**Presidential nomination process**

**Chapter 9:**

3) Nomination for public office is

A)    the incumbent’s selection of a candidate.

B)     a victory in the general election.

C)    a party’s selection of a candidate.

D)    a win in key state primaries.

E)     being appointed to a government post.

4) The way in which candidates attempt to manipulate money, the media, and momentum to achieve the nomination is through

A)    party support.

B)     Charisma.

C)    Campaign strategy.

D)    Primaries.

E)     Propaganda.

 6) Which of the following has NOT been one of the major offices from which most of the candidates for President have come in the past few decades?

A)    a cabinet secretary

B)     a member of the House of Representatives

C)    a member of the Senate

D)    a state governor

E)     the Vice President

 7) The specific goal of the presidential nomination game is to

A)    beat the other party’s candidate in the general election.

B)     Win the majority of votes cast in presidential primaries

C)    Win the majority of votes cast in presidential caucuses

D)    Win the majority of delegate votes in order to win the party nomination.

E)     Win a majority of votes in the electoral college.

 9) The Democratic and Republican candidates for President are formally nominated by the

A)    electoral college

B)     national party conventions

C)    presidential primaries

D)    presidential caucuses

E)     national committees

 11) The first presidential caucus of the campaign season is traditionally held in

A)    New Hampshire

B)     Delaware

C)    Iowa

D)    Minnesota

E)     California

12) Which of the following is true about the Presidential nomination process?

A)    In most states, it is the party leadership that chooses the delegates, and ordinary party voters have no say.

B)     In most states, caucuses of interested party voters are held to begin the delegate selection process; only a small percentage of party voters attend, but it is open.

C)    In most states, Presidential primaries are held with the national convention delegates allocated to each candidate in rough proximity to their percentage of popular vote.

D)    Although caucuses or Presidential primaries are held in all states, these are mere beauty contests; convention delegates are chosen earlier by party officials who are uninterested in the opinions of party voters.

E)     Presidential candidates are chosen by their party’s senators and representatives in Congress.

 13) Today, state Presidential caucuses are

A)    held in most states in order to select national convention delegates.

B)     Open to all registered party voters, or those who claim party allegiance in states with no party registration.

C)    Open only to party activists who have spent a designated amount of time on behalf of the party or its candidates.

D)    Are small meetings of the party’s county leaders held to select national convention delegates with no other input.

E)     Special meetings of state party leaders who elect their state?s delegates to the national convention

 15) Today, most delegates to each major party’s national convention are chosen by

A)    state party chairpersons prior to any caucus or Presidential primary.

B)     A lottery system

C)    State Presidential caucuses

D)    State Presidential primaries

E)     The previous national convention.

 16) The Presidential primary was begun in the early-20th century, most strongly pushed by

A)    political reformers who wanted to take nominations out of the hands of party bosses

B)     party bosses who wanted to take nominations out of the hands of party bosses.

C)    Democratic party leaders in Congress

D)    Republican party leaders in Congress

E)     The members of the electoral college

 17) The Democratic National Convention in \_\_\_\_\_\_ led to serious reforms in the methods it used to choose its convention delegates.

A)    1936

B)     1952

C)    1968

D)    1984

E)     1992

18) Following the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1968, the party chose to

A)    tighten up its convention delegate selection to keep it from being overrun by

women, minorities, youth, and single-issue groups.

B)     Open up its process of choosing delegates to the national convention in order to

respond to demands for greater inclusion from women, minorities, youth and other groups.

C)    Allow party officers and Democratic officeholders, many of whom had not been

seated at recent conventions, to serve as ?super delegates.?

D)    Limit attendance at future conventions to the party’s nationwide elected government

officeholders

E) Limit attendance at future conventions to the elected officers of the party’s

organizations nationwide.

 22) The McGovern-Fraser Commission

 A) Had a mandate to make the Democratic Party conventions more democratic.

 B) Investigated violations of campaign finance law in 1968

 C) Establishes the dates of Presidential primaries.

 D) Chooses Presidential candidates for Democratic Party.

23) The McGovern-Fraser Commission was set up to reform

 A) Party fund-raising

 B) The rules for selection delegates to the Democratic National Convention

 C) The rules for selecting delegates to both the Democratic and Republican National

Conventions

 E) The financing of federal election campaigns

24) The McGovern-Fraser Commission made the delegate selection process of the Democratic Party more democratic by

 A) Increasing the number of delegates chosen

 B) Giving the power of selecting delegates to party officials

 C) Encouraging the use of Presidential caucuses rather than primaries

 D) Weakening the power of party leaders to choose convention delegates

27) Which of the following was NOT a reason for the Democratic party adding “super delegates” to its national nomination conventions?

 A) The Need for establishing a “peer review” to the process, with politicians who often

know the candidates best, having a say.

 B) The insistence of the McGovern-Fraser Commission that super delegates play a

major veto-like role

 C) The sense that party insiders and elected officials would be more likely to support the

most electable candidate.

 D) The feeling that earlier reforms had given too little say to the party’s state and national

leaders, with disastrous election results

28) The work of McGovern-Fraser Commission appointed during turbulent Chicago Convention of 1968 was a reflection of concern over

 A) Elite control of the party

 B) The Republicans’ image as a party of efficiency

 C) The declining strength of Democratic power in Congress and state governorships

 D) The catastrophic defeat of Goldwater in 1964

 30) The dates of the different Presidential primaries are established by

A) The Constitution.

B) Federal law.

C) State laws.

D) A joint agreement made by the major candidates in both parties, and usually following

a great deal of rancor.

E) The national parties.

31) For a candidate, the most important and desirable result of the New Hampshire Presidential primary is

A) Winning the highest number of votes.

B) Winning the highest number of national convention delegates.

C) Doing better than expected, thus winning an image as the party’s frontrunner and

holder of momentum.

D) Doing well in a state highly representative of the entire U.S. population.

E) Winning all of its electoral votes.

32) Running for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1980, George Bush, announced in the early going that had the “big MO” – a reference to the fact that

A) He had won more delegates in Missouri.

B) He had won more votes in New Hampshire.

C) He had the momentum having won in Iowa.

D) Financial contributors were heavily on his side.

E) He had been endorsed by Moe Shepp, traditionally one of the Republican Party’s

biggest campaign contributors.

35) The rules determining the way in which the primaries are set up and the delegates are allocated are made by

A) The Constitution.

B) State legislatures and state parties.

C) Congress

D) The Federal Election Commission

E) The Electoral College

36) Which of the following statements about the New Hampshire Presidential primary is false?

A) New Hampshire holds the first presidential primary of the year.

B) There is tremendous media coverage of the New Hampshire primary.

C) All the Presidential candidates spend considerable time in New Hampshire prior to

primary day.

D) Considerable amount of money and time is spent on politicking in New Hampshire

prior to the primary.

E) None of these.

39) In achieving “momentum,” nothing helps a candidate more than

A) Closing the gap in the last stages of the campaign.

B) Winning where a win was expected.

C) Early unexpected primary and caucus victories.

D) Strong competition.

E) A unanimous vote at the national nominating convention.

40) Which of the following is NOT a criticism of the current system of Presidential primaries and caucuses?

A) Too much attention is paid to the early ones.

B) The media do not have enough of a role in the process.

C) Money plays too big a role, and many candidates drop out early before most states

have held their primary or caucus.

D) Prominent officeholders find it difficult to take time out from their current duties to

run.

41 – 68) ??

69) Fallout from illegal campaign contributions made known in the Watergate scandal led Congress in 1974 to pass the

 A) the Fair Standards and Practices Act.

 B) Federal Election Campaign Act

 C) Federal Campaign Finance Reform Act.

 D) Omnibus Government Reform Bill.

 E) Political Reform Act.

72) The Federal Election Campaign Act

 A) provided public financing for Senate and House races.

 B) removed spending limits from Presidential campaigns.

 C) required all candidates for federal office to disclose all contributions made to their

 campaigns.

 D) ended public financing for Presidential campaigns.

 E) required broadcasters to provide free air time to each major candidate for federal

 office.

73) Which of the following did the Federal Election Campaign Act NOT do?

 A) provide public financing of House and Senate races

 B) provide public financing for the Presidential nominees of both major parties

 C) limit Presidential campaign spending

 D) require disclosure of campaign contributions by all candidates for federal offices

74) The Federal Election Commission

 A) administers all elections in the United States from school board to President with a

 staff of 160,000

 B) is a non-partisan political organization which has sought for over 50 years to reform

 campaign financing

 C) is a bipartisan body responsible for administering campaign finance laws and

 Enforcing compliance with those laws

 D) is the Republican party’s watchdog organization which monitors fund-raising and

 Spending by Democratic candidates

 E) tabulates and certifies the votes in all federal elections

75) The administration of the campaign finance laws and the enforcement of compliance with

 their requirements is handled by the

1. Campaign Finance Bureau of the Department of the Treasury
2. Federal Election Commission
3. Government Accounting Office
4. Department of Justice
5. Fair Political Practices Commission

77) According to the Federal Election Campaign Act, candidates must

 A) raise their own campaign funds

 B) reject any contributions of Political Action Committees that exceed $1000

 C) apply for federal funds if they are running in a Presidential election

 D) disclose who contributed to their campaigns, and how the money was spent

 E) Do all of these

79) In the 1976 case of Buckley v. Valeo, the Supreme Court ruled that

 A) the limitations on the amount of money persons could contribute to their own election

 campaigns violated free speech, and was unconstitutional

 B) the limitation on the amount of money people could contribute to their own election

 campaigns was not a violation of free speech, and was constitutional

 C) Presidential election campaigns could not be paid for by tax dollars

 D) the forced disclosure of contributions to federal elections violated freedom of

 association, and was therefore unconstitutional

1. Congressional and state legislative districts must be of equal population and reapportioned every ten years

80) Soft money is *(before the McCain-Feingold Bill of 2002)*

 A) money donated by a person to his or her own campaign

 B) small donations that, while important to a campaign, are not as important as larger

 Contributions

 C) money donated to parties rather than candidates, thus not subject to contribution or

 Spending limits

 D) money loaned to a campaign, but expected to be paid back

 E) cash contributions that are not traceable and in some situations illegal

82) Donating $200,000 to a political party to help its Presidential nominee in somewhat indirect

 ways is *(before the McCain-Feingold Bill of 2002)*

1. illegal
2. legal, and known as selective perception
3. legal, and known as a PAC contribution
4. legal, and known as soft money
5. of unclear legality and the subject of a controversial and vague Supreme Court ruling

85) PAC is an acronym for

 A) power-as-cash

 B) political action committee

 C) political access conveyance

 D) positive action campaign

 E) the Partisan Activities Commission

87) PAC’s are

1. state commissions organized to reform campaign financing practices.
2. committees organized by interest groups to channel money to parties and candidates.
3. subcommittees of the FEC.
4. groups organized by political activists to increase voter participation.
5. committees formed to lobby government officials in behalf of their interests.

88 – on) ??

**Chapter 10**

2) Many commentators believe that the most decisive moment of the 1992 Presidential campaign

1. was when George Bush couldn’t explain how he had personally been affected by the national debt.
2. was when Bill Clinton played the saxophone on the Arsenio Hall Show.
3. was the accusation by Paula Jones that Bill Clinton pulled his sex organ out of his pants and asked her for a job.
4. was Ross Perot’s withdrawal from the campaign.
5. Was the atomic bomb ad aired by the Bush campaign contending that Bill Clinton couldn’t be trusted with nuclear weapons.

3) Elections in the United States perform which of the following functions?

1. make or ratify legislation.
2. select party nominees
3. select officeholders from among party nominees
4. B and C
5. All of these

5) California’s famous Proposition 13, which voters frustrated by a lack of action by their legislature forced an issue on the ballot and voted to limit the rise in property taxes, was an example of

1. a direct primary.
2. an indirect primary.
3. an initiative.
4. a referendum.
5. a voter override.

7) Of the following, which is the most direct form of democracy?

1. initiative
2. referendum
3. direct primary
4. Presidential election
5. recall

8) The initiative petition

1. is used to select party nominees for Congressional and state offices.
2. enables voters to put proposed legislation on the ballot.
3. is an election in which voters approve or disapprove a legislative act.
4. is needed for a candidate to get his or her name on the ballot.
5. is a petition that initiates a recall election to determine whether an elected official shall be removed from office.

9) An election whereby voters are given the chance to approve or disapprove some legislative act or constitutional amendment is called

1. a referendum.
2. an initiative petition.
3. a direct primary.
4. a direct election.
5. a ratification election.

14) Which of the following does NOT characterize Presidential elections around 1800?

1. The candidates barnstormed the country campaigning and giving speeches.
2. Most of the campaigning was done by state and local party organizations.
3. Campaigns were directed as state legislators, not the voters.
4. Newspaper coverage of the campaign was extremely biased and dishonest.
5. All of these describe the pathetic, sordid, sorry state of early American elections—we’ve come a long way baby!

77) Studies have shown that during the 1960s and 1970s,

A) voting according to political party identification increased.

B) Democrats voted along party lines more than Republicans.

C) the hold of the parties on voters eroded substantially.

D) political party identification no longer affected voting behavior.

E) large numbers of people who had been eligible to vote but never voted surged into the electorate.

78) Over the last five decades, voting based primarily on party identification has

A) completely disappeared. B) declined sharply.

C) stayed almost exactly the same. D.) increased.

81) A voter supporting a candidate based specifically on comparing the candidate’s stances on the issues of abortion rights, health care, and government aid to education to the voter’s own preferences on such issues is an example of

A) retrospective voting. B) policy voting.

C) civic duty. D) initiative.

83) Research by Rosenberg and McCafferty discovered that

A) a candidate’s image and appearance is the most important factor in how a person votes.

B) less educated voters are mre likely to view candidates in terms of their personal attributes.

C) it is possible to manipulate a candidate’s appearance in a way that affects Voters’ choices.

D) a candidate’s image and appearance has no real impact on voting behavior.

85) Which of the following is true about the electoral college?

A) Every Presidential candidate who has won the popular vote has been elected President by the electoral college.

B) On very rare occasions, an elector has voted differently from the popular vote winner of his state.

C) It is scheduled to be phased out in 2006, though some still argue its usefulness and want to rescind the phase-out.

D) It is used in nearly half of the democratic nations around the world.

87) The “electors” in the electoral college are

A) the members of Congress from each state, who vote strictly according to who won the majority of their state’s votes.

B) the members of the House from each state, who vote strictly according to who won the majority of their district’s votes.

C) selected by state parties, usually as a reward for faithful service to the party over the years.

D) a bipartisan group of political scientists, public officials, jurists, and other respected individuals chosen by the governor of each state.

E) selected by state legislatures well in advance of the Presidential election, and each elector votes his or her own conscience as to who would be the best President.

89) As provided in the Constitution, how are the electoral votes allocated for each state?

A) Each state has as many electoral votes as it has members in the House of

Representatives.

B) Each state has as many electoral votes as it has members in the Senate.

C) Each state has as many electoral votes as it has members in both the House and the Senate.

D) proportion to their population, with all states having at least one vote.

E) Each state casts two electoral votes.

91) If no candidate receives an electoral college majority,

A) a runoff election is held nationwide among the top two vote-getters.

B) the candidate with the plurality of electoral votes is automatically elected.

C) the House of Representatives chooses among the top three electoral vote winners.

D) the electoral college takes a second ballot among the top two vote-getters, and the Candidate who wins the majority is elected.

E) Congress is free to elect the President

92) If the Presidential election is thrown into the House of Representatives,

A) each state’s House delegation may cast only one vote, regardless of its number of Representatives.

B) each state’s House delegation casts as many votes as it has electoral votes.

C) each House member has one vote and majority rules.

D) the House cote is subject to veto by the President.

E) each House member has one vote but a 60% majority is required to win the

Presidency.

93) Except in Maine and Nebraska, the electoral college system operates in each state on the principle of allocating electoral votes on the basis of

A) winner-take-all.

B) proportional representation.

C) allocating electoral votes based on the winner in each Congressional district.

D) a mixture of winner-take-all proportional representation.

E) majority rule.

94) Which of the following statements about the electoral college is fale?

A) Each state has as many electoral votes as it has U.S. senators and representatives.

B) Every state has a winner-take-all system where electors vote as a bloc for the winner.

C) Electors meet in their states in December and mail their votes to the Vice President.

D) If no candidate receives an electoral majority, then the election is thrown into the House of Representatives.

95) If a Presidential candidate does not receive a majority of electoral college votes, then the President is chosen

A) by popular vote.

B) by the Justices of the Supreme Court.

C) by the House with one vote for each state.

D) by the Senate with two votes for each state.

E) by majority vote of the entire Congress in a joint session.

106) The type of public policy that seems to have the greatest effect on elections today is

A) foreign policy.

B) social policy.

C) economic policy.

D) military policy.

E) racial policies.

Long Answers:

The type of public policy that seems to have the greatest effect on elections today is economic policy. Provide at least two historical examples of this in a presidential election in the US. [2]

During what time period did the primary system and campaign finance begin to reform politics in this nation? [1]

Define initiative. [1] Explain the difference between an initiative and a referendum. [1] Provide 3 examples of a referendum and explain each. [3]

Describe 4 results of the McCain – Feingold Bill of 2002. Be very specific. [4]

Identify 3 things that are unique about Iowa and New Hampshire in the presidential election process. [3]

**Answers to Chapter 9:**

3) C     4) C            6) A            7) D            9) B            11) C            12) C         13) B

15) D            16) A            17) C            18) B 22) A 23) B 24) D

27) B 28) A 30) C 31) C 32) C 35) B 36) E 39) C 40) B 69) B 72) C 73) A 74) C 75) B 77) D 79) A 80) C 82) D 85) B

87. B

**Answers to Chapter 10:**

2. A 3. E 5. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 14. A

77) C 78) B 81) B 83) C 85) B 87) C 89) C 91) C 92) A 93) A 94) B 95) C

106) C.