



TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course | Activity 1 Reading Reading > Lesson 4: Purpose/Method/Opinion Questions > Exercise 4.2 DIRECTIONS: Read the passage. Then click on the answer choice that best answers the question. Hide Time 00:19:35 Continue The permanent campaign is a term invented by American political scientists to describe the current presidential electoral process in the United States. During each presidential election cycle, the time between the completion of one election and the beginning of the next has become shorter. The presidential election campaign no longer begins in the election year; instead, it is now nearly a four-year process. No single factor created the permanent campaign. Instead, several political and technological factors are responsible for this transformation. The political process has changed a great deal since the 1980s. The main way that presidential candidates are nominated currently is through the <u>primary election</u>; political parties are no longer as important in the nominating process. Now, candidates must win primaries in different regions of the country. This means that candidates must start early to become known to key political figures, and finally, to the voting public in these states. In the "old days," candidates had to attract only party leaders. The old process was not easy but was much less public and much less expensive than campaigning for primary victories. Technology has also contributed to the invention of the permanent campaign. At the turn of the twentieth century, presidential candidates did not move freely and quickly around the country; travel was by rail, ship, or horse-drawn carriage. Also, telephone communication was primitive, and there were no radios or televisions. The candidates spoke to smaller crowds of people for a shorter length of time and, by necessity, a presidential campaign only lasted for a few weeks or months. Today, the idea of potential candidates campaigning for office under these conditions would be ridiculous. Media and information technology have also helped to modernize campaigning through <u>polling</u>. These changes are factors in the permanent campaign. Modern computer and telephone technology allow the media and private organizations to take the pulse of the public through opinion polls almost continually. As polls have become more common, they have become a source of fascination to the media. Pollsters have discovered that the media's appetite for common, they have become a source of rascination to the media. Polisters have discovered that the media s appetite for polls is nearly insatiable; as a result, the number of polls has increased. In the 1950s polls were rarely taken and poll results were rarely discussed in media coverage of elections. However, by the 1980s hundreds of stories about each election campaign focused on poll results. Indeed, much of the media coverage of the campaign focuses on exactly that. Thus, candidates must pay attention to how well they do in the polls. They must begin campaigning early for the public to recognize their names; and in addition, because campaigns are now media events, they must begin early to establish themselves as worthy of media attention. Finally, candidates must have organizations, fundraisers, and pollsters in order to be taken seriously by the media. Simply put, it would be very irrational to do otherwise because a modern campaign cannot succeed without these things. In sum, key changes in the political process, coupled with technological innovations and the increasing influence of the media, have contributed to the <u>perpetual</u> motion that modern presidential elections have become. Are these trends irreversible? This seems to be the case. Only a return to the old primary system would seem to make much difference, but such a change is highly unlikely.











