

US election

pb : Does American people's vote count ?

1) **Go vote** : affiche => description, message, couleur,

proposition de 3 ou 4 posters par groupes → which one do you like best, which one is the least effective, passage au tableau en diapo (volontaire ou au hasard) => brainstorming importance du vote, pourquoi ? Dans quel but ?

imprimer de sorte à avoir 3/4 pour des groupes de 3/4 personnes avec pour instructions de partager dessus: 1ère impressions, quelle image on préfère, quelle image on aime moins et changer les images par groupes éventuellement (en fonction de si oui ou non ils sont très actifs).

Ensuite diapo au tableau: avec prise de parole de volontaire (ou désigné comme tel) pour parler des images => voir ce qui marche ou pas, pourquoi?

2) **What are the 10 major parties ?**

<https://www.spellbrand.com/top-10-usa-political-party-logos>

genially <https://view.genial.ly/5f54a4421f2e6d0d7df48467/game-american-political-party-logos>

recap sur la dernière page avec l'ensemble des logos, vidéo projeté, idem => quel est le logo qui leur parle le plus, pourquoi (en dehors des idées)

Politicians are constantly trying to sell themselves, which is why political logos are so powerful and well-designed. While the United States is generally run by two main parties, there are actually many political parties vying for your vote. Along with the Top 10 Presidential Campaign Logos, here are the ten main parties in the United States and what they are trying to tell you—or sell you—with their logos' graphic designs.

Raccrocher texte au bon logo (genially?) → which sounds the most convincing / représentatif for you ? Top 3, explain why

3) **How does the election works in the USA ?**

a- *The Electoral College explained - Christina Greer 2012*

: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W9H3gvnN468>

ou annexe : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0rb7CvxwTd0>

manuel Hit the Road p 312 méthodologie

=> visionnage de la vidéo, prise de note, recap en pair work (français?) mise en commun, explication du système électoral américain + conclusion : Duopoly, insister sur les safe state et les swing state

Sparksnote summary :

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

The United States has only two major political parties: the Democrats and the Republicans. These parties have a **duopoly**, meaning that they share almost all the political power in the country.

The Electoral System

In the United States, a candidate wins the election by gaining a **plurality**, or more votes than any other candidate. This is a **winner-take-all system** because there is no reward for the party or candidate that finishes second. Parties aim to be as large as possible, smoothing over differences among candidates and voters. There is no incentive to form a party that consistently gets votes but cannot win an election. As a result, two political parties usually dominate plurality electoral systems to the disadvantage of smaller third parties, just as the Democrats and the Republicans dominate the American political system. No one person or organization prevents third parties from forming, but the plurality system itself usually hinders their efforts to win votes.

The United States also has mostly **single-member districts**, meaning that each legislative district sends only one member to the legislature. There is no benefit to finishing second. Some countries use **multiple-member districts**, which makes it easier for minor parties to succeed because there are more members winning seats in the legislature.

The Electoral College

The Electoral College exacerbates the winner-take-all system because in all but two states, whoever wins the most popular votes wins all of the state's electoral votes in the presidential election. The electoral rules favor a two-party system, and minor parties have a very difficult time competing in such a system. Even successful third-party candidates often fail to get a single electoral vote.

Proportional Representation

Many other democratic legislatures use **proportional representation** instead of plurality to determine how seats are allocated to political parties. Parties win seats in the legislature in rough proportion to the percentage of the popular votes the party wins. A party that receives 30 percent of the votes, for example, will get roughly 30 percent of the seats in the legislature. In multiparty systems, parties can achieve electoral success without winning a majority, so there is less reason to form giant parties that strive for the majority.

Advantages and Disadvantages

There are a few advantages of the American two-party system:

- **Stability:** Two-party systems are more stable than multiparty systems
- **Moderation:** The two parties must appeal to the middle to win elections, so the parties tend to be moderate.
- **Ease:** Voters have only to decide between two parties.

But there are also a few disadvantages to our system, including the following:

- **Lack of choice:** Both parties tend to be very similar, limiting voters' options.
- **Less democratic:** A percentage of people will always feel marginalized by the system.

Realignment

Scholars use the term **realignment** to describe a major shift in the political divisions within a country. Realignment marks a new change in direction for the party that redefines what it means to be a member of that party. It usually occurs when a new issue challenges the old party lines and splits its members. The issue is often **crosscutting**: Both major parties are split on a matter, and some Democrats find they agree with Republicans more than other Democrats. When the issue becomes critically important, the parties shift around the axis of the new issue, and a new party system emerges.

Critical Elections

A **critical election** often indicates that a realignment has occurred. Critical elections do not cause realignments. A critical election is a sign, not a cause, of a realignment.

[Previous page The Ameri](#)

b- recap : *BBC guide to US elections* : <https://www.bbc.com/news/election-us-2020-53785985>

découper texte en différente partie, attribuer à un groupe de personne => le décortiquer et partage ensuite par groupe

3c- The Felony disenfranchisement



tweet
[Clint Smith](#)
[@ClintSmithIII](#)

[Nov 7, 2018](#)

So thrilled for all of the formerly incarcerated folks in Florida & their families. A huge victory.



Public Citizen
[@Public_Citizen](#)

BREAKING: Florida just passed Amendment 4, restoring voting rights to 1.4 million people with a past felony conviction. Not only does this repeal one of the country's worst Jim Crow laws, it's also the largest expansion in voting rights since the Voting Rights Act.



[Clint Smith](#)

[@ClintSmithIII](#)

What should not be lost is that Amendment 4 passed in Florida because of the leadership of formerly incarcerated people themselves. They led the way on this.

=> réaction / image, comprendre signification derrière => elony disenfranchisement = right to vote for any person convicted of felony (except for murder and sex crimes)

4- travail sur les idées principales des démocrates vs les Republicains : 4 documents, donnés en pls exemplaire + découpé, donné à 4 groupes, appropriation des idées, préparation d'un tableau récapitulatif
rebrassage des groupes au hasard => échange des idées (prise de note), le faire à 2 reprises, puis recap en pairwork (éventuellement génially ?)

5- Joe Biden and Donald Trump

a- travail sur les parties Democrate et Republican => grandes idées (faire faire tableau, différent doc donné en groupes, (autant de personne dans un groupe que de documents au final) appropriation puis échange : une personne par groupe vient présenter son doc.
Recap écrit sous forme de tableau (cf doc 4a)

b- recherche bio Biden / Trump

c- pair work ESL printable vices president (donné)

OU : inversé : commencer par les vice president en pair work et leur demander de faire les même pour les candidaits ?

5- new ways of voting

Michelle Obama, vote by mail or vote early this fall, video, 2020

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P39We9mDYA0>

Michelle Obama

TF : débat : trinôme choisi au hasard, présentateur non noté, public doit poser des questions, vote pour l'un ou l'autre par rapport au débat (et non idées;)

DST : EE sur l'image de Biden in the shadow of Harrys

<https://nowthisnews.com/videos/news/americans-are-losing-their-right-to-vote-and-how-we-can-change-that>

ww.businessinsider

EURO UNIT 1- The 2020 US Elections

<i>Diversité et inclusion</i> : 2020 is an electoral year in the USA.	
EURO 1	Does American people's vote count ?
At the end of the Unit, I will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - understand how the electoral system works in the US - know all about the candidates and their choice of vice-president - have no excuse not to follow the elections during the coming months.
What vocabulary will I need ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vote - politics - opinion
What grammatical structure will I need ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - advice - modals - future
What documents will be used ?	<p>1) Go vote Diaporama d'affiches de campagne</p> <p>2) What are the 10 major parties ? Genially Quizz, American Party Logo</p> <p>3) The Electoral process 3a- <i>The Electoral College explained</i> - Christina Greer 2012 (video) 3b- <i>BBC guide to US elections</i>, BBC.Com, Aug 2020 3c- Tweet by Clint Smith @ClintSmithIII·Nov 7, 2018 Annexe 3a- Hit the Road p 312, méthodologie</p>

	<p>4) The political ideas of the major two parties 4a- Comparison Chart Democrats vs Republicans 4b- 8 huge differences between Democrats and Republicans, by Jonathan Salant for Nj.com 4c- Typical voters for each party (illustration) 4d- differences democrats and Republicans</p> <p>5) The Candidates and their vice-president 5a- Joe Biden, biography sheet 5b- Donald Trump a biography sheet 5c- Kamala Harris, biography sheet (à venir) 5d- Mike Pence, biography sheet (à venir)</p> <p>6- new ways of voting Michelle Obama, vote by mail or vote early this fall, video, 2020</p>
What will I learn about ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Electoral College - the Felony Disenfranchisement - the advantages and drawbacks of duopoly
Final Task	You will take part to a debate, either as Joe Biden or as Donald Trump. Be ready to be the most convincing one !

INSTRUCTIONS POUR VOTRE TACHE FINALE :

- 1) Vous tirerez au sort votre rôle : Joe Biden ou Donald Trump
- 2) Vous débattrez sous la conduite d'un modérateur qui devra faire en sorte d'assurer que le temps de parole est équitable, que les questions choisies par vos soins seront débattues.
- 3) Seuls les rôles de Joe Biden et Donald Trump seront noté : cela signifie que vous êtes susceptible de passer deux fois, mais une seule de votre prestation sera notée.
- 4) Chacun d'entre vous, en tant que membre du public pourra (devra) interpellier l'un ou l'autre des candidats pendant le débat.
- 5) Chaque débat donnera lieu à un vote du meilleur candidat.
- 6) vous pourrez préparer vos questions en binôme mais vous ne passerez pas forcément avec votre binôme.

EURO 1- USA ELECTIONS				
sujet : You will take part to a debate, either as Joe Biden or as Donald Trump. Be ready to be the most convincing one !				
Adequation à la tâche	Pertinence du contenu	Recevabilité linguistique:	Richesse de la langue: grammaire	Richesse de la langue: lexique

		prononciation et intonation	et syntaxe	
j'ai incarné Joe Biden Donald Trump 0.5	Les idées que j'ai développé étaient cohérentes par rapport à mon personnage 1	J'hésite un peu trop souvent, mes phrases sont parfois saccadées, mon accent n'est pas toujours très compréhensible mais dans l'ensemble je me fais comprendre 3 B1	Mes phrases sont assez simples, je fais des erreurs mais je sais aussi me faire comprendre. J'utilise un peu trop souvent les mêmes structures de phrases 4 B1	Il me manque du vocabulaire pour être fluide, je me répète parfois, j'ai essayé d'utiliser le vocabulaire vu en classe 4 B1
J'ai participé à un débat 0.5	Je maîtrisais les idées de mon candidat 2	Je fais beaucoup de fautes de diction, j'ai un accent français un peu marqué, les accents parfois sont mal placés, j'ai un débit parfois saccadé, c'est parfois difficile de me comprendre 2 A2 -> B1	C'est parfois difficile de me comprendre, ou mon anglais est un peu trop basique, je ne maîtrise peu de structures grammaticales 3 A2 -> B1	Je cherche parfois mes mots, j'ai un vocabulaire limité, je me répète souvent, je ne sais pas toujours comment répondre 3 A2 -> B1
j'ai répondu à mon adversaire 0.5	J'ai fait en sorte d'être convainquant 1	Je fais beaucoup de fautes de diction, j'ai un accent français trop marqué, les accents sont mal placés, j'ai un débit saccadé, c'est difficile de me comprendre 1 A2	C'est difficile de me comprendre, ou mon anglais est vraiment trop basique, je ne maîtrise que très peu de structures grammaticales 3 A2	Je reste trop souvent silencieux, je cherche à demander les mots tout le temps, je ne sais pas quoi dire 2 A2
J'ai challengé mon adversaire 1	J'ai su me détacher de mes notes 0.5	Je parle avec un accent très français, je ne fais visiblement que peu d'effort pour mon accent, on ne me comprends pas 0.5	Je fais trop de fautes pour être compris, même avec si mon interlocuteur fait les efforts nécessaires pour 1	Il me manque du vocabulaire pour être fluide, je me répète beaucoup je n'ai utilisé que très peu le vocabulaire vu en classe 1
J'ai posé des questions en tant que spectateur 0.5	Mes questions étaient pertinentes 1.5	Je fais beaucoup de fautes de diction, j'ai un accent français un peu trop marqué, les accents sont mal placés, j'ai un débit saccadé, c'est parfois difficile de me comprendre 0,5 A2	C'est difficile de me comprendre, ou mon anglais est vraiment trop basique, je ne maîtrise que très peu de structures grammaticales 0,5	Il me manque beaucoup de vocabulaire pour être fluide, je me répète souvent je n'ai utilisé que très peu le vocabulaire vu en classe 0,5

doc 3b- US election 2020: A really simple guide - bbc

• 14 August 2020

The president of the United States of America has a huge influence on how the world responds to international crises, such as wars, global pandemics and climate change.

So when the election comes round every four years, there's a lot of interest in the outcome but not a lot of understanding about how the process works.

Even here at BBC News, we have to remind ourselves how the electoral college works and what a battleground state is.

So if you're looking for a refresher or trying to understand it for the first time, this simple guide to the US election will help.



When is the election and who are the candidates?

The election for president always falls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, meaning this time around it's on 3 November.

Unlike many other countries, the US political system is dominated by just two parties, so the president always belongs to one of them.

The Republicans are the conservative political party in the US and their candidate in this year's election is President Donald Trump, who is hoping to secure another four years in power.

The Republican Party is also known as the GOP, or the Grand Old Party. In recent years, it has stood for lower taxes, gun rights and tighter restrictions on immigration. Support for the party tends to be stronger in more rural parts of America. Former Republican presidents include George W Bush, Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon.

The Democrats are the liberal political party in the US and their candidate is Joe Biden, an experienced politician best-known for serving as Barack Obama's vice president for eight years.

Both men are in their 70s - Mr Trump would be 74 years old at the start of his second term, while at 78, Mr Biden would be the oldest first-term president in history.

How is the winner decided?

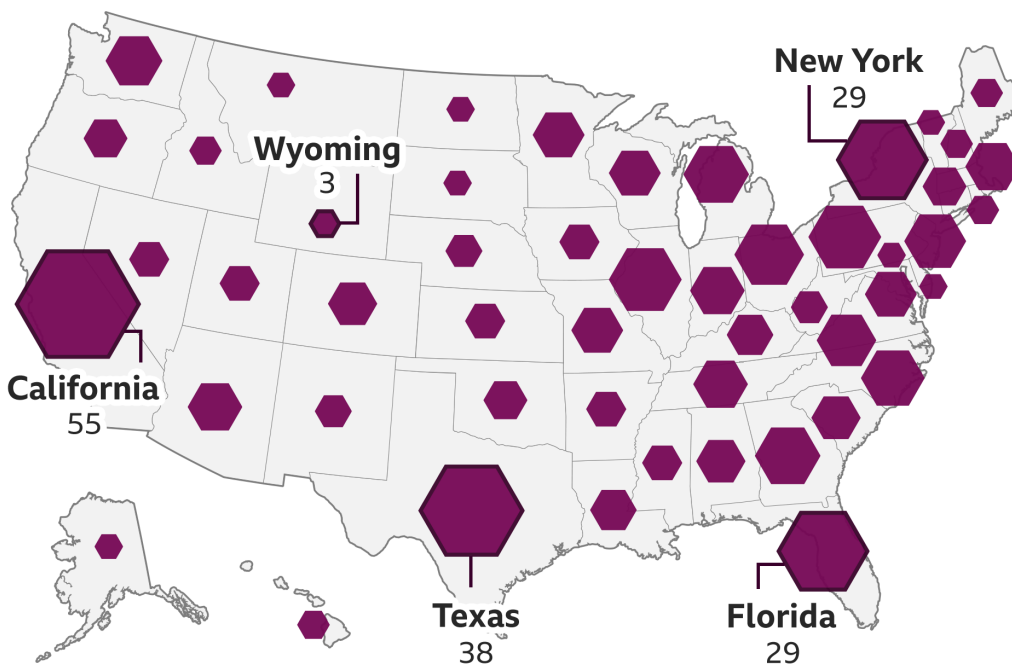
The winner is not always the candidate who wins most votes nationally - as Hillary Clinton found out in 2016. Instead, candidates compete to win electoral college votes. Each state gets a certain number of electoral college votes based on its population and there are a total of 538 up for grabs, so the winner is the candidate that wins 270 or more.

This means that when someone votes for their preferred candidate, they're voting in a state-level contest rather than a national one.

The electoral votes allocated to each state

270 out of 538 are needed to win the presidency

● Size shows electoral votes per state



BBC

All but two states have a winner-takes-all rule, so whichever candidate wins the highest number of votes is awarded all of the state's electoral college votes.

Most states lean heavily towards one party or the other, which means the candidates focus their efforts on a dozen or so states where either of them could win. These are known as the battleground states.

Who can vote and how do they do it?

If you're a US citizen and you're 18 or over, you should be eligible to vote in the presidential election.

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

However, lots of states have passed laws requiring voters to show identification documents to prove who they are before they can vote.

These laws are often put into place by Republicans who say they're needed to guard against voter fraud. But Democrats accuse them of using this as a form of voter suppression as it is often poorer, minority voters who are unable to provide ID like a driving licence.

States also have different rules on whether prisoners can vote. The majority of them lose their right to vote when they are convicted but regain that right when they have served their sentence.

Most people vote at a polling station on election day, but alternative methods of voting have been on the rise in recent years. In 2016, 21% of those who voted did so by post.

How people vote is a contentious issue this year because of the coronavirus pandemic. Some politicians are calling for wider use of postal ballots, but President Trump has said - with very little evidence - that this could result in more voter fraud.

Is the election just about who is president?

No. All of the attention will be on Trump v Biden, but voters will also be choosing new members of Congress when they fill in their ballots.



Democrats already have control of the House so they will be looking to keep hold of that while also gaining control of the Senate.

If they had a majority in both chambers they would be able to block or delay President Trump's plans if he were to be re-elected.

All 435 seats in the House are up for election this year, while 33 Senate seats are also up for grabs.

When will we find out the result?

It can take several days for every vote to be counted, but it's usually pretty clear who the winner is by the early hours of the following morning.

In 2016, Donald Trump took to the stage in New York at about 3am to give his victory speech in front of a crowd of jubilant supporters.

But don't set your alarm clocks just yet. Officials are already warning that we may have to wait longer - possibly days, even weeks - for the result this year because of the expected surge in postal ballots.

The last time the result wasn't clear within a few hours was in 2000, when the winner wasn't confirmed until a Supreme Court ruling was made a month later.

When does the winner take office?



If Joe Biden wins the election, he wouldn't immediately replace President Trump as there is a set transition period to give the new leader time to appoint cabinet ministers and make plans.

The new president is officially sworn into office on 20 January in a ceremony known as the inauguration, which is held on the steps of the Capitol building in Washington DC.

After the ceremony, the new president makes their way to the White House to begin their four-year term in office.

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

So many people are barred from the polls that some worry their absence could change election results. One study even suggested that allowing felons to vote in Florida could have tipped the 2000 presidential election to Democrat Al Gore.

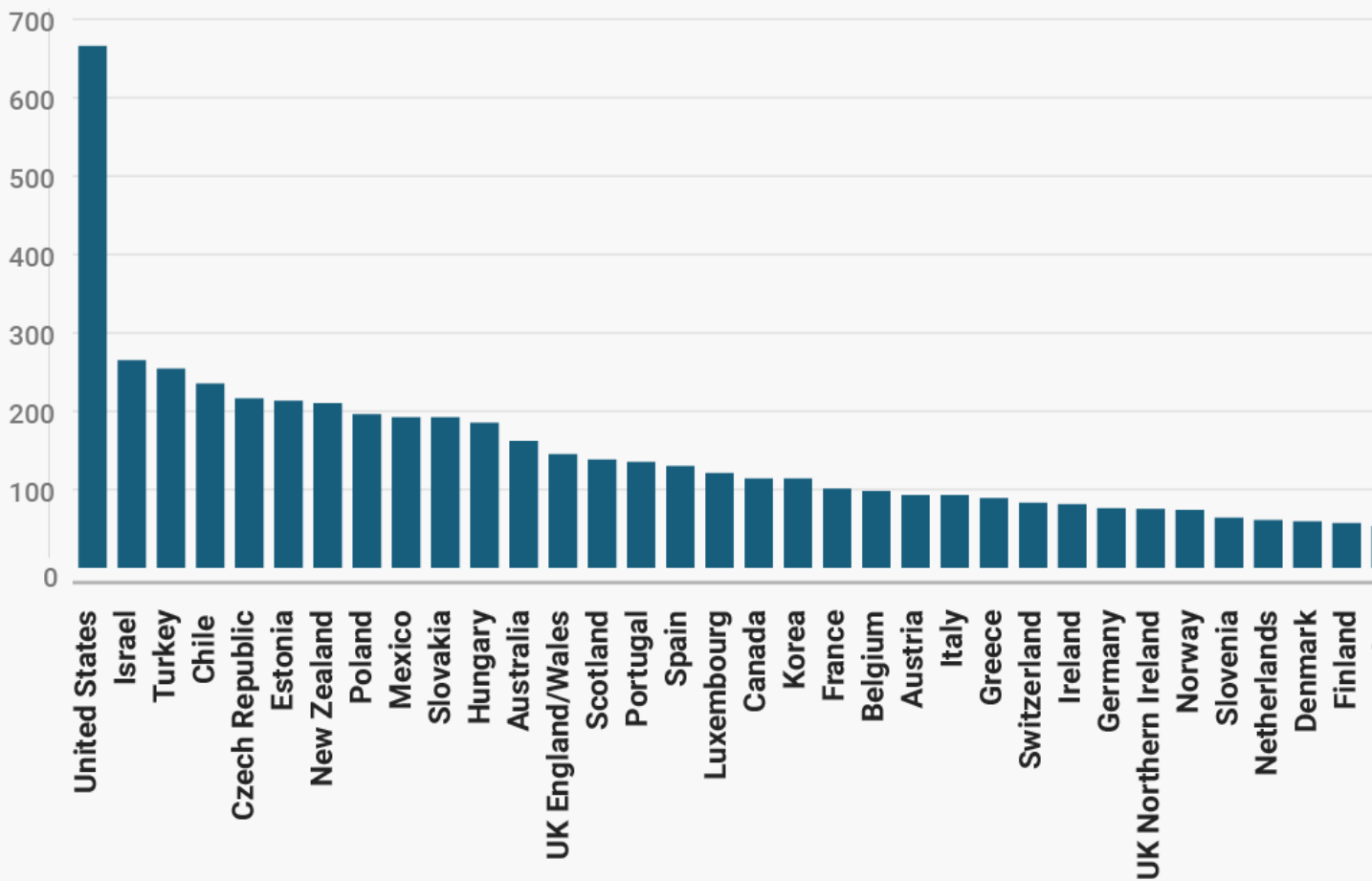
About half of US states have loosened restrictions in recent years. But how this might affect the country's fractured politics is more complicated. Would ex-felons turn out to vote? And if they would, can we predict who'd benefit?

The US is a huge outlier when it comes to incarceration

The US has the one of the highest incarceration rates in the world, with about 670 inmates per 100,000 residents, according to figures from the [International Center for Prison Studies](#). Some estimates put the figure [higher](#).

That rate is about five times the average of other developed economies in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The next-closest OECD state is Israel, which has an incarceration rate of about 250 inmates per 100,000.

INCARCERATION RATE BY OECD COUNTRY,

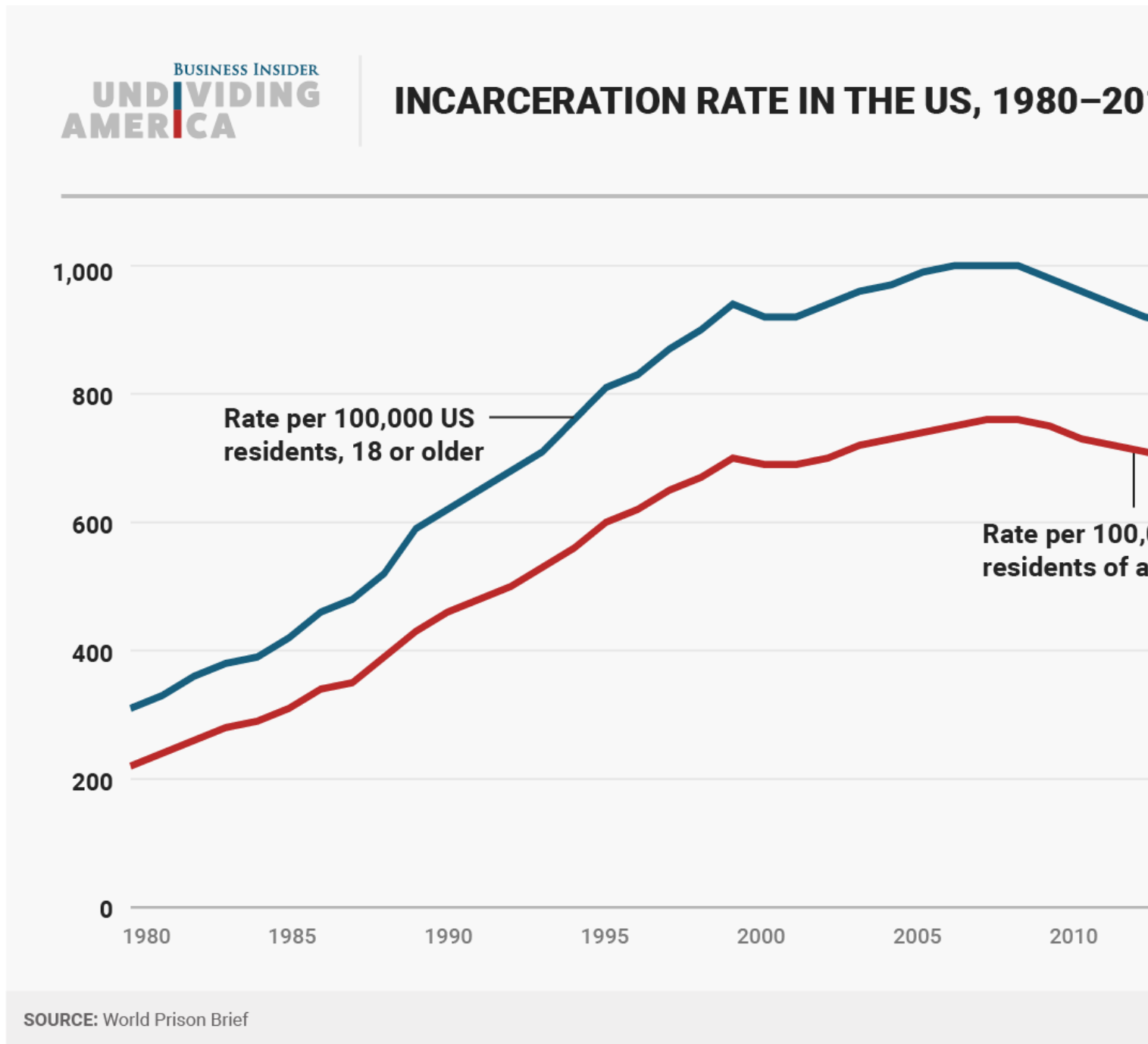


SOURCE: World Prison Brief

Skye Gould/Business Insider

The number of Americans incarcerated has increased over the past 25 years.

The rate for US residents ages 18 and up rose from about 310 per 100,000 in 1980 to about 870 per 100,000 in 2015, a spike correlated with the "[war on drugs](#)"-era tough-on-crime policies. The rate peaked in the mid-2000s at about 1,000 per 100,000.



Skye Gould/Business Insider

Which brings us to the first divide: the disenfranchisement of those with a conviction

Few major economies around the world allow inmates to vote. Politicians and voters generally argue that if a person does not follow the law, then that person should not get to choose lawmakers.

In the US, the Fourteenth Amendment [grants](#) states the authority to deny voting rights to those with criminal convictions, and then states can come up with their own rules for restoring those voting rights if they choose.

Maine and Vermont are the only two states that allow people in prison to vote. But it's what happens after a person has served time for a felony that is more controversial.

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

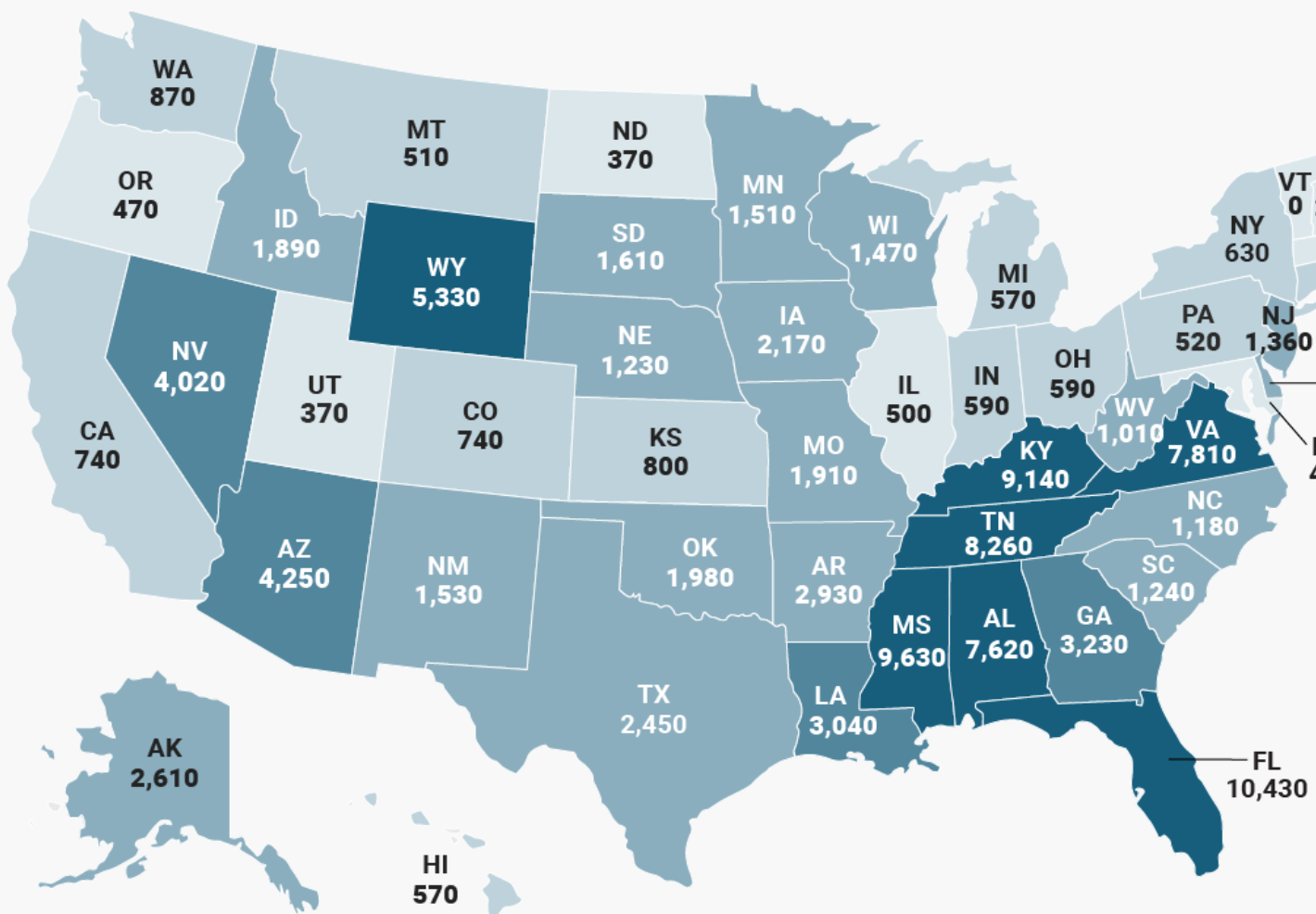
Over three-quarters (77%) of disenfranchised voters are not actually in prison. Some are under probation or parole supervision, while others have completed their sentences, [according to The Sentencing Project](#).



FELONY DISENFRANCHISEMENT RATES

Disenfranchisement rates, per 100,000 people

0–500 501–1,000 1,000–3,000 3,001–5,000 5,001+



SOURCE: The Sentencing Project

Skye Gould / Business Insider

Twelve states — Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming — restrict voting rights even after a person has completed a prison sentence and is no longer on probation or parole.

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

The affected people in those states make up over 50% of the entire disenfranchised population in the US.

Which brings us to the second divide: race

None of the laws barring ex-felons from voting explicitly mention race. The US, however, [disproportionately](#) arrests and convicts people of color. The effect is a huge disenfranchised voting bloc.

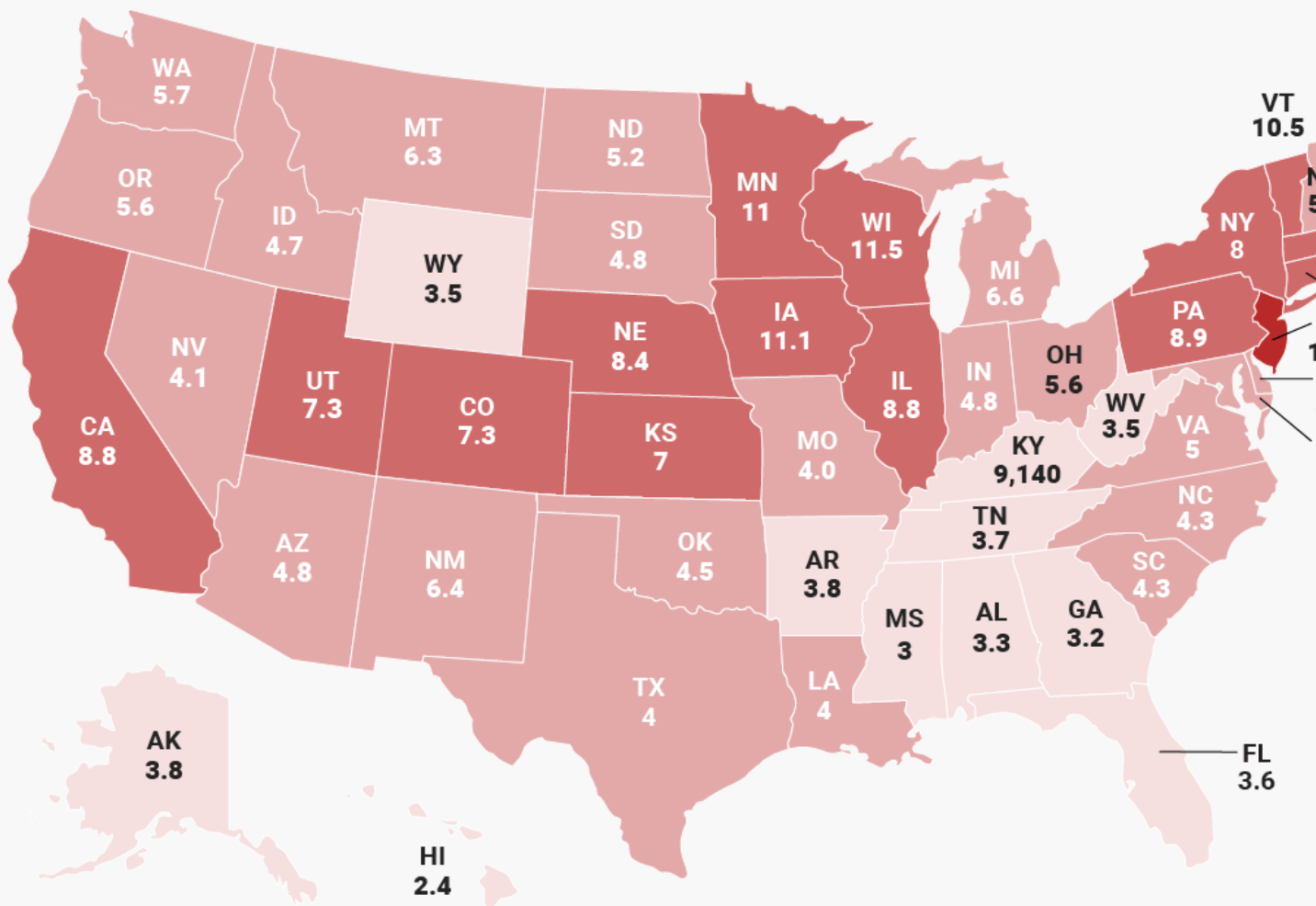
Black Americans of voting age are more than four times as likely to lose their voting rights as the rest of the adult population, with one of every 13 black adults disenfranchised nationally, according to The Sentencing Project.

An estimated 2.2 million black citizens are barred from voting in total.

THE RACIAL DISPARITY IN INCARCERATION RATES FOR BLACK AND WHITE AMERICANS

Black/white disparity, per 100,000 people

0–3.9 4–6.9 7–11.9 12+



SOURCE: The Sentencing Project

Skye Gould / Business Insider

The rates of African-American felony disenfranchisement vary significantly by state, with startling numbers in a few: more than one in five African-Americans is barred from voting in Florida (21%), Kentucky (26%), Tennessee (21%), and Virginia (22%).

"This is largely the result of the historic growth in incarceration in recent decades and disproportionate enforcement of the failed 'war on drugs' in black and Latino communities, which has drastically increased the class of persons subject to disenfranchisement," The Sentencing Project said.

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

"Felony disenfranchisement statutes have weakened the political power of black and Latino communities," it added.

The racial compositions of prisons versus the adoption of disenfranchisement laws

African-American imprisonment rates have "consistently exceeded" those of whites since the Civil War era, according to US Department of Commerce data from the 19th century, cited in a study by [Angela Behrens, Christopher Uggen, and Jeff Manza](#).

Looking at data from the 1850s to 2002, the trio found that states with greater nonwhite populations have historically been more likely to bar convicted felons from voting than states with proportionally fewer nonwhites.

"The expansion of citizenship to racial minorities, and the subsequent extension of suffrage to all citizens, threatened to undermine the political power of the white majority," Behrens, Uggen, and Manza wrote. "By restricting the voting rights of a disproportionately nonwhite population, felon disenfranchisement laws offered one method for states to avert [the changes]."

"The sharp increase in African American imprisonment goes hand-in-hand with changes in voting laws," they continued. "Felons disenfranchisement provisions offered a tangible response to the threat of new African-American voters that would help preserve existing racial hierarchies."

Notably, the percentage of nonwhite prison inmates nearly doubled from 1850 to 1870 in several Southern states, the authors also found. For example, about 2% of the Alabama prison population was nonwhite in 1850, but 74% of it was nonwhite in 1870 even though the total nonwhite population rose by just 3%, according to Department of Commerce figures from the 1800s.

What does this mean for elections?

It's difficult to predict how felon and ex-felon disenfranchisement affects election results for several reasons, including, for example, that it's hard to estimate how many ex-felons would turn out to vote if their voting rights were restored.

Ex-felons would most likely vote at lower rates than the general public, according to researchers. One study [estimated](#) that about 35% of disenfranchised ex-felons would have voted in presidential elections and 24% in Senate elections in nonelection years, while [another](#) found that fewer than 15% of recently enfranchised ex-felons actually voted in Iowa, Maine, and Rhode Island. The overall turnout for the [2012 presidential election](#) was 58.6%.

As for political parties, some argue that allowing ex-felons to vote would benefit Democrats. A [2002 study by Uggen and Manza](#) found that "Democratic candidates would have received about 7 out of every 10 votes cast by the felons and ex-felons in 14 of the last 15 US Senate election years."

Taking it a step further, when they examined how these figures would have affected elections, they found that seven Senate races out of more than 400 might have been flipped from 1970 to 1998.

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

Of course, individual and group voting preferences are shaped by a bunch of social, economic, structural, and political factors. So there could be some underlying, unknown variables that would affect the predictions of how a large bloc of voters across different states might vote.

For example, not all states are required to inform ex-felons about their voting rights. And that's significant because one study by [Marc Meredith and Michael Morse](#) found that the notification "*can* increase ex-felon participation."

Which brings us to Florida ...

Florida, a key swing state in recent elections, alone accounts for 27% of the US population disenfranchised by felony, according to figures from The Sentencing Project. And the nearly 1.5 million people disenfranchised in the state after completing their sentences account for 48% of the national total.

Take the hotly contested 2000 election, which saw George W. Bush win Florida by just 537 votes out of nearly 6 million.



Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de goupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

Supporters of Al Gore and George W. Bush facing off in front of the US Supreme Court amid the landmark postelection legal battle Bush v. Gore in 2000. Larry Downing/Reuters

Given the slim margin of victory, the outcome could have been different if felons and ex-felons were allowed to vote. Others, however, argue that Florida's large population of white felons would have leaned toward Bush anyway.

Uggen and Manza argued that the election "[would almost certainly](#)" have been reversed if "voting rights were extended to any category of disenfranchised felons."

On the flip side, Northwestern's Traci Burch, simulating outcomes for Florida 2000 under scenarios consistent with turnout rates of Georgia and North Carolina in 2000 and Florida in 2008, [found](#) that the ex-felon population in Florida would have leaned toward Bush.

So what's next?

The administration of Virginia Democratic Gov. Terry McAuliffe recently restored the voting rights for over 168,000 people. And [about 42,000](#) had registered to vote for the governor's race in Virginia on November 7, 2017.

Looking at the broader picture, twenty-four states have changed felony-disenfranchisement provisions since 1997 to expand voter eligibility. According to data from The Sentencing Project, an estimated 840,000 citizens regained the right to vote from 1997 to 2016.

In some states, the restoration of voting-rights practices shifts based on who's in charge. In Florida in 2007, for example, the clemency board voted to automatically restore voting rights for many with nonviolent felony convictions, but the decision was reversed in 2011.

Whether these policies will change depends on which parties and politicians are elected to the run the states. And those with the most at stake sometimes can't take part in that decision.

Selling a Nation: Political Logos in the United States

Politicians are constantly trying to sell themselves, which is why political logos are so powerful and well-designed. While the United States is generally run by two main parties, there are actually many political parties vying for your vote. Along with the Top 10 Presidential Campaign Logos, here are the ten main parties in the United States and what they are trying to tell you—or sell you—with their logos' graphic designs.

1. Democratic Party Logo Design

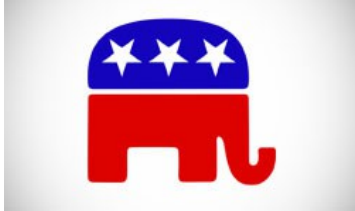


Like the graphic designs of many parties, the American Democratic Party uses a familiar red, white, and blue color palette to show their patriotism. The commonly recognized donkey symbol is used, but between the red and blue there is a swoosh of white going through the graphic, a shape that connotes movement and flexibility.

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de goupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

The donkey is kicking up its back legs, which suggests freedom and even a little rebellion against the established system. It is easy to see this party's intended image through their use of symbolism.

2. Republican Party Logo Design



The American Republic Party also uses red, white, and blue, along with the familiar elephant symbol that has been a figurehead for the party for more than one-hundred years. However, the animal of these graphic designs is shaped into a roughly square shape, showing the authoritative policies of this party. The stars are a symbol not just of the United States, but also of reaching for higher ideals, making this a very appropriate logo for the image that this party is trying to portray.

3. Libertarian Party Logo Design



In the United States, the Libertarian Party prides itself on its focus on social and civil liberties. Because of this, the use of the Statue of Liberty in its graphic designs is very appropriate. The gold and dark blue color scheme is patriotic without being cliché, while the circular shape makes people feel included. The familiar stars are also present.

4. Green Party Logo Design



The American Green Party focuses mainly on efforts to save the planet and reduce the carbon footprint of the United States. Their logo is very reflective of the aim, with a green on green color scheme. A planet is shown blooming within a flower, giving the idea of birth and growth while incorporating the Earth, all common graphic designs used in environmentalism. The font uses serifs and blocky shapes to make this party seem like an authority.

5. Constitution Party Logo Design



This religiously based conservative party focuses using on the Constitution as the center of all policy and regulations. Because of this traditionalism, it is significant that the Constitution Party uses several longtime American symbols in their logo and other graphic designs, including the bald eagle, the American flag, and stars. The rectangular shape suggests an authoritarian attitude, while a newsy font with serifs gives a bit of gravitas to the image.

6. Socialist Party USA Logo Design



The Socialist Party USA is a socially and fiscally liberal group that focuses on civil rights and a socialist economic structure. Their logo is as different from other mainstream political parties as it possibly could be. The recognizable inclusive circular shape of many political graphic designs is used, showing the clasped hands of people from two different ethnicities to show the organization's goals of social unity and equity. The planet is prominently displayed, but not centered on the United States. It is easy to sense the party's goals from its logo, making it both effective and accurate as a symbol.

7. Social Democrats USA Logo Design



This party is an offshoot of the American Socialist Party, which is no longer running national candidates. However, the party has a very powerful and symbolic logo. The square shape shows through graphic designs that it is more militant than other socialist parties in the United States, while a familiar red, white, and blue color scheme shows a patriotic flair. The symbol of a hand holding a torch is similar to the Statue of Liberty, although it also hails from this party's assertion that they were 'passed the torch' from the now defunct American Socialist Party.

8. Modern Whig Party Logo Design



The Modern Whig party professes to be a moderate middle ground between the mainstream Democrats and Republicans. An owl, traditionally the symbol of the Whig Party, is used here. The red, white, and blue color scheme is used once again, but with different meaning. In this case, the bird is half blue (for Democrats) and half red (for Republicans) with a white line and a band of star dividing the two colors. This centrist party believes that our future lies in meeting in the middle, making the placement of the stars in their graphic designs very appropriate.

9. America First Party Logo Design



This party, as their name suggests, believes that the United States should end all labor treaties and wars with other countries, instead focusing on strengthening the country from within our own borders. They use the familiar symbolism of the circle but with a band of star in the margins of the shape. In the center is a man who appears to be one of the patriots from American history, carrying a gun. This wilderness-like image portrays the party's hope to return the United States to its roots through graphic designs and symbols.

10. The Independence Party of America Logo Design



This party is a populist organization with a center to left stance on most topics. Their logo is a commanding square, with a red, blue, and black color scheme that is similar to most modern parties while remaining distinct. The 'I' in the center has an American flag wrapped around it, with the flag appears to be flowing. This gives the impression both of forward movement and ties to the American past through graphic designs, which is the intended message of this party.

Democrat versus Republican comparison chart

	Democrat	Republican
Philosophy	<u>Liberal, left-leaning.</u>	<u>Conservative, right-leaning.</u>
Economic Ideas	Minimum wages and progressive <u>taxation</u> , i.e., higher tax rates for higher income brackets. Born out of <u>anti-federalist</u> ideals but evolved over time to favor more government regulation.	Believe taxes shouldn't be increased for anyone (including the wealthy) and that wages should be set by the free market.
Social and human ideas	Based on community and social responsibility	Based on individual rights and justice
Stance on Military issues	Decreased spending	Increased spending
Stance on Gay Marriage	Support (some Democrats disagree)	Oppose (some Republicans disagree)

Democrat versus Republican comparison chart

	Democrat	Republican
Stance on Abortion	Should remain legal; support <u>Roe v. Wade</u>	Should not be legal (with some exceptions); oppose Roe v. Wade
Stance on Death Penalty	While support for the death penalty is strong among Democrats, opponents of the death penalty are a substantial fraction of the Democratic base.	A large majority of Republicans support the death penalty.
Stance on Taxes	Progressive (high income earners should be taxed at a higher rate). Generally not opposed to raising taxes to fund government.	Tend to favor a "flat tax" (same tax rate regardless of income). Generally opposed to raising taxes.
Stance on Government Regulation	Government regulations are needed to protect consumers.	Government regulations hinder free market <u>capitalism</u> and job growth.
Healthcare Policy	Support universal healthcare; strong support of government involvement in healthcare, including <u>Medicare and Medicaid</u> . Generally support Obamacare.	Private companies can provide healthcare services more efficiently than government-run programs. Oppose Obamacare provisions like (1) requirement for individuals to buy health insurance or pay a fine, (2) required coverage of contraceptives.

Democrat versus Republican comparison chart

	Democrat	Republican
Stance on Immigration	There is greater overall support in the Democratic party for a moratorium on deporting - or offering a pathway to citizenship to - certain undocumented immigrants. e.g. those with no criminal record, who have lived in the U.S. for 5+ years.	Republicans are generally against amnesty for any undocumented immigrants. They also oppose President Obama's executive order that put a moratorium on deporting certain workers. Republicans also fund stronger enforcement actions at the border.
Traditionally strong in states	California, Massachusetts, New York	Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas
Symbol	Donkey	Elephant
Color	Blue	Red
Founded in	1824	1854

Democrat versus Republican comparison chart

	Democrat	Republican
Senate Leader	Chuck Schumer	Mitch McConnell
Chairperson	Tom Perez	Ronna Romney McDaniel
Famous Presidents	Franklin Roosevelt (FDR), John F. Kennedy, Bill Clinton, Woodrow Wilson, Jimmy Carter, Barack Obama	Abraham Lincoln , Teddy Roosevelt, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, Richard Nixon
Seats in the Senate	45/100 (not including 2 independent Senators who caucus with the Democratic Party)	53/100
Governorships	23/50	27/50
Membership	44.7 million (as of 2017)	32.8 million (as of 2017)

https://www.diffen.com/difference/Democrat_vs_Republican

Comparison chart

Democrat versus Republican comparison chart

	Democrat	Republican
Philosophy	Liberal , left-leaning .	Conservative , right-leaning .
Economic Ideas	Minimum wages and progressive taxation , i.e., higher tax rates for higher income	Believe taxes shouldn't be increased for anyone (including the wealthy) and that

	Democrat	Republican
	brackets. Born out of anti-federalist ideals but evolved over time to favor more government regulation.	wages should be set by the free market.
Social and human ideas	Based on community and social responsibility	Based on individual rights and justice
Stance on Military issues	Decreased spending	Increased spending
Stance on Gay Marriage	Support (some Democrats disagree)	Oppose (some Republicans disagree)
Stance on Abortion	Should remain legal; support Roe v. Wade	Should not be legal (with some exceptions); oppose Roe v. Wade
Stance on Death Penalty	While support for the death penalty is strong among Democrats, opponents of the death penalty are a substantial fraction of the Democratic base.	A large majority of Republicans support the death penalty.
Stance on Taxes	Progressive (high income earners should be taxed at a higher rate). Generally not opposed to raising taxes to fund government.	Tend to favor a "flat tax" (same tax rate regardless of income). Generally opposed to raising taxes.
Stance on Government Regulation	Government regulations are needed to protect consumers.	Government regulations hinder free market capitalism and job growth.
Healthcare Policy	Support universal healthcare; strong support of government involvement in healthcare, including Medicare and Medicaid . Generally support Obamacare.	Private companies can provide healthcare services more efficiently than government-run programs. Oppose Obamacare provisions like (1) requirement for individuals to buy health insurance or pay a fine, (2) required coverage of contraceptives.
Stance on Immigration	There is greater overall support in the Democratic party for a moratorium on deporting - or offering a pathway to citizenship to - certain undocumented immigrants. e.g. those with no criminal record, who have lived in the U.S. for 5+ years.	Republicans are generally against amnesty for any undocumented immigrants. They also oppose President Obama's executive order that put a moratorium on deporting certain workers. Republicans also fund stronger enforcement actions at the border.
Traditionally strong in states	California, Massachusetts, New York	Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas
Symbol	Donkey	Elephant
Color	Blue	Red
Founded in	1824	1854
Website	www.democrats.org	www.gop.com
Senate Leader	Chuck Schumer	Mitch McConnell
Chairperson	Tom Perez	Ronna Romney McDaniel
Famous Presidents	Franklin Roosevelt (FDR), John F. Kennedy, Bill Clinton, Woodrow Wilson, Jimmy Carter, Barack Obama	Abraham Lincoln , Teddy Roosevelt, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, Richard Nixon
Seats in the Senate	45/100 (not including 2 independent Senators)	53/100

Ac Legrand – académie de Versailles, basée sur le travail de groupe Us election (avec ADandoy, NSoor et V)

Democrat

Republican

who caucus with the Democratic Party)

**Seats in the House
of Representatives**

235/435

200/435

Governorships

23/50

27/50

Membership

44.7 million (as of 2017)

32.8 million (as of 2017)

**2016 Presidential
Candidates**

[Hillary Clinton](#), Bernie Sanders, Martin
O'Malley

Donald Trump, Marco Rubio, [Ted Cruz](#),
Ben Carson, Jeb Bush, Chris Christie, Carly
Fiorina, others.