

Elections Study Guide

Name _____

1. Representative who run for reelection win approximately _____ percent of the time.
2. Circle: Incumbent representatives have an **even greater advantage/a smaller advantage** than incumbent senators.
3. Partisan redrawing of congressional district borders is known as _____.
4. Explain the voting procedures for each kind of primary:

Closed Primary	Open Primary	Blanket Primary

5. A _____ is held if between the _____ if no candidate receives the required share of votes.
6. What advantages do governors have over senators in presidential elections?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
7. A presidential run must begin _____ before the first primary.
8. How might candidates attempt to increase their public profile? _____
9. Name the different kinds of campaign personnel that a presidential candidate can hire. _____
10. Primary candidates who receive more than _____ percent of the vote in an election may apply for federal funding.

11. Fill in the table.

	To a candidate	To a national party	To a political committee	Total per 2 calendar years
Individual may give				
PAC may give				
Non-PAC committee may give				

12. Primary season begins _____. From this point, candidates participate in _____.
13. Many states have pushed their primaries _____. This is called _____.
The result has been _____.
14. The main purpose of the national convention is _____.
This is where the parties confirm _____.
15. A candidate moves toward the _____ in the general election to win undecided votes.
16. Why is the electoral college referred to as a "winner-take-all" system? _____
Which two states are the exceptions?

17. What are swing states? _____
18. What is split-ticket voting? _____