

3 QUIZZES FOR THE PRICE OF 1!

APGAP TAKE HOME MQ 2B (PRIMARIES) & RQ's 2B#2

(PRIMARIES, NOMINATIONS & CONVENTIONS) &

2B #3 (ELECTIONS & THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE)

Lineberry, Chapters 9 & 10/O'Connor, Chapters 13 & 14

MQ 2B

1. Which of the following is true of the winner-take-all system of elections in the United States?
- whomever wins the plurality of votes in a presidential primary election wins all the delegates for their party from that state.
 - all 50 states use a winner-take-all system in awarding their state's electoral votes.
 - it rewards those presidential candidates who are able to raise money earlier and who do well in the early primary elections for their party.
 - it discourages minor parties from selecting a candidate for their party for President.
 - none of the above is true

Okay... I said c in class, but sixth period convinced me that I sounded like "Bill Clinton" in class trying to explain this one and, now that I look at it, I can see how confusing this question is. THROWN OUT!

2. Which of the following is true of *closed* primaries?
- Voters may choose on election day if they wish to vote in a party's primary.
 - Voters may vote in a party's primary only if they have registered with the party in advance or are independent voters who have not registered with any party.
 - It tends to discourage party loyalty.
 - States with closed primaries tend to have lower voter turnout for their primaries than those with open primaries.**
 - Voters who vote in closed primary elections tend to be less ideological than those that vote in open primary elections.

3. Which of the following is true of *open* primaries?
- Voters may choose on election day if they wish to vote in a party's primary.**
 - Voters may not vote in a party's primary if they have not registered with the party in advance.
 - It tends to discourage party loyalty.
 - States with open primaries tend to have higher voter turnout for their primaries than those with closed primaries.
 - none of the above

4. Which of the following is true of *blanket* primaries?
- Voters may vote in any party's primary, but not in more than one party's primary.
 - Voters may not vote in a party's primary if they have not registered with the party in advance.**
 - It tends to discourage party loyalty.
 - States with blanket primaries tend to have lower voter turnout for their primaries than those with closed primaries.
 - all of the above

5. Which of the following is true about *closed* primaries?
- The winners of closed primaries tend to be less ideological than the winners of open primaries.
 - Closed primaries allow cross-over votes.
 - Political parties tend to favor open primaries instead of closed primaries.
 - all of the above
 - none of the above**

6. Which is true about the effect of primaries on elections in the United States?
- they make campaigns more expensive
 - they tend to make campaigns far longer
 - they tend to decrease voter turnout overall
 - they tend to de-emphasize issues and make campaigns more candidate-centered
 - all of the above**

7. All of the following are true about the New Hampshire primary *except*
- It is, by custom, the first Presidential primary held.
 - It receives a disproportionate amount of media attention.
 - No candidate has ever won both his/her party's nomination and the presidency without first winning their party's primary in New Hampshire.**
 - Candidates spend a great deal of time and money in New Hampshire even years before the New Hampshire primary.
 - The total number of delegates a candidate wins from the New Hampshire primary are relatively small compared to most other states.

8. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of presidential primary elections to general presidential elections?

- a. There is a higher voter turnout for primary elections than the general election.
- b. Candidates' positions in the campaign are far less ideological during the primary elections than the general election.
- c. In BOTH primary elections and general elections, delegates and electoral votes are awarded on a winner-take-all system for all 50 states.
- d. States with smaller amounts of electoral votes such as New Hampshire and Iowa are far more important to a candidate's chances of winning the nomination in primary elections than they are to winning the presidency in the general election.**
- e. none of the above are accurate

Sorry, Donny... that IS the answer!

9. Which of the following is true of voters in a primary election?

- a. they tend to be more ideological as a group than voters in a general election.
- b. they tend to be more educated as a group than voters in a general election.
- c. they tend to be more affluent as a group than voters in a general election.
- d. they tend to be older as a group than voters in a general election.
- e. all of the above**

10. To be the Presidential candidate of a major political party, a person must win which of the following?

- a. a majority of the delegates at the party's national convention.**
- b. a plurality of the delegates at the party's national convention.
- c. a majority of the party's direct primaries held in each state.
- d. a plurality of the party's direct primaries held in each state.
- e. the New Hampshire primary for his or her party.

11. Which of the following is true about voter turnout in primaries?

- a. turnout tends to decrease after the first six weeks of the primaries
- b. turnout is lower than it is for the general election
- c. voter turnout is less representative of the population as a whole than it is for the general election
- d. all of the above**
- e. none of the above

12. If all of the following happened in the primary elections of 2008 (they did!) which was unusual?

- a. There were many candidates running in both the Democratic and Republican primaries.
- b. Many candidates dropped out after losing primaries in the first four weeks of the campaign.
- c. The Iowa caucus and New Hampshire primary played a large role in the election.
- d. Both parties nominees were not chosen within the first six weeks of the primary campaigns.**
- e. all of the above would prove unusual

13. Which of the following represents what a candidate must do to be "successful" in the New Hampshire primary for his/her party?

- a. win a majority of the vote
- b. win a plurality of the vote
- c. come in first
- d. do better than expected**
- e. come in the top three

14. Which of the following best represents how the calendar for the different primary dates is determined?

- a. it is outlined in the U.S. Constitution
- b. it is decided by the political parties ONLY
- c. it is decided by the states ONLY
- d. it is decided by the political parties AND the states
- e. it is decided by Congress

Actually, I have to throw this out. The states alone decide, but the parties can "punish" states if they don't like the date of the primary... ask me to explain this one.

15. The Vice-Presidential nominee

- a. is usually whomever the presidential candidate wants it to be.**
- b. is usually announced at the convention.
- c. is also chosen in the primary elections.
- d. is never a candidate who ran in the primaries for President.
- e. can become the nominee without the choice being ratified by the party convention.

RQ 2B # 1

16. Through custom, the Vice-Presidential nominee is chosen

- a. by the platform committee.
- b. on the basis of the second largest number of delegates.
- c. through a competitive wide open roll-call vote on the final day.
- d. on the basis of the Presidential nominee's recommendation.**
- e. by the electoral college.

17. Critics of primaries and caucuses contend that the under the current system _____ have far too much power in determining the winners of primaries and nominations.

a. party bosses

b. the media

c. interest groups

d. state party organizations

e. the small percentage of registered voters who vote in the caucuses and primaries

18. Voters in Presidential primaries and caucuses tend to be

a. far less educated and much poorer on average than the U.S. population as a whole.

b. somewhat less educated and somewhat poorer on average than the U.S. population as a whole.

c. very similar to the rest of the U.S. population in terms of education and income.

d. more educated and more affluent than the U.S. population as a whole.

e. minorities and notably younger than the general population.

19. Which of the following is TRUE of the primary and caucus system?

a. more attention goes to the later caucuses and primaries.

b. there is a precedent for them written into the Constitution.

c. those who vote in primaries and caucuses are unrepresentative of the public at large.

d. candidates who are not well-known have a chance of winning the primaries and caucuses.

e. caucuses and primaries aid those who are unable to raise money early, but raise substantial amounts for later caucuses and primaries.

20. In 2000 & 2004, over 2/3's of the Republican and Democrat delegates were chosen within ____ of the New Hampshire primary.

a. two weeks

b. six weeks

c. two months

d. six months

e. a year

21. 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 primaries and caucuses.

b. The media do not have enough of a role in this 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.

e. The system benefits some states disproportionately and marginalizes others.

22. Approximately _____ of eligible voters cast ballots in Presidential primaries or attend Presidential caucuses.

a. 10 percent

b. 35 percent

c. 50 percent

d. 65 percent

e. 75 percent

23. 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.

24. The New Hampshire primary is important because
- New Hampshire is a particularly typical state.
 - New Hampshire has a very large number of delegates.
 - it is the first primary.**
 - it is the primary held closest to the time of the convention.
 - it involves the first caucuses.

25. The dates of the different Presidential primaries are established by
- the Constitution.
 - federal law.
 - state laws.
 - the national parties.
 - a joint agreement made by the major candidates in both parties.

The answer is C. But I'm throwing this one out. See note on #14.

26. The Presidential primary was begun in the early twentieth century, most strongly pushed by
- political reformers who wanted to take nominations out of the hands of party bosses.**
 - party bosses who wanted to take nominations out of the hands of political reformers.
 - Democratic party leaders in Congress.
 - Republican party leaders in Congress.
 - the members of the electoral college.

27. To be the Presidential candidate of a major political party, a person must
- win a majority of party primaries in the states.
 - have the endorsement of incumbent party leaders.
 - win a majority of the delegates at the party's national convention.**
 - win a majority of the delegates elected from state caucuses.
 - first be nominated by the electoral college.

28. Those who have won the presidency in recent years have tended to be
- members of the House of Representatives.
 - military heroes.
 - state governors.**
 - Senators.
 - media personalities.
- Well, except that last guy.**

29. In a winner-take-all system,
- legislative seats are allocated according to each party's percentage of the nationwide vote.
 - if no single party gets a majority vote, a runoff election is held between the top two parties.
 - unless a party wins, there is no reward for the votes it gets.**
 - coalition governments are common.
 - the party winning the majority of the votes wins all the seats up for election in the legislature.

30. A proportional representation system for electing members to a nation's legislature is more likely to lead to
- a single party holding all the seats.
 - a greater number of political parties holding seats.**
 - a situation like that of the United States, with only two major parties as rivals.
 - a moderating of political conflict.
 - a centralization and unification of political forces within the nation.

31. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- The winner-take-all system in the United States encourages small/minor parties.
 - In blanket primaries, only voters who have registered in advance with the party can vote.
 - In blanket primaries, voters may choose on election day which party primary they want to participate in, but must then vote in that party's primary for each office.
 - In blanket primaries, voters may vote for candidates from either party.**
 - Closed primaries discourage party loyalty.

32. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. In most industrialized countries, political campaigns are shorter than in the United States.
- b. New Hampshire holds the first Presidential primary to choose delegates to each party's national conventions.
- c. Less people cast ballots in Presidential primaries than in the general election in November.
- d. Voters that cast ballots in Presidential primaries are less conservative or less liberal as a group than those that cast ballots in the general election in November.**
- e. To be the Presidential candidate of a major political party, a person must win a majority of the delegates at the party's national convention.

33. Which of the following is NOT a result of the primary system?

- a. it increases the amount of money spent on presidential campaigns
- b. it rewards those who get a slow start and are unable to raise funds until later primaries**
- c. it puts states with a late primary at a disadvantage
- d. it increases the media coverage of the presidential election
- e. it increases the length of the presidential campaign

34. Which of the following is TRUE of the primary system?

- a. it has increased the power of political parties
- b. it has caused more people to participate in elections
- c. it has caused campaigns to become increasingly centered on personality**
- d. it has had no lasting effect on American politics
- e. every state in the U.S. and every political party now holds primary elections.

35. Which of the following has resulted from *frontloading*?

- a. There has been an increased importance in the earlier primaries and caucuses.
- b. The primary schedule tends to favor those who raise money earlier.
- c. There has been a decreased importance of and interest in the national conventions.
- d. The role of the media in the process has increased.
- e. all of the above**

RQ 2B # 3

36. Many voters pay little attention to issues in political campaigns and rely more on _____ in making their voting decisions.

- a. negative advertising, selective mobilization
- b. campaign expenditures, personality
- c. incumbent name recognition, party identification**
- d. ideology, campaign expenditures
- e. positive advertising, negative advertising

37. The process of selecting America's leaders has almost no downtime before it revs up all over again. This is referred to as

- a. "electionmania"
- b. "the permanent campaign"**
- c. "revolving elections"
- d. "the revolving door"
- e. none of the above

38. The "selective perception" of most voters means that they

- a. are skeptical of all candidates and view all campaigning as suspect.
- b. keep a fairly open mind regarding the candidates during the election campaign, and choose based on rational analysis.
- c. are susceptible to having their minds changed fairly easily by effective campaigns.
- d. pay most attention to things they already agree with, and interpret events according to their own predispositions.**
- e. make rational choices about the purposive benefits to themselves of voting for a particular candidate.

39. In what major way do Presidential campaigns serve to stimulate big government?

- a. **Candidates promise particular groups and states so much on different campaign stops, many of the promises involving more government spending and new or bigger programs.**
- b. The administration of elections and campaign finance laws contributes in a large way to increased government size.
- c. Secret service protection for the candidates involves a great deal of expense and personnel.
- d. Public financing of Presidential campaigns is a tremendous drain on the federal budget.
- e. all of the above

40. The initiative petition

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

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

- a. **a referendum.**
- b. an initiative petition.
- c. a direct primary.
- d. a direct election.
- e. a ratification election.

42. Which is NOT true regarding the electoral college?

- a. **Whoever wins the most votes in the electoral college wins, even if that isn't a majority.**
- b. Maine and Nebraska do not use the "winner-take-all" system.
- c. Electors can vote for whomever they want, regardless of how their state's voters voted.
- d. In most states ALL the electors vote for whomever won the most votes in their state, even if that wasn't a majority.
- e. The electors themselves are selected by state parties.

43. The electoral college was originally established in order to

- a. provide direct election of the President by the people, although its operation has had the opposite effect.
- b. merely certify the results of the people's choice for President and Vice President.
- c. **give the nation's elite the power to choose the President and Vice President rather than the people directly.**
- d. insure high voter turnouts in elections throughout the country.
- e. give legitimacy to the Presidency, which was regarded suspiciously by most people as another potential monarchy.

44. As provided in the Constitution, how are 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. Each state is proportioned to their population, with all states having at least one vote.
- e. Each state casts two electoral votes.

45. 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.

46. 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 and proportional representation.
- e. majority rule.

47. Which of the following is the *most* likely reason the Electoral College will never be abolished?

- a. Populous states such as California would be unlikely to give up the statistical advantage given them by the Electoral College.
- b. **Less populous states such as Wyoming would be unlikely to give up the statistical advantage given them by the Electoral College.**
- c. Americans still feel that allowing a direct popular vote would provide far too much democracy in selecting the President of the United States.
- d. All fifty states would have to agree to the change to abolish the Electoral College.
- e. There is no way the Electoral College can be abolished.

48. Who would have chosen the President of the United States for the term running 2005-2009 had President Bush and John Kerry tied in the Electoral College?


- a. **the House of Representatives with each state receiving one vote.**
- b. the House of Representatives with each state receiving the number of votes relative to the number of its representatives in the House.
- c. the House and Senate, with each state receiving two separate votes.
- d. the House and Senate, with each state receiving the number of votes relative to the number of its representatives in both houses of Congress.
- e. the sitting President (in this specific instance, President Bush).

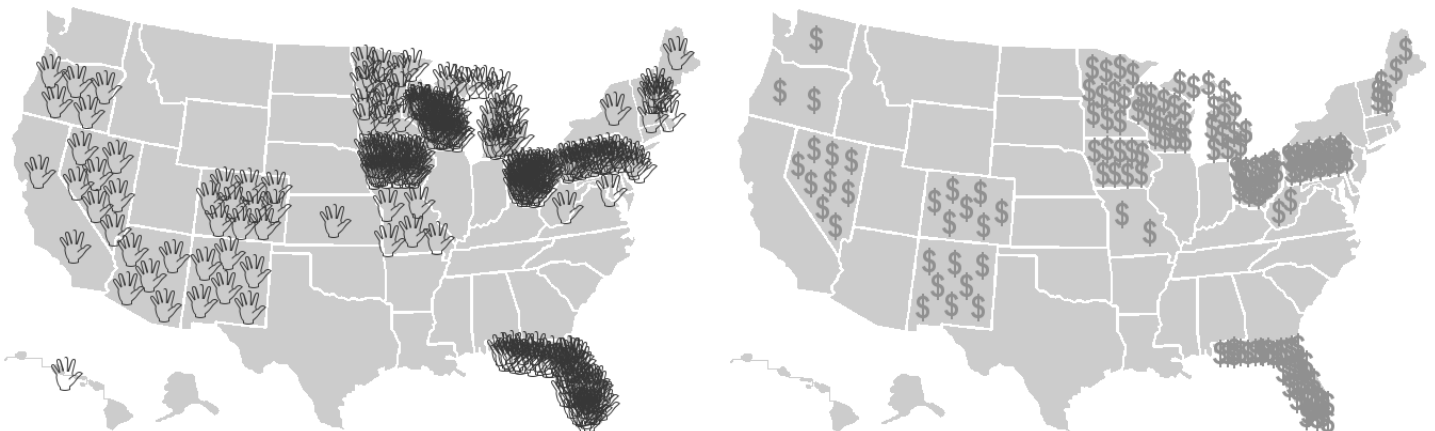
49. Which of the following is NOT true of the Electoral College?

- a. **It has not always been the manner in which the United States elects its presidents.**
- b. It has become increasingly democratic and more closely tied with the popular vote in recent years.
- c. On more than one occasion, its winner has not been the winner of the popular vote.
- d. It rarely faces criticism from politicians or the American people.
- e. The founding fathers and writers of the Constitution did not expect it to often choose the President.

50. Which of the following chooses the individual electors for the Electoral College?

- a. state legislatures
- b. the voters of a state
- c. members of the House of Representatives of a state
- d. **the political parties of a state**
- e. the major media outlets of the state

On the maps below, each  represents a campaign visit to that state by a presidential candidate and while each \$ represents a million dollars spent by a presidential candidate on the election in that state



51. Based on the maps above, which of the following generalizations is TRUE?
- a. Because of the electoral college, candidates tend to focus their campaigns on those states with the most electoral votes.
 - b. The electoral college has no discernable effect on political campaigns.
 - c. The electoral college makes several states far less relevant to candidates seeking the presidency.**
 - d. The electoral college forces candidates to pay more attention to states in the South than they might otherwise.
 - e. none of the above
52. 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.
53. Which of the following is TRUE in regard to: (a) the awarding of delegates based on presidential primaries and caucuses and (b) the awarding of electoral votes based on the results of the general election?
- a. (a) is awarded almost all on a winner-take-all basis whereas (b) is awarded almost all on a proportional basis
 - b. (a) is awarded almost all on a proportional basis whereas (b) is awarded almost all on a winner-take-all basis
 - c. (a) and (b) are awarded almost all on a winner-take-all basis
 - d. (a) and (b) are awarded almost all on a proportional basis
 - e. none of the above**
 - e. the current candidates running for President in 2008

Though we may need to talk about #53 more... in trying to explain some earlier items on this quiz, I may have lead you to believe that more states do "winner-take-all" with their primaries than do. B is actually a GOOD answer here too. THROWN OUT!

And... don't forget to look online at hhscougars.org for CE#'s 14-17!