

Chapter 09 Campaigns and Elections

1. Which of the following public positions is chosen by voters during a national general election?
 - a. The position of the mayor
 - b. The position of the president
 - c. The position of the governor
 - d. The position of the sheriff
 - e. The position of the viceroy

2. Which of the following statements is true of a general election?
 - a. It is used to fill sudden vacancies that occur by reason of death.
 - b. It is carried out to elect the governors of states.
 - c. It is held by the Senate to decide an issue before an upcoming special election.
 - d. It is a regularly scheduled election held in even-numbered years.
 - e. It is scheduled in an emergency situation to fill federal vacancies that occur by reason of resignations.

3. The vice president serves a term of _____ years.
 - a. four
 - b. two
 - c. six
 - d. five
 - e. eight

4. Which of the following statements is true of a special election?
 - a. It is used to fill vacancies that occur by reason of death.
 - b. It is held every four years at the national level to elect the president.
 - c. It is held at the national level when a bureaucrat is removed from office due to treason.
 - d. It is a regularly scheduled election held in even-numbered years.
 - e. It is held annually in the month of October.

5. A representative in Congress resigns from office because of ill health, leaving his seat in Congress vacant. In this case, to fill the vacancy, a(n) _____ must be held.
 - a. interim election
 - b. general election
 - c. indirect election
 - d. special election
 - e. recall election

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6. Unlike special elections, general elections are held _____.
- to appoint mayors
 - in odd-numbered years
 - to choose the president
 - every year
 - in emergency situations
7. A senior senator from a state met his demise in the middle of his fifth term, leaving his Senate seat vacant. In order to fill the vacancy, a(n) _____ must be held.
- interim election
 - general election
 - double direct election
 - recall election
 - special election
8. In most states, the _____ provides the list of registered voters and makes certain that only qualified voters cast ballots.
- super political action committee
 - election board
 - electorate
 - credentials committee
 - 527 committee
9. _____ are representatives from each political party who are allowed to monitor voting places to make sure that the election is run fairly.
- Delegates
 - Poll watchers
 - Electors
 - Political consultants
 - Pollsters
10. Electors are selected during each presidential election year by _____.
- the representatives of Congress
 - the states' political parties
 - members of the Credentials Committee
 - presidential candidates
 - members of the Senate

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11. The District of Columbia has:
- no electoral votes because it is not a state.
 - three electoral votes, even though it is not a state.
 - five members in the House of Representatives, so it has five electoral votes.
 - thirteen electoral votes, representing the thirteen original colonies.
 - two members in the Senate, so it has two electoral votes.
12. Which of the following statements is true of the winner-take-all system?
- In this system, the candidate who receives the largest popular vote in a state is credited with all that state's electoral votes.
 - In this system, the top two candidates who receive the largest number of votes have to contest in another round of elections.
 - In this system, an elector must receive 538 electoral votes to win.
 - In this system, the electoral votes must be distributed equally among the top three candidates.
 - In this system, the party that wins all the electoral votes controls both chambers of Congress.
13. To be elected, a presidential candidate must receive:
- half of the 538 electoral votes available.
 - more than half of the 538 electoral votes available.
 - three-fourth of the 538 electoral votes available.
 - more than half of the 600 electoral votes available.
 - three-fourth of the 600 electoral votes available.
14. The first step to winning an election is:
- to contact a media house.
 - consultation with the electoral college.
 - the fund-raising process.
 - the nomination process.
 - the appointment of a campaign manager.
15. In self-nomination, the most common way to become a candidate for a local government post, a candidate _____.
- is first nominated by a political party
 - writes his or her name on the ballot on Election Day
 - files a petition to be listed on the ballot
 - should be a popular local personality
 - should belong to a minority

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16. By the end of George Washington's eight years in office, political divisions among the nation's leaders had solidified into political parties. One such political party was _____.

- a. the Democratic Party
- b. the Libertarian Party
- c. the Federalist Party
- d. the National Republican Party
- e. the Anti-Federalist Party

17. Beginning in 1800, the Federalists and Jefferson's Republicans held _____ to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

- a. caucuses
- b. direct primaries
- c. conventions
- d. open primaries
- e. closed primaries

18. In the run-up to the 1828 elections, a new party known as _____ grew up around John Quincy Adams.

- a. the Democratic Party
- b. the Federalist Party
- c. Jefferson's Republicans
- d. the National Republicans
- e. the Anti-Federalist Party

19. In 1832, the National Republicans and the Democratic Party settled on a new method of choosing candidates for president and vice president called the _____.

- a. national nominating convention
- b. presidential caucus
- c. closed primary
- d. presidential primary
- e. invisible primary

20. Which of the following best describes soft money?

- a. It refers to the campaign contributions that are independent of federal regulations.
- b. It is a candidate's contribution for his or her own campaign.
- c. It is the money spent by a corporation on independent political activities.
- d. It refers to the money raised through social networking sites.
- e. It is the money provided by the government to conduct presidential primaries.

21. The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002:

- a. eliminated public financing for presidential primaries and general elections.
- b. set the amount that an individual could contribute to a federal candidate at \$8,000.

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- c. prohibited special interest groups from making independent expenditures in election campaigns.
 - d. banned soft money at the national level and regulated campaign ads paid for by interest groups.
 - e. allowed issue-advocacy commercials within thirty days of a primary election.
22. Unlike super political action committees, 527 committees:
- a. were prohibited from directly supporting or opposing a specific candidate.
 - b. were prohibited from expressly advocating specific issues pertaining to the general public.
 - c. could make limited contributions directly to campaigns.
 - d. could run negative ads to damage a candidate's opponents.
 - e. accentuated the positives about a specific candidate.
23. According to some lawyers, a 501(c)4 organization could make limited contributions directly to a candidate's campaign:
- a. as long as it used the 527 designation when it did so.
 - b. during the primaries but not in general elections.
 - c. as long as the candidate belonged to a third party.
 - d. provided that it also contributed to the party committee.
 - e. without revealing the identities of its donors.
24. The 501c's ability to hide its contributors created a new campaign-finance issue. Which of the following best describes the views of Republicans?
- a. Republicans argued that the right to freedom of association would be violated if donor anonymity was encouraged.
 - b. Republicans argued that anonymous contributions were simply a further corruption of the political process.
 - c. Republicans argued that revealing the identity of donors would limit the amount contributed to political campaigns.
 - d. Republicans argued that unaccounted contributions would provoke the Supreme Court to limit campaign financing.
 - e. Republicans argued that donors needed the right to remain anonymous so that they would not have to fear retribution.
25. The 501c's ability to hide its contributors created a new campaign-finance issue. Which of the following best describes the views of Democrats?
- a. Democrats argued that the right to freedom of association would be violated if donor anonymity is encouraged.
 - b. Democrats argued that anonymous contributions were simply a further corruption of the political process.
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