1. The national party conventions have become displays of _____.
   A) discord
   B) corruption
   C) partisanship
   D) drama

2. In his Farewell Address, George Washington warned against _____ because of their
   “destructive,” “frightful,” and “fatal” consequences.
   A) Republicans
   B) Americans
   C) Democrats
   D) political parties

3. _____ have evolved through the years, but their essential purpose remains the same:
   they are organizations, with a public following, established to win elections,
   generally by promoting a set of principles.
   A) Democrats and Republicans
   B) Liberals and Unitarians
   C) Political parties
   D) none of the above

4. The two major parties select candidates to run for office at every level of government
   —except local government, which often relies on _____.
   A) nonpartisan elections
   B) bipartisanship
   C) sectarianism
   D) factionalism

5. Parties are important agents of _____, transmitting basic lessons about politics and
   government (the details may differ depending on the party).
   A) political bipartisanship
   B) political nonpartisanship
   C) political institutionalism
   D) political socialization

6. The vast majority of the world's democracies are governed by a _____ system.
   A) multiparty
B) single-party  
C) two-party  
D) nonpartisan

7. Green Party candidate _____ upset the results in the state of Florida in the 2000 presidential election.
A) Al Gore  
B) Jeb Bush  
C) Ralph Nader  
D) Jerry Brown

8. During the first party system, _____ was more inclined to advocate for a strong national government.
A) Thomas Jefferson  
B) James Madison  
C) Thomas Payne  
D) Alexander Hamilton

9. During the first party system, _____ was more inclined to advocate for a weaker national government and more states' rights.
A) George Washington  
B) Thomas Jefferson  
C) Alexander Hamilton  
D) John Adams

10. _____ strongly insisted that new western settlements should be free of slavery (free soil), since slavery's expansion would undermine the people's right to work for themselves (free labor).
A) Republicans  
B) Federalists  
C) Democrats  
D) Whigs

11. _____ was an issue position of the “Radical Republicans” in the aftermath of the Civil War.
A) Higher tariffs to promote southern agriculture  
B) Political rights for former slaves  
C) An end to western expansion  
D) Giving back a certain amount of land to Native Americans
12. The _____ was a “hierarchical arrangement of party workers, often organized in an urban area to help integrate immigrants and minority groups into the political system.”
A) party boss
B) national party organization
C) party machine
D) state party organization

13. In every state where women won the vote, statewide _____ followed within a year.
A) prohibition of alcohol
B) party machines
C) endorsement of public schools
D) labor reform

14. _____ was president during the New Deal.
A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
B) Theodore Roosevelt
C) William McKinley
D) Woodrow Wilson

15. Prior to the New Deal, the _____ party was considered the most progressive in the promotion of civil rights and social justice.
A) Republican
B) Democrat
C) Populist
D) Know-Nothing

16. The _____ (GOP) is the longstanding nickname for the Republican Party.
A) Grand Old Party
B) Good Old Party
C) Grand Old Politicians
D) Great Old Politicians

17. Republican presidential candidates _____ developed a “southern strategy” to win middle-class white votes.
A) Nixon and Reagan
B) Goldwater and Nixon
C) Reagan and George H. W. Bush
D) Dole and George W. Bush
18. Strong attachment to one political party, often established at an early age, is known as _____ identification.
   A) political  
   B) party  
   C) issue  
   D) platform

19. The Republican Party today draws mainly _____ Americans.
   A) African  
   B) Asian  
   C) White  
   D) Mexican

20. Approximately _____ percent of voting-age Americans identify with one of the two major political parties today.
   A) 50  
   B) 74  
   C) 47  
   D) 98

21. Recent polls show that over _____ percent of registered voters identify as independents.
   A) 55  
   B) 50  
   C) 45  
   D) 40

22. _____ voting is most likely to lead to divided government.
   A) Split-ticket  
   B) Straight-ticket  
   C) Base  
   D) Loyalist

23. A _____ voter is one who votes for the same party for all offices on a ballot.
   A) straight-ticket  
   B) split-ticket  
   C) base  
   D) filtered
24. _____ are strong defenders of individual liberty who promote minimal government intrusion into personal rights.
   A) Religious traditionalists
   B) Libertarians
   C) Conservative populists
   D) Neoconservatives

25. _____ view unfettered entrepreneurship as a source of job growth, strongly oppose immigration, and fear international trade deals.
   A) Fiscal conservatives
   B) Libertarians
   C) Conservative populists
   D) Neoconservatives

26. The party's statement of purpose and position on issues is called the _____.
   A) party statement
   B) party platform
   C) party identification
   D) party agenda

27. The _____ is the portion of a political party's organization that comprises elected officials and candidates for office.
   A) party in government
   B) party in the electorate
   C) big tent
   D) party domain

28. The donkey and elephant became the primary mascots of the Democratic and Republican political parties _____.
   A) in the post–Civil War era (1870s)
   B) at the end of World War II (1940s)
   C) in the past thirty years
   D) during the first days of the Republic

29. The colors red and blue have been used to identify the Republican and Democratic Parties, respectively, since _____ when the major broadcast networks used these colors to indicate which candidate won each state.
   A) 2000
B) the early 1900s
C) about 1960
D) the post–Civil War era

30. A meeting of all Democrats or all Republicans in either the House of Representatives or the Senate is commonly known as a party _____.
A) manifesto
B) caucus
C) platform
D) grouping

31. _____ leads to disenchantment among the public.
A) Partisanship
B) Nationalism
C) Racism
D) Cronyism

32. _____ occurs during those periods in which at least one house of Congress is controlled by a party different from the one occupying the White House.
A) A check and balance
B) A separation of powers
C) Divided government
D) Party division

33. Third political parties are discouraged by the U.S. electoral system because they are _____.
A) disadvantaged by proportional representation election laws
B) disadvantaged by multimember districts
C) outlawed in many states
D) rarely allowed to participate in debates

Answer Key - Chpt 11 Parties

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. A
23. A
24. B
25. C
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. C
33. D