3. Nominees for the presidency of the two major parties are chosen by delegates at national conventions. How these delegates are chosen varies across states and between the political parties.

a. Define each of the following methods used by states to choose delegates to party conventions.

 • Open primary

 • Caucus

b. Republican Party rules permit winner-take-all primaries. Describe one consequence of this rule for the Republican nomination process.

c. The Democratic Party has used superdelegates in the presidential nominating process since 1984. Explain why the use of superdelegates increases the influence of party leaders in the Democratic nomination process.

d. Explain why a candidate’s strategy to win the nomination is often different from the strategy developed to win the general election.

4. The Constitution of the United States creates a government of separate institutions that share power rather than a government that delegates power exclusively to a single branch. Frequently, this means that presidents and Congress struggle with each other.

a. For each of the presidential powers below, explain one way that congressional decision making is affected by that power.

 • Veto power

 • Power to issue executive orders

 • Power as commander in chief

b. For each of the congressional powers below, explain one way that presidential decision making is affected by that power.

 • Legislative oversight power

 • Senate advice and consent power

 • Budgetary power

Relationship between President and Congress

http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/repository/US\_Gov\_Balance\_of\_Power\_SF.pdf