**Chapter 11: Voting and Elections**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following is NOT the case with single member district plurality (SMDP) systems?

@ See pages 314 and 315.

a. Only major parties tend to win nationally

b. The resulting political party systems are typically limited to two parties

c. Multiple candidates are elected from each electoral district

d. To capture more voters, successful parties tend to be ideologically moderate

e. Candidates need not win a majority of votes to win the election

2. Which of the following electoral systems would be the MOST likely to encourage voters to choose an individual candidate over his or her political party?

@ See pages 316 and 317.

a. Presidential with proportional representation

b. Presidential with single member district plurality

c. Parliamentary with proportional representation

d. Parliamentary with single member district plurality

e. Each instance is equally likely

3. Which of the following is a special type of election used to remove a politician from office?

@ See page 317.

a. Recall

b. Callback

c. Impeachment

d. Plebiscite

e. Caucus

4. Which explanation for vote choice assumes that voters reward or punish politicians, based upon their or their community’s perceived economic situation in the time leading up to the election?

@ See pages 319 and 320.

a. Prospective voting

b. Retrospective voting

c. Respective voting

d. Probationary voting

e. Oppositional affective voting

5. Which explanation for vote choice assumes that voters’ dislike for a party or candidate will lead them to vote for a rival party or politician?

@ See pages 318 and 319.

a. Prospective voting

b. Retrospective voting

c. Respective voting

d. Probationary voting

e. Oppositional affective voting

6. The “unfreezing” of traditional party allegiances—based upon shifts in ethnic, religious, and regional cleavages—is an example of this phenomenon.

@ See pages 329 and 330.

a. Alignment

b. De-alignment

c. Divergence

d. Realignment

e. Thawing

7. Which type of political system is most likely to favor voting based upon party platforms, as opposed to an affect for individual politicians?

@ See pages 333 to 335.

a. Presidentialism with fewer parties

b. Presidentialism with many parties

c. Parliamentarism with fewer parties

d. Parliamentarism with many parties

e. Each type will favor this type of voting equally

8. Which of the following groups of voters did NOT play a major role in securing the election of President Obama?

@ See pages 337 and 338.

a. An increase in votes from young voters

b. An increase in votes from Hispanics

c. An increase in votes from African Americans

d. An increase in votes from white voters

e. An increase in votes from retirees

9. Which factor was most responsible for the weakening of Congress Party dominance in Indian elections during the 1970s?

@ See pages 339 and 340.

a. The “syndicate” retained complete control over party machinery

b. The single member districts found in India allowed many small parties new wins

c. Indira Gandhi’s personalization of the party structures was seen as authoritarian

d. A move toward the political center was unpopular with many voters

e. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi scared away younger voters from the party

10. This Indian prime minister was able to capitalize on the wavering strength of the Congress Party and claim victory in 2014.

@ See page 341.

a. Narendra Modi

b. Manmohan Singh

c. Indira Gandhi

d. Rajiv Gandhi

e. Lok Sabha

**True/False Questions**

11. Single member district plurality (SMDP) electoral systems typically produce large amounts of oppositional voting.

@ See page 315.

a. True

b. False

12. Voters tend to be more attracted to individual candidates than to their political parties under parliamentary systems.

@ See page 318.

a. True

b. False

13. Affective voting for a party involves a voter selecting a political party that they feel best overlaps with their personal values and ideology.

@ See page 318.

a. True

b. False

14. Party identification means to consider oneself a member of a given political party and combines elements of a voter’s personal ideology and political affect.

@ See page 326.

a. True

b. False

15. Elections in non-democratic countries serve absolutely no purpose whatsoever.

@ See pages 335 and 336.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. In what ways do electoral systems and regime types help to influence how people vote?

Type: E

17. Are voters always “rational” when they vote for a certain candidate? Why or why not?

Type: E

18. Discuss the role of changing political cultures in the connection between groups of voters and the parties that they traditionally vote for. How does this speak to the “unfreezing” hypothesis?

Type: E

19. Why might a non-democratic ruler decide to hold an election? What sorts of purposes might this serve for both the ruler and the citizens of such a country?

Type: E

20. What common lessons for successful campaigning can be drawn from the Indian and American case studies?

Answers:

1. c

2. b

3. a

4. b

5. e

6. d

7. d

8. e

9. c

10. a

11. True

12. False

13. False

14. True

15. False