

## **Chapter 9 - 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. How many years is a vice-presidential term?
  - 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, what type of election will be held to fill the vacancy?
  - a. Interim election
  - b. General election
  - c. Indirect election
  - d. Special election
  - e. Recall election
6. Unlike special elections, when are general elections held?
  - a. To appoint mayors
  - b. In odd-numbered years
  - c. To choose the president
  - d. Every year
  - e. 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

## **Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

fill the vacancy, what type of election must be held?

- a. Interim election
- b. General election
- c. Double direct election
- d. Recall election
- e. Special election

8. Janie is voting for the first time in her state's primary election. Janie's state requires her to register for one political party before voting in the primary election. What type of primary system does Jamie's state have?

- a. Registered primary
- b. General primary
- c. Jungle Primary
- d. Open primary
- e. Closed Primary

9. What do we call representatives from each political party who are allowed to monitor voting places to make sure the election is run fairly?

- a. Delegates
- b. Poll watchers
- c. Electors
- d. Political consultants
- e. Pollsters

10. Who chooses the electors that are selected during each presidential election year?

- a. The representatives of Congress
- b. The states' political parties
- c. Members of the Credentials Committee
- d. Presidential candidates
- e. Members of the Senate

11. The District of Columbia has:

- a. no electoral votes because it is not a state.
- b. three electoral votes, even though it is not a state.
- c. five members in the House of Representatives, so it has five electoral votes.
- d. thirteen electoral votes, representing the thirteen original colonies.
- e. 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?

- a. In this system, the candidate who receives the largest popular vote in a state is credited with all that state's electoral votes.
- b. In this system, the top two candidates who receive the largest number of votes have to contest in another round of elections.
- c. In this system, an elector must receive 538 electoral votes to win.
- d. In this system, the electoral votes must be distributed equally among the top three candidates.

**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

- e. In this system, the party that wins all the electoral votes controls both chambers of Congress.
13. To be elected, how many electoral votes must a presidential candidate receive?
- a. Half of the 538 electoral votes available
  - b. More than half of the 538 electoral votes available
  - c. Three-fourth of the 538 electoral votes available
  - d. More than half of the 600 electoral votes available
  - e. Three-fourth of the 600 electoral votes available
14. What is the first step to winning an election?
- a. to contact a media house.
  - b. consultation with the electoral college.
  - c. the fund-raising process.
  - d. the nomination process.
  - e. the appointment of a campaign manager.
15. In self-nomination, what is the most common way to become a candidate for a local government post?
- a. First be nominated by a political party
  - b. Write his or her name on the ballot on Election Day
  - c. File a petition to be listed on the ballot
  - d. Should be a popular local personality
  - e. Should belong to a minority
16. By the end of George Washington's eight years in office, political divisions among the nation's leaders had solidified into political parties. What was one of those political parties?
- 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 what 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, what new party grew up around John Quincy Adams?
- a. The Democratic Party
  - b. The Federalist Party
  - c. Jefferson's Republicans
  - d. The National Republicans

**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

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. What is this method called?

- a. National nominating convention
- b. Presidential caucus
- c. Closed primary
- d. Presidential primary
- e. Invisible primary

20. Which of the following is a limitation of the convention system that was used to nominate political party candidates?

- a. Convention meetings were unofficial meetings.
- b. Very few leaders were nominated through the convention system than through the caucus system of nominating.
- c. Only one candidate could be nominated in the convention system.
- d. The direct participation of ordinary voters in selecting delegates resulted in mob rule.
- e. Convention delegates were rarely chosen by a vote of the party's local members.

21. Which of the following is true of primary elections?

- a. Voters select the candidates of their party, who will then run in the general election.
- b. Candidates who win general elections contest in primary elections.
- c. Candidates who contest in primary elections are appointed by local party officials, who are usually called bosses.
- d. Voter turnout is generally higher in primary elections than in general elections.
- e. Voters are allowed to choose the candidates of more than one party.

22. Which of the following statements is true of a direct primary?

- a. The elections that nominate presidential candidates are typically direct primaries.
- b. The elections that nominate candidates for Congress are almost always direct primaries.
- c. Voters choose delegates, who in turn choose candidates.
- d. Voter turnout for direct primaries is higher than it is in general elections.
- e. Voters typically choose candidates of more than one party.

23. Which of the following statements is true of an indirect primary?

- a. Voter turnout for indirect primaries is higher than it is in general elections.
- b. Voters cast their ballots for candidates who will run in the general election.
- c. Voters choose delegates, who in turn choose candidates to represent their party.
- d. Voters nominate candidates for Congress almost always through indirect primaries.
- e. Voters typically choose candidates of more than one party.

24. Aylein Cranford is a front runner for the Republican nomination for president. Cranford very strongly encourages scientific research. However, contrary to her party's beliefs, she has often voiced her opposition to research involving animal testing. Despite many of her views being contrary to those of the party, Cranford is slated to win the nomination. Given this information, what type of candidate is Aylein Cranford?

- a. Conformist candidate

## **Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

- b. Left-wing candidate
- c. Right-wing candidate
- d. Insurgent candidate
- e. Orthodox candidate

25. What is true of voters in a semi-closed primary?

- a. Voters are allowed to register with a party on Election Day.
- b. Voters are required to fund the election campaign of their choice.
- c. Voters are allowed to vote for a party's candidates regardless of whether they belong to the party.
- d. Voters who contest elections as independents are automatically enrolled in the party for whom they vote.
- e. Voters could choose the candidates of more than one party.

26. Which of the following statements is true of a semi-open primary?

- a. Voters who contest elections as independents are automatically enrolled in the party for whom they vote.
- b. Voters request the ballot for the party of their choice, either the Democratic ballot or the Republican ballot.
- c. Voters are not allowed to vote for a party's candidates unless they belong to the party.
- d. Voters are required to declare their party affiliations on Election Day.
- e. Voters can choose the candidates of more than one party.

27. How does a closed primary differ from an open primary?

- a. Party members are allowed to vote only in the primary of their own party.
- b. Voters must declare their party affiliations on Election Day.
- c. Voters are allowed to vote for a party's candidates regardless of whether they belong to the party.
- d. Republican and Democratic candidates are listed on the same ballot.
- e. Voters can choose the candidates of more than one party.

28. What is true of voters in a blanket primary?

- a. They are required to declare their party affiliations on Election Day.
- b. They can choose either the Democratic ballot or the Republican ballot, but not both.
- c. They participate in the primary of the party with which they are registered.
- d. They could choose the candidates of more than one party.
- e. They are required to register online on the day of the election.

29. In which of the following systems do political parties continue to have the right to designate preferred candidates, but their endorsements do not appear on the ballot?

- a. A closed primary
- b. The invisible primary
- c. The "top two" primary
- d. A blanket primary
- e. A semi-closed primary

30. Elena Coolidge has announced her bid for president. Prior to the announcement, in an attempt to secure her nomination for president, she had appeared on several news channels, visited schools and universities across the country, and built relationships with eminent political personalities. She also started an education fund to raise money for underprivileged children. In what type of election is Elena participating?

**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

- a. A closed primary
- b. The invisible primary
- c. The "top two" primary
- d. A blanket primary
- e. An open primary

31. What are party conventions held at the local level that elect delegates to conventions at the county or congressional district level called?

- a. Confederates
- b. Conglomerates
- c. Open primaries
- d. Invisible primaries
- e. Caucuses

32. In the context of the act of moving up the primaries of certain states, which of the following was a fear harbored by many Americans?

- a. Long-shot candidates would no longer be able to propel themselves into serious contention by doing well in small early-voting states.
- b. There would be insufficient time to conduct invisible primaries.
- c. Media attention and publicity would be compromised for presidential candidates.
- d. Small early-voting states, such as New Hampshire, would have an upper hand over wealthier states.
- e. There would be insufficient time for candidates to raise funds for political campaigns and to gain popularity.

33. In an attempt to reduce front-loading in 2012, what did the Republican National Committee rule?

- a. That only Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Nevada could choose delegates in February
- b. That issue ads placed by corporations and other organizations in the run-up to an election are constitutional
- c. That Alabama cannot require the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disclose its membership rolls
- d. That using a blanket primary violates the parties' right to freedom of association
- e. That the "top two" primary system is constitutional

34. As of 2016, almost 15 percent of the representatives to the Democratic National Convention were party leaders and elected officials who were seated automatically and who were free to support any candidate; the great majority of them supported Hillary Clinton. What are these party leaders called?

- a. Superdelegates
- b. Majoritarians
- c. Poll watchers
- d. Write-in candidates
- e. Campaign managers

35. What were the results of the Democratic National Committee's adoption of a set of reforms in 2016?

- a. About two-thirds of all superdelegates in 2020 will be bound to vote for the winner of their state's primaries or caucuses.
- b. Only Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Nevada will be able to choose delegates through direct primaries.

**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

- c. Corporations will be prohibited from participating directly in and contributing to political campaigns.
  - d. Political parties will be prohibited from requiring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disclose its membership rolls.
  - e. A candidate will have the right to engage in the discussion of public issues and vigorously and tirelessly advocate his own election.
36. What group evaluates the claims of national party convention delegates to be the legitimate representatives of their states?
- a. Electoral college
  - b. Portfolio Committee
  - c. 527 committee
  - d. Electoral board
  - e. Credentials Committee
37. The candidate's campaign is responsible for which of the following?
- a. To cast ballots in the electoral college
  - b. To supervise the voting process in each precinct
  - c. To persuade the voters to go to the polls
  - d. To ensure that only qualified voters cast ballots
  - e. To see that voting machines are available at the polling place
38. Who among the following can be considered a professional political consultant?
- a. A volunteer
  - b. A diplomat
  - c. A statesman
  - d. A media adviser
  - e. A party chairman
39. In the context of a presidential campaign organization, which of the following is a function of a media consultant?
- a. Answering questions posted on the campaign's website
  - b. Providing input on foreign and domestic policy issues
  - c. Gathering up-to-the-minute data on public opinion
  - d. Helping shape the candidate's image
  - e. Raising money to pay for party campaigns
40. Governor Kramer has announced his bid for president. To ensure the success of his promotional efforts, he appoints Elizabeth Duhamel. Elizabeth's duties include overseeing and coordinating the governor's media coverage, public speeches, fund-raising activities, appointments, and travel arrangements. In this case, what job is Elizabeth Duhamel doing for Governor Kramer's campaign?
- a. Vice-presidential nominee
  - b. Grassroots volunteer
  - c. Campaign manager
  - d. Party chairman
  - e. Political wingman

## **Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

41. Governor Wymally is a presidential candidate, and his campaign manager has discovered some incriminating information about Mayor Ronalds, the competing presidential candidate. This information is likely to help Governor Wymally win the election by a large margin. In this case, what has Governor Wymally's campaign manager done?
- Conducted psychological warfare
  - Engaged in character assassination
  - Spread black propaganda
  - Conducted database microtargeting
  - Conducted opposition research
42. Prior to the presidential elections in 2016, what had the Republican primary winner Donald J. Trump successfully established himself as?
- Royal brute
  - Anti-federalist
  - Submissive politician
  - Superdelegate
  - Transgressive politician
43. When e-mail fundraising was newly introduced, what problem was created?
- Many people were not yet online.
  - The lists of prospects needed to be carefully prepared.
  - Only Republicans benefited from it.
  - The cost of e-mailing was very high.
  - Only conservatives benefited from it.
44. Which of the following statements is true of recent political fund-raising efforts?
- The microtargeting campaigning technique was pioneered by Hillary Clinton.
  - In 2012, Mitt Romney's microtargeting operation vastly outperformed Barack Obama's.
  - One of the defining characteristics of Barack Obama's fund-raising campaign was its decentralization.
  - Conservatives have become the most effective fund-raisers with the onset of new Internet technology.
  - Mitt Romney pioneered the online money bomb fund-raising technique in 2008.
45. What was the new campaign technique, pioneered in 2004 by President George W. Bush's chief political adviser, Karl Rove?
- Microtargeting
  - Narrowcasting
  - Filibustering
  - Lobbying
  - Stumping
46. Ramsey Jordan, a renowned scientist, decides to run for president. He knows that he lacks popular support and hence has a meeting with his campaign manager to discuss the strategies that can help him gain support. Jordan's campaign manager advises him to reach out to voters who are scientifically inclined by using a tailored message, highlighting his credentials in the field of science and also his vision. In this case, to reach out to specific voters, Jordan should engage in what?
- a moneybomb attack



**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

- b. microtargeting
  - c. a filibuster
  - d. lobbying
  - e. stumping
47. In the context of elections, which of the following is true of the ground game?
- a. It refers to the use of advertising to promote the views of a presidential candidate.
  - b. It is a colloquial term used to refer to a candidate's opponents.
  - c. It involves making public appearances a month before a general election.
  - d. It is the attempt to learn damaging information about an opponent in a political campaign.
  - e. It emphasizes the importance of making human contact with target voters.
48. Which of the following is a provision that resulted from the 1974 amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971?
- a. It removed restrictions on the amount that could be spent on mass media advertising.
  - b. It removed restrictions on how much individuals and groups could contribute to candidates.
  - c. It allowed corporations and labor unions to participate directly in political campaigns.
  - d. It created the Federal Election Commission to prevent corporations from setting up political action committees against the act's provisions.
  - e. It created the Federal Election Commission to administer and enforce the act's provisions.
49. The Federal Election Campaign Act allowed corporations, labor unions, and special interest groups to do what to raise money for candidates?
- a. set up independent expenditure funds
  - b. conduct invisible primaries
  - c. set up political party caucuses
  - d. set up national political action committees
  - e. conduct closed primaries
50. 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.
51. What did the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 do?
- 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.
  - 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.
52. Unlike super political action committees, what is true of 527 committees?

## **Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

- 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.
53. 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.
54. 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.
55. 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.
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  - d. Democrats argued that unaccounted contributions would provoke the Supreme Court to limit campaign financing.
  - e. Democrats argued that donors needed the right to remain anonymous so that they would not have to fear retribution.
56. When the Constitution was drafted, what did the framers intend for the electors to do in the voting process for president?
- a. The electors were not to have a role in the electoral process
  - b. The electors would vote the way the constituents wanted
  - c. The electors would use their own discretion in deciding who would make the best president
  - d. The electors would only be involved in the case of a tie
  - e. Each state would have an equal number of electors who would vote for president

**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

57. Who counts and certifies the electoral college ballots before a joint session of Congress held in early January?
- The U. S. Senate
  - The U. S. House of Representatives
  - The U.S. Congress
  - The U.S. Supreme Court
  - The Each state would have an equal number of electors who would vote for president
58. Who are representatives from the political parties who are allowed to monitor the polling place?
- Electors
  - Electoral college representatives
  - Poll monitors
  - Poll watchers
  - Poll Regulators
59. At least half of the budget for a major political campaign is consumed by what?
- Fund-raising events
  - Yard signs
  - Transportation
  - Debate preparation
  - Television advertising
60. Which of the following was a result of the Federal Election Campaign Act, amended in 1974?
- Fund-raising events
  - It established the Federal Election Commission (FEC)
  - It forbid corporations from setting up PACs
  - It allowed for unlimited amounts donated to candidates and their families
  - It allowed for unlimited funding of mass media advertising
61. Explain the functions of the electoral college in U.S. presidential elections
62. Discuss the importance of presidential primaries and caucuses.
63. Explain the concept of front-loading a primary election.
64. Describe the structures and functions of a contemporary political campaign organization.
65. Describe the significance of the Internet in the transformation of U.S. politics.
66. A general election is a regularly scheduled election to choose whom?
- Mayors
  - Senators
  - Commissioners
  - Sheriffs
  - City Councilmembers

**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

67. What is a secret ballot that is prepared, distributed, and counted by government officials at public expense?
- a. Australian ballot
  - b. French ballot
  - c. Canadian ballot
  - d. British ballot
  - e. European ballot
68. In the context of conducting elections, when the polls close, government officials count the votes and report the results. Who do they report the results to?
- a. Credentials Committee
  - b. Department of Treasury
  - c. chief justice
  - d. county clerk
  - e. electoral college
69. How is each state's electoral representative number calculated?
- a. By combining the number of senators and representatives from the state
  - b. By calculating the states' number of political parties
  - c. It is equal to the number of the state's representatives in the House
  - d. It is equal to the number of major cities in the state
  - e. It is determined based on population
70. To be elected as the president, what is the minimum number of votes needed by the candidate?
- a. 538
  - b. 435
  - c. 270
  - d. 214
71. For many local government posts, which are often nonpartisan, what is the most common way to become a candidate?
- a. self-nomination
  - b. an insurgency
  - c. an indirect primary
  - d. being a write-in candidate
  - e. through a direct election
72. In states that conducted presidential primaries in the twentieth century, elections of delegates to national party conventions were often what type of election, in which no actual delegates were chosen?
- a. blanket primaries
  - b. insurgencies
  - c. indirect primaries
  - d. beauty contests
  - e. first-to-the poll
73. In 1984, party leaders and elected officials were allowed to participate in national and state conventions as what?

**Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections**

- a. write-in candidates
- b. insurgent candidates
- c. superdelegates
- d. electors
- e. delegates

74. When the Citizens United decision was handed down, a flood of corporate cash was expected to enter the political system. The ruling did result in more corporate and union spending, but far less than anticipated. Why was it less than anticipated?

- a. many companies were reluctant to take stands that might alienate a large number of customers
- b. many companies were running losses as a result of an economic recession
- c. political parties refused to accept money from private corporations and unions
- d. political parties wanted a more reliable source of funds to finance their ongoing political campaigns
- e. political parties wanted to take a stand on major issues

75. By 2012, which groups had been replaced almost completely by super political action committees?

- a. 527 committees
- b. candidate committees
- c. national party conventions
- d. 501(c)4 organizations
- e. 5501(c)4b organizations