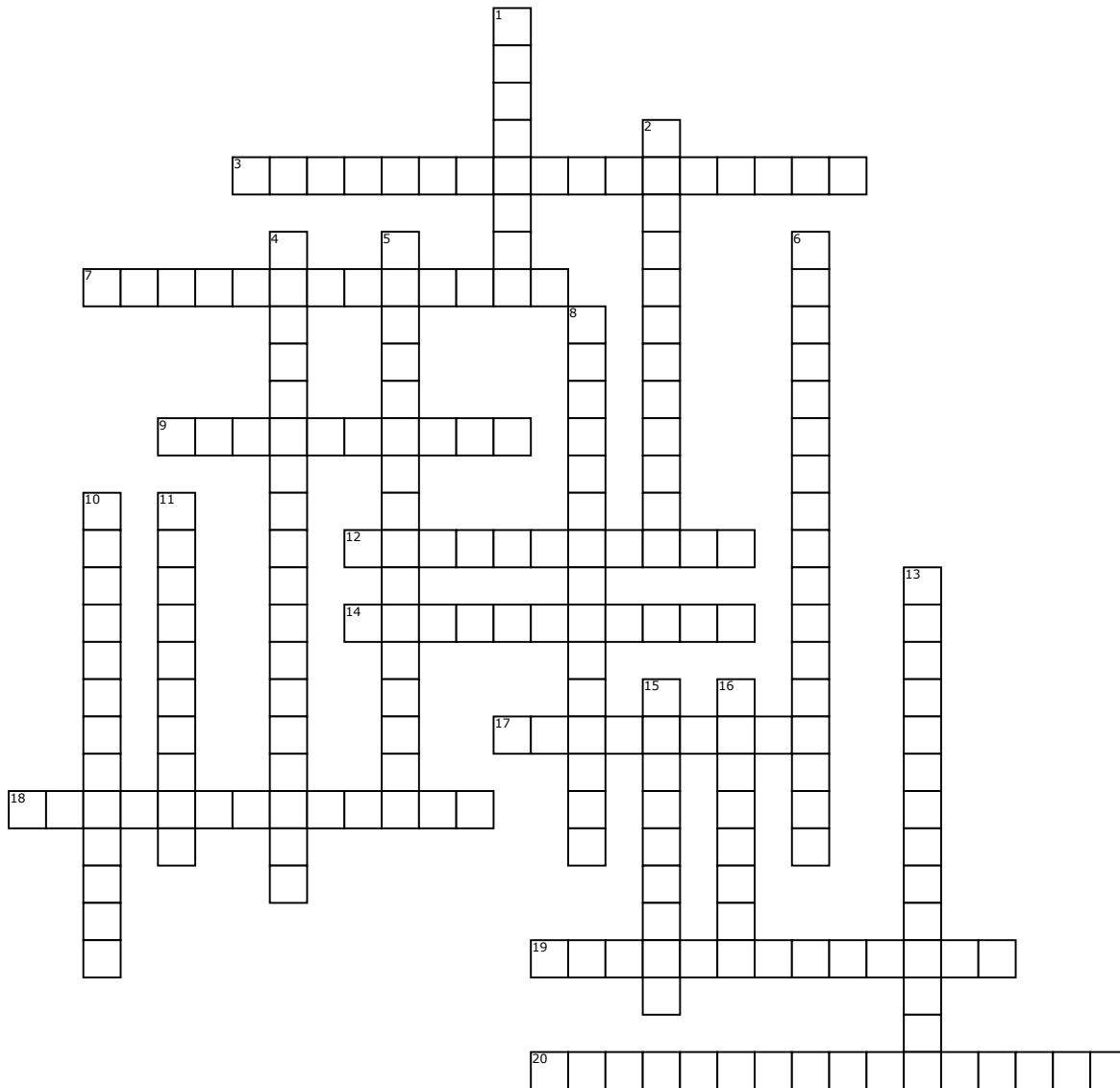


College PIG Review



Across

3. Legislation that changed the way campaigns for federal political offices are financed. It banned soft money contributions, which were unregulated, usually large, contributions to the national party committees, instead of individual candidates.

7. Powers not explicitly named in the Constitution but assumed to exist.

9. The agreement or cooperation of two political parties that usually oppose each other's policies.

12. A sum of money given to a regional government by the national government with only general provisions as to how it may be spent.

14. An interactive marketing technique most commonly employed during political campaigning, in which an individual or organization attempts to manipulate or alter prospective voters' views under the guise of conducting an opinion poll.

17. The dispensation of favors or rewards such as public office, jobs, contracts, subsidies, prestige, or other benefits by a patron to a client. (helping your friends)

18. Potential but not obvious beliefs

19. A preliminary election whereby voters decide their party's candidates.

20. Provided by statute so boards can address issues involving privileged information and matters of a private nature. As a result, members do not have a right to attend.

Down

1. German sociologist and political economist best known for his thesis of the "Protestant ethic" relating Protestantism to capitalism and his ideas on bureaucracy. Believed that class, status, and party are each aspects of the distribution of power within a community.

2. Body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state is acknowledged to be governed.

4. Power is divided into Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches.

5. A set of widely shared beliefs, values, and norms concerning the ways that political and economic life ought to be carried out.

6. Support innovative medical care delivery methods designed to lower the costs of health care generally.

8. Election to elect representatives in the middle of the term of an executive

10. A formal set of principal goals which are supported by a political party or individual candidate, in order to appeal to the general public, for the purpose of gaining public support and votes.

11. Exchanging favors by reciprocal voting for each other's legislation.

13. Describes an enumerated power listed in the Constitution. States that Congress can regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes.

15. Contribution to a political party unaccounted as going to a particular candidate, thus avoiding various legal limitations.

16. An area in which the candidate from one particular party nearly always wins by a large number of votes.