**Chapter 5: Political Parties**

**Section 1: Parties and What They Do**

**What Is a Party? (pg. 122)**

* + A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of persons who seek to control government by winning elections and holding office.
    - Some are “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” oriented
    - Some are oriented toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_in American politics are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parties: they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Three Components of the Party-Tree Map (pg. 122)**

**What Do Parties Do? (pg. 123-124)**

**Political Spectrum**

* Political parties are the link between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and way by which will of the people is made known to the government
* They help to find a compromise and soften the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at both ends of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: or range of political views.

**What Do Parties Do? (continued…)**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-Recruit, choose, and present candidates for public office.
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-Campaign, define issues, and criticize other candidates.
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-Guarantee that their candidate is worthy of the office.
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-Members of government act according to their **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** or firm allegiance to a party.
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-Parties that are out of power keep a close eye on the actions of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for a blunder to use against them in the next election.

**Where Do the Parties Stand? (pg. 126)**

**LEFT CENTER RIGHT**



\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ex: Ex: Ex: Ex: Ex:

**Multiparty Systems (pg. 128-129)**

**Multiparty System**: A system in which several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parties exist, seriously compete for, and actually win public offices.

-Parties based on particular **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, economic class, religious belief, or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**One-Party Systems (pg. 129)**

One-Party System: Only in a dictatorship and when only one political part, party of the ruler, is allowed to exist.

-Types of one party systems:

* One Party Systems where only one party is allowed.
* Ex: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Modified One-Party Systems where one party regularly wins most elections
* Ex: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 5: Political Parties**

**Section 2: The Two-Party System**

**The Nation’s First Parties (pg. 130-131)**

* Led by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Represented wealthy and upper-class interests
* Favored strong executive leadership and liberal interpretation of the Constitution
* Led by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Represented the “common man”
* Favored Congress as the strongest arm of government and a strict interpretation of the Constitution

**American Parties: Four Major Eras (pg. 131)**

**1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( - ):** Started w/ Thomas Jefferson

* + **“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**
  + Mid-1820s: split into **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or competing groups
  + **Democrats** dominate all but two presidential elections.
  + Andrew Jackson’s Administration:
    - Changes: Voting rights for all white males…increase in number of elected offices… and spread of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**which is practice of awarding public offices and contracts to those who support party in power
  + The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Party emerges in 1834, but declines by the 1850s, electing only two Presidents.
  + Democrats split into North and South because of slavery which barely let them survive
  + The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Party is founded in 1854.

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( - )**

* + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**allowed Republicans to hold office for next 75 years
  + **Republicans** dominate all but four presidential elections.
  + The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**disables the **Democratic** Party for the remainder of the 1800s: they remained only because they held the “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**”
    - Able to win presidency in 1884 and 1892 with Grover Cleveland
  + Republicans regained presidency with William McKinley

**3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( - )**

* + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1929**
  + **Democrats** dominate all but two presidential elections.
  + **Democrat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**is elected President four times because of his revolutionary economic and social welfare… helped win support of southerners, small farmers, organized labor, big-city political organizations, African Americans and minorities
    - After his death during his 4th term, Harry S. Truman stepped in and he was elected in 1948
    - 1952/1956: Dwight Eisenhower [Republican] won
    - Democrats came back with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**until he was killed and Lyndon B. Johnson stepped in

**4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( - )**

* Since 1968, neither Republicans nor Democrats have dominated the presidency and Congress has often been controlled by the opposing party.