Chapter 10, Sections 3, 4, 5 due October 16

1. What is a stump speech?
2. What is he coattail affect?
3. What are the three ways campaign organizations can get voters to the polls?

a.

b.

c.

1. What happened to the ballots in Florida in 2000?
2. Why was Bill Clinton able to win the presidency with less than 50% of the votes in 1992 and 1996?
3. How are Nebraska and Maine different from the other states in the Electoral College system?
4. Why do candidates focus on battleground states?
5. How are the number of EC votes for each state determined?

Section 4

1. In 2016, how much does it cost to run a campaign for:
2. President
3. Senate
4. House
5. What happens to politicians who accept bribes?
6. How much can individuals & PACs donate to a candidate?
7. What is the “catch” when accepting public money?
8. What is soft money?
9. According to the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act what can soft money be used for?
10. How are issue ads a way around campaign finance laws?
11. Which issue ads are banned 60 days before an election?
12. What advantage do 527 and Super PACs have over individuals and PACs?
13. How did the Supreme Court rule in the *Citizens United* case?

Section 5

1. Describe a likely voter (age, education, income).
2. What are four things a voter considers about a candidate before casting a vote?

a.

b.

c.

d

1. According to the Census Bureau Survey, what is a common reason why people don’t vote?

Chapter 11 Section 1 and 2 Due October 18

Section 1

1. Who is currently the youngest **state** legislator in the United States?
2. How has the makeup of the United States Congress changed in the last 70 years?
3. How are the number of Congressional seats a state gets determined?
4. Approximately how many people does one member of Congress represent?
5. How many people do Wyoming Senators represent and how many do California Senators represent?
6. What four advantages do incumbents have when it comes to getting elected?

a.

b.

c.

d.

1. Why are there no term limits in the US Congress?

Section 2

1. How are the House and Senate different in terms of size and temperament?
2. What is the most important job of the Speaker of the House?
3. What do majority and minority leaders do?
4. What do majority and minority whips do?
5. Who is the President of the Senate and when does he show up?
6. Who are the President of the Senate Pro Tempores?
7. What do the Senate majority and minority leader do?
8. How many staff members do Senate and House members have?
9. What do caucuses do?

Chapter 11, Section 3 and 4 due October 22

1. Why did the Supreme Court say that the Violence Against Women Act was unconstitutional?
2. In what six ways does congress check the power of the other two branches of government?

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

1. What percentage of bills become law?
2. In which house of Congress do revenue bills originate?
3. What are three worthy uses of your federal tax dollars?

a.

b.

c.

1. Who funds **all** federal projects?
2. How many wars has the US been in? In how many of those did Congress declare war?
3. How could a representative’s case work be helpful to the citizens he or she represents?

Section 4

1. How is Nebraska’s state legislature different from the other states?
2. What are three main differences between state legislator’s jobs and the jobs of Congress?

a.

b.

c.

1. What are three types of state legislatures?

a.

b.

c.

1. What is the pay difference between professional legislators and member of Congress?
2. What is the main benefit of term limits?
3. What is the main drawback of term limits?

Chapter 12 Sections 1 and 2 due October 24

Section 1

1. Every two years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of Senate seats and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of House seats are up for re-election.
2. What is accomplished at the first party caucus meeting?
3. How are committees assigned?
4. What are three examples of the most popular Congressional committees?

a.

b.

c.

1. What typically happens the first day of a new Congress?

Section 2

1. How are committee chairs and ranking members chosen?
2. Where do bills usually originate (come from)?
3. What are the two options for a bill once it is sent to committee?

a.

b.

1. How does the House Rules Committee act like a “traffic cop” for a bill?
2. What is the difference between closed and open rule?

Chapter 12, Section 3 and 4 due October 28

1. What is the power of recognition?
2. How much debate time is usually allowed in the House?
3. How long can debate go on in the Senate?
4. How many Senators does it take to end debate?
5. How are amendments to bills different in the House and the Senate?
6. What is a Christmas Tree Bill?
7. What are three ways members of Congress vote?

a.

b.

c.

Section 4

1. What does a joint conference committee do?
2. Once the bill is passed by the House and Senate, it goes to the president. What are his options?

a.

b.

c.

1. If a president vetoes a bill, what does the House and Senate have to do to override the veto?