Channary, Anh

Chapter 7

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| **Section title** | **Summary of key ideas / definition key terms** | **Constitutional / Court connections** |
| **Comparing presidential and congressional campaigns** | 1) Presidential races are generally more competitive  2) President is limit to two term of office while congress is not, so it hold a greater incumbency advantage.  3) Congress member can easily take credit in their own home state or district via mail or visits home while president have significant national power but little local power, so they must rely more on media for communication.  4) Candidate can take years to run for president, with a huge amount of money, a large paid staff, as well as hundreds of volunteer and advisers.  5) The House races can be affected by district with two traditionally problem: malapportionment and gerrymandering | The 25th amendment put limit on the president term of office |
| **How campaigns are conducted** | 1) The caucuses in Iowa and New Hampshire primaries present held every presidential election to choose the nominee for each party. After that, the general election campaign begins in order to determine the final victor and officeholder.  2) Modern campaigns are increasingly waged through television, debates, and direct mail. Even though campaigns have profited in debates on television, most debates do not affect campaign. |  |
| **Money and campaigning** | 1) During the general presidential election, all campaign money come from the government unless the candidate decides not to accept.  2) Campaign spending increased dramatically because of the loopholes in the law. PACs can spend as much as they want to advertising without coordinated with specific campaign. Soft money can be an unlimited fund without the donated give out name, soft money could passed on to candidates from party. | The 1974 Federal Campaign Reform Law |
| **Elections and party alignments** | 1) Poor economy or strong economy is most likely to decided for the reelection of president incumbent. Campaign help to reawakening voters’ loyalties and allow voter to see the character and core values of the candidate  2) Coalition must be build for the winning candidate |  |

**Chapter: 8 (pgs. 143-148)**

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| **Section Title** | **Summary of key ideas / definition of key terms** | **Constitutional / Court connections** |
| **The Rise and Decline of Political Parties** | a) Political parties are increasingly growing weak. Political parties was once strong in the U.S.  b) Ticket splitting creates divided government in which different parties control the White House and Congress.  c) Divided government is strong evidence of the overall weakening of the parties. |  |
| **Parties at the National, State, and Local Levels** | a) Political parties function differently at the national, state, and local levels  b) Two major parties holds presidential election every 4 years, both have committee composed of delegates from the states. |  |
| **The Two-Party System and Minor Parties** | a) The United States has a strong two-party system that makes it difficult for minor parties to succeed.  b) Minor parties cannot are unable to receive enough votes to defeat major parties due to the winner takes all method |  |
| **Delegates and Voters** | a) Political party delegates often differ ideologically from average voters. |  |