

**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 7.

## I. Section 1: The Nominating Process

### A. Nominating Candidates

1. The nomination of candidates is the naming of those who will run for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Through the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ method, a person simply declares they are running for office.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election.
4. With the convention process, \_\_\_\_\_ are sent from the states to a national \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Primaries

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an election within a party to choose the party's candidates.
2. The two basic forms of the direct primary are the \_\_\_\_\_ primary and the \_\_\_\_\_ primary.
3. Critics of the closed primary claim that it violates voters' \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In a \_\_\_\_\_, the two top vote-getters must run against each other.
5. In a \_\_\_\_\_ election, candidates are not identified by party.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ primary is an election that is part of the process for choosing candidates for President.

### C. Voters' Views on the Primary

Most people dislike having to declare a \_\_\_\_\_ in order to vote in the primary.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)****The Electoral Process****2****D. Nomination by Petition**

1. Nomination by petition is often used at the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Candidates are nominated by gathering \_\_\_\_\_ from qualified voters in their district.

**II. Section 2: Elections****A. How Elections are Administered**

There are some \_\_\_\_\_ laws in the Constitution. Congress has the power to fix the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ of holding elections of members of Congress.

**B. Early Voting**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which people can vote without going to polling places on election day. Most states now have regular, formal \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. The Coattail Effect**

1. This effect occurs when a popular candidate at the top of the ballot influences voters to choose other candidates from the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ effect can occur when the candidate at the top of the ballot is not popular.

**D. Precincts and Polling Places**

1. A precinct is a \_\_\_\_\_ that usually serves no more than 1,000 people.
2. A polling place is where voters come to \_\_\_\_\_.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)****The Electoral Process****2****E. How People Cast Their Votes**

Today, all states require that \_\_\_\_\_ be cast in  
\_\_\_\_\_. They are usually cast on some type of  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Section 3: Money and Elections****A. Financing Campaigns**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of dollars are spent each year on political campaigns.
2. Candidates and parties get their money from both \_\_\_\_\_ sources and from the \_\_\_\_\_ treasury.
3. Private sources of money include small contributors, wealthy people, \_\_\_\_\_ themselves, \_\_\_\_\_ committees, and \_\_\_\_\_ organizations.

**B. Regulating Campaign Finance**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ administers all federal law concerning campaign finance.
2. The FEC enforces election law in four areas: (1) disclosure of \_\_\_\_\_ information; (2) limits on campaign \_\_\_\_\_; (3) limits on \_\_\_\_\_ spending; and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ funds for presidential campaigns.

**C. Hard Money and Soft Money**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is contributions given directly to candidates for their campaigns. It is limited and must be reported to the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Soft money refers to funds given to \_\_\_\_\_ or other political organizations, in \_\_\_\_\_ amounts.