading?

What is Super Tuesday?

How can Iowa, New Hampshire, and Super Tuesday be unfair to a third-party candidate?

How do states determine their delegates for party conventions?

How do Democrats and Republicans decide how many delegates each state receives?

When does the general election season start?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

What are swing states?

Why did the Framers include the electoral college in the constitution?

What are some alterations to the electoral system since the constitution?

Do states require their electors to follow the popular vote?

Copy the chart on page 495.

Why is the 2016 presidential campaign a bad example for understanding norms and trends in elections?

For the Democrats, who won the Iowa and New Hampshire primaries in 2016?

For the Republicans, who won the Iowa and New Hampshire primaries in 2016?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Congressional Elections. Pp. 499-503**

Define midterm elections.

To compete in a modern campaign for the United States House or Senate, what must a candidate do?

How is incumbency an advantage in both the House and the Senate? List four built-in advantages.

What is the single greatest predictor of an incumbent's loss in an election?

What is the coattail effect?

Now does one-party rule benefit state elections?

What are "safe" districts?

Who are some of the professional consultants that candidates may hire and what do they do?

What are some other campaign strategies?

A typical campaign is divided into three segments. What are they?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

Using the graph on page 502, what are the chief expenses in a House campaign?

What is opposition research?

Why are debates critical to campaigns?

**Campaign Finance. Pp. 503-512.**

What are the two things that are important in politics according to Mark Hannah?

What is the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA)?

In 1974, a law was passed to amend FECA. How much money can be donated to a candidate or to an election?

What are the four key provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act?

How do PACs differ based on their types?

What are connected PACs and what organizations typically use them? What rules must they follow?

What are non-connected PACs and what rules must they follow?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

What are leadership PACs and what rules must they follow?

What are super PACs and which Supreme Court decision created them?

Summarize *Buckley v. Valeo*.

What is a candidate's war chest?

How much time must candidates spend fundraising and, on average, how much do elections cost?

What is unique about the FEC's structure?

What is matching money?

You should recall what hard money and soft money are.

What did the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, also known as the McCain-Feingold Law, ban?

What did it also increase the limits on and what are the amounts?

What does BCRA prohibit corporations and labor organizations from doing?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

What else does BCRA require candidates to state in advertisements?

What supreme court case challenged BCRA?

**Must-Know Supreme Court Case: *Citizens United v. FEC 2010.***

The constitutional question before the court:

Decision:

Before *Citizens United*:

Facts:

Reasoning:

Did the court split along ideological lines in their decision?

Since *Citizens United*:

Explain how the Court's reasoning in *Citizens United* lead to its ruling.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ P: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Turn In Date \_\_\_\_\_

Relate the ideas expressed in *Federalist #10* to the decision in *Citizens United*.

Watch: <https://youtu.be/k92SerxLWtc>

How did President Obama address *Citizens United* during the State of the Union?

What is dark money and how have candidates benefited from *Citizens United*?

**Reflection of Essential Question**

***How do electoral processes and campaign finance laws affect political participation?***

Issue	Effect on Political Participation
Electoral Process	
Campaign Finance Laws & Rulings	