## AP U.S. Government and Politics <br> Unit 2: Public Opinion and Elections <br> Review Items <br> Ch 6, 9 and 10 <br> Test: Friday November 16, 2018

In addition to reviewing homework assignments, lecture notes, quizzes and the multiple choice questions given last class, students should have a strong understanding of the following terms and concepts.

## Chapter 6: Public Opinion and Political Action

## Terms

| Public opinion | demography | census | reapportionment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Political socialization random sampling | exit poll | gender gap |  |
| Minority majority | universe | margin of error |  |
| Political participation protest | conservative | colitical ideology |  |
| Liberal | consobedience |  |  |

## Key Questions

1. List THREE demographic factors that are significant in US politics. Identify the processes through which people learn about politics.
2. What makes a political poll scientifically legitimate? Describe the role of a poll's universe, random sample, margin of error and objective questions.
3. What is meant by the concept of political ideology in American politics and government?
4. Explain FIVE differing views commonly held by liberals and conservatives. Which major political party is associated with each ideology?
5. How do citizens participate in politics and in the policymaking process in the U.S.? What is the difference between conventional and unconventional participation?

## Chapter 9: Nominations and Campaigns

Terms

| Nomination | primary | frontloading | platform |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| matching funds | soft money | caucus | PACs |
| general election $\quad$ campaign | regional primary | hard money |  |
| Federal Election Commission | Buckley v. Valeo | frontloading |  |
| McCain-Feingold Act (Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act) |  |  |  |
| Federal Election Campaign Act | Super delegates | Citizens United |  |

## Key Questions

1. Distinguish between a primary and general election.
2. Distinguish between a direct primary and a caucus.
3. Distinguish between a closed, open, blanket and top two primary elections.
4. What are the FOUR steps in the nomination process and what is the role of the national party convention in the process?
5. What is the role of the media in campaigns?
6. What is the role of money in campaigns in the U.S. today?
7. What is the difference between hard and soft money?
8. Discuss the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act?
9. Discuss the provisions of the McCain-Feingold Act.
10. What did the Supreme Court say about campaign finance in the Buckley and Citizens United cases?
11. What is the role of PACs in the U.S. today? How many are there and what do they do?

## Chapter 10: Elections and Voting Behavior

## Terms

| political efficacy | referendum | initiative | suffrage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Motor Voter Act | mandate theory | franchise | registration |
| Civic duty | franchise | winner-take-all |  |
| Policy voting | Electoral College | retrospective voting |  |

## Key Questions

1. What THREE amendments expanded suffrage in the U.S.? What stimulated these changes?
2. Describe how American elections have evolved using the presidential elections of 1800, 1896 and 2004 as examples.
3. What factors affect a citizen's choice of whether to vote? What is political efficacy and civic duty?
4. Who is most likely to vote in the U.S.? Describe FIVE demographic examples.
5. How do party identification, candidates' personalities and personal policy preferences affect how citizens will vote? Explain.
6. How does the U.S. compare, in terms of voter turnout, to other similar democracies? Explain.
7. What FIVE factors affect overall voter turnout in the US?

## The Electoral College

1. Why did the Founders create an Electoral College to elect the President?
2. How does the popular vote affect the selection of the Electoral College?
3. How is the number of votes per state calculated?
4. Most states are "winner-take-all." Explain.
5. How do Maine and Nebraska differ?
6. How many votes are needed to win in the Electoral College? What happens if no one reaches that total?
7. What are the major flaws of the Electoral College?
8. What are the major strengths of the Electoral College?
