

Chapter 12 Political Parties

- 1) At a basic level, a party
 - A) seeks to control the power of interest groups.
 - B) does not identify with a group label.
 - C) includes only office holders and candidates.
 - D) seeks to educate all voters on the issues of the day.
 - E) seeks to exercise political power.

- 2) In his *Farewell Address*, _____ warned the nation against political parties.
 - A) John Adams
 - B) Thomas Jefferson
 - C) John Quincy Adams
 - D) George Washington
 - E) James Madison

- 3) Party politics were nearly suspended at the national level during the
 - A) Roaring Twenties.
 - B) Era of Good Feelings.
 - C) Progressive Era.
 - D) Populist Era.
 - E) Post-World War II Era.

- 4) What does the Constitution say about political parties?
 - A) It establishes a two-party system.
 - B) It mandates that political parties use primaries to select their candidates.
 - C) It prohibits the major political parties from hindering the natural development of Third Parties.
 - D) The Constitution does not mention political parties.
 - E) It specifically mentions parties while also acknowledging their direct link to democracy.

- 5) A party organization that recruits its members with tangible incentives, such as jobs, and is characterized by a high degree of control over member activity, is called a
 - A) mob.
 - B) machine.
 - C) patron.
 - D) convention.
 - E) club.

- 6) 1874 to 1912 represents the
 - A) Age of Reason.
 - B) Age of Democracy.
 - C) Age of Founding.
 - D) Golden Age of Parties.
 - E) Golden Age of Bipartisanship.

- 7) The selection of party candidates through the ballots of qualified voters is called a
 - A) direct primary.
 - B) coronation convention.
 - C) disenfranchisement caucus.
 - D) party conference.
 - E) party referendum.

- 8) Issue-oriented politics became more prevalent due to
- A) civil service reform.
 - B) higher levels of education and social change.
 - C) changes in suffrage rules.
 - D) the demise of political machines.
 - E) an overall strengthening of the party system.
- 9) Civil service laws severely limited opportunities for
- A) the growth of the federal bureaucracy.
 - B) merit employment.
 - C) third-party activity.
 - D) campaigning.
 - E) patronage.
- 10) Parties have been affected, and in general weakened, by
- A) the movement of people to urban areas.
 - B) a decline in the number of lobbyists.
 - C) decreases in district size.
 - D) candidate-centered politics.
 - E) voters deemphasizing the importance of a candidate's personality.
- 11) A shifting of party coalitions in the electorate that remain in place for several elections is called
- A) a realignment.
 - B) a misalignment.
 - C) a transition.
 - D) an electoral shift.
 - E) a temporary mandate.
- 12) An election that signals a lasting change in party coalitions is most accurately called
- A) a significant election.
 - B) a critical election.
 - C) a consequential election.
 - D) a crucial election.
 - E) a tumultuous election.
- 13) In which year was there a realigning election?
- A) 1820
 - B) 1868
 - C) 1936
 - D) 1952
 - E) 1860
- 14) One reason for secular realignment is
- A) widening the electorate.
 - B) the increasing conservatism of the Democratic Party.
 - C) weaker party attachments.
 - D) urban migration.
 - E) the Northeast becoming a Republican political stronghold.
- 15) Presidents are inclined to push policies similar to those advocated by
- A) the opposition's political action committees.
 - B) their party's local and state leaders.
 - C) nonvoters.
 - D) the opposition party's platform.
 - E) their party's congressional leaders.

- 16) One of the main functions of a party is electioneering, which most fundamentally includes
- A) recruiting candidates.
 - B) determining the constitutionality of election laws.
 - C) advising the president.
 - D) negotiating with Congress.
 - E) designing and implementing TV political ads.
- 17) The instrument through which parties formulate, convey, and promote public policy is called
- A) the campaign manifesto.
 - B) the priority agenda.
 - C) the national party platform.
 - D) the party banner.
 - E) the State of the Union Address.
- 18) Which of the following is an advantage the Democratic and Republican parties have over third parties?
- A) youth
 - B) proportional representation
 - C) The entire cost of major party campaigns is picked up by the federal government.
 - D) multimember districts
 - E) Their candidates are charismatic, whereas candidates from third parties are not.
- 19) In 2000, the Green Party ran an anti-establishment campaign and nominated
- A) Harry Browne.
 - B) Ralph Nader.
 - C) Jesse Ventura.
 - D) Ross Perot.
 - E) Pat Buchanan.
- 20) Every four years the parties nominate a presidential and vice presidential candidate through a
- A) platform.
 - B) convention.
 - C) conference.
 - D) national committee.
 - E) series of preference primaries.
- 21) The key national party official is in reality the
- A) most recently defeated presidential candidate of his party.
 - B) secretary of the party.
 - C) national convention chair.
 - D) former president of the United States.
 - E) chairperson of the national committee.
- 22) Traditionally, it is true that
- A) Democrats have outraised Republicans in both hard and soft money.
 - B) Republicans have outraised Democrats in both hard and soft money.
 - C) Republicans have outraised Democrats in hard money but not soft money.
 - D) Republicans have outraised Democrats in soft money but not hard money.
 - E) both Republicans and Democrats have raised the same amount of both soft and hard money.

- 23) Congressional party discipline is enforced through
- A) stripping seniority rights.
 - B) committee appointments.
 - C) campaign funding.
 - D) loyalty to the president.
 - E) Choices A, B, and C are correct, but not Choice D.
- 24) The single greatest influence on party identification is
- A) parents.
 - B) age.
 - C) race.
 - D) gender.
 - E) income.
- 25) African Americans, in general, strongly identify with the
- A) Republican Party.
 - B) Green Party.
 - C) Democratic Party.
 - D) Independents.
 - E) Libertarian Party.
- 26) Democratic support usually increases
- A) among working women.
 - B) among higher income families.
 - C) among white men.
 - D) among evangelical Christians.
 - E) among white collar workers.
- 27) A general decline in partisan loyalty in the electorate is most accurately referred to as
- A) realignment.
 - B) secular realignment.
 - C) dealignment.
 - D) alignment.
 - E) partisan disillusionment.
- 28) Pure independent voters
- A) are becoming less common.
 - B) comprise 50 percent of the electorate.
 - C) rarely have party loyalties of any kind.
 - D) comprise nearly 95 percent of the electorate.
 - E) have not increased as robustly as "independent leaners."
- 29) James Madison's chief concern at the inception of the United States was
- A) the development of a too-powerful Congress.
 - B) giving the states too much power vis-à-vis the federal government.
 - C) the formation of political factions.
 - D) the need for a national judiciary.
 - E) the failure of citizens to join the parties of their choice.