Third American Government Exam Review Sheet

* This exam is made up of 100 multiple choice (MC) questions.
* Each MC question is worth 1 point.
* You are responsible chapter 7, 8, and 9.
* You are responsible for everything that I cover in the lecture.
* Bring a 100 question scantron from [this website](https://www.zipgrade.com/static/pdfs/ZipGrade100QuestionV2.pdf) (<https://www.zipgrade.com/static/pdfs/ZipGrade100QuestionV2.pdf>) and bring it with you. **Please do not fold the scantron.**

**Areas of Emphasis:**

1. What is a media photo op?
2. Who finds presidential election campaigns?
3. How does the globalization of manufacturing impact labor unions?
4. What is party dealignment?
5. Can American political party leaders force candidates to obey the principles and values of the party?
6. Are candidates for political office self-recruited?
7. Find out examples of prospective voting in presidential elections.
8. Why is money important in a presidential election campaign?
9. What does AIPAC lobby for?
10. What is a single issue party?
11. What are the techniques of lobbying?
12. What is the largest percentage of contributions for Congressional elections come from?
13. Joining an interest group is linked to a person’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ status
14. While the National Association of Home Builders gave the majority of their campaign contributions to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the International Association of Fire Fighters gave the majority of their campaign contributions to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. What are public interest groups?
16. According to your text, American Bankers Association PACs give most of their money to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while Laborers Union PACs give most of their money to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. What is a party era?
18. What impact does the economy have on voting for an incumbent or the challenger?
19. Who are the people included in a presidential election campaign?
20. What is the impact of a winner take all electoral system?
21. What is party realignment?
22. What medium do candidates use to communicate with voters?
23. What reforms did the progressives favor?
24. What did the Supreme Court do to the self-financing limit in the federal election campaign act of 1974?
25. Which state holds the first presidential caucus?
26. What is grassroots mobilization?
27. Contributing individuals and organizations favor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
28. Members of Congress will run for office depend heavily on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
29. What is an ideological political party?
30. What is the federal matching funds program?
31. Which supreme court cases dealt with campaign finance?
32. Why is the AARP considered a strong interest group?
33. What is a critical election?
34. What other names are given to interest groups?
35. How does individualism impact union strength in the United States?
36. What is an interest group?
37. Generally speaking, the Democratic Party has been able to maintain an image of "party of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_," while the Republican Party has long been saddled with an image of "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."
38. What is a free rider?
39. What are the secrets for successful lobbying?
40. What are ideological incentives?
41. Which interest groups publicly endorse candidates running for office?
42. Why are producing groups considered strong interest groups?
43. Give examples of retrospective voting in presidential elections?
44. What is a proportional representation electoral system?
45. What is a closed primary?
46. Why do Baptist and evangelical Christians support Israel?
47. What is a single issue party?
48. What is negative campaigning?
49. How did the great depression impact the political party system?
50. When do political party realignments happen?
51. What issues do public interest groups lobby for?
52. Which interest groups are the most numerous?
53. What is a retrospective vote?
54. What was the unintended consequence of the progressive political party reforms?
55. What is the purpose of a political party?
56. Which interest groups are likely to be impacted by the free rider problem?
57. What do most interest groups have in common?
58. What is the most important factor for voters when deciding who to vote for?
59. Why did James Madison believe that interest groups are a necessary evil?
60. What is the purpose of an interest group?
61. What are independent expenditures?
62. Which state holds the first primary?
63. Why does the US have a two party system?
64. What was the McCutcheon v. FEC supreme court decision?
65. What is an open primary?
66. What are primary elections?
67. What is the background of most successful lobbyists?
68. What is the symbol of party dealignment?
69. What is the franking privilege?
70. Who spends more in a Congressional election, the incumbent or the challenger?
71. Which job pays better: a unionized or a non-unionized job?
72. What did the founding fathers think of interest groups?
73. Do American voters vote prospectively or retrospectively?
74. What does the AARP lobby for?
75. According to a survey shown in class which two interest groups are the most powerful?
76. What is the relationship between interest group size and effectiveness?
77. What is the purpose of a PAC?
78. What is the name recognition?
79. Which elections are more competitive the house or the senate?
80. What is split ticket voting?
81. What is the role of the FEC?
82. Compared to other similarly advanced countries, are union strong or weak in the United States?
83. What is the relationship between interest groups and expanded government activity?
84. Which elections have higher voter turnout: presidential or congressional?
85. What was James Madison’s view on interest groups?
86. Why is AIPAC a strong interest group?
87. What electoral system do advance democratic countries use to elect representatives?
88. What is the second goal of an individual planning to run for president?
89. What do individuals who give money to an election campaign expect in return?
90. What are the FEC limits on campaign contributions for individuals, PACs, and Parties?
91. Why was Barack Obama reelected in 2012?