

Campaigns and Elections

1. The democratic nation that holds the most elections is
 - a. Australia.
 - b. Great Britain.
 - c. France.
 - d. the United States.

2. An office holder who cannot or will not run for office again is called a(n)
 - a. exiter.
 - b. retiree.
 - c. restricted participant.
 - d. lame duck.

3. United States' elections are characterized as
 - a. regularly scheduled.
 - b. based on fixed terms.
 - c. incorporating staggered terms.
 - d. (all of the above)

4. Term limits for members of the U.S. Congress must be a prerogative of
 - a. state legislatures.
 - b. Congressional legislation.
 - c. a public referendum.
 - d. Constitutional Amendment.

5. All of the following presidents were elected in the electoral college without winning a plurality of popular votes EXCEPT
 - a. John Quincy Adams.
 - b. Rutherford B. Hayes.
 - c. Benjamin Harrison.
 - d. Herbert Hoover.

6. Most election districts in the United States are
 - a. single member districts.
 - b. proportionately distributed districts.
 - c. multiparty districts.
 - d. defined by race and class.

7. If no candidate wins a majority of the electoral college votes, the election would go to the
 - a. House.
 - b. Senate.
 - c. Supreme Court.
 - d. people.

8. The proportion of senators who are up for election at any one time is
 - a. 20 percent.
 - b. one-third.
 - c. one-half.
 - d. two-thirds.
9. Electors are chosen by
 - a. party leaders.
 - b. party caucus.
 - c. state laws.
 - d. the governor of each respective state.
10. Most congressional elections are
 - a. closely contested.
 - b. not close.
 - c. less contested than state elections.
 - d. more contested than local elections.
11. The impact of presidential popularity is termed the
 - a. spill-over effect.
 - b. incumbency effect.
 - c. coattail effect.
 - d. election effect.
12. Republicans did better in the 1994 midterm elections than at any time since
 - a. 1946.
 - b. 1954.
 - c. 1960.
 - d. 1984.
13. The percentage of congressional incumbents re-elected in 2000 was about
 - a. 58%.
 - b. 78%.
 - c. 88%.
 - d. 98%.
14. House incumbents out-spent challengers in recent elections by
 - a. 2 to 1.
 - b. 3 to 1.
 - c. 4 to 1.
 - d. 5 to 1.
15. Advantages of incumbency include
 - a. name recognition.
 - b. franking privileges.
 - c. personal contacts.
 - d. (all of the above)

16. Redistricting occurs
 - a. when there is a significant population shift.
 - b. when the state legislature enacts the appropriate provisions.
 - c. every ten years.
 - d. after each major presidential election.
17. Since 1970, the percentage of incumbent House members seeking reelection who have won is
 - a. 60 percent.
 - b. 75 percent.
 - c. 85 percent.
 - d. 95 percent.
18. The number of contestants in biennial elections for Congress numbers approximately
 - a. 500.
 - b. 1,000.
 - c. 2,000.
 - d. 2,500.
19. Generally speaking, after a person decides to run for office, his first task is to
 - a. gain visibility.
 - b. build a personal organization.
 - c. initiate voter registration campaigns.
 - d. collect financial contributions.
20. When a candidate relies on personal contacts, hand shaking, door-to-door campaigning and seeking positive media attention, he is said to be seeking
 - a. positive reinforcement.
 - b. visibility.
 - c. building a grass-roots foundation.
 - d. to become controversial.
21. Presidential primaries have two main features—the actual voting for delegates pledged to a candidate and a
 - a. system of public debate and discussion.
 - b. caucuses.
 - c. beauty contest.
 - d. writing a party platform.
22. The method most used in the United States for choosing delegates to a party convention is the
 - a. caucus.
 - b. state convention.
 - c. primary.
 - d. referendum.

23. A meeting of party members and supporters of candidates is a
 - a. caucus.
 - b. convention.
 - c. primary.
 - d. referendum.

24. The caucus method of selecting a delegate depends largely on
 - a. party organization.
 - b. socio-economic level of a district.
 - c. grass-roots support for an individual.
 - d. financial incentives for an individual candidate.

25. Purposes of a party convention include
 - a. focusing attention on the nominee.
 - b. deciding on a party platform.
 - c. choosing a vice-presidential candidate.
 - d. (all of the above)

26. A party platform is
 - a. binding on no one.
 - b. non-controversial.
 - c. seriously debated in the convention.
 - d. (all of the above)

27. Independent candidates can get on the ballot through
 - a. national petition.
 - b. state petition.
 - c. organizing a grass-roots campaign.
 - d. organizing a political party.

28. The first televised presidential debates were between
 - a. Dwight David Eisenhower and Harry Truman.
 - b. John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon.
 - c. Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.
 - d. Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson.

29. Disclosure of campaign funds was first mandated under the
 - a. Corrupt Practices Act.
 - b. Watergate Correction Act.
 - c. Federal Campaign Act.
 - d. Teapot Dome Act.

30. Reformers have tried three basic strategies to prevent abuse in political contributions. These include all EXCEPT
 - a. limitations on giving, receiving and spending public money.
 - b. requiring public disclosure.
 - c. support for a program in which all campaign financing would be provided by the government.
 - d. giving governmental subsidies to candidates.

31. When a labor union gives money to political parties rather than individual candidates it is considered
 - a. hard money.
 - b. soft money.
 - c. bribery.
 - d. (a and c)

32. A PAC believes that it is buying _____ when it contributes to a election.
 - a. votes
 - b. influence
 - c. access
 - d. supportive legislation

33. When a labor union or business organization spends large but undisclosed amounts of money in a campaign but does not specifically identify a specific candidate, it is termed
 - a. issue advertising.
 - b. a PAC contribution.
 - c. hard money.
 - d. illegal.

34. The senator that was involved in a campaign contribution scandal but later became the most visible reform advocate was
 - a. Senator Jon Corzine.
 - b. Senator John McCain.
 - c. Senator Ted Kennedy.
 - d. Senator Strom Thurmond.

35. In recent years, television viewership of presidential nominating conventions has
 - a. increased.
 - b. remained the same.
 - c. declined.
 - d. defied a trend.