

AP Gov 2023-24

Agenda: March 14, 2024

- 1) Final review of *Princeton Review* pages (219–229 & 206–214).
Any questions?

Vocab from 219–229:

- incumbent
- coalition
- gerrymandering
- open primary
- closed primary
- front-loading
- Super Tuesday
- party platform
- mandate

Related vocab:

- down-ballot
- coattails
- GOTV
- split-ticket voting
- divided government

Vocab from 206–214:

- partisan
- bipartisan
- nonpartisan
- party platform
- electorate
- base
- coalition
- party realignment
- third party
- splinter party
- single issue party
- independents (voters)
- precinct
- canvassing

- 2) Any questions from the Crash Course videos?
Be sure to watch these over Spring Break, if not before!
- 3) Clarify primary election cycle (throughout the spring, in the states)
vs. general election cycle (1st or 2nd Tuesday in November, nationwide).

We reviewed the following:

- *in the primaries, candidates are chosen for the ballot in November*
- *different states use different systems (for President: primaries v. caucuses, but always limited to either just their party {closed primary}, or their party + independent voters {modified open primary}; for everything else, it can be either a closed primary, a completely open primary, or a modified open primary)*
- *California uses a top-two open primary (all voters receive the same ballot, for everything except President and party central committees; with all candidates from every party on it; the top two vote-getters proceed to the general election, even if they are of the same party)*
- *in the presidential race, primary elections are to select each state's **delegates** to the parties' national nominating conventions in the summer; in the general election, voters of each state are selecting **electors** to the electoral college, who will in turn select the president and vice president*
- *as of this week, Donald Trump and Joe Biden have both secured enough delegates to guarantee them their party's nomination*

We did not discuss, but you should know:

- *the parties each have their own rules for how their conventions select their party's nominee; two things to know are that some delegates can be “uncommitted,” meaning the voters are authorizing them to vote how they choose; those delegates elected to support candidates who have dropped out before the convention are free agents — at least after the first round of voting — and can also vote how they like; this is a really important dynamic, particularly if there are multiple candidates still in the race, because then they have to try to appeal to those delegates (either by getting the endorsement of the candidate they were elected to represent, or by convincing their delegates that they care about their issues); sometimes these delegates are referred to as “unbound” delegates; “superdelegates” are only a thing in the Democratic Party — they were a huge source of controversy in the 2016 convention run-off between Bernie Sanders and Hillary Clinton, causing the party to change the rules around them — please read about them here:
https://ballotpedia.org/Democratic_delegate_rules,_2024*

I do not plan to revisit any of the above, unless you raise questions about it.

- 3) *Princeton Review 224–225 (campaign finance) and 228–229 (media influence)
We did not get to this, but should discuss it next week (if we can manage it).*

HW #20 — due Th 3/21

- 1) Finish reading *Princeton Review 206 – 218* (including the pages on Interest Groups)
These are some of the most important pages in the book. Please do read them, and note any questions you have!

Write down any questions you have. Make flashcards for the following vocab terms: (if you don't find definitions, we will discuss)

- linkage institutions
- 527 groups
- grassroots
- influence peddling
- soft money
- interest groups
- platform
- Astroturf
- rolodex
- hard money
- PACs
- plank
- lobbying/lobbyist
- FEC
- dark money
- Super PACs
- electorate
- McCain-Feingold Act

- 2) Handouts from today:

(If you don't have time for all, do in the order listed, and don't do any before you read the Princeton Review pages. The Crash Course videos would also help.)

- practice multiple choice exam (just the following questions, for now)
#1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 34, 35, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 55, 58

Note that the very last page has the answers, so please check how you did, and be prepared to tell me which ones you would like discussed.

- blue Elections and Voting Rights Quiz
- sample free response question (max 20 minutes — remember to highlight the terms that indicate what you are being asked to demonstrate an understanding of)
- the three handouts about required Supreme Court Cases
(You can look up the cases here: <https://www.oyez.org/>. There is a tiny search bar at the top of the page. Feel free to also explore the internet.)

- 3) Watch these additional Crash Course videos:
All are linked on my website — right side of page — scroll down.
(Notes optional. Do write down any questions you have.)
- #38: How Voters Decide
 - #39: Political Campaigns
 - #45: Media Regulation