Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**

**7**

**CHAPTER OUTLINE**

**The Electoral Process**

**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help

you as you read and study Chapter 7. This assignment is due by 12/4

**I.** **Section 1: The Nominating Process**

**A. Nominating Candidates**

**1.** The nomination of candidates is the naming of those who will run

for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method, a person

simply declares they are running for office.

**3.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who meet to select

candidates they will support in an upcoming election.

**4.** With the convention process, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are sent from the

states to a national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**B.**

**1.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an election within a party

to choose the party’s candidates.

**2.** The two basic forms of the direct primary are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

primary and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary.

**3.** Critics of the closed primary claim that it violates voters’

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the two top vote-getters

must run against each other.

**5.** In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ election, candidates are not identified

by party.

**6.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary is an election that is part of the

process for choosing candidates for President.

**C. Voters’ Views on the Primary**

Most people dislike having to declare a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

in order to vote in the primary.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**The Electoral Process**

**D. Nomination by Petition**

**1.** Nomination by petition is often used at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Candidates are nominated by gathering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

from qualified voters in their district.

**II. Section 2: Elections**

**A. How Elections are Administered**

There are some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws in the

Constitution. Congress has the power to fix the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of holding elections of

members of Congress.

**B.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which people

can vote without going to polling places on election day. Most

states now have regular, formal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C. The Coattail Effect**

**1.** This effect occurs when a popular candidate at the top of the

ballot influences voters to choose other candidates from the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect can occur when the

candidate at the top of the ballot is not popular.

**D. Precincts and Polling Places**

**1.** A precinct is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that usually serves

no more than 1,000 people.

**2.** A polling place is where voters come to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**The Electoral Process**

**E. How People Cast Their Votes**

Today, all states require that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be cast in

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are usually cast on some type of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Section 3: Money and Elections**

**A. Financing Campaigns**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of dollars are spent each year on political

campaigns.

**2.** Candidates and parties get their money from both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sources and from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ treasury.

**3.** Private sources of money include small contributors,

wealthy people, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committees, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

organizations.

**B. Regulating Campaign Finance**

**1.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

administers all federal law concerning campaign finance.

**2.** The FEC enforces election law in four areas: (1) disclosure of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information; (2) limits on

campaign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; (3) limits on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spending; and (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funds for

presidential campaigns.

**C. Hard Money and Soft Money**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is contributions given directly to

candidates for their campaigns. It is limited and must be

reported to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Soft money refers to funds given to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or other

political organizations, in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amounts.