**AP United States Government Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 10 Study Guide – Elections and Voting Behavior**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Legitimacy
2. Referendum
3. Initiative petition
4. Suffrage
 | 1. Political efficacy
2. Civic duty
3. Voter registration
4. Motor Voter Act
 | 1. Mandate theory of elections
2. Policy voting
3. Electoral college
4. Retrospective voting
 |

**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 10 in your textbook.

1. List three major functions of elections in American society.
2. List the three kinds of elections found in the United States and their purpose.
3. What is the difference between an initiative petition and a referendum?
4. Complete the following table on the elections of 1800, 1896, and 2008.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Candidates and Party | Winner | Major Issues | Campaign Style | Significance of Election |
| 1800 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1896 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2008 |  |  |  |  |  |

1. What were the major reasons why people voted for either Barack Obama or John McCain in the 2008 presidential election?

Barack Obama:

John McCain:

1. List and explain three major reasons why people might vote.
2. What is the major provision of the 1993 Motor Voter Act?
3. List and explain six demographic factors that are related to voter turnout.
4. How has the influence of party identification on voting changed since the 1950s?
5. What are the three most important dimensions of candidate image?
6. What are the four conditions necessary for true policy voting to take place?
7. Briefly explain how the electoral college works.
8. What are the two reasons why the electoral college is important to presidential elections?
9. What are the two tasks that elections accomplish, according to democratic theory?
10. According to the text, what is the clearest way in which elections broadly affect public policy?