

Chapter 5

Political Parties & Interest Groups

Name _____

Group I - Political Parties

1. Parties organize the _____ by choosing candidates to run under their label.
2. Politicians are nominated largely on the basis of their qualifications and personal appeal, not _____ loyalty.
3. The outcomes of American elections (do, do not) make a difference in public policy.
4. Party _____ include simplifying, issues, stimulating interest, uniting different segments of society, and recruiting political leadership.
5. Political parties formerly served as a kind of employment agency through their control of _____ .
6. As a method of choosing candidates, the caucus was replaced by party _____ which on the state level were replaced by the _____ .
7. The American two-party system is maintained because in our single election districts only _____ candidate wins.
8. Third parties organize around a _____ or an _____ .
9. Modern political parties have (more, less) voice in choosing presidential candidates.
10. Both parties today are (moderate, sharply different) in policies and leadership.
11. Political parties in the United States are primarily organized to win political _____ .
12. The reason why political parties are so decentralized is the _____ basis of our government.
13. In recent years the party's national committee has given the state and county organizations _____ money.
14. The supreme authority in both political parties is the national _____ convention.
15. A national _____ heads each of the two major parties.
16. Party platforms try to _____ differences in order to appeal to as many voters as possible.
17. In the U.S. Congress, the committee chairs of all the standing committees come from the _____ party.
18. Democrats are (more/less) likely than Republicans to give government a large role in social-economic programs.
19. Today the party remains an important consideration in the naming of _____ judges.
20. A _____ primary is one in which voters are restricted to a single party in the primary election.
21. Party _____ is the single best predictor of the voter.
22. Efforts to reshuffle existing political coalitions is called _____ .

23. Pure _____ are the least apt to vote.
24. The state of _____ uses the caucus system.
25. There has been no major realignment since _____ .

Group II - Interest Groups

1. Interest groups try to _____ government.
2. We are a nation of _____ .
3. Any group whose members share attitudes and try to achieve certain aims and objectives is called an _____ group.
4. Movements normally arise when segments of the population find that the dominant political culture does not share their _____ .
5. Movement politics normally are successful in raising the political _____ of their followers.
6. Militants in a democracy do not have to fear _____ .
7. Interest groups are also called _____ .
8. Nearly every employed person belongs to a(n) _____ interest group.
9. Labor's largest group is _____ ; and the largest business group is _____ .
10. Common Cause is an example of a _____ group.
11. The highly articulate spokesman for a conglomerate of consumer interest groups and the Green Party's presidential candidate in 2000 was _____ .
12. The ACLU is an example of an _____ interest group.
13. _____ groups focus on highly specialized political issues.
14. Central tests of a group's power are its _____ and _____ .
15. The cohesiveness of any interest group is weakened by _____ memberships.
16. Civil liberties, environmental, and black groups have used _____ as a weapon to achieve their goals.
17. The employee of an interest group who presents its point of view to legislators is called a _____ .
18. The employment cycle from government to interest group is known as the _____ .
19. Lobbyists have the _____ needed by legislators for policy making.
20. The newest form of interest groups that back candidates and raise money are _____ .

21. The great expansion of PACs during the 1980s was among _____ interest groups.
22. Contributors to PACs normally (do, do not) demand immediate payoffs if their candidate wins.
23. Big labor's political arm is called _____ .
24. PACs can _____ their contributions in order to boost their clout with elected officials.
25. _____ is not a major criterion used by big corporations in financing the campaigns of Congressional candidates.
26. Most PAC funds go to _____ Congressmen.
27. Strengthening _____ would be one way to reduce the power of special interest groups.
28. The impact of the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Law has been to (increase, decrease) political activity of interest groups.
29. Congress may have a greater problem reforming _____ than interest-group lobbies.
30. _____ money is unregulated money that goes for party building