

APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 8
***Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. The framers of the US Constitution approved of the formation of political parties.
 - True
 - False

2. Which of the following statements regarding political parties is FALSE?
 - a. The main goal of political parties is to try to win elections.
 - b. Party teams are well disciplined and single-minded.
 - c. Party leaders often disagree about policy.
 - d. Between elections the parties seem to all but disappear.

3. The largest component of the political party is the
 - a. party-in-the-electorate.
 - b. party as an organization.
 - c. party-in-government.
 - d. local party machine.

4. The people who keep the party running between elections and make its rules are members of the
 - a. party-in-the-electorate.
 - b. party as an organization.
 - c. party-in-government.
 - d. local party machine.

5. Which of the following is NOT one of the four key linkage institutions?
 - a. parties
 - b. elections
 - c. interest groups
 - d. policymakers

6. According to Key Lawson, the key tasks that parties perform, or should perform, include
 - a. articulating policies.
 - b. picking policymakers.
 - c. running campaigns.
 - d. all of these.

7. The concept of party image is most important for parties to
 - a. pick policymakers.
 - b. run campaigns.
 - c. give cues to voters.
 - d. articulate party policies.

8. According to Anthony Downs, political parties and voters are both irrational.
- True
 - False
9. According to the Downsian model, the most successful political parties would be
- a. extremely conservative.
 - b. liberal.
 - c. moderate.
 - d. slightly conservative.
10. More than half of the population currently feels that important differences exist between the parties.
- True
 - False
11. Party identification
- a. requires formal membership with one of the parties.
 - b. is strongest for young Americans.
 - c. has declined while there has been an upsurge of people identifying as independents.
 - d. can always predict voting behavior.
12. In an era of growing political independence, the group with a growing attachment to the Democratic Party has been
- a. African-Americans.
 - b. poor whites.
 - c. Jews.
 - d. Southerners.
13. For white Americans,
- a. the Republican party is the only party of choice.
 - b. party abandonment for a nonpartisan stance is well advanced.
 - c. party identification is stronger than ever.
 - d. party membership is constant over time.
14. In the United States, ticket-splitting is
- a. rare.
 - b. illegal.
 - c. near an all-time high.
 - d. a sign of party renewal.

15. Power in the American political parties is highly centralized.
- True
 - False
16. Urban political machines depended on
- a. specific inducements.
 - b. material inducements.
 - c. patronage.
 - d. all of these.
17. The national parties are actually a loose aggregation of state parties.
- True
 - False
18. State party organizations are better organized and have more funds than most national interest groups in Washington.
- True
 - False
19. Primaries that allow voters to decide on election day whether they want to participate in the Democratic or Republican contests are called
- a. closed primaries.
 - b. open primaries.
 - c. blanket primaries.
 - d. political primaries.
20. The supreme power within each of the parties is the
- a. national chairperson.
 - b. national convention.
 - c. local party organization.
 - d. president.
21. The day-to-day activities of the national party are the responsibility of the
- a. president.
 - b. national committee.
 - c. national chairperson.
 - d. national convention.
22. Which of the following presidents failed to keep his campaign promise to balance the national budget?
- a. Lyndon B. Johnson
 - b. Richard Nixon
 - c. Jimmy Carter
 - d. Ronald Reagan

23. Most promises by presidential candidates are kept once they take office.
- True
 - False
24. Gerald Pomper found that party platforms
- a. do not predict party performance.
 - b. are ignored after elections.
 - c. consist of promises that are kept more often than not.
 - d. are very similar for the two major parties.
25. Most democratic nations have a
- a. one-party system.
 - b. two-party system.
 - c. multi-party system.
 - d. regional party system.
26. During party eras, one party is the dominant majority party for long periods of time.
- True
 - False
27. Party eras are punctuated by
- a. critical election periods.
 - b. party reforms.
 - c. national party conventions.
 - d. political coalitions.
28. Party realignment occurs with great frequency in American party politics.
- True
 - False
29. The coalition behind the Democratic-Republican Party included
- a. Federalists.
 - b. capitalists.
 - c. farmers.
 - d. silver interests.
30. More than anyone else, the person who founded the modern American political party was
- a. Alexander Hamilton.
 - b. Andrew Jackson.
 - c. Martin Van Buren.
 - d. Abraham Lincoln.

31. Which of the following was NOT a part of the Republican era from 1860 to 1928?
- a. the battle to outlaw slavery
 - b. the fight to establish the gold standard.
 - c. a shifting of party coalitions.
 - d. the New Deal.
32. The New Deal was a political response to the
- a. Great Depression.
 - b. Civil War.
 - c. rise of agrarian interests.
 - d. resurgence of capitalism.
33. Which of the following groups were NOT associated with the New Deal coalition?
- a. Catholics and Jews.
 - b. urban working classes.
 - c. Republicans.
 - d. intellectuals.
34. Lyndon B. Johnson's program to help the poor, dispossessed, and minorities are known collectively as the
- a. New Deal.
 - b. Fair Deal.
 - c. New Frontier.
 - d. Great Society.
35. The Democratic Party was torn apart in 1968 by
- a. Johnson's War on Poverty.
 - b. Johnson's Vietnam policies.
 - c. economic depression.
 - d. the Watergate scandal.
36. The recent party dealignment has been characterized by a
- a. growing party neutrality.
 - b. dramatic decline in voter participation.
 - c. decline in party organization.
 - d. growth in the strength of third parties.
37. Party loyalty is at an all-time high.
- True
 - False

38. Which of the following observations about the parties today is FALSE?
- a. In recent years, the party system has dealigned rather than realigned.
 - b. Party loyalty has declined.
 - c. Party dealignment has been characterized by a growing party neutrality.
 - d. Most Americans today have extremely negative attitudes toward parties.
39. Throughout United States history, third parties have
- a. developed as offshoots of a major party.
 - b. promoted specific causes.
 - c. developed as an extension of a popular presidential aspirant.
 - d. all of these.
40. Which of the following consequences is LEAST associated with third parties in the United States?
- a. serving as safety valves for popular discontent.
 - b. bringing new groups into the electorate.
 - c. consistent victories in national (federal) offices.
 - d. "sending a message" to Washington.
41. Consequences of the two-party system include
- a. increased political conflict.
 - b. moderation of conflict and policy ambiguity.
 - c. more distinct policy choices.
 - d. representation of extreme ideologies.
42. The system in which whoever gets the most votes wins the election is called the
- a. winner-take-all system.
 - b. proportional representation system.
 - c. coalition system.
 - d. multi-party system.
43. The founding of the world's first party system in the United States was seen as a risky adventure in the uncharted waters of democracy.
- True
 - False
44. In a system that employs proportional representation,
- a. whoever gets the most votes wins the election.
 - b. parties are awarded legislative seats in proportion to their voters.
 - c. every party gets represented in the legislature.
 - d. there is very little difference between the political parties.

45. According to the responsible party model, which of the following is NOT one of the functions of the parties?
- a. They should present distinct, comprehensive programs.
 - b. They should implement their programs once in office.
 - c. They should create a fragmented decisional process.
 - d. They should accept responsibility for the performance of government.
46. The 1991 Republican nominee for Governor of Louisiana who was denounced by Republican President George Bush was
- a. George Wallace.
 - b. David Duke.
 - c. Ross Perot.
 - d. David Mayhew.
47. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. American parties are too decentralized to take a single national position and then enforce it.
 - b. Party discipline in America has resulted in members of Congress voting with their party about 90% of the time.
 - c. Most candidates are self-selected, gaining their nomination by their won efforts and not the party's.
 - d. Parties do not have control over those who run under their labels.
48. A major consequence of individualism in American party politics is
- a. party cooperation in Congress.
 - b. the need for coalition building.
 - c. gridlock in policymaking.
 - d. the growth of third parties.
49. The lack of disciplined and cohesive parties in America explains much of why the scope of governmental activity is less in the United States compared to other established democracies.
- True
 - False
50. Which of the following is NOT one of the contemporary rivals of the political parties?
- a. the media
 - b. urban machines
 - c. interest groups
 - d. campaign technology