

Chapter 07 Political Parties

1. A(n) _____ can be defined as a group of individuals who organize to win elections, operate the government, and determine policy.
 - a. political party
 - b. congressional committee
 - c. parliament
 - d. union
 - e. electorate

2. Which of the following is true of political parties?
 - a. The concept of political parties is undefined in the U.S. Constitution.
 - b. The development of political parties was foreseen in the American political history.
 - c. The founders of the U.S. Constitution considered political parties as a practical need that would link the citizens to the government.
 - d. There are four major political parties in the United States.
 - e. The Federalists and the Anti-Federalists were formed after the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

3. _____ in his Farewell Address said that the "spirit of party . . . agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection."
 - a. George Washington
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Andrew Jackson
 - e. Daniel Webster

4. Which of the following statements is true of the history of American political parties?
 - a. Political parties were embraced by America's founding fathers as a necessary element of a functioning democracy.
 - b. The role of political parties was clearly defined by America's founders.
 - c. Two major political factions were formed in America even before the Constitution was ratified.
 - d. Throughout the course of American history, the major political parties have not changed their ideologies.
 - e. The Democratic Party was the first political party in America.

72. In the context of politics, _____ is a system of rewarding the party faithful and workers with government jobs or contracts.
 - A. patronage
 - B. party membership grant
 - C. party-aid
 - D. sponsorship

6. The Federalists supported a strong central government that would:

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- a. oppose the ratification of the Constitution.
 - b. encourage the development of commerce and manufacturing.
 - c. promote a shared political perspective or ideology, such as climate change.
 - d. support the two-party political system.
 - e. encourage the development of the farming sector.
7. Jeffersonian Republicans believed that the nation's welfare would be best served if:
- a. it was ruled by its wealthiest and best-educated citizens.
 - b. government policies served farming interests.
 - c. the government had more power than the states.
 - d. government policies promoted the development of commerce.
 - e. the government dominated Congress.
8. _____ is a process in which the popular support for and relative strength of the political parties shift, and the parties are reestablished with different coalitions of supporters.
- a. Flipping
 - b. Realignment
 - c. Dealignment
 - d. Tipping
 - e. Segregation
9. In the context of the second realignment in American history, the Democrats appealed to:
- a. merchants.
 - b. small farmers.
 - c. bankers.
 - d. business owners.
 - e. foreign traders.
10. As the Whigs and Democrats competed for the White House from 1835 to 1854, which of the following was common to both groups?
- a. Both the Whigs and the Democrats tried to favor rural development.
 - b. Both the Whigs and the Democrats tried to prevent child labor.
 - c. Both the Whigs and the Democrats tried to favor women empowerment.
 - d. Both the Whigs and the Democrats tried to avoid the issue of immigration.
 - e. Both the Whigs and the Democrats tried to avoid the issue of slavery.

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11. By 1856, the Whig coalition had fallen apart, and most northern Whigs were absorbed into the new _____, which opposed the extension of slavery into new territories.
- People's Party
 - Republican Party
 - Democratic Party
 - Libertarian Party
 - Socialist Party
12. Which of the following American political parties picked up the nickname "grand old party?"
- The Green Party
 - The Socialist Party
 - The Federalist Party
 - The Democratic Party
 - The Republican Party
13. In the 1890s, the Populists—the People's Party—advocated _____ as a way of lessening the debts of farmers in the West and South.
- farming
 - inflation
 - slavery
 - trading
 - labor growth
14. The Populists are also called _____.
- the Green Party
 - the Socialist Party
 - the Federalist Party
 - the People's Party
 - the Republican Party
15. Which of the following was a consequence of the Great Depression of the 1930s?
- It resulted in dealignment.
 - It destroyed the belief that the grand old party could better manage the economy.
 - Abraham Lincoln became the president of the United States.
 - The Republican Party came back to power at the national level.
 - The Whig coalition fell apart, and most northern Whigs were absorbed into the new Republican Party.

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16. Which of the following instances of the 1930s was referred to as the New Deal?
- a. George Washington's farewell address that legalized slavery
 - b. Franklin D. Roosevelt's programs to fight the Great Depression
 - c. The splitting of Jefferson's Republicans into two groups
 - d. The new Republican coalition cemented by Ronald Reagan
 - e. The support gained by the Whigs from bankers, business owners, and many southern planters
17. Beginning with the presidential elections of 2000, the term blue state has been used to describe a state in the United States whose citizens primarily vote for _____.
- a. the Democratic Party
 - b. the Republican Party
 - c. the Green Party
 - d. the Libertarian Party
 - e. the American Independent Party
18. Beginning with the presidential elections of 2000, the term red state has been used to describe a state in the United States whose citizens primarily vote for _____.
- a. the Democratic Party
 - b. the Republican Party
 - c. the Green Party
 - d. the Libertarian Party
 - e. the American Independent Party
19. Which of the following statements demonstrates the belief that compromise with the other party in the legislature is a form of betrayal?
- a. The minority party should not oppose majority-party measures.
 - b. The independent voters are likely to increase in number over the years.
 - c. The realignment process is often replaced by the dealignment process.
 - d. The two-party system should be promoted in the United States.
 - e. The minority party should not attempt to improve legislation proposed by the majority.
20. In the context of American political parties, the party in government helps to organize the government's agenda by:
- a. coaxing and convincing its own party members in office to vote for its policies.
 - b. gaining the financial support of lobbyists.
 - c. supporting nonpartisan elections.
 - d. electing the delegates to the national party committee.
 - e. influencing the national party chairperson to take decisions in its favor.

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21. The United States has a two-party system which means that:
- only two parties nominate candidates to run in general elections.
 - the two major parties—the Democrats and the Republicans—dominate national politics.
 - candidates must belong to one of the two major parties to run in state elections.
 - all voters identify with either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party.
 - third parties are not allowed to be formed in this country.
22. Which of the following statements is true of American politics?
- Americans who are unhappy with the two major political parties cannot participate in American politics.
 - A key characteristic of recent politics has been the extreme nonpartisanship of party activists and members of Congress.
 - The rules governing campaign financing hinder the major parties as well as the minor parties.
 - Minor parties have found it extremely difficult to compete with the major parties for votes.
 - The rolling realignment after the elections of 1968 has resulted in parties that are much more heterogeneous.
23. Which of the following statements is true of the procedure of voting for governors in the majority of U.S. states?
- It allows more than one candidate to contest from a single party.
 - It allows the splitting of electoral votes.
 - It is held at the district level.
 - It takes place on a statewide, winner-take-all basis.
 - It makes it easier for third-party candidates to win.
24. A single-member district:
- does not allow independent candidates to contest in state elections.
 - is where the parliament elects one member from each district to their state legislature.
 - is represented by multiple elected officials from different parties, according to the proportion of the vote each party receives.
 - is where voters elect one member from their district to the House of Representatives and to their state legislature.
 - does not include federal and state legislative districts.
5. Which of the following statements is true of nonpartisan elections?
- Lobbyists sponsor the major parties.
 - Candidates need to be endorsed by a political party.
 - Party identification never appears on the ballot.
 - Party labels appear on the ballot.
 - More than one candidate from a single party competes in the general elections.

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