

Name: _____
Period: _____
Score: _____

UNIT III HOMEWORK
INTEREST GROUPS / LOBBIES / LOBBYISTS
PART 1 – CHAPTER 7 – POLITICAL PARTIES

1. True / False: A powerful party is one with a label that strongly appeals to the voters. (p. 150)
2. The United States has never had very strong national party organizations. (p. 150)
3. Parties in the United States have grown stronger in recent decades, both in terms of leadership and organization. (p. 150)
4. In the United States, much more than in Europe, party leaders select the candidate who will be nominated and run for office. (p. 151)
5. Political parties in general were viewed with distaste by the Founders.(p. 152)
6. Unlike today, numerous political parties existed at the time of the founding of the country. (p. 152)
7. Thomas Jefferson was the first leader of the Federalist Party. (p. 152)
8. The earliest method for nominating presidential candidates was the party convention (p. 154)
9. The early Congresses used the caucus system to nominate presidential candidates. (p. 154)
10. Party conventions were first organized during the time of Andrew Jackson. (p. 144)
11. The Republican Party came into existence with the emergence of the modern corporation. (p. 155)
12. The Republican party began as a third party, largely on the issue of slavery. (p. 155)
13. The mugwumps emerged as a faction within the Republican Party. (p. 155)
14. The mugwumps were a faction In the Democratic Party and emerged around the turn of the century. (p. 155)
15. Reforms supported by the progressives weakened the party system. (p. 155)
16. The referendum is one procedure that allows citizens to vtoe directly on proposed legislation. (p. 156)
17. By using the procedure known as the initiative, legislators could bypass citizen interference with the legislative process. (p. 156)
18. For both Democrats and Republicans, ultimate authority is in the hands of the national convention. (p. 157)

19. Over the past three decades, the Republican Party has been better organized, better financed, and more effective than the Democratic Party. (p. 157)
20. Although generally outspent by the Republicans, the Democrats have remained successful because of their superior organization. (p. 157)
21. Only the Democratic Party has made effective use of direct-mail techniques for raising money. (p. 157)
22. Convention delegates from both parties are now chosen by primary elections and grassroots caucuses. (p. 161)
23. Convention delegates from both parties are now chosen primarily by party leaders. (p. 161)
24. One hallmark of a political machine is a high degree of leadership control over party membership activity. (p. 161)
25. The Hatch Act made taking part in political campaigning illegal for federal or civil employees. (p. 162)
26. The party machine's patronage welfare system was largely taken over by the federal government's own welfare system. (p. 163)
27. Many party activists today represent a single issue. (p. 164)
28. Solidary groups are a way people get together and become involved in politics. (p. 164)
29. The Democratic Party in Detroit is an example of a sponsored party because the United Auto Workers (UAW) union has traditionally supported that party. (p. 164)
30. In countries around the world, a two-party system is rare. (p. 165)
31. Elections at every level of government in the United States are based on the majority system—the winner must get more than 50 percent of the votes cast. (p. 166)
32. The U.S. electoral system discourages the formation of small parties. (p. 167)
33. The U.S. Electoral College is based on the winner-take-all principle in our electoral system. (p. 167)
34. The U.S. Electoral College is an example of the winner-take-all principle in our electoral system. (p. 167)
35. In the Electoral College, states allocate their votes in proportion to the composition of the popular vote. (p. 167)
36. Although the Electoral System does not prevent the formation of minor parties, it may prevent minor parties from winning elections. (p. 167)
37. Ideological parties tend to be less successful but more long-lived than other minor parties. (p. 168)
38. The Socialist party is an example of an ideological party. (p. 170)

39. The Socialist party is an example of a factional party. (p. 170)
40. Factional parties have probably enjoyed the greatest success among minor parties in presidential elections. (p. 169)
41. Factional parties have influenced the outcome of presidential elections. (p. 169)
42. Minor parties generally form when major parties fail to accommodate dissenting members. (p. 170)
43. Today, with delegates more interested in issues than in compromise, policy interests of party activists have become more important. (p. 172)
44. Primary voters tend to be less ideological than voters in general elections. (p. 172)
45. Convention delegates have more pronounced views on policy issues than do rank-and-file party members. (p. 172)