

# Chapter Summary

## Voting and Elections

**ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS** Who should have the right to vote in a democracy? What factors influence voters and election campaigns? What are the key steps in voting?

The right to vote and the entire election process are essential to democracy.

### Expanding Voting Rights

- Voting in early America was generally restricted to white male landowners.
- The Fifteenth Amendment extended suffrage to African Americans, but the restrictions still prevented many from voting.
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 barred discrimination against African Americans and other minority groups.
- Women received the right to vote with the Nineteenth Amendment, while the Twenty-sixth Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.
- Since 1908, Congress has tried to set limits on campaign funding.
- Federal funding for presidential elections limits the amount of spending from candidates who accept this funding.
- Direct funding, or hard money, is regulated by the FECA.
- Regulation of indirect funding, or soft money, was struck down by the Supreme Court in 2010.
- Supporters for limitations on campaign donations and spending see these limits as a means to reduce corruption, while critics argue that regulations limit free speech and that money contributes to a broader political debate.

### Influences on Voters

- Election cycles, term limits, and ballot issues all influence voter choice.
- Members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms, presidents serve four, and senators serve six-year terms.
- The popular referendum, legislative referendum, and initiative allow voters a direct say in their own laws.
- Reasons that voter participation in the U.S. is low include the registration process, number of elections, lack of party involvement, and potential identification requirements.

### Campaigns and Financing

- Election campaigns use propaganda techniques, television advertisements, the Internet, and social media to influence the American people.

### Voter's Guide

- All the states require U.S. citizenship and some period of state residence in order to vote.
- A citizen must be registered, or enrolled with the local government, in order to vote.
- Registration is required to prevent voter fraud.
- Voters should be informed about the issues and candidates that will appear on the ballot.
- Voters are assigned a polling place within their precinct and near their residence.
- Voting procedures and ballots vary from state to state, but all voters are entitled to assistance if needed.
- When the polls close, the ballots are forwarded to the local canvassing board, where the returns are counted.

# Chapter 18 Entry Test

## Voting and Elections

**DIRECTIONS:** Indicate the answer choice(s) that best completes the statement or answers the question.

### Lesson 1 – Expanding Voting Rights

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. By the mid-1800s, nearly all of which group in the United States had achieved the right to vote?
- A. adult white women
  - B. adult white men
  - C. all women
  - D. African Americans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In early America, approximately what percent of the adult population had the right to vote?
- A. 5 or 6
  - B. 15
  - C. 20 to 25
  - D. 50
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. After African American suffrage became the law, what devices were used in some states to prevent African Americans from voting? Select ALL that apply.
- A. legislative referendum
  - B. poll tax
  - C. literacy test
  - D. cross-pressure
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which Constitutional amendment provided that states could not deprive a citizen from the right to vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude?
- A. Eleventh
  - B. Fifteenth
  - C. Nineteenth
  - D. Twenty-sixth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. When were women given the right to vote?
- A. before the Revolutionary War
  - B. before the Civil War
  - C. after World War I
  - D. after World War II
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The right to vote for 18- to 21-year-olds was gained in large part because of what obligation fulfilled by that age group?
- A. performing public service
  - B. paying taxes
  - C. serving on a jury
  - D. serving in the military

## Chapter 18 Entry Test *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

#### Lesson 2 – Influences on Voters

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A Constitutional amendment limits who to two terms?
- A. senator
  - B. member of the House of Representatives
  - C. president
  - D. governor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is an example of direct democracy whereby citizens can vote directly on issues or laws? Select ALL that apply.
- A. legislative referendum
  - B. popular referendum
  - C. grandfather clause
  - D. initiative
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Pat is a registered Democrat. On Election Day, Pat votes only for Democrat candidates on the ballot. How did Pat vote?
- A. a straight party ticket
  - B. a popular ticket
  - C. a cross-pressured ticket
  - D. a legislative ticket
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Consider an individual whose family always voted Republican but whose friends all plan to vote for the Democrat candidate in the next election. This individual is getting advice from both groups regarding how to vote. This person would be considered which type of voter?
- A. straight party
  - B. populist
  - C. cross-pressured
  - D. grandfathered
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What is true about the percentages of Americans who voted in the 1964 and 2016 presidential elections?
- A. The percentage of Americans who voted in both of these elections was about the same.
  - B. The percentage of Americans who voted in the 2016 election was slightly more than in the 1964 election.
  - C. The percentage of Americans who voted in the 2016 election was almost twice as much as in the 1964 election.
  - D. The percentage of Americans who voted in the 2016 election was about 15 percent less than in the 1964 election.

## Chapter 18 Entry Test *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. What are some states doing to increase voter participation? Select ALL that apply.

- A. allowing early voting
- B. automatically registering citizens to vote
- C. making absentee balloting easier
- D. holding fewer elections

### Lesson 3 – Campaigns and Financing

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. In campaigns for which office are the strategies often guided by the number of Electoral College votes that the candidates need to win?

- A. governor
- B. president
- C. senator
- D. member of House of Representatives

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. What is true of propaganda as a type of campaign advertising? Select ALL that apply.

- A. It is negative in nature.
- B. It makes use of lies or other deceptions.
- C. It is not objective.
- D. It uses information to influence opinion.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. In 1974, an amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) made what change to funding for presidential elections?

- A. The amount of money that an individual or group could donate directly to a campaign was limited.
- B. The names of donors to political campaigns must be made public.
- C. Candidates can receive campaign funds from the federal government if they promise to limit the amount their campaigns spend to a specific amount.
- D. A cap was placed on the amount of money that individuals or groups can donate to a political organization unaffiliated with any campaign.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. What type of direct funding spent on a campaign is unlimited?

- A. the amount of money from individual supporters of the campaign
- B. the amount of money given by a political action committee (PAC) to a campaign
- C. the amount of money that national and local party committees can give to a campaign
- D. the amount of a candidate's own money that he or she spends on the campaign

## Chapter 18 Entry Test *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

#### Lesson 4 – Voter's Guide

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. What does every state require for a person to be eligible to vote? Select ALL that apply.
- A. must be a U.S. citizen
  - B. must be employed
  - C. must be a high school graduate
  - D. must be a resident of the state for a certain period of time
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Why did it become common in the late 1800s to require people to register in order to vote?
- A. to raise funds
  - B. to stop voting fraud
  - C. to prevent women from voting
  - D. to prevent African Americans from voting
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Where do people go to vote in person on Election Day?
- A. precinct
  - B. district
  - C. polling place
  - D. election board
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The canvassing board, the official group that counts the votes, has representatives from what?
- A. state and local government
  - B. federal and state government
  - C. campaign staffs of all candidates
  - D. both political parties

# Assessing Background Knowledge

## Voting and Elections

**Directions:** In small groups and as a class, discuss what you already know about voting, voting rights, and elections. Use these questions to help you brainstorm with your classmates.

1. Over the years, the percentage of American adults that has been able to vote has increased.
  - ☐ a. Strongly agree
  - ☐ b. Agree
  - ☐ c. Disagree
  - ☐ d. Strongly disagree
2. Women were given the right to vote before African American males.
  - ☐ a. Strongly agree
  - ☐ b. Agree
  - ☐ c. Disagree
  - ☐ d. Strongly disagree
3. About 10 percent of those people who are able to vote identify themselves as independent voters.
  - ☐ a. Strongly agree
  - ☐ b. Agree
  - ☐ c. Disagree
  - ☐ d. Strongly disagree
4. Political campaigns rarely use social media sites because the people who frequent these sites rarely vote.
  - ☐ a. Strongly agree
  - ☐ b. Agree
  - ☐ c. Disagree
  - ☐ d. Strongly disagree
5. The main reason that states require citizens to register before they can vote is to prevent voter fraud.
  - ☐ a. Strongly agree
  - ☐ b. Agree
  - ☐ c. Disagree
  - ☐ d. Strongly disagree

# Vocabulary Activity

## Voting and Elections

### Content Vocabulary

**Directions:** From the vocabulary list, choose the best word to answer each question. Write each word in the blank provided. (**canvassing board, popular referendum, campaign manager, cross-pressured voter, legislative referendum**)

1. Which term describes a special election in which the legislature refers a measure to the voters for their approval?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which word could be used to describe a person struggling with deciding whom to vote for because he or she is caught between conflicting elements of his or her identity?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which term describes a special election in which voters can approve or repeal the laws passed by the legislature?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which term refers to the official group that counts votes and certifies the winner of an election?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which term refers to the person responsible for the overall strategy and planning of a campaign?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Answer each of the following questions. Include the vocabulary words in parentheses in your answers.

6. What is the difference between early voting and an absentee ballot? (**early voting, absentee ballot**)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What is special about a SuperPAC relative to a regular political action committee? (**SuperPAC, political action committee**)

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Activity** *cont.***Voting and Elections**

8. What is the difference between hard money and soft money? (**hard money, soft money**)

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9. What is the relationship between a precinct and a polling place? (**precinct, polling place**)

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**Directions:** For each term in the left column, write the letter of the correct definition in the right column.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| _____ 10. disenfranchise     | a. the procedure by which an elected official may be removed from office by popular vote |
| _____ 11. poll tax           | b. the use of ideas, information, or rumors to influence opinion                         |
| _____ 12. recall             | c. to deprive of the right to vote   |
| _____ 13. propaganda         | d. an exemption in law for a certain group based on previous conditions                  |
| _____ 14. grandfather clause | e. impairment of integrity, virtue, or moral principle                                   |
| _____ 15. corruption         | f. money paid in order to vote   |

**Academic Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Write S in the blank before each word that is a synonym (a word with the same or nearly the same meaning) of the listed word. Write A in the blank before each word that is an antonym (a word with an opposite or nearly opposite meaning). Each item has more than one correct answer.

16. minimum

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| _____ least   | _____ largest | _____ most    |
| _____ maximum | _____ lowest  | _____ minimal |



## Vocabulary Activity *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

**17. distribute**

\_\_\_\_\_ dispense

\_\_\_\_\_ collect

\_\_\_\_\_ disburse

\_\_\_\_\_ gather

\_\_\_\_\_ give

\_\_\_\_\_ receive

**18. register**

\_\_\_\_\_ enroll

\_\_\_\_\_ join

\_\_\_\_\_ eradicate

\_\_\_\_\_ erase

\_\_\_\_\_ record

\_\_\_\_\_ remove

**Directions:** From this vocabulary list, choose the best word to answer each question. Write each word in the blank provided. (**margin, device, occupation, predict, strategy**)

- 19.** Which word can be used to describe something you do to earn money for the rest of your life, such as a job or a career?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 20.** Which word is used to describe a plan or method for achieving a goal?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 21.** Which word can be used to describe a mechanism designed to serve a special purpose or perform a special function?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 22.** Which word is used to describe the limit or bare minimum of something?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 23.** Which word is used to describe the act of telling about an event before it happens?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Historical Documents and Speeches

## Voting and Elections

### The Voting Rights Act of 1965

**AN ACT** To enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Voting Rights Act of 1965."

**SEC. 2.** No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color. . . .

**SEC. 4. (a)** To assure that the right of citizens of the United States to vote is not denied or abridged on account of race or color, no citizen shall be denied the right to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his failure to comply with any test or device in any State with respect to which the determinations have been made under subsection (b). . . .

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply in any State or in any political subdivision of a state which (1) the Attorney General determines maintained on November 1, 1964, any test or device, and with respect to which (2) the Director of the Census determines that less than 50 percentum of the persons of voting age residing therein were registered on November 1, 1964, or that less than 50 percentum of such persons voted in the presidential election of November 1964. . . .

(c) The phrase "test or device" shall mean any requirement that a person as a prerequisite for voting or registration for voting (1) demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter, (2) demonstrate any educational achievement or his knowledge of any particular subject, (3) possess good moral character, or (4) prove his qualifications by the voucher of registered voters or members of any other class. . . .

**SEC. 8.** Whenever an examiner is serving under this Act in any political subdivision, the Civil Service Commission may assign, at the request of the Attorney General, one or more persons, who may be officers of the United States, (1) to enter and attend at any place for holding an election in such subdivision for the purpose of observing whether persons who are entitled to vote are being permitted to vote, and (2) to enter and attend at any place for tabulating the votes cast at any election held in such subdivision for the purpose of observing whether votes cast by persons entitled to vote are being properly tabulated. . . .

**SEC. 10. (a)** The Congress finds that the requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a precondition to voting (i) precludes persons of limited means from voting or imposes unreasonable financial hardship upon such persons as a precondition to their exercise of the franchise, (ii) does not bear a reasonable relationship to any legitimate State interest in the conduct of elections, and (iii) in some areas has the purpose or effect of denying persons the right to vote because of race or color. Upon the basis of these findings, Congress declares that the constitutional right of citizens to vote is denied or abridged in some areas by the requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a precondition to voting.

# Historical Documents and Speeches *cont.*

## Voting and Elections

(b) In the exercise of the powers of Congress under section 5 of the fourteenth amendment and section 2 of the fifteenth amendment, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to institute forthwith in the name of the United States such actions, including actions against States or political subdivisions, for declaratory judgment or injunctive relief against the enforcement of any requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a precondition to voting . . .

Approved August 6, 1965.

**Directions:** Using information from the reading, answer the following questions.

1. **Analyzing** What amendment was this law intended to enforce and why was this law necessary?

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2. **Explaining** What is the purpose of Section 4(b)(1)?

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3. **Listing** State three reasons that Congress says the poll tax is unconstitutional.

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4. **Making Connections** Based on what you learned in your text and in this document, why is it important that this act clearly defines a “test or device”? In your answer, explain what is meant by the phrase “test or device.”

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# Enrichment Activity

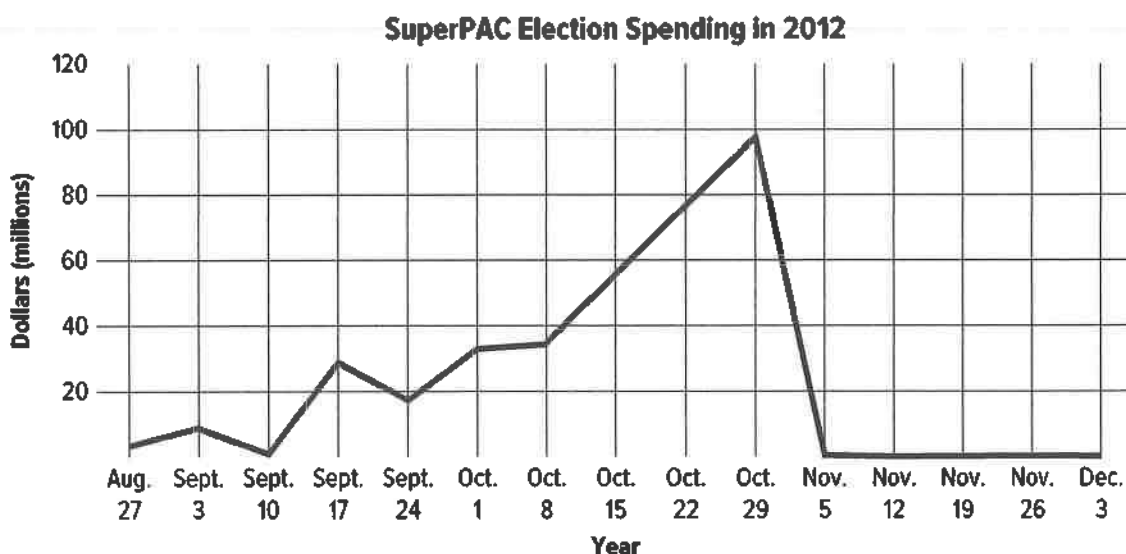
## Voting and Elections

### A Closer Look at SuperPACs

Historically, Political Action Committees (PACs) have been heavily regulated by the Federal Election Committee (FEC). For example, the FEC has regulated how much money an organization, such as a business or union, can give a PAC. In early 2010, however, the Supreme Court changed this situation when it ruled in *Citizens United v. FEC* that specific types of PACs could receive unlimited funding. Significantly, this ruling applied not only to individuals, but also to groups such as corporations and unions. Several months later, in *Speechnow.org v. FEC*, the Court allowed for the creation of "independent expenditure-only organizations," which came to be known as SuperPACs. The primary restriction was that these organizations could not coordinate their efforts with, nor donate directly to, a specific campaign.

As shown in the following graph, SuperPACs spent an enormous amount of money in the 2012 presidential election. The total amount spent by these organizations was \$567,498,628. As you can see, this amount increased during the weeks leading up to the election.

### Total SuperPAC Spending on 2012 Elections



As previously noted, SuperPACs are not supposed to coordinate with any specific campaign. Nonetheless, according to the nonpartisan Center for Responsive Politics, Priorities USA Action, which supported President Barack Obama, raised \$79 million during the 2012 campaign. During the same time, the pro-Mitt Romney SuperPAC, Restore Our Future, raised \$153 million.

One concern expressed by political observers is that SuperPACs often draw their funding from a relatively narrow spectrum of individuals and organizations. Almost \$5 million of the \$6.6 million received by Restore Our Future in one month during the 2012 campaign came from only 25 sources. These individuals and companies donated at least \$100,000 each. The worry is that a relatively small group could have a disproportionate effect on the outcomes of U.S. elections.

Nonetheless, not everyone thinks that SuperPACs had a strong influence on the 2012 presidential election. Even though SuperPACs supporting President Obama spent considerably less money than those for Romney, they claimed greater success. One reason might be that because they cannot coordinate with the campaign they support, ads from different SuperPACs may overlap. These ads are often negative, which can

## Enrichment Activity *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

cause a public backlash. In addition, those organizations, such as unions, which relied more heavily on grassroots campaigning, claimed greater success than some SuperPACs that blanketed the mass media with large numbers of ads.

An important characteristic of SuperPACs is that they are frequently able to organize around candidates very early in the campaign process. For example, in 2014, the SuperPAC Priorities USA Action began supporting a potential 2016 presidential bid by Hillary Rodham Clinton. Such aggressive support far ahead of the actual election can give candidates a huge boost of energy. In addition, SuperPACs often attract powerful political insiders—Jim Messina, who was President Obama's 2012 campaign manager, became co-chairman of Priorities USA Action. Not only do SuperPACs attract early money from those looking to align themselves with strong candidates, but they also provide an avenue for wealthy donors anxious to get in on the ground floor. This combination of political insiders and wealthy donors is hard for other candidates to counteract.

**Directions:** Using the information from the reading, answer the following questions.

1. **Constructing Arguments** Do you think that those proponents of SuperPACs who state that they are protected by the First Amendment's protection of free speech have a valid point? Why or why not?

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2. **Analyzing** How does the emergence of SuperPACs support the fact that strong and effective campaign strategies are vital to winning elections?

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3. **Defending** Carry out a debate with a partner in which one of you argues that SuperPACs strengthen American politics while the other takes the position that they are harmful. Conduct research to obtain additional information to support your position and then conduct your debate before the class.

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4. **Identifying Perspectives** Why do some observers think that SuperPACs may not have been as influential in the 2012 presidential election as might have been expected?

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5. **Researching** Conduct research to learn about the role of SuperPACs in the most recent national election and write a brief report summarizing what you learned on a separate piece of paper.

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# Reteaching Activity

## Voting and Elections

### Terms and Concepts

**Directions: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. An election that takes place two years after a presidential election is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are political action committees that do not coordinate with election campaigns and therefore are eligible to receive unlimited donations.
3. The right to vote is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a specific voting district.
5. When voters only vote for candidates who belong to their party, they are voting a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When people have to pay money in order to vote, they are being charged a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is money raised by a political party for general purposes, rather than a specific candidate.
8. When someone is \_\_\_\_\_, they are deprived of their right to vote.
9. When an elected official is removed from office by popular vote, the official is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, voters can vote to approve or repeal a law passed by the legislature.

### Connecting Ideas

**Directions: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions.

11. **Interpreting Significance** When did the U.S. Constitution first tell the states who they must allow to vote? What was the significance of this action?

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## Reteaching Activity *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

- 12. Identifying Cause and Effect** Give an example of propaganda and describe how it might have both a positive and a negative effect on voters.

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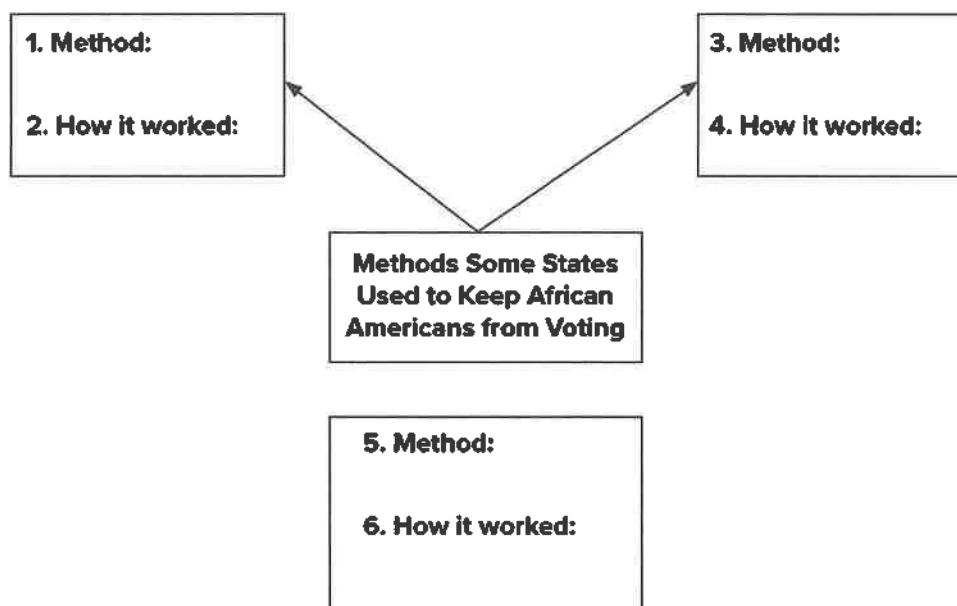
- 13. Applying** List at least four steps in the voting process when a person is voting at a regular polling place.

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### Organizing Information

**Identifying** Fill in the following graphic organizer with three methods that some states used to control the rights of African Americans to vote.



### Essay

**Directions:** Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

**Analyzing** Discuss the reasons that you think voter turnout is relatively low in the United States when compared to many other democracies. List the reasons in order from what you think is the most important to the least important. Then discuss any advantages and disadvantages you can see to having a low voter turnout.

# Guided Reading Activity

## Voting and Elections

### Lesson 1 *Expanding Voting Rights*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Locate each heading below in your text. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.

#### I. Voting Limitations in Early America

**A.** What is the relationship between an election and voting?

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**B.** Why was voting initially limited to property-owning males?

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#### II. African American Suffrage

**A.** What voting precedent was set with the Fifteenth Amendment?

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**B.** What was the purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment?

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**C.** How did Southern states continue to disenfranchise African American voters in spite of the Fifteenth Amendment?

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## Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

**D.** How did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 enforce the Fifteenth Amendment?

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**E.** What were the specific provisions of the various voting rights acts?

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### III. Suffrage for Women and Youth

**A.** In what region of the United States did women first have the right to vote?

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**B.** What did the Nineteenth Amendment do?

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**C.** What argument led to the Twenty-sixth Amendment, and what did this amendment do?

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## Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

#### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the answer to the question, "Who should have the right to vote in a democracy?" change from colonial times to the present?

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# Guided Reading Activity

## Voting and Elections

### Lesson 2 *Influences on Voters*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your text to fill in the blanks.

#### I. The Structure of Elections

- A. Election \_\_\_\_\_ for elected officials, and ballot issues all influence voter choices at the polls.
- B. The federal \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that the entire government will not turn over at the same time.
- C. Members of the House of Representatives serve \_\_\_\_\_-year terms, Senators serve \_\_\_\_\_-year terms, and presidents serve \_\_\_\_\_-year terms.
- D. Ballot questions such as the legislative referendum, the popular \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ allow voters to have a more direct say in their own laws.
- E. Both the \_\_\_\_\_ referendum and the \_\_\_\_\_ referendum allow voters to approve or disapprove laws passed by the legislature.
- F. The \_\_\_\_\_ allows voters to propose and vote on their own laws or state constitutional amendments.

#### II. Voters' Election Choices

- A. Voters' election choices are driven by personal background, the degree of \_\_\_\_\_ loyalty, campaign \_\_\_\_\_, and perception of the candidates.
- B. Individuals who have multiple background traits that align them with several different positions on issues or candidates are \_\_\_\_\_ voters.
- C. Voters who are strongly loyal to their party typically vote a \_\_\_\_\_, choosing all candidates from their party on the ballot.

**Guided Reading Activity** *cont.***Voting and Elections**

- D. Candidates do their best to portray a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ they believe voters value, and this image may be more important than the candidate's actual \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Voter Participation**

- A. In the United States, citizens must \_\_\_\_\_ to vote and then \_\_\_\_\_ each time they move.
- B. The sheer \_\_\_\_\_ of elections held in the United States can contribute to \_\_\_\_\_ voter turnout.
- C. Proposals for increasing voter turnout include shifting \_\_\_\_\_ from Tuesday to a weekend and leaving the polls open longer.
- D. Other proposals for increasing voter turnout include a national \_\_\_\_\_ system and easier \_\_\_\_\_ balloting.

**Summary and Reflection**

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How do personal background, party loyalty, issues, and perception of the candidates influence voters?

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# Guided Reading Activity

## Voting and Elections

### Lesson 3 Campaigns and Financing

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea. Use your text to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

**A. Main Idea:** A strong campaign organization and effective campaign strategies are crucial to winning elections.

1. **Detail:** A campaign organization is headed by a \_\_\_\_\_, who is responsible for overall strategy and planning.
2. **Detail:** Other staff members handle \_\_\_\_\_ relations, finances, fundraising, advertising, opinion \_\_\_\_\_, and campaign materials.
3. **Detail:** Campaign \_\_\_\_\_, who are usually volunteers, perform a variety of tasks to make sure voters turn out to vote for their candidate on Election Day.
4. **Detail:** \_\_\_\_\_, much of which could be classified as \_\_\_\_\_ because it is not objective, is a key expenditure for election campaigns.
5. **Detail:** The most important communication tool for a presidential candidate is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. **Detail:** \_\_\_\_\_ such as Facebook can be a powerful and cost-effective campaign tool.

**B. Main Idea:** Running for political office is very expensive.

1. **Detail:** Opponents of campaign finance regulation argue that giving and spending money in elections is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ and so protected by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.
2. **Detail:** In 1908, Congress first tried to limit campaign funding in order to reduce \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Detail:** The \_\_\_\_\_ (FEC) was created in 1974 to administer federal election laws.
4. **Detail:** Candidates who choose to receive federal campaign funds promise to \_\_\_\_\_ the amount their campaigns \_\_\_\_\_ to a specific amount.

## Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

5. **Detail:** Direct funding, or \_\_\_\_\_, is limited by regulations set out in the \_\_\_\_\_ and its amendments.
6. **Detail:** Indirect funding, or \_\_\_\_\_, is provided by political organizations and issue groups that are \_\_\_\_\_ from and not \_\_\_\_\_ with a campaign.

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How do campaigns use their finances to influence voters?

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# Guided Reading Activity

## Voting and Elections

### Lesson 4 *Voter's Guide*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your text to fill in the blanks.

#### I. Voting Qualifications and Voter Registration

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ allows each state to set rules about who can vote, but federal law and several constitutional \_\_\_\_\_ set basic rules.
- B. Every state requires that voters be U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the state for a certain period of time before being eligible to vote.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_, which enrolls a voter with the local government, is required as a way to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. In some states, a registration form can be completed online but in other states, the actual form must be signed and mailed to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. Political parties, campaign staff, and many \_\_\_\_\_ groups such as the League of Women Voters, help register voters.

#### II. Voting

- A. Voting is optional in the U.S. but it is \_\_\_\_\_ under some authoritarian governments.
- B. Voting begins with becoming \_\_\_\_\_ about the \_\_\_\_\_ and candidates that will be on the ballot.
- C. Ballots often also contain \_\_\_\_\_, initiatives, or \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Each city or county is divided into voting districts, or \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ that are located within each precinct.
- E. For voters who will not be able to vote on Election Day, some states offer \_\_\_\_\_ during a designated period, or one may vote by \_\_\_\_\_ ballot.

## Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

### Voting and Elections

F. Voting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ vary from state to state, but any voter who needs help voting is entitled to receive it.

G. When the polls close, ballots from the various precincts are forwarded to the city or county \_\_\_\_\_ where the returns are \_\_\_\_\_.

H. In close elections, the result might depend upon the official vote count and \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ authority.

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What are the key steps required for an individual to vote?

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