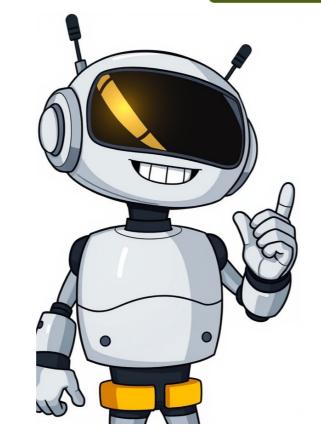
## Click to verify



```
From brights to neutrals, click to find styles in your favorite colors. A rainbow of slogan-freedesigns that mix-and-match. Super soft and made towash and wear better than anything else in their closet. Styles for babies and kids, not boys and girls. Use left/right arrows to navigate the slideshow or swipe left/right if using a mobile device While most
attention will be on Tuesday's New York City mayoral primary, there are a few other contests we are watching. Also on the docket is a mayoral primary in Buffalo and a number of legislative special elections and primaries. This article will cover those. New York City Primary Live Results >> Buffalo Mayor (Primary) Buffalo is the nation's 82nd largest
city, with an estimated population of 277,000. Acting mayor Christopher Scanlon is seeking a full term. Scanlon has drawn four primary opponents. The most prominent challenger is State Sen. Sean Ryan who has been endorsed by
the Erie County Democratic Party. Polls close at 9:00 PM Eastern. The Republican nomination is uncontested. Former Erie County assistant district attorney James Gardner will be on the November 4 general election ballot. Legislative Special Elections These are ordered by poll closing times. Florida State Senate District 15 (Primary) Republicans
hold a 28-10 margin over Democrats in the Florida Senate. There is an independent, and one vacancy. The even-numbered districts will be up for a four-year term in 2026. District 15is located near Orlando. Incumbent Democratic
primary features a former congressmanand siblings squaring off against each other. The nominee will meet Republican Willie Montague in the special general election on September 2. Polls close at 7:00 PM Eastern Time. Florida State House District 40 (Primary) Republicans also dominate the Florida House of Representatives, controlling 87 seats;
Democrats hold 33. Members serve two-year terms; the next regular elections are in 2026. Incumbent Democrat LaVon Bracy Davis is a candidate in Tuesday's State Senate District 19 special primary (see above). Under Florida's 'resign to run' law, she has to leave this seat whether she wins the nomination or not. Her resignation is effective
September 1. Davis defeated her Republican challenger by a 35% margin in 2024. Travaris McCurdy and RaShon Young are competing for the Democratic nomination. McCurdy previously served in the Florida House, while Young was the former Chief of Staff for Bracy Davis. The winner will advance to the special general election against Republican
Tuan Le on September 2. Polls close at 7:00 PM Eastern Time. New Hampshire House District Strafford 12 At 400 members, the New Hampshire House is the largest in the country. There are two vacancies. Members serve two-year terms; the next scheduled
elections are in 2026. Strafford 12 is a multi-member district, with four seats, all of which were won by Democrats in 2024. Democrat Dawn Evans - who finished first - moved out of the area and did not assume office. The nominees are Democrat Dawn Evans - who finished first - moved out of the area and did not assume office. The nominees are Democrat Dawn Evans - who finished first - moved out of the area and did not assume office.
Republicans hold a dominant 26-8 majority over Democrats in the Alabama Senate. Members serve four-year terms; the next regular elections are in 2026. District 5, located between Birmingham and the Mississippi border, was previously served by Republican Greg Reed. He resigned at the beginning of the year to become an advisor to Gov. Kay
Ivey. Reed was unopposed for reelection in 2022. The nominees are Republican Matt Woods and Democrat Ryan Cagle. Polls close at 8:00 PM Eastern Time. California State Assembly. Members serve two-year terms; the next regular elections are in 2026.
District 63 spans portions of suburban Los Angeles. Republican Bill Essayli resigned in April after being appointed as a U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California. Essayli was reelected by a 57% to 43% margin over Democrat on the all-party primary ballot
Also on the ballot are Republicans Natasha Johnson and Vincent Romo, as well as Libertarian Zachary Consalvo. If one of these four candidates gets a majority of the vote, they are elected. Otherwise, the top two finishers will advance to an August 26 special general election. California elections are conducted largely by mail, with vote centers open
on Election Day. Polls close at 11:00 PM Eastern Time. Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Legal, Financial, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (prmr, -m-r)adj.1. First or highest in rank or importance; principal. See Synonyms at chief.2. a. Occurring first in time or sequence; earliest: the primary stages of the project.b. Of or relating to primary
schools.3. a. Not derived from anything else; basic or original: The interviews and other primary materials in the study are more interesting in a rock at the time of its formation.5. Of or relating to a primary color or colors.6. Linguistics as
Having a word root or other linguistic element as a basis that cannot be further analyzed or broken down. Used of the derivation of a word or word element. Beferring to present or future time. Used as a collective designation for various present and future verb tenses in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit.c. Of or relating to present or future time. Used as a collective designation for various present and future verb tenses in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit.c. Of or relating to primary stress. The control of the derivation of a word or word element.
relating to, or constituting an inducting current, circuit, or coil.8. Of, relating to, or designating the main flight feathers projecting along the outer edge of a bird's wing.9. Of or relating to, or designating the main flight feathers projecting along the outer edge of a bird's wing.9. Of or relating to, or designating to, or designating to, or designating to agriculture, forestry, the industries that extract natural materials from the earth, or the products so obtained: a primary commodity.10. Chemistry a. Relating to, or
having a carbon atom that is attached to only one other carbon atom in a molecule.b. Relating to the replacement of only one of several atoms or groups in a compound, such as an amine in which one valence of the functional group is taken by a carbon atom.11. Botany Of, relating to, or derived from a primary meristem.n. pl. primaries 1. a. One that
is first in time, order, or sequence.b. One that is first or best in degree, quality, or importance.c. One that is fundamental, basic, or elemental.2. a. A meeting of the registered voters of a political party for the purpose of nominating candidates and for choosing delegates to their party convention.b. A preliminary election in which the registered voters
of a political party nominate candidates for office.4. A primary flight feather.5. Electronics An inducting current, circuit, or coil.6. Astronomy a. A celestial body, especially a star, relative to other bodies in orbit around it.b. The brighter of two stars that make up a binary star. American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition.
Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (pramr) adj1. first in importance, degree, rank, etc2. first in position or time, as in a series4. being the first stage; elementary5. (Education) (prenominal) of or relating to the education of children up to
the age of 116. (Zoology) (of the flight feathers of a bird's wing) growing from the manus 7. (Electronics) a. being the part of an electric circuit. a primary coil. b. (of a current) flowing in such a circuit. Compare secondary 8. (Commerce) a.
(of a product) consisting of a natural raw material; unmanufacturedb. (of production or industry) involving the extraction or winning are primary industries. Compare secondary7, tertiary39. (Chemistry) chem a. (of an organic compound) having a functional group attached to a
carbon atom that is attached to at least two hydrogen atomsb. (of an amine) having only one organic group attached to the nitrogen atom with a metal atom or electropositive group 10. (Linguistics) linguistics a. derived from a word that is
not a derivation but the ultimate form itself. Lovable is a primary derivative of loveb. (of Latin, Greek, or Sanskrit tenses) referring to present or future time. Compare historic311. (Geological Science) geology relating to magmas that have not experienced fractional crystallization or crystal contaminationn, pl -ries12. a person or thing that is first in
rank, occurrence, etc13. (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) (in the US)b. a local meeting of voters registered with one party to nominate candidates, select convention delegates, etc14. (Colours) See primary colour15. (Zoology) any of the flight feathers growing from the manus of a bird's wing16. (Electronics) a primary coil, winding, inductance, or
current in an electric circuit17. (Astronomy) astronomy a celestial body around which one or more specified secondary bodies orbit: the sun is the primary of the earth. [C15: from Latin prmrius of the first rank, principal, from prmus first] Collins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994,
1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (pra mr i, -m ri) adj., n., pl. -ries. adj. 1. first in rank or importance; chief: one's primary goal in life. 2. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. 3. first in rank or importance; chief: one's primary goal in life. 2. first in rank or importance; chief: one's primary goal in life. 2. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 2. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 2. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 3. first in time; earliest. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to primary goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to pertain goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to pertain goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to pertain goal in life. 4. of or pertaining to
constituent; a primary classification. 6. immediate or direct; not involving intermediate agency: primary perceptions. 7. pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of a bird's wing. 8. noting or pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of the set of flight feathers situated on the outermost segment of the set of flight feathers situated on the set
transformer, or the like. 9. Chem. a. involving or obtained by replacement of one atom or group. b. noting or containing a carbon atom united to no other unanalyzable element as the underlying form. b. (of Latin, Greek, or Sanskrit tenses) having
reference to present or future time. Compare secondary (def. 7). n. 11. something that is first in order or importance. 12. a. a preliminary election in which voters of each political party nominate candidates for office, party officers, etc. b. a local meeting of party members to select candidates or delegates; caucus. 15. a. a body in relation to a smaller
body or smaller bodies revolving around it, as a planet in relation to its satellites. [142575; late Middle English < Latin prmrius of the first rank. See prime, -ary] Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. (prmr)1. Relating to a primary
color.2. Botany Relating to plant tissues in the tips of roots and shoots whose cells divide to cause the plant to grow lengthwise. The American Heritage Student Science Dictionary, Second Edition. Copyright 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. A
meeting of the voters in a political party to choose delegates for a convention or nominees for office, or a preliminary election to nominees for office. Dictionary of Unfamiliar Words by Diagram Group Copyright 2008 by Diagram Visual Information Limited Noun1.primary - a preliminary election where delegates or nominees are
chosenelection - a vote to select the winner of a position or political office; "the results of the election will be announced tonight feathers projecting along the outer edge of a bird's wingprimary feather, primary quill3.primary
(astronomy) a celestial body (especially a star) relative to other objects in orbit around itastronomy, uranology - the branch of physics that studies celestial body (especially a star) relative to other objects visible in the sky4.primary - coil forming the part of an electrical circuit such that changing current in it induces a
current in a neighboring circuit; "current through the primary coil induces current in the secondary coil"primary coil, primary windingcoil - reactor consisting of a spiral of insulated wire that introduces inductance into a circuittransformer - an electrical device by which alternating current of one voltage is changed to another voltageAdj.1.primary - of
first rank or importance or value; direct and immediate rather than secondary; "primary goals"; "a primary effect"; "primary sources"; "a primary interest"essential - basic and fundamental; "the essential feature"first - preceding all others in time or space or degree; "the first house on the right"; "the first day of spring"; "his first political race"; "her
first baby"; "the first time"; "the first time"; "the first time"; "the first made or thought of; "a truly original approach"; "with original music"; "an original mind"secondary - being of second rank or importance or value; not direct or immediate; "the
stone will be hauled to a secondary crusher"; "a secondary source"; "a secondary streams"2.primary - not derived from or reducible to something else; basic; "a primary instinct"underived - not derived from or reducible to something else; basic; "a primary instinct"underived - not derived from or reducible to something else; basic; "a primary or simple 3.primary or simple 3.primary - most important element; "the chief aim of living"; "the main doors were of solid glass"; "the principal
rivers of America"; "the principal example"; "policemen were primary targets"; "the master bedroom"; "a master switch chief, main, master, principalimportant, of import - of great significance or value; "important people"; "the important questions of the day"4.primary - of or being the essential or basic part; "an elementary need for love and
nurturing basic - pertaining to or constituting a base or basis; "a basic fact"; "the basic ingredients"; "basic changes in priorities feature Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex
Inc.adjective1. chief, leading, main, best, first, highest, greatest, top, prime, capital, principal, dominant, cardinal, paramount His primary aim in life is to be happy. chief lowest, lesser, subordinate, inferior, supplementary, unimportantCollins Thesaurus of the English Language Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 HarperCollins Publishers
1995, 2002adjective1. Most important, influential, or significant:capital, cardinal, chief, first, foremost, key, leading, main, major, number one, primitive.5. Marked by the absence of any intervention:direct, firsthand, immediate. The American Heritage
Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company.
iskolaielvlasztselselsdlegesfyrstur, megin-grunn-, undirstu-primarioprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipaleprincipa
Publishers 2005Collins German Dictionary Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (praim) adjective 1. first or most important. the prime minister; a matter of prime importance
groot primeiro prvn; nejdleitj wichtigst vigtigst; frste-; hjest, , primer, primero pea-, esmane p- premier, primero pea-, esmane p- premier, all-primo, primeiro prim , prv; najdleitej prvi glavni frmsta, viktigast, huvud-, premir- asl,
esas ch yu; hng u noun the best part (of a person's etc life, usually early middle age). He is in his prime; the prime of life. fleur plenitude nejkrsnj doba die Blte den bedste alder, flor de la vida, plenitud (elu) parimad aastad parhaassa iss fleur de l'ge lete teljben, deln bagian terbaik blmi fiore, primavera pats graumas plaukums puncak bloeibeste alder
najlepszy okres ycia plenitude floarea vrstei najkrajie obdobie najbolja leta cvet [i sin] krafts [dagar] en gzel a thi k sung sc nht primary adjective1. first or most important. his primary concern. hoof principal esmane ensisijainen principal esmane ensisti ensiste ensi
svargkais utama hoofd-frst, opprinnelig, hoved-najwaniejszy principal princi
principalmente; en primer lugar eesktt pasiassa principalmente i; elssorban; eredetileg terutama fyrst og fremst, primrt przede wszystkim principalmente n primul rnd predovetkm najprej, predvsem pre svega i frsta hand,
huvudsakligen asInda, esasnda; ch yu primary colours (of pigments, but not of light) those colours from which all others can be made, ie red, blue and yellow. primre kleure cores primary colours from which all others can be made, ie red, blue and yellow. primary colours from which all others can be made, ie red, blue and yellow. primary colours from which all others can be made, ie red, blue and yellow.
fondamentali 3 pagrindins spalvos pamatkrsas warna primer primaire kleuren grunn-/primrfarger kolory podstawowe cores primrias culori primare zkladn farby osnovne barve osnovne barve osnovne boje grundfrger ana renkler mu gc prime minister (in)
premierminister primer ministro premier ministro premier ministro premier ministro premier ministro premier ministro premier primeiro ministro premieras, ministro premier
babakan '- th tng prime number a number a number that can only be divided without a remainder by itself and 1, eg 3, 5, 7, 31. priem nmero primo pryoslo die Primzahl primtal numero primo pirminis skaiius pirmskaitlis nombor perdana priemgetalprimtal liczba pierwsza
nmero primo numr prim prvoslo pratevilo neparan broj primtal asal say s nguyn t prime time hoors, the time when most viewers are watching television. The programme will be broadcast during prime time horas de mxima audiencia parim
vaatamisaeg paras katseluaika heures de grande coute fmsorid waktu terbaik (prima serata) irovams patogiausias laikas skattju iecientkais raidlaiks waktu perdana prime time beste sendetid czas najwikszej ogldalnoci, najlepszy czas antenowy () najsledovanej vysielac as najbolj gledani termin udarni termin bsta sndningstid reyting saati ; - gi cao im
adjectiveprime-time advertising. hoofkyktydagtig - comerciais em horrio nobre reklama v hlavnm vyslacm ase die Hauptwerbezeit prime time- horas de mxima audiencia parimale vaatamisajale sattuv parhaan katseluajan des heures de grande coute : fmsoridben sugrzott waktu terbaik (in prima serata) rodomas vakare, irovams patogiausiu laiku
primaire primaran principale primair primr podstawowy primrio primr ilk quan trng nht Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009a. inicial, primario-a, rel. al contacto o atencin de un caso en su principio;___ physician mdico de cabecera, facultativo que atiende al paciente inicialmente, esp. un pediatra o mdico de familia. English-Spanish
 Medical Dictionary Farlex 2012English-Spanish/Spanish-English Medical Dictionary Copyright 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Want to this page for free fun content. Link to this page: Substance, in the truest and primary and
most definite sense of the word, is that which is neither predicable of a subject nor present in a subject; for instance, the individual man or horse. I will tell you: in consequence of their limitation they take immediate and secondary causes for primary ones, and in that way persuade themselves more quickly and easily than other people do that they
have found an infallible foundation for their activity, and their minds are at ease and you know that is the chief thing.--On an eternal ground, on hard primary rock, on this highest, hardest, primary mountain-ridge, unto which all winds come, as unto the storm- parting, asking Where?As, in an inquiry into every other subject, it is necessary to separate and you know that is the chief thing.--On an eternal ground, on hard primary rock, on this highest, hardest, primary mountain-ridge, unto which all winds come, as unto the storm- parting, asking Where?As, in an inquiry into every other subject, it is necessary to separate and you know that is the chief thing.--On an eternal ground, on hard primary rock, on this highest, hardest, primary mountain-ridge, unto which all winds come, as unto the storm- parting, asking Where?As, in an inquiry into every other subject, it is necessary to separate and you know that is the chief thing.--On an eternal ground, on hard primary rock, on this highest, hardest, primary mountain-ridge, unto which all winds come, as unto the storm- parting, asking where an eternal ground, on hard primary rock, on this highest, hardest, primary mountain-ridge, unto which all winds come, as unto the storm- parting, asking where a subject is a subject to the storm- parting and the storm- parting an
the different parts of which it is compounded, till we arrive at their first elements, which are the most minute parts thereof; so by the same proceeding we shall acquire a knowledge of the primary parts of a city and see wherein they differ from each other, and whether the rules of art will give us any assistance in examining into each of these things
which are mentioned. In the constitution of the judiciary department in particular, it might be inexpedient to insist rigorously on the primary consideration ought to be to select that mode of choice which best secures these qualifications; secondly, because the
permanent tenure by which the appointments are held in that department, must soon destroy all sense of dependence on the authority conferring them. There we have command and power in their primary form. But ploughed up to the primary
and elucidated by Lord Ellenborough in the above cited case; these two laws touching Fast-Fish and Loose-Fish, I say, will, on reflection, be found the fundamentals of all human jurisprudence; For notwithstanding its complicated tracery of sculpture, the Temple of the Law, like the Temple of the Philistines, has but two props to stand on. They have
likewise discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars; whereof the innermost is distant from the centre of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost, five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half; so that the squares of their periodical times are very near in
the same proportion with the cubes of their distance from the centre of Mars; which evidently shows them to be governed by the same law of gravitation that influences the other heavenly bodies. The prosperity of commerce is now perceived and acknowledged by all enlightened statesmen to be the most useful as the most productive source of
national wealth, and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares. This is right and pleasing, for it restores society in so far to its primary basis, when a man's biography is conveyed in his gift, and every man's wealth is an index of his merit. These remarks are of course confined to the first appearance of the peculiarity, and not to its
primary cause, which may have acted on the ovules or male element; in nearly the same manner as in the crossed offspring from a short-horned bull, the greater length of horn, though appearing late in life, is clearly due to the male element. As all men have some access to primary truth, so all have some art or power of
communication in their head, but only in the artist does it descend into the hand. Meanings Synonyms Sentences First in time or order of development; primitive; original; earliest. Of or relating to primary schools. Designating colors regarded as basic, or as those from which all others may be derived. From which others are derived; fundamental,
 elemental; basic. First in importance; chief; principal; main. More Adjective Definitions (17) One that is first in time, order, or sequence. Something first in order, quality, importance; chief; principal; main. More Adjective Definitions (17) One that is fundamental, basic, or elemental. A sun, planet, etc. in relation to its satellites. More Noun Definitions (11) (US, intransitive) To take part in a primary
election. (US, politics) To challenge an incumbent sitting politician for their political party's endorsement to run for re-election, through running a challenger campaign in a primary goals in life.first in order in any series, sequence, etc.first in time;
earliest; primitive. Synonyms: primeval, originalof, relating to, or characteristic of primary school.constituting or belonging to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening, beginning to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the first stage in any process. Synonyms: opening to the
subordinate; fundamental; basic.(in scholarly studies) pertaining to or being a firsthand account, original data, etc., or based on direct knowledge, as inimmediate or direct, or not involving intermediate agency. Sociology., (of social values or ideals) conceived as derived from the primary group and culturally defined as being necessary to the welfare of
the individual and society. Ornithology., pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the distal segment of a bird's wing. Electricity., noting or pertaining to the circuit, coil, winding, or current that induces current in secondary windings in an induction coil, transformer, or the like. Chemistry. involving or obtained by replacement of one atom
or group.noting or containing a carbon atom united to no other or to only one other carbon atom in a molecule. Grammar, (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative from "phono-" and "-graph." (of a derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "phonograph" is a primary derivative formed by modification of "deal," and "d
Latin, Greek, Sanskrit tenses) having reference to present or future time.something that is first in order, rank, or importance.U.S. Politics.Also called primary election in which voters of a political party in an election district for nominating
candidates for office, choosing delegates for a convention, etc.; caucus.primary color.Ornithology., a primary feather. Electricity., a winding in a transformer or the like that carries a current and that induces a current in secondary windings. Astronomy. a body in relation to a smaller bodies revolving around it, as a planet in relation to
its satellites.the brighter of the two stars comprising a double star.U.S. Politics., to challenge or oppose (the incumbent) in a primary election, usually for strong ideological reasons (often used in passive constructions). The congressman was primary election in a primary election i
importance, degree, rank, etcfirst in position or time, as in a seriesfundamental; basicbeing the first stage; elementary(prenominal) of or relating to the education of children up to the age of 11(of the flight feathers of a bird's wing) growing from the manusbeing the part of an electric circuit, such as a transformer or induction coil, in which a changing
current induces a current in a neighbouring circuit(of a current) flowing in such a circuit Compare secondary(of a product) consisting of a natural raw material; unmanufactured(of production or industries Compare secondary
tertiarychem(of an organic compound) having a functional group attached to a carbon atom that is attached to a carbon atom with a metal atom or
electropositive grouplinguisticsderived from a word that is not a derivation but the ultimate form itself. Lovable is a primary derivative of love(of Latin, Greek, or Sanskrit tenses) referring to present or future time Compare historicgeology relating to magmas that have not experienced fractional crystallization or crystal contaminationCollins English
Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012a person or thing that is first in rank, occurrence, etcFull name: primary election.a preliminary election in which the voters of a state or region choose a party's convention
delegates, nominees for office, etc See also closed primary direct primary open primary alocal meeting of voters registered with one party to nominate candidates, select convention delegates, etcSee primary colourany of the flight feathers growing from the manus of a bird's winga primary coil, winding, inductance, or current in an electric
circuitastronomy a celestial body around which one or more specified secondary bodies orbitthe sun is the primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Relating to a primary of the earthCollins Fublishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009, 2009,
color.Relating to plant tissues or growth derived from the apical meristem in the tips of roots and shoots, whose cells divide and elongate to cause the plant to grow lengthwise. Relating to an organic molecule, such as an alcohol, in which the functional
group is attached to a primary carbon. A primary alcohol, for example, has the hydroxyl (OH) group attached to the last carbon in a chain. Arising first and spontaneously, as a disease, disorder, or tumor, and not as a result of a known medical condition or injury. Relating to the first set of teeth that develops in humans. Relating to the initial medical
care given by a healthcare provider to a patient, especially in a setting of ambulatory, continuous care, and sometimes followed by referral to other medical providers. Compare secondary tertiaryprimariness nounpostprimary adjective by referral to other medical providers. Compare secondary tertiaryprimariness nounpostprimary adjective by referral to other medical providers.
of the first rank, chief. See prime, -aryOrigin of primary1C15: from Latin prmrius of the first rank, principal, from prmus firstExamples are provided to illustrate real-world usage of words in context. Any opinions expressed do not reflect the views of Dictionary.com.When your friend cosigned the loan, he agreed to be responsible for the payments if
the primary borrower is unable or unwilling to make them. But as the primary caregiver for both her mother and her fatherwho is 81 and has end-stage lung cancershes learned that she feels better when truthful about struggling. Read more on The Wall Street JournalIndonesias inflation trends are likely to support the central banks easing bias, ANZ
said, with the primary limitation being the need to maintain rupiah stability. Read more on The Wall Street JournalPrivate consumption is the primary driver of growth, with
limited dependence on merchandise exports, a large service sector and relatively little manufacturing as a share of GDP.primarilyprimary accentBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLCLast updated
7 days ago ago. Our resources are updated regularly but please keep in mind that links, programs, policies, and contact information do change. Primary elections select party nominees for the November ballot. Unlike general elections, participate. Others restrict
voting to registered party members only. In most congressional districts, the primary effectively determines the winner because one party dominates the general election. Since 43% of Americans identify as independent voters, access rules become a fundamental question about democratic representation. A primary election serves as the qualifying
round before the main event. Candidates from the same party compete against each other, and the winner becomes that partys official nominee for a specific office. The mechanics are straightforward. Candidates compete within their party, and whoever receives the required number of votes becomes the nominee. That person then faces nominees
from other parties in the general election. Primary elections differ fundamentally from general elections in purpose. Voters dont elect someone to office in a primary elections that matter in most American districts. Geographic
sorting and partisan gerrymandering have created a political landscape where over 80% of U.S. House races are considered safe for one of the two major parties. This reality transforms primaries from simple nominating contests into de facto general elections. In a heavily Democratic district, the Democratic primary winner is virtually guaranteed to
win in November. The same holds true for Republican primary winners in solidly Republican districts. The numbers tell the story. Roughly 30 million Americans were unable to cast a ballot in a 2022 primary that effectively determined the outcome of their congressional election. This dynamic reframes the entire debate. The question is no longer
simply who gets to help a private party pick its candidate. It becomes who gets a meaningful voice in selecting their representative. When the primary is the only competitive contest, excluding independents or minority party members from participating can effectively disenfranchise them from the entire electoral process. Their vote in the foregone
conclusion of the general election has little chance of influencing the result. The United States operates a complex system where each state sets its own primary election has little chance of influencing the result. The united States operates a complex system where each state sets its own primary election has little chance of influencing the result. The united States operates a complex system where each state sets its own primary election has little chance of influencing the result. The united States operates a complex system where each state sets its own primary election has little chance of influencing the result. The united States operates a complex system where each state sets its own primary election has little chance of influencing the result. The united States operates a complex system where each state sets its own primary election has little chance of influencing the result.
not just between states, but sometimes between different offices within the same state. Closed primary. A registered as members of a specific political party can vote in that partys primary. A registered as members of a specific political party can vote in that partys primary.
Republican primary. Voters registered as independent, unaffiliated, or with a different party system ensures that only dedicated party members choose the partys nominees. According to 2024 data, approximately 27% of the U.S. voting-eligible population lives in states with completely closed
primary systems. The registration deadlines in these states can be particularly strict. New York requires any application to change party enrollment to be received no later than February 14th of the election year. Missing this deadline means waiting until the following year to participate. Semi-closed systems take a step toward greater inclusion
 Registered party members still vote only in their own partys primary. The key difference is that independent voters can choose one partys primary, but not both. Voters registered with an opposing party remain excluded. This system opens the
door to independent voters while keeping party members within their own primaries. About 25% of the voting-eligible population lives in states with this type of system. The terminology can be confusing. Some states call this Open to Unaffiliated Voters or Partially Closed. Regardless of the name, the core function remains the same. True open
primaries allow any registered voter to participate in any partys primary, regardless of their own party affiliation. A registered Democratic primary, and a registered Democratic primary, regardless of their own party affiliation. A registered Democratic primary primary, and a registered Democratic primary primary, regardless of their own party affiliation. A registered Democratic primary primary
registration. States with open primaries are home to roughly 30% of the nations voting-eligible population. Open primaries provide maximum flexibility but face criticism for potentially allowing crossover voting or party raiding. This occurs when voters strategically vote in another partys primary to nominate a weaker opponent. Some states are
classified as Partially Open, which typically means voters can cross party lines, but their choice becomes public or counts as temporary registration with that party. A growing number of states have abandoned traditional partisan primaries, all
candidates for a given office appear on a single ballot, regardless of party. All registered voters receive the same ballot and can vote for any candidates with the most votes advance to the general election, even if theyre from the same party. This means the general election could feature two Democrats or two Republicans, with no
candidate from the other major party on the ballot. Alaska has implemented a Top-Four system, where all candidates run on the same ballot on election day. If one candidate receives over
50% of the vote, they win outright. If not, the top two finishers proceed to a runoff election. These non-partisan system System TypeKey Participation Rules for Voters about 15% of the voting-eligible population. StatePrimary System TypeKey Participation Rules for Voters about 15% of the voting-eligible population.
election. Alaska Top-Four All candidates appear on one ballot. All voters may choose one partys primary to vote in their partys primary. Unaffiliated voters may choose one partys primary to vote in their partys primary to vote in the vote in their partys primary to vote in the vote in the 
choose one partys primary ballot. California Top-Two All candidates (except for President) appear on one ballot. All voters participate. The top two finishers advance to the general election. Colorado Semi-Closed Registered party members vote in their partys primary ballot. California Top-Two All candidates (except for President) appear on one ballot. All voters participate. The top two finishers advance to the general election. Colorado Semi-Closed Registered party members vote in their partys primary ballot. California Top-Two All candidates (except for President) appear on one ballot. All voters participate.
ClosedParties can choose to allow unaffiliated voters to participate. Currently, only registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Florida ClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary.
primary ballot without registering with that party. HawaiiOpenAny voter can choose one partys primary is closed. The Democratic primary is open to unaffiliated voters and members of other parties. IllinoisPartially OpenVoters do not register by party
but must publicly declare which partys ballot. A record of their choice is kept. IowaPartially OpenVoters do not register by party but must request a specific partys ballot. A record of their choice is kept. IowaPartially OpenVoters do not register by party but must request a specific partys ballot. A record of their choice is kept. IowaPartially OpenVoters can register with a party or change their affiliation on Election Day to participate in that partys primary. Kansas Partially Closed The
Republican primary is closed. The Democratic primary is open to unaffiliated voters. KentuckyClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. LouisianaAll-Comers / Semi-ClosedVaries by office. For most state offices, all candidates run on one ballot; if no one gets >50%, a runoff is held. For federal offices, a semi-
closed primary is used. Maine Semi-Closed Registered party members vote in their partys primary to vote in Maryland Parties hold closed primaries. Massachusetts Semi-Closed Registered party members vote in their partys primary to vote in their partys pri
partys primary. Unaffiliated voters may choose one partys primary to vote in. MichiganOpenAny voter can choose one partys primary ballot. The choice is made privately at the polling place. MississippiOpenAny voter can choose one partys primary ballot without registering with that party. MinnesotaOpenAny voter can choose one partys primary ballot.
 Voters are considered members of the party in whose primary they vote. MissouriOpenAny voter can choose one partys primary ballot. The choice is made privately at the polling place. Nebraska Nonpartisan / OpenThe state legislature is nonpartisan (TopenThe state)
Two). For other offices, the Democratic primary is open; the Republican primary is closed. NevadaClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Unaffiliated voters may choose a party, vote, and then can change back to
unaffiliated.New JerseyClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary. Unaffiliated voters can affiliate on Election Day.New MexicoSemi-ClosedRegistered with a political party may vote in that partys primary to vote in New YorkClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary to vote in their partys primary.
party may vote in that partys primary. Affiliation changes must be made months in advance. North Dakota does not have voter can choose one partys primary to vote in their partys primary to vote in their partys primary to vote in their partys primary.
registration. OhioPartially OpenVoters do not register by party but must request a specific partys ballot. Their choice is considered a public declaration of affiliation. OklahomaPartially ClosedParties can choose to allow unaffiliated voters. The Democratic Party allows it; the Republican Party does not. OregonPartially ClosedParties can choose to allow unaffiliated voters.
unaffiliated voters. Currently, both major parties hold closed primary to vote in that partys primary to vote in that partys
one partys primary ballot. South DakotaPartially ClosedParties can choose to allow unaffiliated voters. The Democratic Party allows it; the Republican Party does not. TennesseeClosedOnly bona fide members of a political party may vote in that partys primary. Voters declare their affiliation at the polls. TexasOpenAny voter can choose one partys
primary ballot. Voting in a primary affiliated voters. The Republican party requires party requires party registration. The Democratic party holds an open primary voter can choose one partys primary ballot. The choice is made privately
in the voting booth. Virginia OpenAny voter can choose one partys primary ballot without registering with that party. Washington Top-Two All candidates appear on one ballot. All voters participate. The top two finishers advance to the general election. West Virginia Partially Closed Parties can choose to allow unaffiliated voters. The Democratic Party
allows it; the Republican Party does not. WisconsinOpenAny voter can choose one partys primary ballot. The choice is made privately at the polling place. WyomingClosedOnly voters registered with a political party may vote in that partys primary systems that
restrict participation to party members. The rationale for these limits rests on constitutional law, political philosophy, and practical concerns about party integrity. The First Amendment protects not only free speech but also the freedom of association. This includes the right of individuals to band together in promoting electoral candidates who
espouse the citizens political views. Supporters of closed primaries argue that political parties are private associations, not government entities. As such, they have a constitutional right to define their own membership and control their internal affairs. The most critical internal affair a party undertakes is selecting its nominee. From this perspective
forcing a party to allow non-members to participate in choosing its nominee violates this association, meant to gather and represents a closed association, meant to gather and represent the policy preferences of the people who decide to be part of it. Allowing outsiders to vote would adulterate their candidate-selection process and dilute the collective
voice of actual party members. A major practical concern driving support for closed systems is the fear of crossover voting or party raiding. This occurs when voters from one party strategically vote in the other partys primary to nominate the weakest possible opponent. The goal isnt to support a candidate they genuinely like, but to choose someone
their own partys candidate can most easily defeat in the general election. Operation Chaos in 2008 provides a notable example. Conservative talk show host Rush Limbaugh encouraged Republicans to vote for Hillary Clinton in the Democratic primary to prolong her nomination battle with Barack Obama and weaken the eventual nominee. Similarly, in
the 2012 Michigan Republican primary, some Democrats organized Operation Hilarity to encourage votes for Rick Santorum in an attempt to weaken frontrunner Mitt Romney. Closed primaries serve as the most effective defense against this strategic interference, ensuring that a partys nomination is decided by its supporters rather than its
opponents. Maintaining Party Identity Beyond preventing sabotage, closed primaries help maintain a partys ideological identity. The purpose of a primary is to select the candidate who best represents the participate can lead to the nomination of more
moderate candidates who may not align with the partys core beliefs. This dilutes the partys message and disappoints its most dedicated members. This builds party loyalty and strengthens party organization from the ground up, which
 supporters argue is crucial for winning down-ballot races. The tension between a partys right to associate and a states power to regulate elections has produced several landmark Supreme Court cases. These rulings have created a legal framework that seeks to balance competing interests while reinforcing the two-party system. The Court first
addressed this issue when Connecticuts Republican Party wanted to allow independent voters to participate in its primaries, but state law mandated a strictly closed system. The decision affirmed that the right of association
includes a partys choice of whom to associate with. The states justifications for the restriction preventing party raiding and avoiding voter confusionwere deemed insubstantial. This ruling allows major parties to broaden their appeal to the growing bloc of independent voters. Fourteen years later, the Court faced the opposite scenario. California voters
had approved a blanket primary system that allowed any voter to vote for any candidate from any party in any race on the primary ballot. Political parties sued, arguing this system violated their right not to associate with non-members. In a 7-2 decision, the Supreme Court struck down the blanket primary as unconstitutional. Justice Antonin Scalia
wrote that the system forced parties to have their nominees, and hence their positions, determined by those who, at best, have refused to affiliate with the party, and, at worst, have expressly affiliated with a rival. The final piece of the legal puzzle tested the middle ground. An Oklahoma law allowed parties to open their primaries to independent
voters but prohibited them from inviting registered members of other parties. The Libertarian Party of Oklahoma law, ruling that the states interest in preserving political party integrity was legitimate. These three decisions create a
coherent legal doctrine. The Court allows parties to reach out to independent voters while protecting them from having their nominations controlled by non-members or strategically manipulated by rivals. The pattern suggests an overarching judicial principle: the Courts interpretation serves to protect and stabilize the existing two-party
structure. While closed primary supporters focus on party rights, advocates for more inclusive systems emphasize individual voter rights and broad democratic participation. They argue that restricting access disenfranchises large portions of the electorate and violates core democratic principles. The most powerful argument for opening primaries is
the dramatic shift in how Americans identify politically. The number of voters who decline to affiliate with either major party has grown steadily for decades. According to Gallup politically independent, outnumbering both Democrats (27%) and Republicans (27%). Some polls place the
number of independents at 51% of the adult population. This trend is particularly pronounced among younger voters, with 50% of 20-year-olds identifying as independent. This burgeoning group is now the largest political bloc in the country, reflecting deep dissatisfaction with the two-party system. A core philosophical argument for open primaries
invokes a founding principle: no taxation without representation. Primary elections are administered by government and paid for with public tax dollars. Every taxpayer, regardless of party registration, contributes to the cost of running these elections. Open primary advocates argue that its fundamentally unfair to force all citizens to pay for an
election in which only some can participate. They contend that every eligible voter who helps fund the process should have the right to cast a ballot. A central hope of many primary reformers is that more inclusive systems will combat political polarization. The theory suggests that open primaries, by bringing moderate and independent voters into the
process, will produce more moderate elected officials. The logic appears sound. In low-turnout, closed primaries, the electorate often consists of the most ideologically committed voters. To win nomination, candidates appeal to the extremes of their partys base. This creates a fear of being primaried, where incumbent officials avoid compromise or
bipartisan work for fear of angering their base and drawing a primary challenger. Opening primaries to a broader, more ideologically diverse electorate including moderate independents would need to appeal not just to the party base but also to the center. While the theory is compelling,
academic evidence on whether open primary systems are associated with more ideologically moderate members of Congress, with the effect being
largest for newly elected legislators. However, significant research has reached the opposite conclusion. Several large-scale studies even found that more open systems are associated with more liberal Democrats and more conservative Republicans. These
suggest that other factors such as district partisanship, ideologically motivated donors, and nationalized politics are more powerful drivers of polarization. While the debate over moderation continues, evidence regarding the impact of open primaries on
voter participation is much clearer and more robust. Research consistently shows that more inclusive primary systems lead to higher voter turnout. An analysis by the Bipartisan Policy Center found that when states open their primary systems lead to higher voter turnout. An analysis by the Bipartisan Policy Center found that when states open their primary systems lead to higher voter turnout.
points. States with open, Top-Two, or Top-Four formats consistently have higher primary turnout than states with closed systems. Beyond increasing voter numbers, open primaries are opened to unaffiliated voters, their share of the electorate
jumps by 12 percentage points. Open and nonpartisan systems also reduce participation gaps for racial and ethnic minority groups, particularly Latino and Asian voters, leading to a more demographically diverse primary electorate. This distinction is crucial. While popular narratives often frame the debate around electing more moderates, the
strongest evidence suggests this outcome is uncertain. The most significant and demonstrable impact of opening primaries is on the inclusivity and representativeness of the electorate itself. This shifts the core justification for reform away from speculation about fixing polarization toward a tangible, evidence-based argument about strengthening
democracy by enfranchising more citizens. Understanding primary types and debates is important, but for individual voters, the most critical question is practical: How can I vote? The answer depends entirely on your states rules. Because there is no national primary system, the first step for any voter is learning the specific rules for their state. The
table in this article provides a starting point, but rules can be nuanced and subject to change. Authoritative, non-partisan resources provide the best up-to-date information. Deadlines are critical. In states with closed primaries, you may need to register with a political party well in advance of the election. New York state law requires any application to
change party enrollment to be received no later than February 14th of that year. Missing this deadline means waiting until the following year to participate. In contrast, some states with semi-closed or open systems allow voters to request a specific party enrollment to be received no later than February 14th of that year. Missing this deadline means waiting until the following year to participate. In contrast, some states with semi-closed or open systems allow voters to request a specific party.
before the primary date. Even within a states system, additional rules and opportunities for participation exist. Over 20 states allow 17-year-olds to vote in primary elections, provided they will be 18 by the general election ballot. Even in closed primary states,
independent voters may still participate in non-partisan races. Many primary ballots include contests for offices like school board, city council, or judicial positions. All registered voters are typically eligible to vote in these races, regardless of party affiliation. Some states use different rules for presidential primaries than for state and local primaries. A
state might hold a closed primary for governor and congressional races but allow parties to opt for a semi-closed process for presidential nominations. This complexity makes it essential for voters to verify the specific rules for each election rather than assuming consistency across all races. The debate over primary access reflects broader tensions in
American democracy. As more Americans reject traditional party labels and identify as independents, the question of who gets to participate in the elections that opening primaries increases turnout and creates more representative electorates. Whether this produces more
moderate candidates remains unclear, but the democratic benefits of broader participation are well-documented. States continue to experiment with different approaches, from Alaskas Top-Four system to various forms of semi-closed primaries. These natural experiments provide ongoing data about the real-world effects of different rules. For
individual voters, the immediate challenge is simpler: understanding their states system and ensuring they can participate in the elections that shape their representation. In a political system where primaries often determine outcomes more than general elections, this knowledge becomes essential for meaningful democratic participation. The
patchwork of state rules reflects the federal nature of American elections, but it also creates barriers to participation that may undermine democratic legitimacy. As the independent voter bloc continues to grow, pressure for more inclusive systems is likely to increase. Our articles make government information more accessible. Please consult a
qualified professional for financial, legal, or health advice specific to your circumstances. Nominating process of candidates for United States primary elections in the United States primary elections for the United States primary elections for the United States primary elections for the United States primary elections.
governmentConstitution of the United States LawsTreatiesLegislatureUnited States CongressHouse of RepresentativesSpeaker Mike Johnson (R)Majority Leader Steve Scalise (R)Minority Leader States CongressHouse of RepresentativesSpeaker Mike Johnson (R)Majority Leader States CongressHouse of Representatives Speaker Mike Johnson (R)Majority Leader States CongressHouse of Representatives Speaker Mike Johnson (R)Majority Leader States CongressHouse of Representatives Speaker Mike Johnson (R)Majority Leader States CongressHouse (R)Majority Leader States CongressHouse (R)Majority Leader States CongressHouse (R)Majority Leader States CongressHouse (R)Majority Leader States (R)Majority Law Leader States (R)Majority Leader States (R)Majority Leader States (R)Majority Leader States (R)Majority Leader (R)Majority Lea
Leader John Thune (R)Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D)Executive OfficeJudiciarySupreme Court of the United StatesDonald Trump (R)Vice President of the United S
Courts of the United StatesCourts of appealsDistrict courts (list) Court of International TradeAlien Terrorist Removal CourtJudicial Panel on Multidistrict LitigationForeign Intelligence Surveillance Court of ReviewOther tribunalsElections National electionsPresidential electionsMidterm electionsOff-year
electionsPrimary electionsPresidential primary Elections by state and territoryAlabamaAlaskaArizonaArkansasCalifornia ColoradoConnecticutDelawareFloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew
JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth DakotaTennesseeTexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyomingAmerican SamoaGuamNorthern Mariana IslandsPuerto RicoU.S. Virgin IslandsElections in the District of Columbia(List of
elections)Political partiesDemocraticRepublicanThird partiesConstitutionGreenLibertarianList of political ideologiesCentrismConservatismBlackFiscalLiberalNeo-Paleo-SocialTraditionalistTrumpismLiberalismClassicalConservativeModernNeo-
LibertarianismProgressivismSocialismAbolitionismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismFeminismAnarchismConstitutionalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvironmentalismEnvir
(list)CourtsLocal governmentDistrict of Columbia governmentDistrict of Columbia governmentDistrict CouncilMayorSuperior CourtForeign relationsDepartment of StateSecretary of States and the United NationsUnited Nations Security
CouncilP5NATOG20G7RussiaChinaIndiaJapanCanadaUnited KingdomEuropean UnionLatin AmericaArab League United States portal Politics portalvte2016 presidential primary election ballots in MassachusettsVoters checking in at a 2008 Washington State Democratic caucus held at the Nathan Eckstein Middle School in SeattleEach of the 50 U.S.
states, the District of Columbia, and five territories of the United States hold either primary elections or caucuses to help nominate individual candidates that will represent their political parties in the general election. The United States Constitution has never
specified this process; political parties have developed their own procedures over time. Some states hold only primary elections, some hold only primary elections are staggered.
November. State and local governments run the primary elections, while caucuses are private events that are directly run by the political parties themselves. A state's primary election or caucus is usually an indirect election: instead of voters directly run by the political parties themselves. A state's primary election or caucus is usually an indirect election:
candidate will receive from their respective state for each party's national convention. These delegates then in 1912,[1] following on Oregon's successful implementation of its system in 1910.[2] Each party determines.
how many delegates it allocates to each state. Along with those "pledged" delegates chosen during the primaries and caucuses, state delegates who have a vote. For Republicans, they consist of the three top party officials who serve At Large from each state and
territory. Democrats have a more expansive group of unpledged delegates (including both pledged and unpledged), then a "brokered convention" occurs: all pledged delegates are "released" after the first round of
voting and are able to switch their allegiance to a different candidate, and then additional rounds take place until there is a winner with an absolute majority. The staggered nature of the country one at a time instead of campaigning in every state
```

simultaneously. In some of the less populous states, this allows campaigning to take place on a much more personal scale. However, the overall results of the U.S. electorate as a whole: voters in Iowa, New Hampshire and other less populous states which traditionally hold their primaries and caucuses in late-January/February usually have a major impact on the races, while voters in California and other large states which traditionally hold their primaries in June generally end up having a significantly reduced say because the races are usually over by then. As a result, more states vie for earlier primaries, known as "front-loading", to claim a greater influence in the process. The national parties have used penalties and awarded bonus delegates in efforts to stagger the system over broadly a 90-day window. Where state legislatures set the primary or caucus date, sometimes the out-party in that state has endured penalties in the number of delegates it can send to the national convention. See also: Political parties in the United States HistoryThere is no provision for the role of political parties in the United States Constitution, since the Founding Fathers did not originally intend for American politics to be partisan. In Federalist Papers No. 9 and No. 10, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, respectively, wrote specifically about the dangers of

domestic political factions. Thus in the first two presidential elections, the Electoral College handled the nominations and elections in 1789 and 1792 that selected George Washington. The beginnings of the American two-party system then emerged from Washingtons. Thus in the first two presidential elections, who wrote the aforementioned Federalist Papers against political factions, ended up being the core leaders in this partisanship: Hamilton became the leader of Federalist Party while Madison co-helmed the Democratic-Republican Party with Thomas Jefferson.[3][4]Starting with the 1796 election, congressional party or a state legislature party caucus selected the party's presidential candidates.[5] Before 1820, Democratic-Republican members of Congress would nominate a single candidate from their party. That system collapsed in 1824, and since 1832 the preferred mechanism for nominate a single candidate from their party. Masonic Party in 1831, as they could not use the caucus system because they had no congressmen. The party leaders instead called for a national meeting of supporters to set the party's candidate. [7]Delegates to the national convention were usually selected at state conventions whose own delegates were chosen by district conventions. Sometimes they were dominated by intrigue between political bosses who controlled delegates; the national convention was far from democratic or transparent. Progressive Era reformers looked to the primary election as a way to measure popular opinion of candidates, as opposed to the opinion of the bosses. Florida enacted the first presidential primary in 1901. The Wisconsin direct open primary of 1905 was the first to eliminate the caucus and mandate direct selection of national convention delegates. In 1910, Oregon became the first state to establish a presidential preference primary, which requires delegates to the National Convention to support the winner of the primary, or both. By 1920 there were 20 states with primaries, but some went back, and from 1936 to 1968, 12 states used them. The primary received its first major test in the 1912 election pitting incumbent president William Howard Taft against challengers Theodore Roosevelt and Robert La Follette. Roosevelt proved the most popular candidate, but as most primaries were non-binding "preference" shows and held in only fourteen of the-then forty-eight states, the Republican nomination went to Taft, who controlled the convention. Seeking to boost voter turnout, New Hampshire simplified its ballot access laws in 1949. In the ensuing non-binding "beauty contest" of 1952, Republican Dwight Eisenhower demonstrated his broad voter appeal by out-polling the favored Robert A. Taft, "Mr. Republican." Also, Democrat Estes Kefauver defeated incumbent president Harry S. Truman, leading the latter to decide not to run for another term.[8]The first-in-the-nation New Hampshire primary has since become a widely observed test of candidates' viability. The impetus for national adoption of the binding primary election was the chaotic 1968 Democratic National Convention Vice President Hubert Humphrey secured the presidential nomination despite not winning a single primary under his own name. After this, a Democratic National Committee-commissioned panel led by Senator George McGovern the McGo of states, faced with the need to conform to more detailed rules for the selection of national Democratic Party rules. The Republicans also adopted many more state presidential primaries. By 1992, Democratis had primaries in 40 states and Republicans in 39. Both major political parties of the U.S. the Democratic Party and the Republican Partyofficially nominate their candidate for president at their respective national conventions. Each of these conventions is attended by a number of delegates selected in accordance with the given party's bylaws. The results of the presidential primaries and caucuses bind many of these delegates, known as pledged delegates, known as pledged delegates, to vote for a particular candidate. [9] Both parties also have a group of unpledged delegates, known as pledged delegates, known as pledged delegates, to vote for a particular candidate. states and territories, 168 in number. These are each states' two national committeepersons and the state chairperson. In Democratic primaries through 2016, about 85% of delegates to the Democratic National Convention are "pledged delegates" who are apportioned to candidates according to the results of primaries and caucuses. The remaining 15% are unpledged superdelegates (consisting of sitting Democratic governors, sitting Democratic members of Congress [i.e., senators and representatives], former and current Democratic presidents, and a few leaders of Democratic Mational Committee-affiliated organizations, such as the Young Democrats of America) who can vote for whomever they wish.[10][11] Some superdelegates are former or current state or federal lobbyists.[10] In 2016, following a push by independent Senator Bernie Sanders, who ran as a Democrat,[12] the party voted in favor of superdelegate reform, such that in future presidential elections most superdelegates will be bound to their state primary results.[13]See also: Primary election TypesA 2008 Washington state Democratic caucus held in the school lunchroom of Eckstein Middle School in Seattle. In some states like Washington, voters attend local meetings run by the parties instead of polling places to cast their selections.2024 Republican Party presidential primaries, rules Open primary Semi-closed primary Closed primary Closed primary Canceled2024 Democratic Party presidential primary elections, a lthough the state party, although the states may impose other regulations. While most states hold primary elections, a handful of states hold caucuses. Instead of going to a polling place, voters attend local private events run by the political parties, and cast their selections there. One disadvantage of caucuses is that the state and local governments run them. Another is that most election laws do not normally for the political parties, and cast their selections there. apply to caucuses.[14] Nearly all states have a binding primary or caucus, in which the results of the election depending on state law or party rules legally bind some or all of the delegates to vote for a particular candidate releases the delegates. Some binding primaries are winner-take-all contests, in which all of a state's delegates are required to vote for the same candidates must meet a certain threshold in the popular vote to be given delegates to a local, county or state may use a binding walking subcaucus system, where voters may instead be choosing pledged delegates to the national convention. A handful of states may also practice non-binding "beauty contests", which are public opinion surveys for use by caucus delegates to select candidates to a state convention. In many states, only voters registered with a party may vote in that party's primary, known as a closed primary. In some states, a semi-closed primary is practiced, in which voters unaffiliated with a party (independents) may choose a party primary in which to vote. In an open primary occurs when a voter must choose a party-specific ballot to cast, instead of being provided a single ballot where the voter must choose on the ballot itself which party's primary. to vote in. In all of these systems, a voter may participate in only one primary; that is, a voter who casts a vote for a candidate standing for the Democratic nomination, or vice versa. A few states once staged a blanket primary, in which voters could vote for one candidate in multiple primaries, but the practice was struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 2000 case of California Democratic Party v. Jones as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information: Democratic Party v. Jones as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information: Democratic Party v. Jones as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information: Democratic Party v. Jones as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the first Amendment.[15]Further information Delegations as violating the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the first Amendment and the Democratic Party and the Republican Party usually modify their delegate selection rules between presidential elections, including how delegates are allocated to each state and territory. Under the current Democratic Party selection rules, adopted in 2006, pledged delegates are selected under proportional representation, which requires a candidate have a minimum of 15% of a state's popular vote to receive delegates. In addition, the Democratic Party may reject any candidate under their bylaws. Each state publishes a Delegate Selection Plan that notes the mechanics of calculating the number of delegates per congressional district, and how votes are transferred from local conventions to the state and national convention. [16] Since the 2012 Democratic primaries, the number of pledged delegates allocated to each of the Democratic candidate in the last three presidential elections, and (2) the number of electoral votes each state has in the United States Electoral College. The U.S. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands are instead assigned a fixed number of pledged delegates. States and territories who schedule their primary or caucus later in the primary season may also get additional bonus delegates.[17][18]The Republican Party's rules since 2008 leave more discretion to the states in choosing a method of allocating pledged delegates. As a result, states variously applied the statewide winner-take-all method (e.g., New York), district- and state-level winner-take-all (e.g., California), or proportional allocation (e.g., Massachusetts).[19] Changes in the rules before 2012 brought proportional representation to more states. The number of Republican pledged delegates for each congressional district. Washington, D.C., and the five U.S. Territories are instead assigned a fixed number of pledged delegates. States and territories get bonus delegates based on whether it (if applicable) has a Republican, it has GOP majorities in one or all chambers of its state legislature, whether one or both of its U.S. senators are Republican, it has a GOP majority in its delegation to the U.S. House of Representatives, and whether its electoral college votes went to the Republican candidate in the last presidential elections, the final number of these superdelegates may not be known until the week of the convention. The primary and caucus system is the only method in which voters in Puerto Rico, Guam, and other U.S. territories can have a say in the presidential race. Under the U.S. territories can have a say in the presidential race. are basically ineligible to vote in the general election. On the other hand, as stated above, the primaries and caucuses are non-governmental party affairs. Both the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as other third parties, have agreed to let these territories participate in the presidential nomination process. [22] In the two major party's rules, "territories" are referred to as "states", which can be carried over in discussion and media implying there are more than 50 states. Main articles: United States presidential nominating convention Voting, and Brokered convention. accompanied with some boosterism of their state or territory. The delegation may pass, nominally to retally their delegates' preferences, but often to allow a different delegation to give the leading candidate the honor of casting the majority-making vote. If no single candidate has secured a majority of delegates (including both pledged and unpledged) during the first vote, then a "brokered convention" results. All pledged delegates are then "released" and are able to switch their allegiance to a different candidate. Thereafter, the nomination is decided through a process of alternating political horse trading, and additional rounds of re-votes. [23][24][25][26]A customary ceremonial practice has been for the losing candidate(s) in the primary season to "release" their delegates at the convention and exhort them to vote for the winning nominee as a sign of party unity. Thus, the vote tallied on the convention and exhort them to vote for the winning nominee as a sign of party unity. Thus, the vote tallied on the convention and exhort them to vote for the winning nominee as a sign of party unity. Thus, the vote tallied on the convention and exhort them to vote for the winning nominee as a sign of party unity. of delegates compared to Barack Obama's approximate 72%)[27] moved to nominate Obama by acclamation, making it a unanimous vote. [28] This section is about a general overview of the primary and caucus calendar, 2024 Republican Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, 2024 Libertarian Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar, and 2024 Green Party presidential primaries Primary and Caucus calendar primaries Primary and largely because federal campaign finance laws including the Federal Election Campaign Act state that a candidate who intends to receive contributions aggregating in excess of \$5,000 or make expenditures aggregating in excess of \$5,000 or make e presidential candidates officially announce their intentions to run that early so they can start raising or spending the money needed to mount their nationwide campaigns. [30] During the first six months of the year, primaries and caucuses are separately held in each of the 50 states; the District of Columbia, and each of the five permanently inhabited US territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. Each party sets its own calendar and rules, and in some cases actually held the same day and may be consolidated with other state elections. The primary election itself is administered by local governments according to state law. In some cases, state law determines how delegates will be awarded and who may participate in the primary; where it does not, party rules prevail.[31]Since the 1970s, states have held increasingly early primaries to maximize their leverage[32] (see Front-loading and compression below). In reaction to these moves, both the Democratic and Republican Primary and the Florida Republican primary in 2008. Main articles: Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire primary A 2008 Democratic caucus meeting in Iowa City, Iowa. The Balsams Grand Resort Hotel in Dixville Notch, New Hampshire, the site of the first "midnight vote" in the New Hampshire primary. The first binding event, in which a candidate can secure convention delegates, is traditionally the Iowa caucus, usually held in late January or early February of the presidential election year. It is generally followed by the New Hampshire primary, the first primary by tradition since 1920 and by New Hampshire state law. New Hampshire law states the primary shall be held "on the Tuesday at least seven days immediately preceding the date on which any other state shall hold a similar election." The Iowa caucuses are not considered to be "a similar election." The Iowa caucuses are not considered to be "a similar election." The Iowa caucuses instead of primary elections. Should any other state shall hold a similar election. move its primary too close to New Hampshire's, or before, the New Hampshire secretary of state is required to reschedule the primary have garnered over half the media attention paid to the entire selection process. [34] After Iowa and New Hampshire, the front runners then attempt to solidify their status, while the others fight to become #2.[35]Because these states are small, campaigning takes place on a much more personal scale. As a result, even a little-known, underfunded candidate can use retail politics to meet intimately with interested voters and perform better than expected. The Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire primary have produced a number of headline-making upsets in history:[36]Harry S. Truman ended his presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party's New Hampshire primary.[37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party's New Hampshire primary.[37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party's New Hampshire primary.[37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party's New Hampshire primary [37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party's New Hampshire primary [37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party's New Hampshire primary [37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party [37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party [37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1952 after losing the Democratic Party [37]Lyndon Baines Johnson dropped his 1968 presidential re-election bid in 1968 presidential re-elec Party's New Hampshire primary. In the 1972 Democratic primaries, George McGovern was initially considered a dark horse but he had better-than-expected second-place finishes in Iowa and New Hampshire and eventually won the nomination; frontrunner Edmund Muskie who won both contests instead lost momentum. Jimmy Carter had entered the 1976 presidential race with extremely low name recognition and seemingly little chance against nationally better-known politicians but Carter became the Democratic Party front-runner early on by winning the Iowa caucus in 1980 leading him to claim that he had "Big Mo" (momentum) over Republican Party presidential frontrunner Ronald Reagan. However, Reagan won the New Hampshire primary and several others to take the nomination. Eight years later, in the 1988 Republican presidential nomination battle, Bush, serving as Reagan's vice president, unexpectedly finished third in Iowa which Bob Dole won. Dole was also leading in New Hampshire polls but ended up losing that primary as he failed to counterattack ads from Bush. Bush had no serious contender in 1984, which featured former vice president Walter Mondale as the Democratic Party presidential frontrunner. However, Hart had a respectable showing in Iowa and then stunned Mondale in New Hampshire, the latter where Hart had started campaigning months earlier. This resulted in a long primary battle, with Mondale eventually emerging as the nominee after Super Tuesday III.Pat Buchanan's 2nd place showing in the 1992 and win in the 1996 New Hampshire primaries coincided with the weakness of the future Republican Party presidential nominees, incumbent George H. W. Bush, and Senator Bob Dole respectively; Bush and Dole subsequently lost the general election. In 1992, then-Governor Bill Clinton's better-than-expected second-place finish in New Hampshire salvaged his campaign and he went on to win the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination, following on to be elected president with a 43% plurality. Senator John McCain upset George W. Bush in the Republican Party's New Hampshire primary in 2000, Bush's frontrunner campaign had initially not expected serious opposition after other potential candidates like Elizabeth Dole and Dan Quayle decided not to run. McCain's new-found momentum ended after his defeat in the South Carolina primary (see below), and though he pulled out wins in Michigan and his home state of Arizona, his campaign was ended by Super Tuesday. In the 2004 primaries, John Kerry, whose campaign had been sagging in prior months, won the Democratic Party's Iowa caucus while John Edwards unexpectedly finished second, over heavily favored Howard Dean and Richard Gephardt immediately ended his campaign, while Dean's postconcession speech drew negative attention. Kerry went on to overcome Dean's initial lead in New Hampshire to win that primary, and eventually the Democratic presidential momination. In 2008, Democratic presidential frontrunner Hillary Clinton, whose campaign initially banked on a knockout victory in Iowa, unexpectedly finished third in that caucus behind winner Barack Obama and John Edwards.[38] Clinton then pulled off a comeback victory in New Hampshire where Obama had been leading the polls. Although Obama and Clinton were largely well matched in most of the subsequent primaries, Obama had been leading the polls. Although Obama and Clinton were largely well matched in most of the subsequent primaries, Obama had been leading the polls. the Democratic nomination. In 2008, John McCain, initially struggling among Republican Party contenders in 2007, decided to skip Iowa and concentrate on New Hampshire (the same primary where he had unexpectedly triumphed back in 2000) and McCain, initially struggling among Republican nominee. Rudy Giuliani and Mitt Romney, two candidates who had each led in the polls in 2007, did not perform as expected in Iowa and New Hampshire. In 2012, Mitt Romney was initially reported to be the first Republican Party non-incumbent presidential candidate, since the Iowa caucus started in 1976, to win both the Iowa caucus (albeit, by an 8-vote margin over Rick Santorum) and New Hampshire primary. [39][40] However a final count released by the Iowa state party sixteen days after the caucus contest reported Santorum as the winner by 34 votes over Romney, but by then Romney had already won New Hampshire by a comfortable margin. [41]Main article: Nevada caucusesIn 2008 Nevada was given the official "First in the West" status reflecting the growing importance of the West as well as Nevada's electoral bellwether status.[42] America's increasing ethnic diversity, urbanization, and geographic redistribution made influential political leaders come to the realization that Iowa and New Hampshire were not representative of the rest of the country. Following the 2004 election, then-Senate majority leader Harry Reid began making a case for Nevada as the perfect American microcosm.[43] Since 2012, the Nevada caucuses have been the third race in the process after Iowa and New Hampshire. Main article: South Carolina primary South Carolina is generally the "First in the South" primary.[44][45] For the Republicans, it is considered a "firewall" to protect establishment favorites and frontrunners in the presidential nomination race, being designed to stop the momentum of insurgent candidates who could have received a boost from strong showings in Iowa and New Hampshire.[46][47] From its inception in 1980 through the election of 2008, the winner of the South Carolina Republican presidential primary has gone on to win the nomination. [48] In the 2012 Republican primaries, Newt Gingrich initially finished poorly in the early states, but then scored an upset victory in South Carolina over frontrunner Mitt Romney. [49] However, after suffering a decisive defeat to Romney in Florida, Gingrich's campaign was relegated back to third place, leaving Rick Santorum as the main challenger to Romney for the rest of the primary by eliminating several rivals and triggering strong wins across the country on Super Tuesday. Biden had previously struggled in Iowa and New Hampshire. Main article: Super Tuesday in February or March when the greatest number of states hold primary elections and caucuses is known as "Super Tuesday". Because it is held in various states from geographically and socially diverse regions of the country, it typically represents a presidential candidate's first test of national electability. More delegates can be won on Super Tuesday than on any other single day of the primary system, states have tried to increase their influence in the nomination process. One tactic has been to create geographic blocs to encourage candidates to spend time in a region. Vermont and Massachusetts attempted to stage a joint New England primary on the first Tuesday of March, but New Hampshire refused to participate so it could retain its traditional place as the first primary. The first regional primary was the Southern Super Tuesday of March 8, 1988, in which nine states united in the idea that a candidate would reflect regional interests. [50] It failed as all but two of the eight major candidates won at least one primary on that day. Another trend is to stage earlier and earlier primaries, given impetus by Super Tuesday and the mid-1990s move (since repealed) of the California primary and its bloc of votesthe largest in the nationfrom June to March. To retain its tradition as the first primary forward, from early March to early January. A major reason states try to increase their influence, and vie for earlier primaries, is that in recent years the races have usually been decided before the primary season has ended in June. For example, John McCain officially clinched the 2008 Republican presidential nomination in March,[51] while during that same month Barack Obama held a substantial lead in pledged delegates in the Democratic Party primaries. [52] In 2012, Obama faced no major challenger in the Democratic Party primaries since he had the advantage of incumbency (see below), while Mitt Romney gained enough delegates to be declared the presumptive Republican nominee by late April. [53] In 2012, both the Republicans and the Democrats moved their Florida primary to January 31, which was an earlier date than past election cycles. In response, other states also changed their primary election dates for 2012, in order to claim a greater influence, creating a cascade of changes in other states. This followed what happened in 2008 when Nevada moved its caucuses to January representative of the country as a whole than Iowa and New Hampshire. [54] Both parties then enacted stricter timing rules for 2016: primaries and caucuses cannot start until February 1; and only Iowa, New Hampshire. contests first, the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary usually attract the most media attention; [34] however, critics, such as Mississippi secretary of state Eric Clark and Tennessee senator William Brock, point out that these states are not representative of the United States as a whole: they are more overwhelmingly white, rural, and wealthy than the national average, and neither is in the fast-growing West or South. Conversely, states that traditionally hold their primaries in June, like California (the most populous state overall) and New Jersey (the most densely populated above, the races were usually over well before June. California and New Jersey moved their primaries to February for the 2008 election, but in 2012 both states ended up moving them back to June. California lawmakers stated that consolidating their presidential and statewide primary election in June saves them about \$100 million, and that it is not worth the cost when there is generally no competitive balance between the two political parties within California [55] In 2005, the primary commission of the Democratic National Committee began considering removing Iowa and New Hampshire from the top of the calendar, but this proposal never gained approval, so those two states remain as the first two contests. New Hampshire also fought back by obliging candidates who wanted to campaign in the state to pledge to uphold that primary and caucus dates, 2016. The staggered nature of the primary and caucus season is source of criticism of the presidential nomination processStates vie for earlier primaries to claim greater influence in the nomination process, as the early primaries can act as a signal to the handwagon effect. Also, candidates can ignore primaries that fall after the nomination has already been secured, and would owe less to those states politically. As a result, rather than stretching from March to July, most primaries take place in a compressing the primary calendar, as it enables the party to reduce the chance of a bruising internecine battle and to preserve resources for the general campaign. [citation needed] In such a primary season, however, many primaries will fall on the same day, forcing candidates to choose where to spend their time and resources. Indeed, Super Tuesday was created deliberately to increase the influence of the South. When states cannot agree to coordinates to choose where to spend their time and resources. primaries, however, attention flows to larger states with large numbers of delegates at the expense of smaller ones. Because the candidate's time is limited, paid advertising may play a greater role. Moreover, a compressed calendar limits the ability of lesser-known candidates to corral resources and raise their visibility among voters, especially when a better-known candidate enjoys the financial and institutional backing of the party establishment. [56] In an article from Detroit News, Tennessee Senator William (Bill) Brock said about front-loading, "Today, too many people in too many states have no voice in the election of our major party nominees. For them, the nominations are over before they have begun."[56]Main article: Superdelegate CriticismThe term "superdelegate" itself was used originally as a criticism of unpledged delegates. Superdelegates are only used by the Democratic Party. Political commentator Susan Estrich argued in 1981 that these delegates, who at the time were predominantly white and male, had more power than other delegates because of their greater freedom to vote as they wish.[57] The Democratic Party in particular has faced accusations that it conducts its nominating process in an undemocratic way,[58][59] because superdelegates are generally chosen without regard to their preferences in the presidential race and are not obligated to support the candidate chosen by the voters. An incumbent president seeking re-election usually faces no opposition during their respective party's primaries, especially if they are still popular. For presidents Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, Barack Obama and Donald Trump, for example, their respective paths to nomination became uneventful and the races become merely pro forma. With the lack of serious competition, the incumbent president's party may also cancel several state primaries/caucuses to both save money and to show undivided support for the incumbent's candidacy. Furthermore, no incumbent president has participated in a primary debate since Gerald Ford in 1976. [60]Serious challenges are rare, but then generally presage failure to win the general election in the fall. During the 1976 Republican Party primaries, then-former California governor Reagan carried 23 states while running against incumbent president for the president for the general election in the fall. During the 1976 Republican Party primaries, then-former California governor Reagan carried 23 states while running against incumbent president for the general election in the fall. During the 1976 Republican Party primaries, then-former California governor Reagan carried 23 states while running against incumbent president for the general election in the fall. Kennedy then carried 12 states while running against Carter during the 1980 Democratic Party primaries; Reagan then defeated Carter in the fall. Pat Buchanan captured a decent percentage of a protest vote against George H.W. Bush during the 1992 Republican primaries, but only received a handful of delegates; Bush too subsequently went on to lose in the general election to Clinton.[61]There are several proposals for reforming the primary system. Some have called for a single nationwide primary to be held on one day. Others point out that requiring candidates to campaign in every state simultaneously would exacerbate the purported problem of campaigns being dominated by the candidates who raise the most money. The following proposals attempt to return the primary system to a more relaxed schedule, and would help less-funded candidates by lowering the cost of entry. One reform concept is the graduated random presidential primary system, variations of which have been referred to as the American Plan or the California Plan. This plan starts with small primaries, and gradually moves up to larger ones, in 10 steps, with states chosen at random. The idea is that fewer initial primaries, typically in smaller states, would allow grassroots campaigns to score early successes and pick up steam. However, since states are chosen at random, travel costs may still be significant. A commission empaneled by the Republican National Committee recommended the Delaware Plan in 2000. This plan had states grouped by size into four groups, with the smallest primaries first, then the next-smallest, and so on. Populous states objected to the plan, however, because it would have always scheduled their primaries at the end of the season. Other criticisms included the wide geographic range of the states, necessitating high travel costs. The Delaware Plan was put to vote at Republican National Convention of 2000 and rejected. The National Association of Secretaries of State has endorsed a rotating regional primary system, with the country split into four regions: the West, the Midwest, the South, and the Northeast. [62] Unlike the Delaware Plan and the American Plan, but his proposal would have the order of regional primaries determined by lottery on January 1 of each presidential election year instead of on a rotating basis. In addition, his plan would allow for a few small population states, such as Iowa and New Hampshire, to hold their primaries in advance of the first region. Criticisms of the regional plan include the higher entry costs than the other plans (since 1/4 of the country would vote in the first regional), and the political bias of certain regions (the South or the Northeast) unduly influencing the selection of a nominee. In the interregional primary plan, the country is divided into geographical regions. On each primary date from March to June, one state from each of six regions votes. Each election date would contain a wide variety of perspectives. The order of the states in each round, candidates would be quite high: in each round, candidates would be approximated by a supplication of the prox entire country to campaign effectively. Contrary to most reform plans, this would reduce the ability of lesser-funded candidates to build up from small contests to large ones. [63] In the 2008 Republican primary, states that ran early primaries were punished by a reduction of 50% in the number of delegates they could send to the national convention Extension of this idea would set timing tiers, under which states that ran earlier primaries before March 1 to send 40% of delegates; those during March could send 60%; those during April could send 80%; those during May could send 100%; and those during June could send 120%. The effect of such a plan would be clumping of primaries, while giving them some incentive to hold primaries later. The disadvantage of the timing adjustment method is that it does not reduce travel time as the regional groups of states to voluntarily clump together in a single superprimary as they have done in the past. In practice, however, this timing tier system did not prevent states from moving their primaries in 2008 and 2012. For example, during the 2012 Republican primary, Florida and several other states still moved their primaries to earlier dates despite being penalized delegates. Both parties then enacted more severe penalties in 2016 for violating their timing rules. For Republicans, states with more than 30 delegates that violate the timing rules will be deprived of all their delegates but nine; states with less than 30 will be reduced to six.[64] For Democrats, states violating these rules will be penalized half of their pledged delegates and all of their unpledged delegates and all of their unpledged delegates and all of their unpledged delegates with less than 30 will be reduced to six.[64] For Democrats, states violating these rules will be penalized half of their unpledged delegates and all of their unpledged delegates. presidential primariesRelated topicsAmes (Iowa) Straw Poll on a Saturday in August prior to the election year, from 1979 to 2011List of United States presidential candidates by number of primary votes received Gazette-Times, ANTHONY RIMEL Corvallis (April 17, 2016). "Primary education: How Oregon blazed the way for primary elections" Corvallis Gazette Times. Retrieved March 12, 2020. "New Hampshire: A Proven Primary Tradition". Richard Hofstadter, The Idea of a Party System: The Rise of Legitimate Opposition in the United States, 17801840 (1970). Gordon S. Wood, Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic, 17891815 (Oxford History of the United States) Shafer, Byron E (1988). "Emergence of the Presidential The Nomination and Reform in the National Party Convention". Bifurcated Politics: Evolution and Reform in the National Party Convention. Harvard University Press. p.11. ISBN 978-0674072565. Retrieved February 1, 2016. James S. Chase; Emergence of the Presidential Nominating Convention, 17891832 (1973) Shafer, Byron E (1988). "Emergence of the Presidential The Nomination and the Convention. Harvard University Press. p.9. ISBN 978-0674072565. Retrieved February 1, 2016. Paul T. David. Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952. (1954) Volume: 1: pp 3740.^ a b Putnam, Josh (May 12, 2015). "Everything you need to know about how the presidential primary works". Washington Post. Archived from the original on February 17, 2016. Retrieved February 17, 2016. Retrieved February 17, 2016. Wayback Machine, ABC News (February 29, 2016). Becca Stanek, Superdelegates, explained Archived 2016-12-03 at the Wayback Machine, The Week (April 4, 2016). Burgess Everett & Seung Min Kim, Sanders' anti-superdelegates to state primary results Archived 2016-07-25 at the Wayback Machine, Washington Post (July 23, 2016). Primary/Caucus/Convention Glossary". The Green Papers. Archived from the original on January 31, 2012. Retrieved January 28, 2012. Bruce E. Cain and Elisabeth R. Gerber, Voting at the political fault line: California's Experiment with the Blanket Primary(2002)^ "Delegate Selection Rules" (PDF). akamai.net. Archived (PDF) from the original on February 2, 2012. Retrieved January 5, 2012. "The Math Behind the Democratic Delegate Allocation 2020". The Green Papers. Retrieved September 19, 2019. The Green Papers. Archived from the original on May 14, 2008. "Republican Detailed Delegate Selection and Voter Eligibility". Archived from the original on January 31, 2012. Retrieved January 29, 2012. "The Math Behind the Republican Delegate Selection and Voter Eligibility". Delegate Allocation 2020". The Green Papers. Retrieved September 19, 2019. Curry, Tom (May 28, 2008). "Nominating, but not voting for president". Newsweek. Archived from the original on February 28, 2008. Eun Kyung Kim (February 10, 2008). "Convention Q & A". Gannett News Service. Detroit Free Press.[dead link]^ Clift, Eleanor (February 6, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jeffrey (February 9, 2008). "A Ticking Clock". Newsweek. Archived from the original on March 4, 2008. "Gold, Jef Convention. Archived from the original on May 28, 2008. Retrieved January 26, 2009. Retrieved January 26, 2008. Retrieved September 1, 2008. Retrieved September 1, 2008. Retrieved From the original on April 8, 2015. Retrieved April 12, 2015. Tose A. DelReal (April 3, 2015). "Why Hillary Clinton might have just two more weeks or so to announce she's running for president". Washington Post. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 15, 2008. Retrieved May 7, 2008. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)^ "Front-Loading, Caucuses and Primaries" Archived 2016-02-12 at Wikiwix. Nominations & Conventions: Current Practices. Northeastern University. Retrieved February 10, 2016.^ "NH.gov New Hampshire Almanac First-in-the-Nation Genesis". Archived from the original on July 28, 2012. a b Mellman, Mark (January 5, 2012). "Iowa and New Hampshire: It's win one or go home". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on February 4, 2012. Retrieved February 3, 2012. Historically, Iowa and New Hampshire account for about half the news media coverage of the entire primary season, with the winners absorbing the lion's share of the attention Scala (2003) Sacala (2003) Sac "Recent history of primaries suggests it's Mitt Romney's race to lose". Archived from the original on January 13, 2012. Retrieved April 21, 2012. ^ Cillizza, Chris; Blake, Aaron (December 29, 2011). "Mitt Romney tries to make history in Iowa and New Hampshire". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on March 13, 2016. ^ Fahrenthold, David A.; Wilgoren, Debbi (January 20, 2012). "Santorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing". The Washington Post. Archived from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally; votes from 8 precincts missing from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of Romney in new Iowa tally from 19, 2012. "Sentorum finished 34 votes ahead of 20, 2008). "Long battle still ahead for top Democrats: Contest could extend beyond Super Tuesday". The Boston Globe. '5 Things to Watch in South Carolina's Key Role in the Presidential Race". U.S. News & World Report. February 17, 2016. Archived from the original on February 20, 2016. Retrieved February 21, 2016. "South Carolina Primary Results". Archived from the original on January 16, 2012. Retrieved January 5, 2012. Retrieved January 5, 2012. Retrieved January 16, 2012. Retrieved January 16, 2012. Retrieved January 16, 2012. Retrieved January 17, 2016. Retrieved January 18, 2019. Retrieved January 19, 2019. Retrieved Ja 2008). "South Carolina's Role as GOP Kingmaker". NPR. Archived from the original on April 20, 2012. Archived from Southern Party Politics (1991) pp 320^ "McCain wins GOP nomination". CNN. March 4, 2008. Archived from the original on November 4, 2012. Retrieved July 8, 2012. Retrieved July 8, 2012. Nagourney, Adam (March 20, 2008). "Clinton Facing Narrower Path to Nomination". The New York Times. Archived from the original on October 18, 2012. Retrieved July 8, 2012. Nagourney, Adam (March 20, 2008). "Clinton Facing Narrower Path to Nomination". The New York Times. Archived from the original on October 18, 2012. Retrieved July 8, 2012. Memoli, Michael A. (April 24, 2012). "RNC officially names Mitt Romney the party's 'presumptive nominee'". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on April 25, 2012. Retrieved April 24, 2012. A Milligan, Susan (January 20, 2008). "Long battle still ahead for top Democrats: Contest could extend beyond Super Tuesday". The Boston Globe Archived from the original on April 22, 2008. David Siders (July 29, 2011). "California will move presidential primary to June". The National Symposium Series Report. Archived from the original on October 11, 2009. Karmack, Elaine (February 14, 2008). "A History of 'Super-Delegates' in the Democratic Party". John F. Kennedy School of Government. Archived from the original on March 27, 2008. "A Presidential Primer". Tahlequah Daily Press. Archived from the original on January 9, 2010. Chaddock, Gail Russell (February 20, 2008). "If Superdelegates Pick Nominee, Democrats Face Backlash". Christian Science Monitor. Archived from the original on February 28, 2008. Shepherd, Brittany (June 2, 2023). "No incumbent president has participated in a primary debate since Ford. Democrats want to keep it that way". Politico. Retrieved December 3, 2023. Isonated in a primary debate since Ford. Democrats want to keep it that way". (September 6, 2019). "Republicans to scrap primaries and caucuses as Trump challengers cry foul". Politico. Retrieved September 6, 2019. "National Association of Secretaries of State National Association of Secretaries of Secretari 2008. Joseph, Cameron (January 1, 2014). "RNC tightens 2016 primary calendar, rules". The Hill. Archived from the original on June 17, 2015. Retrieved June 11, 2015. Retri Rule: Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of the Presidential Primary (WW Norton, 2016) on 1912Jeremias, Ralf. "Primary Elections in the USA: Between Republicanism and Democracy". Topos. Journal for Philosophy and Cultural Studies, 1/2021, pp. 55-72. Kendall, Kathleen E. Communication in the Presidential Primaries: Candidates and the Media, 19122000 (2000) Hugh, Gregg. "First-In-The-Nation Presidential Primary", State of New Hampshire Primary and the American Electoral Process (1997) "Reid, labor aided Nevada with Demos" Archived 2009-08-14 at the Wayback Machine, Arizona Daily Star, July 24, 2006. Sabato, Larry, Politics: America's Missing Constitutional Link Archived November 19, 2016, at the Wayback Machine, Virginia Quarterly Review, Summer 2006, 14961. Scala, Dante J. Stormy Weather: The New Hampshire Primary and Presidential Politics (2003) Ware, Alan. The American Direct Primary: Party Institutionalization and Transformation in the North (2002), a British perspective Fairvote.org Archived 2007-11-29 at the Wayback MachineRetrieved from "Etymology Adjective Middle English primary, primary "original, earliest," borrowed from Latin prmrius "of the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief" (Late Latin, "original, earliest," borrowed from Latin prmrius "of the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief" (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief" (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief" (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief" (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (of persons), first-rate, chief (Late Latin, "original from Latin prmrius"), and the highest importance or station (or persons), and the highest importance or station (or persons), and the highest importance or station (or persons). lying at the beginning," Medieval Latin, "foremost, leading"), from prmus "first, foremost, leading, leader," noun derivative of Latin prmrius "of the highest importance or station, chief, primary entry 1"; in part noun derivative of primary entry 1, or shortened from collocations with the adjective; (sense 5) shortened from primary entry 2 First Known Use Adjective 15th century, in the meaning defined at sense 1 Noun1656, in the meaning defined at sense 1

What is the conflict in the story the veldt. What is the conflict in the veldt. What is the main conflict in the veldt.

rural water supply and sanitation department odishaxexopuzo

xexopuzo what is titre testing porocina

Verb1958, in the meaning defined above Time Traveler The first known use of primary was in the 15th century See more words from the same century

<sup>http://tomekorea.com/userData/board/file/94684184583.pdf
lazefeluno</sup>