Campaign Finance Interactive Notes

1. What is the general trend of the amount of money spent on campaigns since 1998?
2. Essential questions I am responsible for learning:
3. What is campaign finance?
4. Who donates to campaigns?
5. What do candidates use the money for?
6. How have campaign finance laws changed over time?
7. Do political contributions give undue influence to donors?
8. Do limits on campaign contributions violate free speech?
9. Campaign Finance: All funds raised in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candidates, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or policies in elections, referendums, initiatives, party activities, and party organizations
10. Redefine campaign finance in your own words:
11. Individual Contributions:
12. Who donates the majority of the money that comes from individual contributions? Why do you think that is?
13. Political Action Committees (PACs): A type of organization that pools campaign contributions from members and donates those funds to campaign for or against candidates, ballot initiatives, or legislation.
14. Super PAC: a type of independent political action committee which may raise unlimited sums of money from corporations, unions, and individuals but is **NOT** permitted to contribute to or coordinate directly with parties or candidates.
15. 527 and 501c4 Groups: a type of U.S. tax exempt organization created to influence the election or defeat of candidates to office. Before the Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United V. The FEC (Federal Elections Commission) t*hese groups could not expressly advocate for the election or defeat of a specific candidate, but could only promote an issue. However, after the Supreme Court decision in 2010 these groups can directly advertise on behalf of or against a candidate, but **CANNOT** coordinate directly with parties or candidates.
16. What is the major difference between PACs and Super PACs?
17. How are Super PACs and 527 & 501c4 groups different?
18. List the 7 categories that candidates spend money on and the percentage that the average candidate spends in each category
19. Video Guide: “Citizens United Explained” by Keith Hughes for Hip Hughes History on YouTube

1:00- What does Quid Pro Quo mean?

2:20- How did candidates raise campaign funds in the “Olden Times”

3:08- What did the Tillman Act (1907) ban?

3:22- What did the Taft-Hartley Act (1947) ban?

4:10- Why did PACs develop?

4:40- What did the FECA Act (1971) try to do?

5:40- How did PACs try to get around the limits set on them by the FECA Act?

6:35- What did the McCain Feingold Act or the BCRA ban?

7:00- What are 527 groups not allowed to do in their issue ads?

9:00- What was the title of the movie that *Citizens United* created? What was the purpose of the movie?

9:38- What part of the McCain Feingold Act did the FEC say that *Citizens United* violated by creating this movie?

10:00- Who did the Supreme Court side with in *Citizens United V*. *FEC*?

10:45- What connection between money and speech was establish due to the decision in *Citizens United V*. *FEC*?

10:55- Summarize the liberal stance on money in politics.

11:25- Summarize the conservative stance on money in politics.

12:00- What are SuperPACs not allowed to do?

12:45- Where is the majority of the funding for SuperPACs coming from?