

## APGoPo Unit 4 Review Quiz

## TEACHER

- K** An individual who does not join a group representing his or her interests yet receives the benefit of the influence the group achieves.
- CC** Money raised in unlimited amounts by political parties for party-building purposes. Now largely illegal except for limited contributions to state and local parties for voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts.
- A** A political group that may accept and spend unlimited amounts of money on election activities so long as they are not spent on broadcast ads run in the last 30 days before a primary or 60 days before a general election where a clearly identified candidate is referred to and a relevant electorate is targeted.
- P** Engaging in activities aimed at influencing public officials, especially legislators, and the policies they enact.
- BB** Employment cycle in which individuals who work for governmental agencies regulating interests eventually end up working for interest groups or businesses with the same policy concern.
- M** The Supreme Court has ruled that individuals, groups, and parties can spend unlimited amounts in campaigns for or against candidates as long as they operate independently from the candidates.
- Z** Something given with the expectation of receiving something in return.
- L** Political contributions given to a party, candidate, or interest group that are limited in amount and fully disclosed.
- J** Official document, published every weekday, that lists the new and proposed regulations of executive departments and regulatory agencies.
- T** The political arm of an interest group that is legally entitled to raise funds on a volunteer basis from members, stockholders, or employees in order to contribute funds to favored candidates or political parties.
- N** A mutually dependent relationship among interest groups, congressional committees and subcommittees, and government agencies that share a common policy concern.
- C** A tactic of PACs whereby they collect contributions from like-minded individuals and present them to a candidate or political party as a "bundle," thus increasing their influence.
- I** A term used by the founders of this country to refer to political parties and special interests or interest groups.
- O** Unlimited and undisclosed spending by an individual or group on communications that do not use words like "vote for" or "vote against," although much of this activity is actually about electing or defeating candidates.
- B** Brief filed by an individual or organization to present arguments in addition to those presented by the immediate parties to the case.
- H** Election in which voters choose party nominees.
- U** A meeting of party delegates to vote on matters of policy and in some cases to select party candidates for public office.
- X** An organization that seeks political power by electing people to office so that its positions and philosophy become public policy.
- W** The dispensing of government jobs to persons who belong to the winning political party.
- DD** An election system in which the candidate with the most votes wins.
- F** Voting by a member of one party for a candidate of another party.
- R** Ballot on which all candidates are listed under the office for which they are running, making split-ticket voting easier.
- V** An informal and subjective affiliation with a political party that most people acquire in childhood.
- S** Primary election in which any voter, regardless of party, may vote.
- AA** An election during periods of expanded suffrage and change in the economy and society that proves to be a turning point, redefining the agenda of politics and the alignment of voters within parties.
- Q** A local election in which candidates are not selected or endorsed by political parties and party affiliation is not listed on ballots.
- D** A meeting of local party members to choose party officials or candidates for public office and to decide a platform.
- G** Weakening of partisan preferences that points to a rejection of both major parties and a rise in the number of Independents.
- Y** An election system in which each party running receives the proportion of legislative seats corresponding to its proportion of the vote.
- E** Primary election in which only persons registered in the party holding the primary may vote.
  - 527 group**
  - Amicus curiae* brief**
  - Bundling**
  - Caucus**
  - Closed primary**
  - Crossover voting**
  - Dealignment**
  - Direct primary**
  - Faction**
  - Federal Register***
  - Free rider**
  - Hard money**
  - Independent expenditures**
  - Iron triangle**
  - Issue advocacy**
  - lobbying**
  - Nonpartisan election**
  - Office block ballot**
  - Open primary**
  - PAC**
  - Party convention**
  - Party identification**
  - Patronage**
  - Political party**
  - Proportional representation**
  - quid pro quo**
  - Realigning election**
  - Revolving door**
  - Soft money**
  - Winner-take-all system**