

The background consists of a dense field of small, five-pointed stars in red, white, and blue. A diagonal line runs from the top right corner towards the bottom center, dividing the image into two sections. The stars on the left are primarily red and blue, while the stars on the right include a significant amount of white. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2024

When is the next US presidential election?

The 2024 election will be on **Tuesday, 5 November 2024**. The winner will serve **a term of four years** in the White House, **starting in January 2025**.

The president has the power to pass some laws on their own but mostly they must work with Congress to pass legislation.

On the world stage, the US leader has considerable freedom to represent the country abroad and to conduct foreign policy.

Who are the candidates and how are they nominated?

The two main parties nominate a presidential candidate by holding a series of votes called state primaries and caucuses, where people choose who they want to lead the party in a general election.

In the Republican Party, former President Donald Trump won his party's support with a massive lead over his rivals. He became the official Republican nominee at a party convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For the Democrats, Vice-President Kamala Harris has locked the nomination. She joined the race after President Joe Biden dropped out.

There are/were also some independent candidates running for president, including Robert F Kennedy Jr, nephew to former president John, but he dropped out in late August.

What do the Democrats and Republicans stand for?

The Democrats are the **liberal political party**, with an agenda defined largely by its **push for civil rights, social safety** and measures to address **climate change**.

The Republicans are the **conservative political party** in the US. Also known as **the GOP, or the Grand Old Party**, it has stood for **lower taxes, shrinking the size of the government, gun rights** and tighter restrictions on **immigration and abortion**.

DEMOCRATS VS. REPUBLICANS



Republicans generally support the idea that a government should be small and not play a big role in society

Republicans support increase on military spending and defense. They are also very firm on "no gun control laws"

Generally more conservative on same sex marriage laws, anti-abortion laws to contraception use



Democrats generally believe governments should have a more active role in society in order to help it grow

Democrats prefer cutting back on military spending and are generally anti-military force against other countries. They advocate for stricter gun control laws

Democrats typically advocate for same sex marriage, and believe women have freedom to make decisions for their bodies



Electoral Base

The Republican Party's electoral base lies predominantly in the Southern, Midwestern and Western states, especially in rural areas and the Bible Belt. The GOP performs well among social conservatives, older white voters, Protestants, gun owners, and business owners.

Since the 1990s, the party has made major gains among right-leaning working class whites without college degrees, dubbed the "silent majority" or "Middle America."

Meanwhile, Democrats rely heavily on major cities, coastal metropolitan areas and minority voters.

Biden: 226

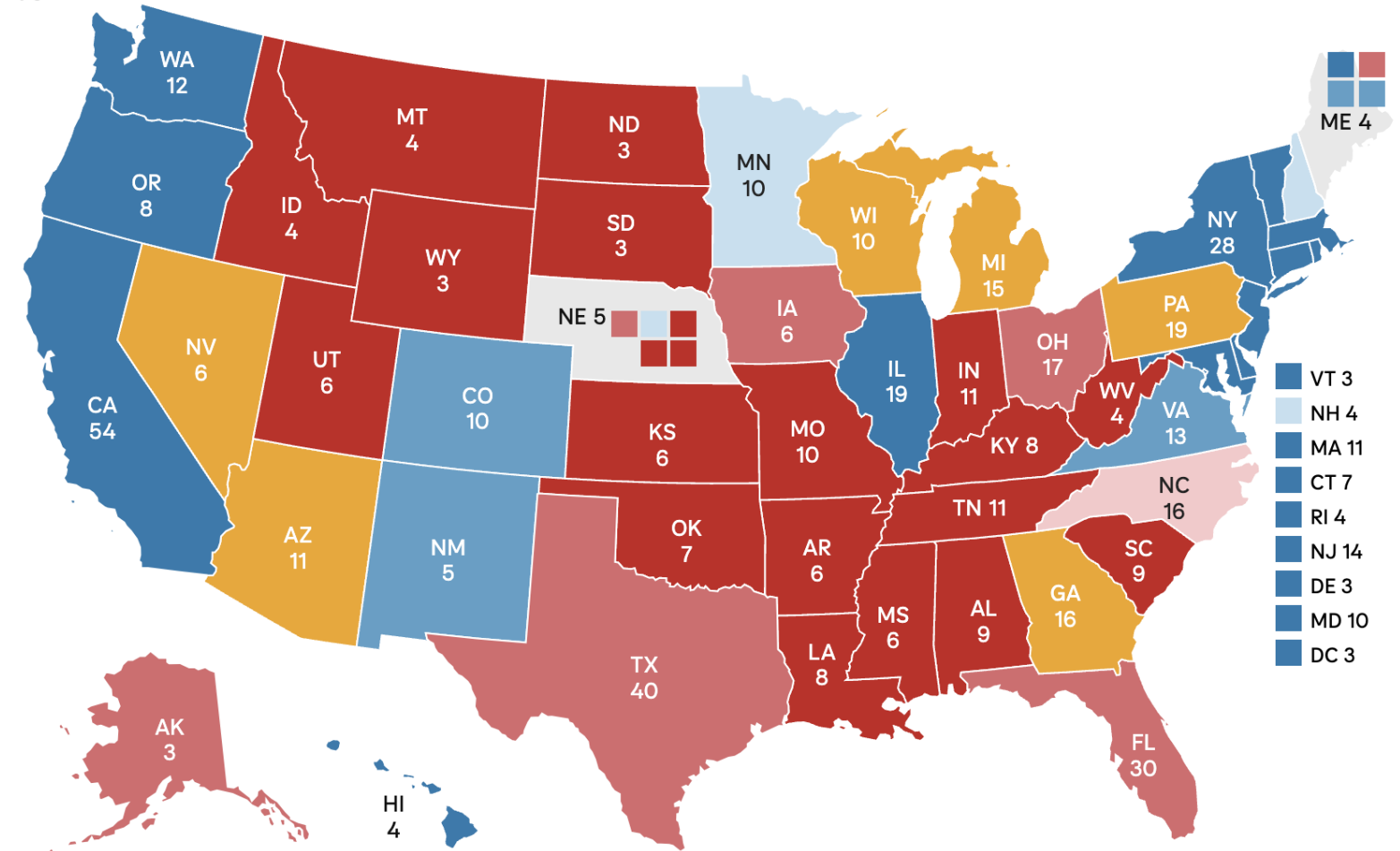
270 to win

Trump: 235



Safe Dem. Likely Dem. Lean Dem. Toss up Lean GOP Likely GOP Safe GOP

ELECTORAL WEIGHT GEOGRAPHY



Credit: Analysis by Domenico Montanaro/NPR. Graphic by Hilary Fung/NPR

How does the US presidential election work?

The winner is not the person who gets the most votes across the country. Instead, both candidates compete to win contests held across the 50 states. Each state has a certain number of so-called electoral college votes partly based on population. There are a total of 538 up for grabs, and the winner is the candidate that wins 270 or more.

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, so the focus is usually on a dozen or so states where either of them could win. These are known as the battleground or swing states.

It is possible for a candidate to win the most votes nationally - like Hillary Clinton did in 2016 - but still be defeated by the electoral college.

U.S. CONSTITUTION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

NATURAL BORN CITIZEN

MINIMUM AGE 35 YEARS

U.S. RESIDENT 14 YEARS

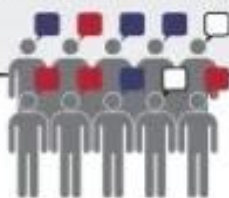


STEP 1 PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BE PRESIDENT, EACH WITH THEIR OWN IDEAS ABOUT HOW GOVERNMENT SHOULD WORK

PEOPLE WITH SIMILAR IDEAS BELONG TO THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY; THIS IS WHERE PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES COME IN

CANDIDATES FROM EACH POLITICAL PARTY CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE FAVOR OF THEIR PARTY MEMBERS



NATIONAL CONVENTIONS STEP 2

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE SUPPORT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION

AT EACH CONVENTION, THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHOOSES A RUNNING MATE (VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE)

EACH PARTY HOLDS A NATIONAL CONVENTION TO SELECT A FINAL PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

IN A PRIMARY
PARTY MEMBERS VOTE FOR THE BEST CANDIDATE THAT WILL REPRESENT THEM IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

IN A CAUCUS
PARTY MEMBERS SELECT THE BEST CANDIDATE THROUGH A SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS AND VOTES



...AND I APPROVE THIS MESSAGE.



STEP 3 GENERAL ELECTION

PEOPLE IN EVERY STATE ACROSS THE COUNTRY VOTE FOR ONE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

WHEN PEOPLE CAST THEIR VOTE, THEY ARE ACTUALLY VOTING FOR A GROUP OF PEOPLE KNOWN AS **ELECTORS**

STEP 4 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM, EACH STATE GETS A CERTAIN NUMBER OF ELECTORS BASED ON ITS REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

EACH ELECTOR CASTS ONE VOTE FOLLOWING THE GENERAL ELECTION, AND THE CANDIDATE WHO GETS MORE THAN HALF (270) WINS

THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ARE INAUGURATED IN JANUARY



DESIGNED BY:
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DEFINITIONS

Caucus: A meeting of the local members of a political party to select delegates to the national party convention. A caucus is a substitute for a primary election.

Delegate: A person authorized to represent others as an elected representative to a political party conference.

Electoral College: A member of the electoral college.

Electoral College: The voters of each state, and the District of Columbia, vote for electors to be the authorized constitutional members in a presidential election.

Natural Born Citizen: Someone born with U.S. citizenship includes any child born "in" the United States, the children of United States citizens born abroad, and those born abroad of one citizen parent.

Primary: An election where voters select candidates for an upcoming general election. Winning candidates will have delegates sent to the national party convention as their party's U.S. presidential nominee.

SOURCES:

<http://kids.usa.gov/president>

<http://bensguide.gpo.gov/3-5/election/president.html>

Who else is being elected?

All of the attention will be on who wins the presidency, but voters will also be choosing new members of Congress - where laws are passed.

Congress consists of the House of Representatives, where all 435 seats are up for election, and the Senate, where 33 seats are also up for grabs.

Republicans currently control the House, which initiates spending plans. Democrats are in charge of the Senate, which votes on key appointments in government.

These two chambers pass laws and can act as a check on White House plans if the controlling party in either chamber disagrees with the president.

Inauguration Day

Inauguration Day takes place on **January 20** at the U.S. Capitol building in Washington D.C. First, the Vice President is sworn in, followed by the President. Both officially become President and Vice President after reciting **the oath of office** which has been used since the late 18th century.