

## AP GOV Questions for Chapter 10

1. List the ways in which presidential and congressional campaigns differ.
2. What is involved in getting elected to Congress? Define **malapportionment** and **gerrymandering** in your own words. We'll be talking about this more when we discuss Congress, but you should be sure you understand these terms.
3. Why do **incumbents** have an advantage in elections? Make a list with at least 6 factors.
4. How is running in a **caucus** or a **primary** different from running in the general election?
5. Summarize why the NH primary is so influential and what attributes are crucial to success in the state.
6. Summarize why the Iowa primary is so influential and what attributes are crucial to success in the state.
7. Be sure that you understand the difference between a **position** and a **valence issue**. The vocabulary isn't as important to know as the concept. Think of a few valence issues and decide which party is most likely to deliver on them.
8. What has been the effect of TV on campaigns? Investigate and discuss the role of TV on the elections of 1952, 1960, 1964, 1992 and 2008.
9. What was in the **Federal Election Campaign Act** that was passed after Watergate? What were the consequences of that law? Be sure you understand **independent expenditures** and **soft money**.
10. What changes did the **Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act of 2002** (BCRA) make in how campaigns could be financed?
11. What were the consequences of BCRA? Make sure you understand what **527s** are and the role that they play in elections.
12. You need to know the importance of the following 3 cases: ***Buckley v. Valeo***, ***McConnell v. FEC***, and ***Citizens United***.
13. What does the book say are the most important factors that determine peacetime presidential elections? Which group normally decides elections? What other factors play a role?
14. What factors does the book discuss that people think have an impact on elections, but really don't?
15. What does the book say about the effect of money in presidential elections vs. congressional elections?
16. Make a T-chart showing which demographic groups make up the coalitions for the Democratic and Republican parties and which of those groups are the most loyal to their respective parties.
17. Make sure that you remember what a **party realignment** is and how the elections of 1896 and 1932 qualify as alignments.
18. After reading "Why Obama is Better at Getting Out the Vote" and "The Creepiness Factor" make a list of the techniques that the Obama campaign used to increase its voter turnout and how modern campaigns gather data on voters.
19. Think back to all you've learned about elections and make a list of everything you can think of for how new "social media" have changed elections TV, radio, internet, social media, cell phones.

### Terms to Know

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|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. coattails                         | 11. Open, closed, and blanket primaries  | 21. "front-loading"                 |
| 2. PAC or political action committee | 12. Franking privilege                   | 22. "Winner-take-all" primaries     |
| 3. federal matching funds            | 13. clothespin vote                      | 23. Open and closed conventions     |
| 4. caucus (esp. Iowa caucus)         | 14. position and valence issues          | 24. <i>Bush v. Gore</i> (2000)      |
| 5. primary                           | 15. Federal Election Campaign Act (1974) | 25. Opposition Research             |
| 6. General election                  | 16. Federal Election Commission (FEC)    | 26. <i>McConnell v. FEC</i> (2003)  |
| 7. Malapportionment                  | 17. <i>Buckley v. Valeo</i> (1976)       | 27. Super PACs, 527s and 503(c)(4)s |

8.	Reapportionment	18.	Hard and soft money	28.	<i>Citizens United v. FEC</i> (2010)
9.	gerrymandering	19.	Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (2002)	29.	Single-member districts
10.	Sophomore surge	20.	prospective and retrospective voting	30.	incumbent