

Name: _____

Government In America, Chapter 8

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
What is the merit system?	<p style="text-align: center;">The Meaning of Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ What is a political party?<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ People trying to win office and control the government✗ Party in the electorate:<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Any American can be a member of any party at any time – membership cards or _____ are not required✗ Party as an organization:<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Parties have national and local offices and staffs✗ Party in government:<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Those that are elected✗ Tasks of the Parties:<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ _____ – way that people’s concerns help become political issues+ Parties decide candidates – presidential nominees are chosen by the public+ Run campaigns – on all levels+ Provide info to the _____+ Articulate policies via _____+ Coordinate policymaking between the legislative and executive branches✗ _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Voters want their policies to be adopted by the government, parties want to win elections✗ Most Americans identify themselves as _____ or just to one side<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Parties with extreme ideas are rarely successful <p style="text-align: center;">The Party Organization: From Grass Roots To Washington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Local Parties<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Party Machines:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Organization that would reward members in some way✗ Rely on ethnic support – Irish – _____✗ _____✗ Most often, patronage is used+ Patronage:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Jobs given to political supporters✗ _____ sold jobs for \$✗ _____ is often used today✗ Parties In The States:<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ States decide election procedures for parties<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ _____ primary: any voter can participate in the primary✗ _____ primary: only registered party members	

Does your state have an open or closed primary?

can vote in primaries

- ✗ National Party Organizations:
 - + _____:
 - ✗ Occurs every 4 years, writes the party's platform
- + National Committee:
 - ✗ Run the party between conventions
 - ✗ Made up of representatives from the states
- + National Chairperson:
 - ✗ Hires staff and takes care of day-to-day business of the party

The Party In Government: Promises And Policy

- ✗ _____:
 - + Individuals that support the party based on the party's track record
 - ✗ This can (and often does) change based on the fulfillment of promises (LBJ promising not to send Americans to Vietnam, Bush's "Read my lips")
- ✗ More often than not, presidential platforms meet many of the promises of the campaigns
 - + Clinton's _____
 - + Bush's _____

Party Eras In American History

- ✗ Throughout American history, a two-party system has dominated
 - + Even though Washington warned of political parties in his " _____ "
- ✗ 1796 – 1824: The First Party System:
 - + Federalists (Hamilton) vs. Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson)
- ✗ 1828 – 1856: The Democrats and Whigs
 - + During Jackson's presidency, the Democratic party was born
 - ✗ Many voting _____ were eliminated for adult, white males
 - ✗ Martin Van Buren was the architect of the party
 - ✗ Whigs – Henry Clay! – formed in opposition to Jackson
- ✗ 1860 – 1928: The Two Republican Eras:
 - + Republican Party formed in the 1850s – opposed the expansion of _____
 - + Favored high tariffs, internal improvements, and gold standard
- ✗ 1932 – 1964: The New Deal Coalition:
 - + The Great Depression and New Deal shifted party loyalties
 - + Democrats favored _____ government involvement
 - + New Deal Coalition:
 - ✗ Those that began to vote Democratic included:
 - ✗ Those living in _____, etc.
 - + The Great Society continued ideas of the New Deal and added _____ legislation
- ✗ 1968 – Present: Southern Realignment.....:
 - + Since Nixon's 1968 election, most often a single party does

- _____ control the White House and both houses of Congress
- + Political dealignment:
 - × Idea that many people are moving away from the two political parties

Third Parties: Their Impact On American Politics

- × Third Parties: 3 Main Types:
 1. Promote a certain cause (_____, etc.)
 2. Splinter parties – split from a major party (_____)
 3. Based on an individual hoping to be president (Ross Perot in the 1990s)
- × Often, the two parties do not take a stand on controversial issues
 1. Fear of _____ many voters

Understanding Political Parties

- × _____:
 - + Idea that a majority party would implement its programs
 - × All members of the party would be united with the program
 - + The minority party would let the public know what it would do
 - + The majority party is responsible for the actions of the government
- × Not all party members always agree on platforms
 - + Southern Democrats tend to be more _____ conservative than their counterparts

Quick Recap

- × _____
- × _____
- × _____
- × _____
- × _____
- × _____