Questions 3, 7, 8, 13 and 17

3. Family, peers, education, religion, ethnicity/race, and gender are large determinants of political affiliation.

7. A candidate is nominated by their party, then engage in primaries and caucuses at the state level to choose one candidate per party. The candidate accepts their nomination at a convention, then participate in general elections.

8. Parties choose electors (at the state level), the number of whom is equal to the state's Congress members. Except in Nebraska and Maine, whichever candidate receives the most votes gets all that states electors votes. In Nebraska and Maine, electoral votes are split. Whichever candidate receives the most electoral votes wins the presidency.

13. Some aspects of the BoR apply to states, but only when SCOTUS expressly rules so. Other parts of BoR do not apply to states.

17. Brown v. board of Ed: Separate but equal is inherently unequal, provides for integration of schools. (14th amendment)

HoA Motel v. US: Due to interstate commerce clause, public institutions cannot deny service based on race, gender, etc. (14th amendment)

Plessy v. Ferguson: Separate but equal solves discrimination, allows for segregation.