

CHAPTER
7

Section 1 Guided Reading and Review
The Nominating Process

A. As You Read

Complete the chart below as you read Section 1. For each nominating method, write when it came into use and the procedure for nominating candidates.

Nominating Method	How it Works
Self-Announcement	1.
Caucus	2.
Convention	3.
Direct Primary	4.
Closed Primary	5.
Open Primary	6.
Petition	7.

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 8. Why is the nominating process particularly important in a two-party system?
- 9. What are some popular criticisms of the primary process?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. Then rewrite the statement on a separate sheet of paper to make it true.

- _____ 10. Nomination means the naming of candidates who will seek office.
- _____ 11. During the early national period, major-party presidential candidates were nominated by State legislatures.
- _____ 12. In a blanket primary, voters can nominate a Democratic and a Republican candidate for each office.
- _____ 13. In States that require nominees to win a plurality of the popular vote, runoff primaries are sometimes needed.
- _____ 14. In a nonpartisan election, candidates are not identified by party.

CHAPTER
7

Section 2 Guided Reading and Review
Elections

A. As You Read

1. Write a brief paragraph summarizing the information given under the heading "The Administration of Elections."

Complete the chart below as you read Section 2. For each method of voting given, write its major features and any advantages or disadvantages of the methods.

Method of Voting	Features	Advantages/Disadvantages
Voice Voting	2.	3.
Early Paper Ballots	4.	5.
Australian Ballot	6.	7.
Office-Group Ballot	8.	9.
Party-Column Ballot	10.	11.
Vote by Mail	12.	13.
Online Voting	14.	15.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

16. absentee voting
17. coattail effect
18. precinct
19. polling place
20. ballot

GERRYMANDERING: The Political Party that has the majority in a state legislature draws district lines to gain advantages in elections.

1. **PACKING**: Drawing the lines so they include as many of the opposing party's voters as possible.
2. **CRACKING**: Dividing an opponent's voters into many districts: weakens the opponent's voter base.

Gerrymandering is illegal: SUPREME COURT

1. **BAKER V. CARR (1962)** = The Federal Courts could decide conflicts over drawing district boundaries.

2. WESBERRY V. SANDERS (1964) = A vote in one district was to be worth as much as a vote in another district.

-one person = one vote

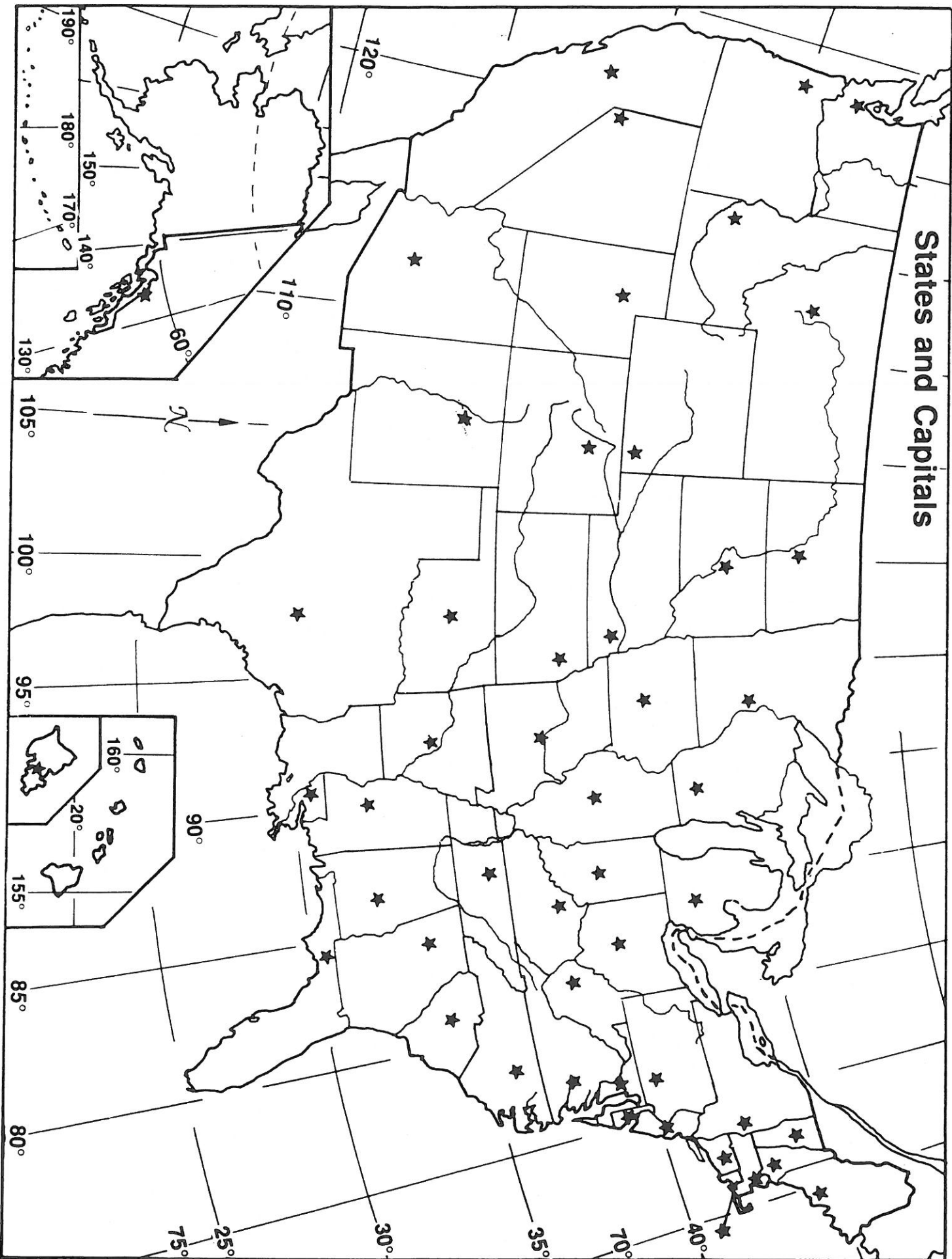
-each congressional district will contain about 575,000 people.

U.S. GOVERNMENT
CHAPTER 7 - THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM
WINNING WITHOUT THE POPULAR VOTES

NAME: _____

1. Find information on the presidential elections of 1824, 1876, 1888, and 2000, and 2016
2. For each year research the following:
 - The major candidates and the party they represented.
 - How many popular votes each received.
 - How many electoral votes each received.
 - Who was elected president and vice-president.
3. Write a proper essay describing the issue in each of the elections. How did the candidate with the least amount of popular votes win the election.
4. Chose one of the elections and list which states each candidate won and the number of electoral votes each received from the states they won. Add up the votes and make sure the totals equal the number of electoral Votes each received in the election.

States and Capitals



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT
FINANCING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
RESEARCH ASSIGNMENT

NAME: _____

USING THE INTERNET RESEARCH AND LOCATE INFORMATION ON FINANCING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. THE INFORMATION MUST BE BASED ON THE 2014 SUPREME COURT DECISION "*McCutcheon vs. FEC*". ANYTHING BEFORE THIS OUTDATED.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

HOW MUCH MONEY CAN: (questions 1- 5)?

1. An individual give to a candidate per election?
2. An individual give to a PAC?
3. An individual give to a state, district, and local party committee per year?
4. An individual give to a national party committee per calendar year?
5. An individual give to an additional national party committee account?
6. How much money can an authorized campaign committee give to the following?

-To each candidate =

-To each PAC =

-To a state, district and local party committee per calendar year =

-To a national party committee per calendar year =

7. How much money can a PAC (multicandidate) give to the following?

-To each candidate =

-To a state, district and local party committee per calendar year =

-To a national party committee per calendar year =

-To an additional national party committee account =

8. How much money can a PAC (not multicandidate) give to the following?

-To each candidate =

-To a state, district and local party committee per calendar year =

-To a national party committee per calendar year =

-To an additional national party committee account =

9. Can a union give money to a presidential candidate? If yes, how much?

10. Can a corporation give money to a presidential candidate? If yes, how much?