

The Electoral Process

Time Needed: One Class Period **Learning Objectives**

Students will be able to:

Materials Needed: Student worksheets

Copy Instructions:

All student pages can be copied double-sided.

- describe the electoral process in primary and general elections.
- compare the popular vote with the Electoral College as a means to elect government officials.
- explain how a candidate can be elected without receiving the majority of the popular vote.
- contrast primaries and caucuses as ways to nominate someone within a political party.
- explain the role of local, state and national conventions in political parties.
- identify key dates for national elections.

STEP BY STEP

- DISTRIBUTE** reading pages (double-sided ok) to the students.
- READ** page one with the class.
- ASK** students to brainstorm the kind of statements a nominee might make in an acceptance speech.
- READ** page two with the class. (If you have access to any printed campaign materials or political ads, share them with the class.)
- IDENTIFY** the number of electors your state has by working through the math example on page two.
- DISTRIBUTE** the Calendar Activity.
- COMPLETE** the activity with the class. Check for correct dates.
- DISTRIBUTE** the review activity page and complete as a class.
- INTRODUCE** and distribute the two activity pages to the class.
- READ & COMPLETE** each section and discuss.

The Electoral Process

Name: _____

It's Election Time!

Every four years, our country holds a presidential election. The candidates debate, hit the road talking to voters, and put advertisements on television, radio and the internet. All this hard work actually starts months or even years before Election Day in November. So what does it take to go from a hopeful candidate to a victorious president?

The very first step a candidate has to make is to **declare** to the nation that he or she wants to be the president. Then candidates must get support for their campaign, raise money, and get the attention of the leaders of his or her political party.



Barack and Michelle Obama at the Democratic National Convention in 2004

Q

What if the president runs for re-election?

A

The nomination process still happens, but it is shorter because the incumbent rarely has any one to run against!

Narrowing the Field

Candidates for the larger political parties are chosen at party meetings called **conventions**. The parties hold conventions at the local, state and national levels. There are two main ways the states send people to the national convention: the caucus and the primary. Both methods result in a set of **delegates** that will attend the national conventions. The delegates pledge that when they attend the convention, they will vote for the candidate the state political party supports.

Caucus System

Meetings where party leaders and supporters select candidates through discussions and consensus.

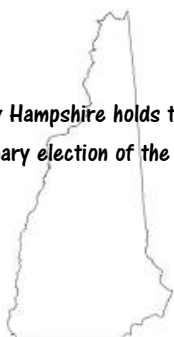
(less common)

Primary Election

Elections host a secret ballot and people vote for the candidate they want to represent their party in the national election.

(more common)

New Hampshire holds the first primary election of the season!



And the Nominee is...

Each party holds its national conventions in huge arenas with balloons, confetti, funny looking hats, and lots of media coverage. Delegates chosen from each state discuss and debate the candidates, listen to speeches, and help create the party platform. Near the end of the multi-day convention, the delegates cast their votes for the party's **nominee** who will run in the national election.

The presidential and vice presidential nominees each make an **acceptance speech** that is meant to bring the party together to support the nominees and forget about the months of debate and arguments that led up to their nomination. This is the first major step in getting the national campaign for president up and running.



John McCain at the 2008 Republican National Convention

The Electoral Process

Name: _____



On the Campaign Trail

Millions of dollars are spent in the months leading up to the national conventions, but that is just the beginning! Once the field is narrowed to the two main party candidates, fundraising becomes even more important. There are only a few months before the general election, and each candidate needs to get his or her message out to the American public. The parties in each state help the candidates with paying the bills and organizing support.

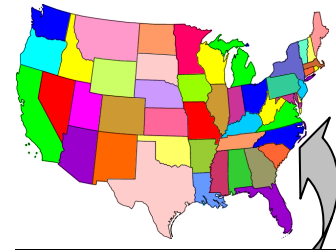
Get the Word Out!

A political **campaign** is the process of gathering public support for a candidate. The goal of a campaign is to deliver as much information about the candidate and the party's platform to as many people as possible. Candidates campaign in a variety of ways.

<p>Direct Mail</p> <p>Send information packets directly to voters</p>	<p>Personal Appearances</p> <p>Radio & TV interviews, debates and speeches</p>
<p>Printed Material</p> <p>Posters, bumper stickers, leaflets, buttons, t-shirts</p>	<p>The Internet</p> <p>Emails, videos, blogs, web-sites and social networking</p>

Election Day!

All of these efforts lead up to Election Day in November. People across the nation go to the polls and select who they want for the next president. As polls close from state to state, the news media reports who is getting the most votes. The next morning, the media announces a winner of the **popular vote**, which is a tally of all the votes cast. But that is just one step in the process of electing the President...



For the final step we have to go back to the state results.

How many electors does your state have?

Each State has TWO Senators

+

The number of Representatives in the House is based on population

State Electors

Follow this example!

Illinois

Senators + Representatives

2 + 18 = 20 Electors

The Electoral College

The U.S. Constitution requires an extra step in the process of electing the president. This step is called the **Electoral College**. Each state has a group of people called electors who cast the actual votes for president. When people vote for a presidential candidate, they are really voting to decide which candidate the electors in their state will vote for.

In December after the election, the electors meet in their state capitols and cast their ballots. The President of the Senate collects the votes and counts them. In order to win, a candidate must have an **absolute majority** of the electoral votes, which means more than half the votes.

But what if there's a tie? If the electors' votes are split, then the full House of Representatives votes. If *that* results in a tie, then the Senate votes. The elections of 1800 and 1824 both resulted in ties that were resolved by Congress.

On January 20, the President-elect and Vice President-elect take the oath of office and are inaugurated.

The Electoral Process

Name: _____



When is Election Day?

That question is not as easy to answer as you might think. Due to weekends and tradition, the government created rules for when election events should occur. Follow the official descriptions to mark the right date on the calendar for the 2012 presidential election.



November 2012						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

An act of Congress sets the day for presidential and congressional elections as the *Tuesday after the first Monday in November*.

Circle the date on the calendar!

When is Election Day, 2012?

Electors meet at their state capitols to cast their ballots on the *first Monday after the second Wednesday in December*.

Circle the date on the calendar!

When do the state electors meet in 2012?

December 2012						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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The new president and vice president are sworn into office on January 20th.

January 2013						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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The President of the Senate (current Vice President) counts the electoral votes on January 6, unless it falls on a Sunday.

Circle the date on the calendar!

When are the electoral votes counted in 2013?

Why does it take so long?

Early in our nation's history information only traveled as fast as the quickest horse. Electors had to travel, as did the messenger with the results of their voting. Information can travel at a faster pace, now that we have the internet and phone, but a lot of work has to be done between getting elected and setting up a new presidency. The cabinet members need to be selected and approved by Congress, and presidential agendas need to be made.

The Electoral Process

Name: _____

Vocabulary. Match the definitions to the words they describe.

- ___1. when a candidate states that he or she is planning to run for office
- ___2. party meetings where candidates are selected and the platform is created
- ___3. someone that represents the party views of a state at a national convention
- ___4. the person that is chosen to run as a party's candidate in the national election
- ___5. given by the people selected to run for President and Vice President at the end of a national convention
- ___6. a collection of all the efforts a candidate makes to win an election

- A) delegate
- B) nominee
- C) campaign
- D) declare
- E) convention
- F) acceptance speech



Something's Missing! Fill in the paragraph with the correct terms in the word box.

Electoral College popular vote absolute majority electors



On Election Day, the American public elects candidates into government offices. The first set of results is the tally of the _____, or count of all the votes cast. The results in each state determines the support of _____, that meet and participate in the _____. In order to win the presidency, a candidate must have 270 out of a total of 538 electoral votes. This number is half of 538 (269) plus one, which is considered a(n) _____.

Oops! A candidate made a 'to do' list for his run for the presidency, but dropped it and everything got mixed up. Help him out by numbering the items so the list can be put in the right order.

___ Attend the national convention for my party! Hopefully, I will be nominated.

___ Raise money for my campaign leading up to the national election, make speeches, show up on tv, send out mailings, attend rallies.

___ Wait for the results of the Electoral College and prepare my acceptance speech for inauguration!

___ Declare my candidacy! I want to be the President, and hope my party will support me!

___ Campaign for the primary and caucus season by making speeches and talking to voters.

___ Hang out with family and friends to await the results of the popular vote on Election Day.

The Electoral Process

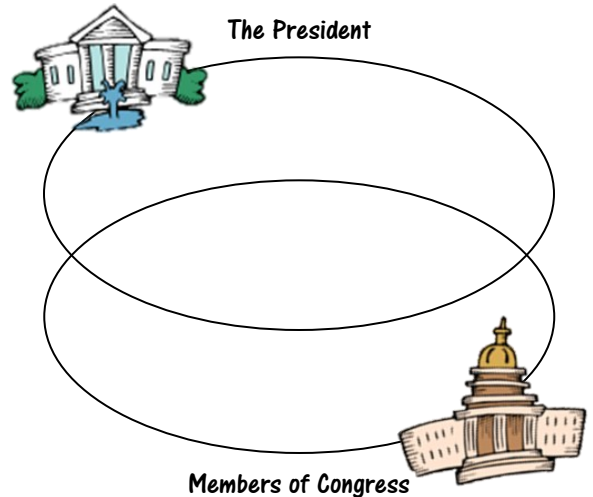
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What's different when there are elections for U.S. Congress?



Candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives have a smaller audience for the campaigns, since they are elected by districts within a specific state. Congress also goes back to work earlier than the President. How do the processes compare? Using this information and what you learned in the lesson, complete the Venn diagram with the letters from the list.

- A- Candidates declare that they want to run for office
- B- Political parties select their nominee for the national election in primaries and caucuses
- C- Candidates run campaigns to inform the public about their agendas and positions on the issues
- D- Directly elected through popular vote.
- E- Selected through the Electoral College
- F- Takes office on January 3.



Is there a way to hold office without getting elected?

The Constitution requires that all vacancies in Congress be filled by an election. If something happens to an elected official like a senator or representative during their term, the state governor can appoint (assign) someone to fill the spot until that special election can be held. Each state handles this situation differently, and some do not allow appointments.



Vs.



Recount!

Occasionally, election results end up very close and a candidate may call for a recounting of all the votes to make sure the winner actually is the winner. This happened in 2000 when Al Gore and George W. Bush ran for the presidency. The votes were really close, and the results in Florida would decide the election. Bush was declared the winner, but there were lots of problems with the ballots. Gore pushed the courts to allow a recount in Florida and Bush tried to prevent it. The Florida Supreme Court favored Gore and called for a recount in the districts where the ballots were in question. Bush appealed it to the U.S. Supreme Court. They said....

Which controversial 5-4 decision did the U.S. Supreme Court make?

Option 1: No recounts! The Florida Supreme Court can't order a recount in some districts of the state but not others. There isn't enough time anyway! Bush wins!



Option 2: Recount ALL the votes in Florida, not just in the messed up districts, fast! Bush takes more of a lead in the recount and Gore concedes (gives up). Bush wins!

Option 3: Get those ballots out and count again! Bush ends up behind in the recount of ballots. Gore wins!

The Electoral Process

Name: _____



In the Funny Pages

The battle over the results of the 2000 Presidential election between Al Gore (D) and George W. Bush (R) lasted well over a month after Election Day. The confusion over the ballots, recounts, and election rules gave cartoonists a lot of material! Look closely at the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.

*Remember, the donkey is the symbol for the Democratic Party and the elephant represents the Republican Party.

1. What is the Democratic message?
(look at sign and t-shirt)

-
2. What is the Republican message?
(look at sign and t-shirt)



Cartoon by Steve Sack, The Minneapolis Star-Tribune

3. What is the purpose of this cartoon?

What makes you think so?

- Support the Republican Party's call to end the recount.
- Support the Democratic Party's call for a recount.
- Point out that there is a problem with how both parties are dealing with the election.

4. Political cartoons often have captions at the bottom that title, summarize, or explain the cartoon. Create *two* different captions for this cartoon, using what you know about the 2000 election.

Caption 1

Caption 2

The Electoral Process

Name: **TEACHERS KEY**



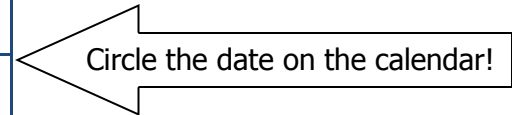
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When is Election Day, 2012?

November 6

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Circle the date on the calendar!

When do the state electors meet in 2012?

December 17

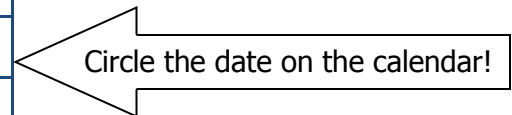
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January 7

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- F 5. given by the people selected to run for President and Vice President at the end of a national convention
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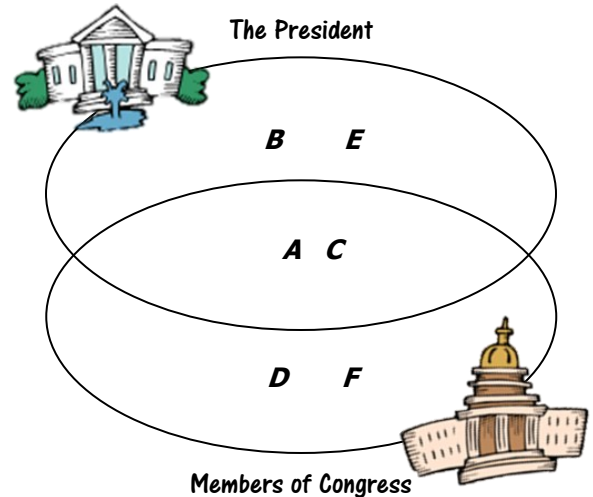
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1. What is the Democratic message?
(look at sign and t-shirt)

Keep up the recount, until we get the results we want!

2. What is the Republican message?
(look at sign and t-shirt)

Stop the recount, before we find out who really won!



Cartoon by Steve Sack, The Minneapolis Star-Tribune

3. What is the purpose of this cartoon?

- Support the Republican call to end the recount.
- Support the Democrats call for a recount.
- Point out that there is a problem with how both parties are dealing with the election.

What makes you think so?

Answers will vary.

Neither party seems to think the outcome will be fair or correct.

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Caption 1

Caption 2