

**APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 9**  
**\*Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. A political party's official endorsement of a candidacy for office is called
  - a. a campaign.
  - b. an election.
  - c. a platform.
  - d. a nomination.
  
2. Which of the following is NOT a key element of campaign strategy?
  - a. momentum
  - b. money
  - c. mediocrity
  - d. media attention
  
3. The presidential campaign game
  - a. last only a few weeks.
  - b. is limited to two contenders.
  - c. is not played by every politician.
  - d. is given scant media attention.
  
4. Who said that to run for president a person needs "fire in the belly"?
  - a. George Romney
  - b. Walter Mondale
  - c. Richard Nixon
  - d. Colin Powell
  
5. The vast majority of presidential candidates since 1972 have been
  - a. senators and governors.
  - b. businessmen and generals.
  - c. ministers and teachers.
  - d. college professors and scientists.
  
6. The number of roads to the national party convention is about
  - a. 2.
  - b. 50.
  - c. 100.
  - d. 2,000.
  
7. Delegates to the national party convention are determined by
  - a. a general election.
  - b. presidential primaries.
  - c. state party conventions.
  - d. both B and C.

8. Once, all state parties selected their delegates tot the national party convention in caucuses.
- True
  - False
9. Which of the following characteristics is NOT associated with today's state caucuses?
- a. a private meeting of party elites.
  - b. open meetings and wide participation.
  - c. strict adherence to complex rules of representation.
  - d. a pyramid selection process.
10. In selecting delegates to the national party convention, most states use
- a. party bosses.
  - b. caucuses.
  - c. debates.
  - d. presidential primaries.
11. The purpose of the McGovern-Fraser Commission was to
- a. regenerate the Republican party organization.
  - b. conduct an investigation of the 1968 convention riots in Chicago.
  - c. draft reforms to increase the representativeness of the Democratic National Convention.
  - d. choose superdelegates from among national party leaders.
12. Superdelegates to the Democratic National Convention
- a. consist of minority groups previously not represented.
  - b. help restore an element of peer review to the process.
  - c. are observers only, without a formal vote.
  - d.
13. The early caucuses and primaries get very little media attention relative to those later in the campaign.
- True
  - False
14. Congress makes the laws determining the fashion in which primaries are set up and the delegates are allocated.
- True
  - False

15. The first presidential primary takes place in
- a. Delaware.
  - b. New Hampshire.
  - c. Maine.
  - d. Virginia.
16. The Iowa caucus and the New Hampshire primary play a disproportionate role in
- a. building momentum.
  - b. generating money.
  - c. generating media attention.
  - d. all of these.
17. Running for the presidency is a full-time job.
- True
  - False
18. The percentage of voters who turn out for the presidential primaries is about
- a. 10%.
  - b. 20%.
  - c. 50%.
  - d. 60%.
19. Voters in primaries and caucuses are highly representative of the electorate at large.
- True
  - False
20. Most candidates are very critical of the present primary/caucus method of choosing presidential nominees.
- True
  - False
21. Each of the following is an important function of the national party convention EXCEPT to
- a. nominate a candidate for president.
  - b. develop the party's policy positions.
  - c. select members of the electoral college.
  - d. get the campaign rolling.
22. Most delegates to the national party convention are not committed to vote for a particular candidate.
- True
  - False

23. Television networks have substantially scaled back their coverage of national party conventions.
- True
  - False
24. Which of the following is central to the success of a campaign?
- a. a campaign organization
  - b. money
  - c. media attention
  - d. all of these
25. What president said, "How does this damned thing work, anyway?" when referring to a TelePrompster?
- a. Franklin Roosevelt
  - b. Dwight Eisenhower
  - c. John Kennedy
  - d. Richard Nixon
26. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Advertising and news coverage are central to media attention to campaigns.
  - b. Most television advertising has little to do with salient campaign issues.
  - c. Candidates have less control over news coverage than advertising.
  - d. More political news has to do with campaign detail than the policy positions of candidates.
27. Newspapers and news magazines pay little attention to the campaign itself in favor of comprehensive coverage of the issues.
- True
  - False
28. The political candidate can handle most of the tasks of a campaign without assistance.
- True
  - False
29. Which of the following is NOT a part of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended?
- a. partial public financing for candidates.
  - b. disclosure of contributions.
  - c. limits on contributions.
  - d. elimination of Political Action Committees (PACs)

30. The Supreme Court Case of *Buckley v. Valeo* (1976)
- a. limited the amount individuals could contribute to their own campaigns.
  - b. extended the right to free speech of PACs.
  - c. required PACs to register with the FEC.
  - d. declared the Federal Election Campaign Act unconstitutional.
31. The formation of a Political Action Committee (PAC) makes it possible to avoid reporting expenditures to the Federal Election Commission (FEC).
- True
  - False
32. In return for contributions, Political Action Committees (PACs) hope to gain
- a. campaign finance reform.
  - b. access to officeholders.
  - c. bribes.
  - d. recognition for public service.
33. Which of the following statements about Political Action Committees is FALSE?
- a. There is no data to support the contention that PACs can “buy” Congress.
  - b. Most PACs support those who agree with them in the first place.
  - c. Presidents are particularly vulnerable to PAC influence.
  - d. Candidates need PACs because high-tech campaigning is expensive.
34. American elections cost, per person, about as much as an audio CD.
- True
  - False
35. The most important ingredient of electoral success is
- a. having enough money to get a message across.
  - b. outspending opponents.
  - c. getting interest group endorsements.
  - d. kissing babies.
36. The LEAST frequent consequence of campaigns for voters is
- a. reinforcement.
  - b. activation.
  - c. conversion.
  - d. both A and B.
37. Which of the following does NOT weaken the impact of campaigns?
- a. selective perception
  - b. the advantage of incumbents
  - c. party identification
  - d. close elections

38. Campaigns today tend to promote individualism in American politics.
- True
  - False
39. To secure votes from each region and state of the nation, candidates
- a. promise to reduce government programs and spending.
  - b. develop a national policy platform.
  - c. end up supporting a variety of local interests.
  - d. avoid talking about local issues.