

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5 – Section 1: Parties and What They Do

Write the correct answers in the blanks provided on the chart below.

Functions of Political Parties		
Function	Description	Explanation
1. _____	selecting candidates	The activity that sets political parties apart from other groups.
Informing and activating supporters	Inform people and activate their interests in public affairs.	Parties share this function with 2. _____ and 3. _____ groups.
Bonding agent	Tries to choose candidates who are 4. _____ and of good character.	After candidates are elected, the party prods them to do well or suffer in the next 5. _____
Governing	Helps 6. _____ and executive branches work together.	Most appointments to executive branch are made on basis of 7. _____, or allegiance to a political party.
8. _____	Party that is 9. _____ criticizes the party that controls the government.	The loyal opposition urges voters to 10. _____ _____ _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter 5 – Section 2: The Two-Party System**

As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below explaining how each factor contributes to the stability of the two-party system in the United States.

1. Historical Basis: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

2. Tradition: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

3. Electoral System: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

4. Ideological Consensus: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5 – Section 3: The Two-Party System in American History

As you read Section 3, complete the following chart.

	Period of Dominance (if any)	Supporters	Leaders
Federalists	1.	2.	3.
Jeffersonian Republicans	4.	5.	6.
Jacksonian Democrats	7.	8.	9.
Whigs	10.	11.	12.
Republicans	13.	14.	15.
Post-Civil War Democrats	16.	17.	18.
New Deal Democrats	19.	20.	21.

Describe the major issues for each of the following periods.

22. Era of Democrats, 1800-1860

---

---

23. Era of the Republicans, 1860-1932

---

---

24. Return of the Democrats, 1932-1968

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5 – Section 4: The Minor Parties

As you read Section 4, define and give examples of the four types of minor parties on the chart below.

	Definition	Examples
<b>Ideological Parties</b>	1.	2.
<b>Single-Issue Parties</b>	3.	4.
<b>Economic Protest Parties</b>	5.	6.
<b>Splinter Parties</b>	7.	8.

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

9. What tends to happen to single-issue parties?

---

---

10. Which type of minor party has been most successful in winning votes?

---

---

11. Which type of minor party has been the longest lived?

---

---

12. What useful functions have minor parties performed in American history?

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5 – Section 5: Party Organization

As you read Section 5, complete the chart below by supplying the missing information in the blanks provided.

National Party Machinery		
Mechanism	Terms or When It Takes Place	Role
National Convention	1. _____ _____	2. _____ _____
National Committee	3. _____ _____	4. _____ _____
National Chairperson	5. _____ _____	6. _____ _____
Congressional Campaign	7. _____ _____	8. _____ _____

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

9. Two factors that contribute to the decentralization of parties are \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The party out of power operates at a disadvantage because it has no leader comparable to \_\_\_\_\_.

11. In recent years, there has been a sharp rise in the number of voters who identify themselves as \_\_\_\_\_.