

plagirism report

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The Electoral College

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¹THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

2

Part A; Question 2

⁵The Electoral College

⁸Electoral College is a group of voters ⁵who cast votes to ²elect a president. It consists up of 538 voters who ⁸vote for the vice president and the president in U.S. 538 ³is composed of 100 senators, 435 representatives, and three voters of Columbia. ³Each state has a specific number of electors assigned by the constitution. ²The population of the state determines the number of electors in each country. ²People vote for electors who vote for the president and the vice president. ²The candidate who wins the election must acquire 270 votes or more (Ross, 2016).

The Electoral College has not changed a lot from its original form. The 12th amendment, endorsed in 1804, replaced the initial procedure of electing the vice president and the president. The original method was not viable. Under the unique system, voters voted for two presidents of their choice. They did not vote for a vice president. The votes get added up, and the contender who had the most significant number of votes became the president. The contender who had the second largest number of the president became the vice president. The 12th amendment had a new plan of action. The older system was changed, and two separate ballots were instituted one for the president and the other for his vice. The electors vote for the candidates separately (Colomer, 2016).

³Voters do not vote directly for the president. They vote for electors to form the electoral college. Political parties propose the electors. The electors who voted for cast ⁷votes for the president and the vice president of their party. They are obliged to vote for a candidate for their political party. Voting of electors takes place in December in the capital city of their state. They vote on a Monday that comes ⁴after the second Wednesday of December.

The results of votes cast get dispatched to the vice president. For a contender to win the presidential seat, he must get 270 or more votes. In some instances, the winning candidate got few popular votes. The senators vote for the vice president. After the results get to the vice president, the electors dismiss. The Electoral College ceases to function until the next general election.

The Electoral College has some advantages in the state. Individual votes matter in the way the electors of different countries vote for them. It prevents the significant influence of two or three large states alone. The electoral college makes sure that each state's decision matters, thus promoting fairness. The opinions and interests of the countries with fewer people reach a national level. The votes from a state with a minority make a difference in the general election.

The Electoral College structure ensures that the elected president has public support across many states of the country. It promotes viscosity in the country because the president has enough support in each state that caused him to win. It's not the most populated areas that helped his success but rather support that comes from all countries.

A consensus is met through the Electoral College. The Government of each political state gets represented nationally. It ensures that people do not pay taxes without representation. Each state has a representative in the senate or the house.

In conclusion, the Electoral College has some disadvantages. The people of America do not vote for their president directly. They feel like they are not involved in electing their president. Some presidential candidates win the elections with less popular votes. For example, a minority president had won the election. It does not show the will of the people. Electoral college systems discourage people from voting in some areas.

Part B: Question 5

The Republicans and the Democrats.

A political party is a group of people with interest in the electoral process, and they nominate their people to seek influence in Government policies. ⁶ Two major political parties in the U.S have contrasting positions: The Republican Party and the Democratic Party. The Democratic lawmakers fight for the freedom and progress of the people, and the Republican lawmakers fought for civilization and culture.

The Republican lawmakers support laws that withhold their traditional values. On Social policies, the republicans are against abortion, the marriage of the same sex, illegal immigration, marijuana, and controlling the gun. These policymakers oppose abortion on religious and moral grounds. However, some Republicans formed a pro-abortion group that supported abortion in different situations like when the pregnancy is a result of rape and when there is a need to save the mother's life.

The Republicans oppose the marriage of the same sex. However, there were some groups like the Log Cabin Republicans who supported the marriage of the same sex. U.S court removed the ban on marriage of the same sex in court. President Jeb Bush is a Republican who opposed the union of the same sex regardless of the court barn. Republicans are against drug abuse; They do not support drug legalization. The Republican lawmakers have called for reform of the laws regarding drugs.

On Fiscal policy, the republicans are against the estate tax. They support fiscal policies that support the reduction of income tax. The reduction of income tax increases the growth of GDP. The income of the Government generates from the tax that comes from the new growth of GDP. They are against income tax because it targets the job creators.

On the welfare and income policies, Republicans support the Welfare of other people. President Bill Clinton was a Republican who sponsored the welfare reform of 1996. These welfare reforms allowed people to look for jobs. The jobs they acquire helps them gain income.

The Democratic lawmakers advocate for the freedom and progress of its people. Their social policy endorses civil rights, and equality among the citizens, and The Democrats support the right to vote and LGBT rights. The citizens have the liberty of voting to dictate their political status. The Democrats provide jobs that pay well and better medical care to their citizens. In the United States, Citizens have the right to vote for their president.

Democrats fight for equality of Americans despite their age, sex, ethnicity, and race. They forbid discrimination of people with disabilities by supporting people with disabilities in America. Democrats support the marriage of different sex by emphasizing that people should not discriminate against others against their gender identity like lesbianism or gay. They ensure people have the freedom to choose their marriage partners. They also advocate for marriage equality and respect for the marriage Act. President Obama introduced a policy that required the Americans to report any issue of abuse or harassment in marriage.

In Fiscal policies, Democratic Lawmakers support a taxing system that is growing. Americans who are very rich pay more taxes than others. These taxes reduce economic inequalities. Democrats ensure that the Government does not cut social services like better Medicare and social security. The democrats believe that better social services like internal security and better health care increase the productivity of the workers. Increased productivity causes higher benefits than the benefits acquired by taxing citizens. Social services provide the freedom that is positive to the citizens.

On Welfare and income issues, Democrats believe that Americans need better wages. They influence increase in salaries of workers. Democrats suggest that people should get paid a minimum of \$ 15.00 per hour and that this should be adjusted frequently in a positive dimension.

In conclusion, the democrats promote freedom of citizens in all policies, and the republicans promote civilization and culture of the citizens.

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