**Government**

**Civic Involvement Factors I**

**Review Sheet**

**Section 1- Voting History**

**1)Who did the Founders think should vote? White male property owners**

**2)What were bosses? Powerful, political, leaders who chose delegates and controlled conventions**

**3)How do caucuses in the past differ from today? They were replaced by conventions, representatives are sent to meet**

**4)What is patronage? Rewarding political party members**

**5)What was the majority political party after the Civil War? Republicans**

**6)Despite the 15th Amendment, why could many African Americans still not vote? Poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause**

**Section 2- Political Parties**

**7)What is an incumbent? Current office holder**

**8)What are some examples of one-party systems? Authoritarian government, theocracies**

**9)What is another name for third parties? Minor parties, ex. NOW national organization of Women**

**10)What is it called when multiple parties combine? Coalition government**

**11)What are the political views of the following groups:**

**a)Moderate middle of the political spectrum (center), some change**

**b)Liberal left of center**

**c)Radical far right, way out there, want big change quick**

**d)Independent weak party voter, not republican or democrat will choose the best candidate,**

**e) Conservative is right of center, no change**

**12)What is an ideological party? Appeals to a wide range of voters so its broad message stays attractive**

**13)Why do ideological third parties tend to be more successful than single-issue third parties? A single issue party loses appeal when the issue is no longer important to voters or a major party adopts it**

**14)What is a watchdog? The party out of power**

**Section 3-Campaigning, Primaries and Conventions**

**15)Whose revolt against the “King Caucus” led to the adoption of the nominating convention? Andrew Jackson**

**16)What plank divided Democratic delegates during the 1968 convention? Pro-Vietnam stance**

**17)What is propaganda? What are the types of propaganda? Ideas, information, or rumors that are used to influence opinion 1. Labeling (name calling) 2. Card stacking (candidates who quote only those statistics that support their position) 3. Glittering generality (vague or broad statements containing little substance) 4. Transfer (associating a patriotic symbol in campaign) 5. Plain folks (identifying the candidates as just one of the common people) 6. Testimonial (a celebrity endorses a candidate) 7. Bandwagon (urging voters to support a candidate because everyone else does)**

**18) What is a closed primary? Only members of a political party can vote**

**19)What is the job of the campaign manager? To handle relations with the TV, radio, and print media; manage campaign finances; oversee campaign materials; manage opinion polls;**

**20)What is the role of the rules committee? Govern the way a convention is run**

**21)What is the job of the credentials committee? Must approve the delegates from each state**

**22)What is proportional representation? A states delegates represent the candidates according to a popular vote in the primary**

**23)What is the significance of uncommitted delegates? At a party convention, candidates attempt to win the support of these people**

**24)What is a runoff? A second primary election between the 2 candidates with the most votes**

**25)What is a plank? Platform is the party’s statement; plank is the individual part of the platform**

**26)What is a political party’s ticket? Candidate for president and vice president**

**27)When are acceptance speeches given at the convention? Right before the adjournment**

**Section 4- Voting Day**

**28)When is Election Day? The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November**

**29)What is the significance of the following amendments:**

 **a)15th gave African American men the right to vote**

**b)19th women the right to vote**

**c)24th outlawed the poll tax**

**d)26th lowered the voting age from 21 to 18**

**30)What was the purpose of The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971? Spending limits on presidential campaigns; public disclosure of how much candidates spend to get elected; providing federal funding of presidential election; empowered the federal government to register voters under certain circumstances**

**31)What was the purpose of the Voting Rights Act of 1965? Abolished literacy tests, required that ballots be printed in Spanish for Spanish speaking communities, provided for the appointment of poll watchers,**

**32)What are the characteristics of regular voters? Educated and older age**

**33)What are the reasons for absentee voting? Out of town on election day, physical disability or special illness, religious observances, you will be in the hospital on election day**

**34)What are precincts? What is the job of the precinct captain? Places to vote, Captains organize local party workers**

**35)What are wards? Adjoining precincts**

**36)What are single member districts? Nearly all elected officials are selected this way**

**37)Besides the 50 states, what other territories are allowed to vote in US elections? Guam, Virgin Islands, Washington DC**

**38)What is the electoral vote? Number of house of representatives plus senators plus 3 people from Washington DC 538**

**39)What issue was the main reason that Ronald Reagan defeated Jimmy Carter? Economy; 39a) cross pressured voters are caught between issues**

**Section 5- PAC’s**

**40)What is a PAC? Political action committees; groups which support political candidates through campaign contributions**

**41)What group keeps records of political contributions? Federal election commission**

**42)What is soft money? Unlimited contributions**

**43)What was the purpose of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act? Bands soft money in federal campaigns**

**44)What circumstances have encouraged the growth of political action committees? The federal election campaign act of 1971 prohibited business organizations and labor unions from making direct contributions to political campaigns, individuals were allowed to contribute $1000 to a candidates campaign, PAC’s became popular channels for special interest groups such as unions, businesses, and even wealthy individuals to fund political campaigns**