1. Closed - Types of primaries in which only registered party members may attend to prevent strategic voting
2. Caucuses - Of the two kinds of nomination elections, these are less common than the other.
3. Pledged - These are the delegates that we select in the primaries and caucuses.
4. Proportional - It takes a longer time for the primaries to result in a nominee if *this* type of delegate allocation system is used instead of a "winner-take-all" system
5. Super-Tuesday - This event in February is the closest thing we have to a "national primary day"
6. Front-loading - The tendency of states to attempt to secure an early date for their primary so that they will have more of an impact on the outcome.
7. Electoral Vote - the vote that actually determines the winner of the general election for president.
8. House of Representatives - Body that selects the president if there if no one wins the necessary number of electoral votes.
9. Plurality Elections - Elections in which whoever gets the most votes, not a majority, wins. It tends to result in a 2 party system.
10. Single member winner take all - Congressional district system that tends to result in a 2 party system.
11. Run-off - An election system used in some states in which, if no congressional candidate wins a majority of votes in the general election, a second election is held between only the top two vote getters.
12. Ballot initiative - Citizens in some states can directly propose and pass laws called these.
13. Referendum - Citizens voting to nullify a law passed by their state legislature.
14. Recall - Voting to remove an elected official from office before his term is over.
15. Horse-race - the "who's up and who's down" type of coverage that dominates news broadcasts of political elections.
16. Agenda - Setting the ***this*** means determining what the public believes is important. It is the media's most significant role.
17. Majoritarian Politics - The type of politics that seems to be practiced when most of the public is watching and interested in the outcome.
18. Marxist View - The elite theory which holds that all political outcomes are the result of a conflict between the capitalist business owners and the laborers.
19. Power Elite Theory - The elite theory which holds that politics is dominated by coalition of corporate leaders, top military officials, and certain elected officials.
20. The Bureaucratic View - The elite theory which holds that political outcomes are controlled by long-time government employees who shape the laws as they see fit when then put them into effect.
21. The Pluralist View - The elite theory which holds that leaders of countless different groups in America team up to form a coalition to dominate the political process.
22. Random Sampling - A selection technique used to conduct reliable polls in which each respondent has an equal chance of being included in the poll.
23. Stratified or Multistage Sampling - A selection technique used to conduct reliable polls which includes the same percentage of respondents in the sample as actually exists in the different parts of the state or nation that is being sampled.
24. Sampling error - The statistical difference between two polls that are conducted using identical scientifically acceptable techniques.
25. Exit Polls - Polls that sample voters immediately after they have voted.
26. Apportionment - Determining the number of Representatives that a state is entitled to as a result of the census.
27. Mid-term - An election which is entirely congressional as the president is not up for election or re-election.
28. Split-ticket - Voting for members of both political parties on the same ballot. It's less common but on the rise.
29. 270 - The magic number of electoral votes needed to win the presidency
30. 435 - The total number of Representatives
31. Iowa / New Hampshire - By tradition, these two states get the first caucuses and primaries respectively.
32. C. Wright Mills - The founder of power elite theory
33. Sound Bite. - Media coverage of political speeches tends to focus on these short statements. They've gotten shorter over the years.
34. Bias - Despite the fact that many people believe otherwise, to date, no study has conclusively demonstrated ***this*** in news reporting.
35. Super delegates - Nickname for the Democratic Party's unpledged delegates to their national convention.
36. General Election Day - The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November

AP Government Bingo Unit 3 - National Elections

1. Closed -
2. Caucuses -
3. Pledged -
4. Proportional -
5. Super-Tuesday -
6. Front-loading -
7. Electoral Vote -
8. House of Representatives -
9. Plurality Elections -
10. Single member winner take all -
11. Run-off -
12. Ballot initiative -
13. Referendum -
14. Recall -
15. Horse-race -
16. Agenda -
17. Majoritarian Politics -
18. Marxist View -
19. Power Elite Theory -
20. The Bureaucratic View -
21. The Pluralist View -
22. Random Sampling -
23. Stratified or Multistage Sampling -
24. Sampling error -
25. Exit Polls -
26. Apportionment -
27. Mid-term -
28. Split-ticket -
29. 270 -
30. 435 -
31. Iowa / New Hampshire -
33. Sound Bite. -
34. Bias -
35. Super delegates -
36. General Election Day -