Chapter 11

Socialization, political attitudes from FAMILY, gender (gender gap), religion, social class, education, race/ethnicity (racial gap), region/SOLID SOUTH CHANGE, Cleavages- occupation/SES, income, geographic Most common parent-child identification?

Elite-disproportionate amount, opinion leaders, attentive, masses

Public Opinion: Vote, Polling, Scientific polls: VALIDITY, random sample, representative sample, large sample size/small margin of error, structure/wording(unbiased), Types: Straw-unscientific survey, Exit Polls

Silent majority

FRQ: Regional voting patterns, demographic char, of nonvoters, Instit. Blocks to voting, Valid poll

Chapter 13

15th, 19th, 26th, Amendments SUFFRAGE EXPANDING no religion, property, race

Australian ballot

Partisanship


Motor Voter Registration Act, 1993

Why low voter turnout in US? LACK OF EFFICACY, registration, mistrust of gov., apathy, no diff btwn, too many elections, ballots too long, parties are weak

Compared to earlier periods? Probably lower, esp. since 1960s, however, less cheating, no party control/ballots

Compared w/Western Dem: low, auto-reg, mandatory vote, penalty, etc.

Political participation-voting in national rather than st/local, Pres (50%) rather than Cong(30-40%)

Political participation? VOTING, $, working on campaign, writing, demonstration, running

Factors that influence turnout? EDUCATION, age, church, white>black>hispanic, income

Who do you vote for? Party id, but more and more man not party

FRQs: Declining voter turnout, Political participation other than voting

Chapter 12

Parties, LINKAGE INSTITUTION, pick/nominate candidates, run campaigns, articulate, party platform, COORDINATE gov., educate, fund


Republican vs. Democratic Coalitions: who is who? Roosevelt Coalition

How Republicans win: more loyal voters, attract Independents


Superdelegates Dem. elected officials

McGovern-Fraser Commission more minorities/women

Political machine, Party bosses-Boss Tweed, Daley Machine-Chicago

Divided gov. GRIDLOCK, lack of trust and confidence, partisanship, PACs, incumbents, individuals, Perm Cong

Party decline? Independents, Split, No diff. btwn, Candid. centered campaign, party reforms, diversity

Why weak parties negative: can’t overcome Divided gov., control voters or agenda

Third Parity problems: Plurality sys., winner-take-all sys., single member districts, Electoral College

Why only two party sys.? Only 2 broad coalitions, no major dividing issues

Why 3rd Parties unsuccessful? MEDIA, Ideas stolen, waste of vote, tough ballot, reforms of Majors, gerrymandering, funding

3rd Parties good for: new ideas, outlet for diversity- Independents, local/regional issues, act as a spoiler

Types of 3rd parties:IDEOLOGICAL, PERSONALITY, SINGLE ISSUE

FRQs: Minor parties-rules affecting success, Divided gov increased cost of campaigns, Divided gov weak party discipline/Int grps/PACs, Electoral College Winner-take-all affects strategy/why not abolished/affects Third parties, Party leadership/committees-representation/specialization/reciprocity

Chapter 14

Caucuses Iowa being replaced by PRIMARIES Prog. Reform, Primary-Closed, Open, Blanket (free love)

Democrats: proportional, Republicans: proportional then winner take all

Presidential vs. Congressional Campaigns: Pres-more competitive, narrower victory, term limit, responsible for all policies, must rely on Media for persuasion, receives Public Money, Cong-can be an “outsider”, INCUMBENT Adv., G errymandering, Cong-constituent services- “all politics is local”,
only Private money
Primary election vs. General election
Federal Matching Funds for Pres. not Cong., $5k threshold-in 20 sts., $250 and under/must obey LSDs
Pres. vs. Cong., Buckley vs Valeo, freedom of expression
Super Tuesday-South, Junior Tuesday (New England-before Super) front loading, momentum New Hamp Primary
Coattails, DECLINING
Dealignment vs. Realignment:
Solid South was Dem., now Rep., Reagan Democrats, WJC reclaimed briefly
Split ticket voting vs. Straight ticket  Dealignment
Retrospective//Prospective voting
Decline in importance of parties: Money, primaries, split, Int. Grps
What issues decide the election? party id. and economy, crisis: war/foreign policy
Campaign Finance Reform HARD MONEY/SOFT MONEY-party building BANNED
FECA, 1971, created FEC, limitations, contributions/expenditure reporting
BCRA/McCain-Feingold Individual- $2k/candidate/election/2 yrs.
$5k each state party/yr, $20k each national party/yr., aggregate $95k/2yrs
PAC $5k/candidate/yr.
Incumbent advantage-franking, pork barrel, $, constituent services, media attention, casework, name recognition,
war chest, gerrymandering
House more than Senate
CHANGE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCESS: After 1960s, Candidate not party centered,
Primaries for delegate selection not party bosses/parties, Longer campaigns, Funding-limited, public funding,
FECA, BCRA, Media influence, candidate already decided by primaries-Conv just coronation, not open nominating
convention candidate picks vp and est. platform
FRQs: Campaign Finance Reform, Campaign Finance Reform Obstacles- Buckley v Valeo/soft$/incumbency

Chapter 16
Interest grps., LINKAGE Why? Tocqueville, economic dev., gov. policies, religion/moral movements, pluralism,
Federalist #10, Federalism, separation of powers, decline in parties, MULTIPLE POINTS OF ACCESS
PACs
Economic interests? BUSINESS, LABOR UNIONS, PROFESSIONAL, FARM
Types? Single Issue-NRA, MADD, Traditional-econ.-Union, Farm, Prof., Business
Public Interest-League of Women’s Voters, Sierra Club, Consumers Union
Ideological-ACLU, Christian Coalition, think tanks, Gov. Nat. League of Cities/Governors
Goal- favorable policies, not win office
LOBBYING, techniques to influence? $, litigation (litigiousuous), amicus curiae, direct mail, report cards, target,
provide info., internet, GRASSROOTS
Successful characteristics: leaders, $, members-# and motivation
Success? legislation, elected pols, judicial rulings
Most likely to join? Benefits? Material, Purposive, Solidary
Revolving door: Negative
ACLU, NRA,AARP,NAACP,MADD,NAM,AMA
Regulation of Lobbying Act
FRQs: Pol parties vs. Int Grps-goals and methods, Int. Grp. Techniques, Int. Grp resources/characteristics to
influence policy

Chapter 15
Mass media-LINKAGE
History-newspapers>Mags>radio>tv>internet/blogs
New Media: cable, Internet, Computerized
Media bias?
Attack journalism/adversarial press, Muckraker
Candidate centered, easier than party
Trial balloon-“leaked” info to media, testing the waters
Sound bite, “talking heads”, photo op., Decline of press conf. since FDR
Decline of press conf. since FDR
Gatekeeper, scorekeeper-horserace mentality, watchdog. **Agenda setting**

Equal time rule-Yes, Fairness Doctrine-unconstit. FCC don’t have to do both sides

Freedom of Information Act

Effect of mass media on the election process: speak directly to public, fewer candid. covered, higher costs, must do something spectacular, infotainment, new media sources

Media and the Pres. media uses Pres./Pres. uses media, Cong not as much coverage, SCOTUS not, **WHY?**

**BIG ISSUES**

- Politicalization-socialization/participation- causes? forms?
- Decline in parties, why?, Third Parties, rise? lack of success?
- Money and Campaign Finance Reform
- Change in Presidential election
- Rise in Interest Groups?

**FRQ:** Media coverage of presidential campaigns

**Morning Review Questions**

1. How does the US electoral system deter Third Parties?
2. What happens in a party dealignment? Why do many experts believe that we are in a period of dealignment? How is divided government related to dealignment?
3. What did SCOTUS rule in *Buckley v Valeo*?
4. Define single member districts.
5. List the techniques of Interest Groups.