

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT
POLITICAL PARTIES REVIEW

NAME _____
PERIOD _____

1. In your own words what is a political party?

3. A political system that does not allow competition among political parties and is therefore most likely to be authoritarian is called a _____ system.
4. A political system with two main parties and any number of minor parties is called a _____ system. Is it likely to be authoritarian or democratic?
5. A political system with several parties of near equal strength is called a _____ system. Is it likely to be authoritarian or democratic?
6. What party did George Washington belong to?
7. What were America's first two political parties? What issue separated these two parties?

8. Which party disappeared after the War of 1812? *Fed*
9. Which modern party was organized for the 1828 presidential election?
10. Which party was organized to oppose the Democrats in 1832?
11. Which modern party was organized in 1854 in part to oppose the spread of slavery?
12. List four "characteristics" of a "common" Republican.
13. Do the same for Democrats.
14. What makes a "third party" third?

15. What is the difference between a special interest party and a special ideology party? Give an example of each.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT
INTEREST GROUP REVIEW

NAME _____
PERIOD _____

1. What is the difference between a political party and a special interest group?
2. What positive functions do special interest groups perform?
3. What is the difference between public and private interest groups? Give several examples of each.
4. What part of the constitution (be specific) do pressure groups use to justify their activities?
5. Give examples of each of the following types of interest groups.
 - ECONOMIC (LABOR/BUSINESS/AGRICULTURE)
 - PROFESSIONAL
 - SOCIAL/POLITICAL
6. What are five considerations in determining how powerful an interest group is?
7. What are lobbyists and how do they influence government decisions?
8. What part of the "government decision making conversion structure" represents lobbyists activities?

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT
NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

NAME _____
PERIOD _____

1. Whose power is voting/elections?
2. What restrictions have states been able to place on voting in the past? What one is still allowed?
3. In which article of the constitution are nominating and voting guidelines included?
4. How were presidential nominees selected before 1832?

How were they chosen after 1832?

What was the problem with this new system?

What more modern delegate selection method is used in most states today?
5. How do the political parties determine how many delegates each state should get at the parties' nominating conventions?
6. What is the difference between a closed and an open primary election?
7. How is a blanket primary different?
8. What considerations are made by the parties' leadership in selecting a city for the national nominating conventions?
9. What is the purpose of the "key-note" address?
10. What is the party platform and when is it determined?

11. What is the difference between a "real candidate" and a "favorite son"?
12. How is the Vice Presidential candidate chosen? What considerations are made in choosing this candidate?
13. The actual winner of the presidential election is determined by the _____ college.
14. What is the formula for determining the number of electoral votes?
15. If a state has 15 electoral votes, and its citizens vote 60% for candidate "A" and 40% for candidate "B", how many electoral votes go to each candidate?

What is the term for the practice that results in the correct answer?

16. How is a president chosen if no candidate gets a majority of electoral votes?

How is such a vice president chosen?

17. How many electoral votes are possible?
How many does it take to win an election?
18. What limits are placed on campaign contributions by the 1974 Federal Elections Campaign Act?

How can lobbyists get around this law?

19. What has happened to campaigns as a result of the invention TV and, to some degree, radio?

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT

Name _____

PUBLIC OPINION / ATTITUDES

Period _____

1. Public Opinion is found at which position on the "democratic decision making conversion chart" ?
2. What do companies like Gallup, Roper, Harris do?
3. Explain why public opinion polls can yield incorrect results. (3 ways)

4. How do the following characteristics influence public opinion?

Family

Education

Income

Occupation

Religion

Ethnic Background

5. What determines how influential newspapers and magazines will be in shaping public opinion.
(2 characteristics)

6. What is "news sifting"?
7. How do Radio and TV coverage differ from the printed news coverage?
8. Explain two ways that the media can bias news coverage
9. List the traditional forms of media in order, according to predictability of political involvement of people who use them. Begin with the medium that is used by people who are most likely to be politically active.
10. As the media have gotten bigger and bigger, what happens to:

Depth of information

Objective reporting

Public awareness

National and state wide political campaigns