**Channary, Anh**

**Chapter 7: Elections and campaigns**

* Caucus
	+ A meeting of party members to select delegates backing one or another primary candidate.
* Federal Election Commission
	+ An independent agency to regulate the campaign finance legislation in the United State.
* General election
	+ an election held to choose which candidate will hold office
* **Incumbency**
	+ the person already holding an elective office
* Independent expenditures
	+ spending by political action committees, corporations, or labor unions done to help a party or candidate but done independently of them.
* **Malapportionment**
	+ drawing the boundaries of legislative districts so they are unequal in population
* Valence issues
	+ an issue about which the public is untied and rival candidates or political parties or adopt similar positions in hopes that each will be thought to best represent those widely shared beliefs.
* **Political action committees (PAC)**
	+ a committees set up by a corporation, labor union, or interest group that raises and spends campaign money from voluntary donations.
* Position issues
	+ an issue about which the public is divided and rival candidates or political parties adopt different policy positions
* Primary election
	+ an election held to choose candidates for office
* **Soft money**
	+ funds obtained by political parties that are spent on party activities, such as get-out-the-vote drives, but not on behalf of a specific candidate.
* **Gerrymandering:**
	+ district boundaries have been drawn to favor one party rather than another, which can lead to very odd-shaped districts. In addition, gerrymandering can be used to make minorities in the majority of a district, an issue that has received contradictory rulings from the Supreme Court.
* Spots
	+ paid advertising
* Visuals
	+ news broadcasts
* Party realignment
* Party coalitions

**Chapter 8 : Political Parties**

* divided government - one party controls the White House and another party controls one or both houses of Congress
* economic-protest party - a political party dominated by feelings of economic discontent
* factional party - splits in the major parties can create a factional party, usually over the identity and philosophy of the major party’s presidential candidate.
* Federalist - a member of a former political party in the United States that favored a strong centralized federal government
* ideological party - a party that values principled stands on issues above all else
* Jacksonian Democrats - followers of Jackson
* minor party - a political party that has a least chance of gaining control of government
* nominating convention - held every 4 years in the U.S. by political parties who will be nominees in the U.S. presidential election
* one-issue party - minor parties often address a single issue.
* plurality system - an electoral system in which the winner is the person who gets the most votes even if he or she does not receive a majority
* political machines - a party organization that recruits members by dispensing patronage
* political parties - a group that seeks to elect candidates to public office
	+ realignment - occurs when a party undergoes a major shift in electoral base and political agenda, rare and tend to be signaled by a critical election
* solidarity party - an American party in the state of Illinois
	+ split ticket - voting for candidates of different parties for various offices in the same election
	+ sponsored party - a local or state political party largely supported by another organization in the community
* superdelegates - party leaders and elected officials who become delegates to the national without having to run in primaries or caucuses
	+ third party - a political party organized in opposition to the major parties in the two-party system
	+ two-party system - an electoral system with two dominant parties that compete in national elections
	+ Whigs - emerge to oppose the Jacksonian Democrats
* winner-takes-all system - an election system in which the candidate with the most votes wins