Political Parties and Voter Behavior Study Guide A Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 5

1. What important change did Andrew Jackson’s administration bring?

2. How did the Democratic Party gain power in the 1930s?

3. What is the main purpose of a political party?

4. The party out of power criticizes the policies and behaviors of the party in power. What is this called?

5. What are the main reasons why the US has a two-party system?

6. Why do Democrats and Republicans take similar stands on many issues?

7. About what main issue did the Federalists and Anti-Federalists disagree?

8. Which event marked the beginning of a long period of Republican control?

9. In general, when has control of the government switched from one party to another?

10. What is an advantage minor parties have over the major parties?

11. The Federalists were the first political party. What was their main political goal?

12. Which party has dominated the federal government?

13. Historically, what major purpose of minor parties has been most important?

14. When minor parties are successful at gaining support for their proposals, what is most likely to happen?

Chapter 6

15. Which federal law passed in 1993 was intended to make voter registration easier?

16. Why do states have voter registration requirements?

17. Family members voting for the same political party is an example of what principle?

18. Literacy tests used in the South threatened to keep white males from voting as well as African Americans. What did these southern states do to make sure that white males who couldn’t read could still vote?

19. Describe a typical non-voter.

20. How are political scandals, economic problems, and wars likely to affect voter behavior?

21. Describe a typical independent voter.

22. What was the only group of people allowed to vote in 1789?

23. Why did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 require preclearance?

24. Why didn’t the Framers include provisions about qualifications for voting in the Constitution?

25. What is the single most significant and lasting predictor of how a person will vote?

26. Which election attracts the greatest number of voters?

27. What evidence suggests the “Solid South” is a thing of the past?

28. What was the most recent expansion of the electorate?

29. What type of voter is most likely to practice split-ticket voting?

Chapter 7

30. What is the main problem with punch card voting machines?

31. In what type of election does Congress have the power to regulate the use of money?

32. Who administers all federal law dealing with campaign finance?

33. Why is hard money more difficult to raise than soft money?

34. What is the principle nominating process used in most states?

35. What is the largest item in most campaign budgets?

36. Who can contribute directly to a candidate running for a federal office?

37. Laws that limit campaign spending have been found to violate what part of the Constitution?

38. What arguments would supporters of the open primary most likely use?

39. When are congressional elections held?

40. What argument is often given by opponents of on-line voting?

41. Why do small contributors typically donate to a candidate?

42. How are hard money contributions given by supporters?

43. What types of contributions are considered illegal under federal campaign finance laws?