The Presidential Nominating System: Matching Exercise

_1. Voting representative to party nominating convention where the candidate for president is chosen; usually pledged to a particular candidate._

_A) Nomination_

_2. The official endorsement of a candidate by a party._

_B) National party convention_

_3. A party leader, such as an elected official, who is given seats at a nominating convention._

_C) Open primary_

_4. Held in the summer before the general election, where the candidate is chosen by the delegates selected during the primaries and caucuses and the party platform is adopted._

_D) Closed primary_

_5. When the greatest number of states hold primary elections._

_E) Frontloading_

_6. Open only to those registered as party members._

_F) Super Tuesday_

_7. A primary whereby candidates are allocated the same proportion of a state’s delegates as they received votes._

_G) Delegate_

_8. A meeting open to voters registered with each party where candidates are discussed and delegates are selected._

_H) Superdelegate_

_9. A primary whereby the candidate receiving the most votes in a state receives all of that state’s delegates._

_I) Proportional system_

_10. The phenomenon of states moving their primary or caucus dates forward to try to increase their influence in the nominating process._

_J) Winner-take-all System_

_11. Open to all, regardless of party affiliation._

_K) Caucus_
The Presidential Nominating System: Short-Answer Questions

1. Think about the process of nominating a party's candidate for president. How has this process changed over the last forty years? Why? What impact have these changes had on nominating conventions?

2. The phenomenon of “frontloading” has had a significant impact on the presidential nominating system over the past several decades. What special importance does the primary schedule give to states with earlier primaries? To candidates who organize and fundraise early? To “outsider” candidates? How could frontloading lead to depressed voter turnout?