

Political Parties

- 1) Parties arose in the US as a means of _____
- 2) Parties _____ candidates for office, and _____ is their election efforts. In return for this support, parties expect candidates to remain _____ to goals defined by party leadership.
- 3) **Two major parties** in US _____ and _____.
- 4) Political parties were **not mentioned** in the _____.
- 5) Major **purpose of political parties**? _____
- 6) Since 1960, most states have **passed laws that require candidates** to be selected through state run _____ elections.
- 7) Why do **primaries** reduce the power of political parties? _____
- 8) Parties not associated with the Democratic or Republican parties are called _____.
- 9) **Third Parties** sometime form to represent an ideology considered too _____ by the mainstream parties.
- 10) _____ are formed to promote one principle.
- 11) Goals of **Green Party**? _____
- 12) Impact of Green Party candidate **Ralph Nader**? _____
- 13) What is the basic difference between **third party candidates** and **independent candidates**? _____
- 14) Discuss why **third party candidates fail**? (in Presidential Elections)

- 15) List the functions of **Modern Political Parties** a) _____
b) _____ c) _____
d) _____ e) _____
f) _____
- 16) A **National convention** is held every _____ years to nominate a presidential candidate.
- 17) Americans are voting _____-ticket more frequently than ever before.
- 18) What does this type of voting result in? _____
- 19) Explain **gridlock**? _____
- 20) Modern candidates take control of their own elections thus relying less on _____.
- 21) _____ have become more important to presidential candidates than political parties.

22) What is a **coalition**? _____

23) **Democrats** less likely to spend more on _____.

*less likely to spend \$ on _____ schools

*more likely to spend \$ on _____ programs

* more likely to spend govt \$ on _____ education.

* more likely to spend \$ on _____ health programs

* more likely to spend \$ on _____ targeted to lower and middle classes

*against ownership of _____ and for more regulations on _____

24) **Republicans** more likely to spend more \$ on _____.

*more likely to advocate use of _____ for private schools and to provide \$ for _____ schools.

* more likely to advocate cutting _____ including _____ and _____.

*less likely to spend \$ on _____, and govt run _____.

*less likely to want more _____ on firearms.

25) Define **Interest Group**-_____.

26) List 5 interest groups _____.

27) Interest groups attempt to _____ the outcome of elections and _____.

28) Interest groups **do not nominate** _____.

29) Interest groups attempt to influence **legislators (lawmakers, members of the House and Senate)** by using _____.

30) How did the word **lobbyist** originate? _____

31) Many lobbyists are _____ legislators.

32) Goal of **Economic Groups**-_____.

33) List the interest groups associated with economic interests _____.

34) Why are **economic interest groups** the most powerful in Washington?

35) Goals of **Public Interest Groups**-

36) Who is the **most prominent Public Interest Group**? _____ Led by
who? _____

37) Goal of **Sierra Club**?

38) Goal of **Christian Coalition**?

39) Examples of **single-issue groups**? _____

40) Single Issue . Constituents are more likely than other voters to use a single issue as a
_____ for candidates.

41) List the tactics that interest groups use to **influence government**:

42) Explain the concept "**revolving
door**" _____

43) Significance of **Buckley v Valeo** (1976)

44) What did the Supreme Court rule in **Citizens United v Federal Election
Commision**? _____

45) Purpose of a **Political action committee**? _____

46) Explain the restrictions associated with
PACs. _____

47) Explain what a **527** is-

48) Why are 527's not subject to campaign finance law contribution
limits? _____