

Attentive Public

Closed Primary

Australian Ballot

Coattail Effect

Ticket Balancing

Demographics

Blanket Primary

Direct Election

Caucus

Direct Primary

Party Election to choose candidates that is closed to independents. Voters cannot cross party lines.

Those who follow politics and public affairs

The influence of a Popular presidential Candidate on the Election of congressional Candidates of the same Party

Secret ballot printed At the expense of the State

Measurable characteristics Of populations (age, Sex, income...)

A presidential nominee Chooses a vice presidential Candidate who has Different qualities in Order to attract more votes

Election of an official directly By the people rather Than by an intermediary Group like the Electoral College

Election to choose candidates That is open to Independents and allows Voters to choose candidates For all parties

Election in which People choose Candidates for office

Local party meeting

Fixed Terms

Ideology

Front loading

Incumbent

Gender gap

Independent

General election

Issue advocacy ads

Hard money

Open primary

Set of beliefs about political
Values and the role
Of government

Terms of office that have
A definite length of time
e.g. President = 4 years

An office holder who
Is seeking
Reelection

Scheduling presidential
Primary elections early, e.g.
February or March

One who is not
Registered with a
Political party

Difference in the voting
Patterns for men and
Women. Women vote
More democratic

Ads that focus on issues and
That do not explicitly
Encourage voters to vote
For a certain candidate

Election in which the
Officeholders are chosen.
Different than primary,
Where candidate for a
Party is chosen

Election to choose candidates
That is open to independents
And in which voters May
Choose voters from only
One party

Campaign contributions
Donated directly to
Candidates

Party Identification

Political
Socialization

Party Platform

Realigning Election

Political Culture

Safe Seat

Plurality

Single Member
District System

Political Efficacy

Soft Money

Process in which
One acquires his political
Beliefs

A sense of affiliation that
A person has with a particular
Political party

An election in which there
Is a long term change
In party alignment
e.g. 1932 FDR

A list of positions and
Programs that the party
Adopts at the National
Convention. Each position
Is called a PLANK

An office that is extremely
Likely to be won by
A particular party

Widely shared beliefs,
Values, and norms that
Citizens share about their
Government

System in which the people
Elect one representative
Per district. With the
Winner-take-all rule this
System strengthens the two
Major parties and hurts
Independents

More votes than anyone
Else, but less than half. Congress
Is elected by plurality.

Campaign contributions
That are not donated
Directly to candidates, but
To parties instead

Capacity to understand and
Influence political events

Solid South

Super Tuesday

Split Ticket voting

Swing State

Straight ticket voting

Suffrage

Superdelegate

A Tuesday in Early March
In which many
Presidential primaries,
Particularly in the South,
Are held

Before 1980 the South
Voted Democratic, now it
Votes Republican

A state that does not
Consistently vote either
Democratic or
Republican in Presidential
Elections. E.g. Ohio

Casting votes for candidates
From both parties.

Casting votes only for
Candidates from one's
Own party.

The right to vote

A delegate to the
Democratic National
Convention who is there
By virtue of holding an
Elected office.

