

Unit 7 Test Review (chapters 7 and 8)

1. This person manages the day-to-day work of the party.
- [A] national selectman
[B] national chairman
[C] national alderman
[D] organizational deputy
[E] precinct captain
2. George Wallace's American Independent party was an example of a(n)
- [A] factional party.
[B] consensual party.
[C] economic protest party.
[D] ideological party.
[E] one-issue party.
3. Why should the Democrats have been so *unsuccessful* in winning the presidency before 1992 at the same time that they were so *successful* in winning congressional seats?
- [A] because their presidential candidates tended to be out of step with voters on issues of taxation and social policy
[B] because the media coverage of Democratic candidates was universally harsh and critical
[C] because they relied too heavily on individual candidate financing for their presidential campaigns
[D] because their choice of presidential candidates failed to account for the appeal of ideology in the United States
[E] because they relied too heavily on party financing for their presidential campaigns
4. The chairman of the 1992 Democratic National Committee was
- [A] George McGovern.
[B] Ronald H. Brown.
[C] Hubert Humphrey.
[D] Paul Kirk.
[E] James B. Hunt.
5. The national convention meets every _____ years to nominate a presidential
- candidate.
- [A] three
[B] six
[C] two
[D] eight
[E] four
6. Today, a person wanting to win an election will most often seek the support of
- [A] issue-oriented clubs.
[B] a personal following.
[C] sponsored parties.
[D] party based societies.
[E] a political machine.
7. Which of the following statements best summarizes the value of presidential coattails to congressional candidates of the same party?
- [A] It is becoming much less significant today.
[B] It remains a significant factor today.
[C] It is becoming more significant today.
[D] It has never been a significant factor.
[E] It is increasingly significant for the Republicans.
8. The progressives favored all of the following *except*
- [A] strict voter registration requirements.
[B] primary elections.
[C] better relations with business.
[D] nonpartisan elections.
[E] civil service reform.
9. In Europe, almost the only way a person can become a candidate is by
- [A] being nominated by party leaders.
[B] winning in the primary election.
[C] winning a constituency referendum.
[D] hiring his or her own campaign
- organization.
- [E] being nominated by a member of the executive branch.
10. At party conventions in recent years, the _____ has (have) become increasingly important.
- [A] concerns of state legislators
[B] policy interests of the party
[C] policy preferences of party leaders
[D] will of elected officials
[E] will of the people
11. History suggests _____ of the presidential vote will go to the candidates of the two main parties.
- [A] 90
[B] 80
[C] 99
[D] 70
[E] 60
12. The advantage of the new primary system that has developed in the United States is that it
- [A] increases the opportunity for those with strong policy preferences to play a role in the party.
[B] increases the role that rank-and-file voters have in influencing the party's candidate choice.
[C] decreases the likelihood of interest groups supporting candidates who are not appealing to a large number of voters.
[D] decreases the likelihood that one party or the other will gain control of the presidency for several terms.
[E] increases the chances that the party will nominate a candidate who is appealing to the average voter.
13. Democrats could be predicted to win every election if the only factor were
- [A] candidate appeal.
[B] debate performance.
[C] money spent.
[D] party identification.
- [E] campaign issues.
14. One reason why the approach used by a candidate in a general election may not work in a primary is that a primary candidate must
- [A] play to the ideology of political activists.
[B] take a more mainstream view of key issues.
[C] avoid media scrutiny at all costs.
[D] be more aware of the "clothespin" vote.
[E] take greater caution to avoid slips of the tongue.
15. Most newly elected members of the House can expect an increase of _____ percent more votes when they run for reelection.
- [A] 15 to 20
[B] 3 to 4
[C] 8 to 10
[D] 5 to 7
[E] 1 to 2
16. George McGovern was at a disadvantage in the presidential election of 1972 because he had, while winning his party's nomination,
- [A] been handpicked by party leaders.
[B] responsibility for the legacy of the previous administration.
[C] angered Congressional leaders by appealing to younger voters.
[D] taken ideologically extreme positions.
[E] spent his way to near bankruptcy.
17. Within both major parties, it is the _____ level that has most obviously declined.
- [A] regional
[B] state
[C] national
[D] grassroots
[E] district

18. Beginning in the 1960s, the _____ became more bureaucratized, while the _____ became more factionalized.
- [A] Republican party, Democratic party
[B] minor parties, major parties
[C] Republican party, minor parties
[D] major parties, minor parties
[E] Democratic party, Republican party
19. The Federalist party could not compete effectively in national elections because
- [A] its leadership was constantly changing.
[B] election laws minimized the impact of voters in the South.
[C] it refused to campaign in the Northeastern states.
[D] it had such a limited sectional and class base.
[E] it could not convince Americans to participate in elections.
20. The text argues that the central problem of the parties today is how to
- [A] attract the attention of an increasingly apathetic electorate.
[B] win the trust of an increasingly mistrustful electorate.
[C] mobilize voters with a declining sense of internal political efficacy.
[D] keep up the appearance of diversity despite the parties' homogeneous makeup.
[E] appeal to moderate voters despite the parties' ideological orientation.
21. The term *label* is *most* closely associated with the definition of American
- [A] ideological groups.
[B] leadership groups.
[C] interest groups.
[D] political parties.
[E] solidary groups.
22. Beginning in the early 1900s, measures to curtail the power of political parties — including an end to partisanship and patronage — were strongly advocated by the
- [A] Northeastern Whigs.
[B] Southern Democrats.
[C] Republican progressives.
[D] Democratic mugwumps.
[E] Whigs.
23. The political involvement of the United Auto Workers (UAW) in Detroit provides an example of a(n)
- [A] reciprocal party.
[B] ideological party.
[C] solidary group.
[D] sponsored party.
[E] political machine.
24. Although campaigns in the United States have historically emphasized broad themes over specific details, what has emerged in recent years is the
- [A] power of political parties.
[B] influence of lawyers in the selection of candidates.
[C] impact of major political realignments.
[D] influence of political fat cats.
[E] importance of primary elections.
25. All of the following statements about old-style political machines are true *except*
- [A] The chief concern of machine members was patronage.
[B] To machines, winning was less important than voting one's ideology.
[C] Machines were characterized by a high degree of leadership control over member activity.
[D] Machines were heavily staffed by federal employees.
[E] B and D.
26. The Kennedys, Humphreys, Wallaces, and Byrds are all examples of politicians who built their campaigns around the support of
- [A] traditional party organization.
[B] solidary groups.
[C] sponsored parties.
[D] personal followings.
[E] state officials.
27. Between 1972 and 1981, rules adopted by the Democrats for allocating delegates to the nominating convention tended to
- [A] centralize power within the party and make it less ideological.
[B] strengthen representation among traditional Democratic groups such as southerners.
[C] reward local party leaders who delivered the vote.
[D] allow candidates to vote for whomever they wished.
[E] make the party itself more democratic.
28. The ideological groups, or reform clubs, of the 1950s and 1960s gave rise to ideological parties composed of
- [A] single-issue activists.
[B] fluid interest groups.
[C] political machines.
[D] rank-and-file voters.
[E] solidary associations.
29. Party machines
- [A] are characterized by a high degree of leadership control over member activity.
[B] do not use tangible incentives to recruit members.
[C] enforce electoral reform and encourage competition.
[D] cut down the number of patronage jobs in government.
[E] help to solve the problem of voting fraud.
30. The Democrats have lost their once-strong hold on which of the following?
- [A] Catholics
[B] southerners
[C] union members
[D] blacks
[E] A, B and C
31. National convention delegates, compared to their respective party
- members, tend to be
- [A] more liberal regardless of party.
[B] more conservative if they are Democrats, more liberal if they are Republicans.
[C] more conservative regardless of party.
[D] quite similar in most respect, but not so much in terms of occupational prestige.
[E] more liberal if they are Democrats, more conservative if they are Republicans.
32. The most recent independent candidate for president who was able to get on the ballot in every state was
- [A] Ralph Nader.
[B] George Wallace.
[C] Ross Perot.
[D] Henry Wallace.
[E] John Anderson.
33. Why should the two-party system in the United States have persisted for so long?
- [A] because the two party system forces parties to subject themselves to media scrutiny
[B] because a two-party system requires each party to be as narrowly based as possible, leaving little room for minor parties
[C] because a two-party system discourages patronage and reduces voter interest in joining a minor party
[D] because of the large number of divisive issues that have persisted in the United States since its founding
[E] because a minor party is unlikely to gather enough public support to elect its presidential candidate
34. The Hunt commission's changes in the Democratic party rules were designed to
- [A] continue the thrust of previous reforms.
[B] eliminate quotas for the representation of minorities.
[C] increase the influence of party leaders.
[D] centralize power within the party

and make it less ideological.	recent elections. One of these factors is the	43. A PAC must have ____ members.	campaign, Ross Perot's support
[E] bind delegates to the primary election winner.	[A] campaign finance reforms of 1974.	[A] 50	[A] doubled.
35. Before the early parties could become legitimate, people first had to separate	[B] increase in the number of televised debates and visuals.	[B] 100	[B] dropped 75 percent.
[A] disputes over issues from questions of legitimacy.	[C] increased use of short radio and television ads.	[C] 8	[C] was unchanged.
[B] personalities from political organization.	[D] rise in prospective voting.	[D] 120	[D] slipped a small percentage.
[C] slavery from other economic issues.	[E] growing strength of political parties.	[E] 2	[E] dropped 50 percent.
[D] the constitutional myth from political reality.	40. Which of the following statements about the modern Republican party is correct?	44. The Republican party was clearly the dominant party from	49. Procedures such as the initiative and the referendum arose as efforts to give
[E] economic and social issues.	[A] It emerged around 1824 with Andrew Jackson's first run for the presidency.	[A] 1948 to 1968.	[A] citizens a direct say in making laws.
36. The Populist party is an example of a(n)	[B] It emerged as a major party only after the Civil War.	[B] 1896 to 1932.	[B] governors more power in relation to legislatures.
[A] economic protest party.	[C] It was originally called the Antifederalist party.	[C] 1972 to 1996.	[C] party regulars a say in nominating candidates.
[B] factional party.	[D] It was founded by Thomas Jefferson to oppose the policies of Alexander Hamilton.	[D] 1916 to 1948.	[D] courts a system for prosecuting election fraud.
[C] one-issue party.	[E] None of these.	[E] 1932 to 1960.	[E] Congress a way of controlling the president.
[D] ideological party.	41. According to the text, campaigns do make a difference because they	45. Presidential races differ from congressional races in that the former generally	50. Democratic rule changes were drafted in 1972 by a commission headed by
[E] consensual party.	[A] emphasize details and issues over themes and perceptions.	[A] are less competitive.	[A] Edward Kennedy.
37. The best evidence suggests	[B] reduce the influence of single-issue groups.	[B] relate more closely to what the candidate can do for constituents.	[B] George McGovern.
[A] parties are decaying not realigning.	[C] neutralize the impact of the media on voter's decisions.	[C] allow the incumbent less opportunity to deny responsibility for the "mess" in Washington.	[C] Barbara Mikulski.
[B] declining vote turnout increases the possibility of critical or realigning elections.	[D] counteract the effects of party loyalty and national economic conditions.	[D] produce a smaller voter turnout.	[D] Jacob Javits.
[C] realignment will occur once again if economic issues are prominent in presidential elections.	[E] give voters a chance to see how candidates handle pressure.	[E] A and D.	[E] Hubert Humphrey.
[D] an electoral realignment will certainly take place in the next ten to fifteen years.	42. The key term in the definition of a political party is	46. Candidates for public office in the United States are chosen by primary elections in	51. To win in a plurality system such as that in the United States, a candidate must
[E] electoral realignments are an inevitable aspect of American politics.	[A] <i>label</i> — to give a candidate party identification.	[A] most states.	[A] exert considerable inside influence.
38. Compared to the role political parties in Europe play in the lives of their citizens, U.S. political parties	[B] <i>allegiance</i> — to enhance party strengtg.	[B] about half of the states.	[B] win a runoff election.
[A] have about the same influence.	[C] <i>organization</i> — with the purpose of giving the party clout.	[C] seven states.	[C] secure a majority of the votes.
[B] are increasingly influential to the average voter.	[D] <i>nationalism</i> — to create a strong national party.	[D] very few states.	[D] gather more votes than anyone else.
[C] have more influence only in times of war.	[E] <i>ideology</i> — to provide clear policy choices for the party.	[E] all states.	[E] secure at least 70 percent of the votes.
[D] have much more influence.	47. The text argues that the major parties today need to appeal more to moderate voters, despite the parties'	48. According to polls, after the television debates in the 1992	52. Some observers have noted critical or realigning periods have occurred with marked regularity once every
[E] have much less influence.	[A] ideological orientation.	[A] 20 to 24 years.	[A] twenty eight to thirty-six years.
39. Several factors have contributed to the emphasis on themes over details in	[B] conservative officeholders.	[B] 25 to 30 years.	[B] forty to fifty years.
	[C] tendencies toward authoritarianism.	[C] 31 to 36 years.	[C] eleven to eighteen years.
	[D] disdain for the new media.	[D] 37 to 42 years.	[D] seven to eight years.
	[E] lack of political interest.	[E] 43 to 48 years.	[E] twenty to twenty-four years.

53. Even though minor parties have had little success in national elections, they have played an important role in many elections by
- [A] making the cost of running for the presidency much higher.
- [B] encouraging dissident factions to remain in the Democratic or Republican party.
- [C] removing barriers in state election laws.
- [D] influencing the public policy positions of the two major parties.
- [E] forcing runoff that sharpened the policy positions of the two major parties.
54. The text argues that which two phrases are crucial to winning an election?
- [A] getting nominated and getting elected
- [B] getting slated and getting nominated
- [C] getting mentioned and getting slated
- [D] getting funded and getting slated
- [E] getting identified and getting labeled
55. One reason why political parties in the United States today are weaker than in Europe is that, in the United States,
- [A] Congress reserves the right to select the chief executive of the government.
- [B] political parties organizations are highly centralized.
- [C] party leaders do not typically select people to run for office.
- [D] local party leaders rarely have as much power as national ones.
- [E] party leaders have become less ideological.
56. In recent years the Republican National Committee has outdone the Democratic National Committee in all of the following *except*
- [A] help given to party candidates.
- [B] participation by party officeholders.
- [C] incorporation of diverse factions.
- [D] money solicited from small contributors.
- [E] B and D.
57. All of the following states lost seats in the House after the 2000 census *except*
- [A] Michigan.
- [B] Pennsylvania.
- [C] Ohio.
- [D] Illinois.
- [E] North Carolina.
58. The typical convention delegate — Democratic or Republican — can *best* be characterized as a(n)
- [A] individual seeking a patronage job.
- [B] rank-and-file party voter.
- [C] officeholder seeking reelection.
- [D] political professional with little or no ideological constraint.
- [E] issue-oriented amateur.
59. People can join a party for reasons other than patronage. The text cites all of the following other reasons *except*
- [A] to promote a philosophy (ideological parties).
- [B] to join a delegating committee (caucus groups).
- [C] to promote a cause (ideological parties).
- [D] to support a charismatic leader (personal followings).
- [E] to be with friends (solidary associations).
60. How can the differences between the two major parties in the United States best be characterized?
- [A] There are large policy differences among activists and much smaller ones among the rank and file.
- [B] There are very large differences in policy views.
- [C] There are only trivial differences.
- [D] There are differences on social issues but not on economic issues.
- [E] There are differences on economic issues but not on social issues.
61. The positive effect of television is best illustrated by the 1992 campaign of
- [A] Ross Perot.
- [B] George Bush.
- [C] Bill Clinton.
- [D] all of the candidates.
- [E] none of the candidates.
62. Several factors have contributed to the emphasis on themes over details in recent elections. One of these factors is the
- [A] rise in prospective voting.
- [B] increase in the number of televised debates and visuals.
- [C] growing strength of political parties.
- [D] campaign finance reforms of 1974.
- [E] increased use of computer-targeted direct mail.
63. Prospective voting involves
- [A] picking the challenger over the incumbent.
- [B] picking the incumbent over the challenger.
- [C] taking a chance on a new candidate.
- [D] voting for incumbents regardless of party identification.
- [E] voting according to future expectations.
64. A meeting of party followers at which convention delegates are picked is known as a
- [A] pre-convention.
- [B] primary.
- [C] nominating primary.
- [D] caucus.
- [E] party commission.
65. The political scientists who forecasted the 2000 election using economic models predicted
- [A] Gore would enjoy a decisive victory.
- [B] Bush would enjoy a decisive victory.
- [C] Bush would win in a close race.
- [D] Gore would win in a close race.
- [E] None of these.
66. The costs of a general election for each major party are covered by
- [A] each state in which the candidate is entered.
- [B] the government, up to \$61 million.
- [C] private funds raised by the party.
- [D] private funds raised by state delegations.
- [E] taxpayers, through a tax return check-off box.
67. Which of the following statements is true about *most* presidential elections?
- [A] They do not provide the winner with a clear mandate.
- [B] They are immune to economic swings.
- [C] They are fought over a dominant issue.
- [D] They produce a major party realignment.
- [E] They are decided by prospective voting patterns.
68. If party identification alone determined election outcomes, which party would win?
- [A] the Republicans always
- [B] There is no way to intelligently guess.
- [C] the Democrats usually
- [D] the Republicans usually
- [E] the Democrats always
69. One effect of candidates' fear of a slip during campaigning is that, increasingly, candidates are
- [A] selling an image rather than their ideas.
- [B] avoiding stock speeches in favor of impromptu briefings.
- [C] avoiding television exposure altogether.
- [D] concentrating heavily on substance and ideas.
- [E] relying on television debates to clarify their views.
70. A _____ issue is one in which a candidate fully supports the public's view on a matter about which nearly

everybody is in agreement.	[A] Democrats.	[E] 1988.	the United States is that it
[A] secondary	[B] progressives.	79. According to the text, when did political parties in the United States develop a comprehensive organizational form and appeal?	[A] increases the role of rank-and-file party members to exert an influence over the party's candidate choice.
[B] position	[C] folemen.	[A] since the Kennedy administration	[B] decreases the likelihood that one party or the other will gain control of the presidency for several terms.
[C] valence	[D] mugwumps.	[B] from the time of President Jackson to the Civil War	[C] increases the likelihood of interest groups supporting candidates who are appealing single-issue voters.
[D] residual	[E] Republicans.	[C] since the New Deal	[D] increases the chances that the party will nominate a candidate who is unappealing to the average voter.
[E] primary	75. Which of the following are often factionalized and value principle above all else?	[D] from the Civil War to the 1930s	[E] decreases the opportunity for those with strong policy preferences to play a role in the party.
71. In recent elections, ticket splitting has been most common	[A] solidary groups	[E] from the Founding to the 1920s	84. The drawback to candidates of television visuals and debates is
[A] in the South.	[B] sponsored parties	80. Major differences in policy preferences can be found across the board between	[A] their time limitations.
[B] in the Midwest and Northeast.	[C] fluid interest groups	[A] urban and rural voters.	[B] their expense.
[C] in the far West.	[D] ideological parties	[B] Democratic and Republican voters.	[C] the inability to control background images.
[D] in the Midwest.	[E] personal followings	[C] Democratic and Republican activists.	[D] the risk of verbal slips.
[E] in the Northeast.	76. Which of the following statements about the U.S. political party system is true?	[D] Democratic and Republican supporters.	[E] audience passivity.
72. Why should elections based on a plurality system discourage new parties from forming?	[A] It all but ceased to exist by the 1980s.	[E] younger and older voters.	85. The makeup of state party caucuses can best be characterized as
[A] because a plurality system discourages patronage and reduces voter interest in joining a party	[B] It has rarely been strong and has never truly mobilized voters.	81. Weakening the hold of the party leaders and strengthening that of the rank and file was the objective of	[A] mainstream.
[B] because a plurality system requires parties to form alliances with other parties to win elections	[C] It has experienced broad changes, with parties rising and declining over the years.	[A] Democratic reformers in the 1970s.	[B] concentric.
[C] because a plurality system gives an advantage to savvy political unknowns who can grab the media spotlight	[D] It has grown steadily stronger as the power of the presidency has grown stronger.	[B] Democratic and Republican reformers in the 1930s.	[C] rank and file.
[D] because under this winner-take-all system no incentive is given for finishing second (or lower)	[E] It has remained largely stable, with the Democratic and Republican parties dominating since the founding of the country.	[C] Republican reformers in the 1920s.	[D] highly partisan.
[E] because a plurality system requires each party to be as narrowly based as possible, leaving little room for new parties	77. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Republican party, compared to the Democratic party, was	[D] Democratic reformers in the 1920s.	[E] nationally controlled.
73. Elections have often major effects on public policy in Great Britain, arguably because of Great Britain's	[A] better organized.	[E] Republican reformers in the 1970s.	86. Which of the following statements about the traditional party organization in the United States is correct?
[A] longer period under constitutional government.	[B] more factionalized.	82. Which of the following statements about the nomination process in the United States is true?	[A] It is strongest in states with term limits.
[B] parliamentary system with strong parties.	[C] more loosely organized.	[A] Parties play a larger role today than at the turn of the century.	[B] It remains as strong a force as ever in most states.
[C] high standard of economic development.	[D] underfinanced.	[B] The nomination is less influenced by organized interests than in Europe.	[C] It exists, but only in a few states.
[D] alliances with other Western democracies.	[E] less motivated.	[C] The nomination process in the United States is more of an organizational effort than in Europe.	[D] It is strongest in western states such as California.
[E] more homogeneous population.	78. The winner-reward systems of delegate distribution were banned in the campaign of	[D] In the United States, nomination is usually tantamount to election.	[E] It no longer exists.
74. Nonpartisan elections and civil service reform were originally favored by the	[A] 1980.	[E] Parties play a minor role compared to Europe.	87. One reason why political parties in the United States today are weaker than in Europe is that, in the United States,
	[B] 1992.	83. The disadvantage of the new primary system that has developed in	[A] partisanship plays an important role in our social, business, and cultural
	[C] 1984.		
	[D] 2000.		

lives.	supporters and opponents of abortion are about evenly balanced.	[B] 0 percent	[D] Representatives must be 20 years of age.
[B] local party leaders rarely have as much power as national ones.	[E] Being a Catholic is probably no longer a barrier.	[C] 5 percent	[E] Representatives and senators must live in the state in which they are elected.
[C] the president's power to use appointments to control Congress is limited.	92. The first Republican party, with its base of support in the South, was organized in the 1790s by	[D] 10 percent	101. The two-party system has worked in the United States, but not in Europe, because
[D] party leaders have become less ideological.	[A] James Madison.	[E] 45 percent	97. Which of the following statements about the two-party system is correct?
[E] candidates are typically chosen by party leaders to run for office.	[B] John Adams.	[A] It exists in the United States because of the absence of local party organizations.	[A] fewer Americans want to participate in party activities.
88. The strength of the political machine was in its	[C] George Washington.	[B] It has always been on the verge of collapse.	[B] Americans are more aggressive and less deferential.
[A] organization.	[D] Thomas Jefferson.	[C] It has existed in the United States only since the early 1900s.	[C] Americans agree on enough issues to form broad coalitions.
[B] social concern.	[E] Alexander Hamilton.	[D] The United States is one of the few countries with such a system.	[D] Americans are more economically conservative than Europeans.
[C] national orientation.	93. A voter has a strong interest in local politics and knows how each candidate stands on key issues. This voter is known as a(n)	[E] Most European countries have such a system.	[E] Europeans are less ideological than Americans.
[D] control of the media.	[A] analytic voter.	98. In the 1968 presidential election, during the height of the Vietnam War, many antiwar voters found neither Richard Nixon nor Hubert Humphrey appealing. The vote they cast is referred to as a(n)	102. The Hispanic vote is chiefly located in which three states?
[E] personal loyalty.	[B] sociotropic voter.	[A] spin vote.	[A] Connecticut, California, Texas
89. Only some fifteen nations in the world today have	[C] activist voter.	[B] concurrent vote.	[B] New York, Connecticut, California
[A] competitive elections.	[D] retrospective voter.	[C] waste vote.	[C] Illinois, Florida, Arizona
[B] routinized formations of party coalitions.	[E] prospective voter.	[D] informed vote.	[D] New York, Texas, California
[C] mass-based political parties.	94. Within both major parties, the local or grassroots level of organization in recent years has been	[E] clothespin vote.	[E] Texas, New York, Connecticut
[D] two-party systems.	[A] growing ever more powerful.	99. The _____, a faction of the Republican party, were opposed to the patronage system and feared the influx of immigrants who could be incorporated into the political machine.	103. Old-style political machines counted heavily on the support of
[E] parties without an ideological basis.	[B] withering away.	[A] folemen	[A] civil servants.
90. An example of a presidential candidate who took such strong stands to win the nomination that he was at a disadvantage in the general election is	[C] growing both in power and in popularity.	[B] Whigs	[B] ideological party members.
[A] Hubert Humphrey.	[D] struggling to redefine itself.	[C] stalwarts	[C] the House of Representatives.
[B] Ronald Reagan.	[E] continuing with little change.	[D] Old Guards	[D] the national party.
[C] George Bush.	95. An example of an organization that sponsors a local party is	[E] progressives	[E] welfare recipients.
[D] George McGovern.	[A] government employees' unions in the Washington, D.C., suburbs.	100. Which of the following statements is <i>incorrect</i> ?	104. Which of the following statements about television spot ads in general elections is true?
[E] Gerald Ford.	[B] the American Petroleum Institute in Texas.	[A] Senators must be 30 years of age.	[A] They usually help the Republican candidate.
91. Which of the following statements is <i>incorrect</i> ?	[C] the United Auto Workers (UAW) in Detroit.	[B] Senators must be citizens of the U.S. for 9 years.	[B] They manipulate voters very effectively.
[A] Political reporting may make a difference in some elections, but not presidential ones.	[D] a northern glee club.	[C] Representatives must be citizens of the U.S. for 7 years.	[C] They have almost no effect, as far as can be determined.
[B] "soccer moms" elected Bill Clinton in 1996.	[E] a southern textile firm.	105. An election that brought about a	[D] They are being used less and less frequently.
[C] Vice-presidential nominees have rarely been a factor in who wins or loses a presidential election.	96. The 1992 Democratic National Committee penalized states that violated the rules with what percentage loss of their national delegates?		[E] They usually help Democratic candidates.
[D] In a general election, ardent	[A] 25 percent		

significant reduction in taxes, spending, and regulatory practices was that in	[A] matching.	114. The increase in voter support that a member of the House receives in his / her first bid for reelection is referred to as the	[E] Florida
[A] 1964.	[B] directed.		119. Which of the following statements is true about <i>most</i> presidential elections?
[B] 1976.	[C] preemptive.	[A] second wind surprise.	[A] They are not fought over a dominant issue.
[C] 1980.	[D] quid pro quo.	[B] no-brainer march.	[B] They produce a major party realignment.
[D] 1956.	[E] prospective.	[C] two time round-up.	[C] They are not decided by retrospective voting.
[E] 1992.	110. The Constitution calls for reapportionment	[D] sophomore surge.	[D] They are immune to economic swings.
106. In presidential races, Republicans consistently outperform Democrats in	[A] every ten years	[E] post-office bounce.	[E] They provide the winner with a clear mandate.
[A] creating excitement among the electorate.	[B] every five years.	115. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are often considered the heyday of the	120. The number of convention delegates from each state, along with the rules under which they are chosen, is determined by
[B] winning the independent vote.	[C] every one hundred years.	[A] sponsored party.	[A] the party's national committee.
[C] reaping the benefit of presidential coattails.	[D] every fifty years.	[B] political action committee (PAC).	[B] Congress.
[D] having more voters register.	[E] every twenty years	[C] legislative conferences.	[C] leaders in the House and Senate.
[E] translating support to congressional races.	111. Throughout the 1970s, the general thrust of the Democratic commissions considering delegate selection was to	[D] political machine.	[D] the party's congressional campaign committee.
107. During the founding period of U.S. history, political parties could <i>best</i> be characterized as	[A] increase the size of the delegations to accommodate all interest groups.	[E] ideological party.	[E] state party committees.
[A] national coalitions in which large, raucous party conventions played a major role.	[B] weaken the influence of party leaders and enlarge the role of the rank and file.	116. An example of a factional minor party was	121. _____ issues have increased in importance in campaigns in recent years.
[B] small coalitions based more on geography and class than on common economic interests.	[C] decrease intraparty competition for the delegate seats.	[A] George Wallace's American Independent party (1968).	[A] Residual
[C] instruments though which debate over the legitimacy of the new government could take place.	[D] centralize power within the party and make it less ideological.	[B] the Populist party (1892–1908).	[B] Position
[D] national coalitions which were well organized by impersonal.	[E] create a more unified national organization.	[C] the Greenback party (1876–1884).	[C] Secondary
[E] bureaucratized, well organized, and well financed.	112. One way for a candidate to avoid embarrassing slips of the tongue during campaigning is to	[D] the Socialist party (1901–1960s).	[D] Valence
108. Legislators who think of themselves as trustees are most likely to	[A] participate in town meetings.	[E] A and D.	[E] Primary
[A] gather support from interest group representatives.	[B] control the timing of visuals.	117. The Republicans changed the goal of their national party to the election of candidates while the Democrats sought to make their party	122. The platform of the Free Love party (a fictitious party) is, as you might guess, free love. This party is <i>most</i> likely a(n)
[B] influence committees to vote the delegate's positions.	[C] avoid paid advertising.	[A] a more bureaucratic party.	[A] factional party.
[C] follow their constituent's wishes closely.	[D] rely on stock speeches.	[B] a type of political consulting firm.	[B] one-issue party.
[D] do what they perceive is best.	[E] engage in televised debates.	[C] more powerful than the local ones.	[C] economic-protest party.
[E] follow the lead of the party caucuses.	113. Voters are <i>most</i> likely to switch parties between elections when	[D] less ideological.	[D] ideological party.
109. "I'm voting for Challenger Goodbrain because I like her views on the environment, social welfare, and revenue sharing." Such a vote is called	[A] it means switching to the party in power.	[E] achieve a fairer distribution of power.	[E] consensual party.
	[B] the economy is relatively strong.	118. Which state has benefited the most, by gaining the highest number of seats in the House, after the last two census adjustments?	123. According to the text, the role of the Democratic national convention has been transformed by party rules into a
	[C] the country is at war.	[A] New York	[A] place where delegates vote their conscience, regardless of the party's
	[D] it serves their self-interest.	[B] Texas	
	[E] B and C.	[C] Illinois	
		[D] California	

platform.	[E] voting for the best candidate.	[C] encourage a large number of third party candidates to run.	[A] Jesse Jackson.
[B] media showcase where newscasters influence the outcome.	128. The <i>least</i> effective form of television exposure for candidates is apparently the	[D] encourage candidates to use more of their own financing.	[B] Hubert Humphrey.
[C] gathering where party leaders make important decisions.	[A] debate.	[E] increase the chances of an ideologically oriented candidate winning the election.	[C] Walter Mondale.
[D] gathering of representatives from interest groups.	[B] nomination acceptance speech.	[E] Gary Hart.	[D] John Anderson.
[E] place where delegates ratify decisions made by voters.	[C] negative ad.	133. Which of the following kinds of minor parties tends to endure the longest?	[E] Gary Hart.
124. Which of the following groups are truly essential to a presidential campaign organization?	[D] spot ad.	[A] consensual	138. The classical machine-type party was developed and perfected
[A] volunteers and advisers	[E] new item.	[B] factional	[A] in the nineteenth century after the large-scale Irish and Italian immigrations.
[B] advertising, direct mail, and polling specialists	129. Several factors have contributed to the emphasis on themes over details in recent elections. One of these factors is the	[C] ideological	[B] in the nineteenth century before the large-scale Irish and Italian immigrations.
[C] fundraisers, accountants, and lawyers	[A] campaign finance reforms of 1974.	[D] economic protest	[C] at the time of the New Deal, when thousands of civil servants were jobless.
[D] all of these	[B] growing strength of political parties.	[E] one-issue	[D] during the implementation of Great Society programs in the deep south.
[E] none of these	[C] increase in the number of televised debates and visuals.	134. The supreme expression of the value of organization to a political party was the	[E] after World War II, when thousands of soldiers returned from Europe and the Pacific.
125. Which party tends to be more loyal to its candidate in presidential elections?	[D] desire of voters to discern candidate character.	[A] legislative conference.	139. An example of a _____ issue was when Jimmy Carter seemed more likely to favor honesty in government than did his opponent in 1976.
[A] Democrats	[E] rise in prospective voting.	[B] national committee.	[A] primary
[B] No clear-cut difference exists among the parties.	130. Which of the following is <i>not</i> generally considered as a possible benchmark for an election signaling a critical or realigning period?	[C] political machine.	[B] secondary
[C] Independents	[A] 1896	[D] committee system.	[C] residual
[D] A and C	[B] 1865	[E] political caucus.	[D] valence
[E] Republicans	[C] 1932	135. After the Republicans became more bureaucratized, they won four out of five presidential contests, beginning in	[E] position
126. Which of the following were major issues in the three clearest cases of critical or realigning periods?	[D] 1984	[A] 1964.	140. A major difference between presidential campaigns and congressional campaigns is that
[A] war	[E] 1828	[B] 1952.	[A] presidential races are generally more competitive.
[B] slavery	131. The convention system of the parties was first developed as a(n)	[C] 1968.	[B] fewer people vote in presidential elections.
[C] crime	[A] antidote to democracy.	[D] 1984.	[C] congressional incumbents are more likely to be defeated.
[D] economics	[B] means of retaining political office.	[E] 1960.	[D] presidential incumbents can better serve their constituents.
[E] B and D	[C] device in which to entice new voters.	136. The congressional caucus system of selecting a presidential candidate was replaced by	[E] presidential incumbents can more easily avoid responsibility.
127. Retrospective voting involves	[D] political reform.	[A] the open primary.	141. The government contributes matching funds to presidential candidates. These funds match
[A] basing your vote on past performance.	[E] response to wartime hysteria.	[B] the blanket primary.	[A] all contributions from the party.
[B] voting on the basis of ideology when there are no party cues.	132. One effect of the way that federal matching funds are made available to candidates for presidential campaigns is to	[C] state caucus nominations.	
[C] voting consistently for the same party.	[A] give candidates an incentive to raise money from small donors.	[D] direct popular nominations.	
[D] splitting your ticket.	[B] strengthen the role that the party plays in raising campaign funds.	[E] the party convention.	
		137. The chief beneficiary of the Democratic rule changes in 1984, which allowed superdelegates and winner-take-all primaries, was	

[B] donations of less than \$250 only.	[A] party leaders.	[C] limiting the average citizen's involvement in parties to the act of voting only.	Great Wars effort.
[C] donations of less than \$150 only.	[B] the people.	[D] allowing the campaign season to be stretched to extraordinary lengths.	155. Which of the following statements about the formula by which delegates to the nominating conventions are apportioned is true?
[D] all private funds raised by a candidate.	[C] conventions.	[E] developing a tradition of strong national parties but weak and ineffective local ones.	[A] The formula reflects a movement to the center by both Democrats and Republicans.
[E] donations from all individuals and political action committees (PACs).	[D] primary elections.	[A] regional groupings of state delegations.	[B] Formulas have had not noticeable impact on the selection of delegates to the conventions.
142. Ronald Reagan made a dozen speeches a day to audiences all over the country while	[E] delegations.	[C] party leaders and elected officials.	[C] Both Democrats and Republicans give extra delegates to loyal states.
[A] his acting career was in full swing.	147. An example of how the partisan makeup of state party caucuses can result in the choice of the most ideological candidate was the success of	[D] the results of direct primaries.	[D] The Democrats and Republicans use different formulas.
[B] working for General Electric.	[A] Pat Robertson in the 1988 Republican party caucuses.	[E] B and D.	[E] Both Democrats and Republicans give extra delegates to large states.
[C] running for president in 1984.	[B] Edmund Muskie in the 1984 Republican party caucuses.	152. The text argues that the U.S. constitutional system was designed to make the adoption of radical departures in policy	156. The plurality electoral system in the United States means that
[D] running for president in 1980.	[C] Michael Dukakis in the 1988 Democratic party caucuses.	[A] difficult.	[A] politics will be more ideological than it would otherwise be.
[E] campaigning for George Bush.	[D] Walter Mondale in the 1984 Democratic party caucuses.	[B] efficient.	[B] every party must be a broad-based coalition.
143. The kind of minor party that has probably had the greatest influence on public policy is the	[E] All of these.	[C] unnecessary.	[C] smaller parties have a greater chance of winning at least some seats.
[A] factional party.	148. Party organizations based on their members' enjoyment of the sociability of politics are referred to as	[D] easy.	[D] the party system will be competitive.
[B] economic protest party.	[A] ideological parties.	[E] impossible.	[E] the risk of electoral corruption is less than in Europe.
[C] ideological party.	[B] solidary parties.	153. According to Barbara Mikulski, the training grounds for national political activists today are	157. Which of the following statements <i>most</i> accurately summarizes the success of the Democratic party since 1968?
[D] one-issue party.	[C] reciprocal parties.	[A] state and local parties.	[A] It has controlled Congress but not the presidency.
[E] consensual party.	[D] sponsored parties.	[B] social movements.	[B] It controlled the Presidency at first, then Congress.
144. All of the following helped bring an end to political machines <i>except</i>	[E] party machines.	[C] solidary groups.	[C] It has controlled both the presidency and Congress.
[A] the Hatch Act of 1939.	149. A major difference between U.S. and European political parties is that	[D] sponsored parties.	[D] It has controlled the presidency but not Congress.
[B] government welfare programs.	[A] Europeans tend to have a winner-take-all electoral system.	[E] fluid interest groups.	[E] It has controlled neither the presidency nor Congress.
[C] party caucuses.	[B] Americans are more ideologically oriented and less pragmatic than Europeans.	154. Union leaders, in making demands on Democratic leaders and candidates, will usually emphasize	158. Iowa holds the distinctive position in presidential races of having the first
[D] competitive-bidding laws.	[C] U.S. federalism promotes the decentralization of parties.	[A] the large number of union voters.	[A] closed primary.
[E] B and C.	[D] European parties are less ideologically extreme.	[B] the contributions of labor to the New Deal.	[B] test of candidates' appeal.
145. Compared to primary voters, members of caucuses are <i>more</i> likely to	[E] European parties make more patronage jobs available.	[C] the loyalty of their followers to the party.	[C] open primary.
[A] support the most ideological candidate.	150. The U.S. political culture has contributed to the creation of a weak party system by	[D] labor's willingness to form a factional party if necessary.	[D] regional primary.
[B] support the least ideological candidate.	[A] disregarding the party affiliation of a candidate when voting.	[E] the contributions of labor to the	
[C] support the candidate who appears to be the "underdog."	[B] perpetuating a belief that parties are corrupt.		
[D] show little ideological difference from rank-and-file voters.			
[E] support the candidate most likely to win the election.			
146. In most states, candidates for office are chosen by			

[E] blanket primary.	[A] bloc voting.	[C] lack of party strength in Congress.	major parties indicate that
159. One reason why political parties in the United States today are weaker than in Europe is that, in the United States,	[B] proportional representation.	[D] nature of political affiliation in the United States.	[A] both parties have become more liberal.
[A] party leaders have become less ideological.	[C] recall conventions.	[E] proportional system of elections.	[B] both parties have become more conservative.
[B] political-party organizations are decentralized.	[D] runoff primaries.	168. Dramatic realignments, such as the one that occurred in 1932, may not occur again because	[C] both parties have become less ideological.
[C] local party leaders rarely have as much power as national ones.	[E] superdelegates.	[A] economic issues rarely dominate presidential campaigns.	[D] the Democrats have become more liberal, the Republicans more conservative.
[D] candidates are typically chosen by party leaders to run for office.	164. Research suggests that the role of television advertising spots in determining the outcome of an election is	[B] presidential candidates are rarely as popular with the voters as they used to be.	[E] the Republicans have become more liberal, the Democrats more conservative.
[E] Congress reserves the right to select the chief executive of the government.	[A] important for Republican in the primaries and the Democrats in the general election.	[C] vote turnout has consistently decreased over the last forty years.	173. Many strong social movements in the United States (e.g., the antiwar movement of the late 1960s) never produced a significant third party. One reason for this is that
160. Which of the following statements about the impact of television advertising is probably true?	[B] very important in primaries, less so in general elections.	[D] the electoral college is malapportioned.	[A] dissident elements were able to influence elections through party primaries and national conventions.
[A] It is greater on general elections than on primary elections.	[C] important in both primaries and general elections.	[E] party labels have lost their meaning for a growing number of voters.	[B] most states have laws against the formation of third parties.
[B] It is greater for clarifying issues than for projecting an image.	[D] very important in general elections, less so in primaries.	169. Political parties were seen as factions motivated by ambition and self-interest in the eyes of	[C] such movements typically failed to generate significant interest in mainstream politics.
[C] It is more pronounced in congressional than in presidential races.	[E] minimal.	[A] most voters in the 1980s.	[D] the size of these social movements was never large enough to encourage the formation of parties.
[D] It is greater on strong partisans.	165. Which of the following statements is <i>incorrect</i> ?	[B] early twentieth-century reformers.	[E] formation of a third party would undermine the goals of these movements.
[E] It is greater on primary elections than on general elections.	[A] Senators must be citizens of the U.S. for 9 years.	[C] nations around the world.	174. Which of the following statements about political parties in the United States is true?
161. When a voter votes for the candidate whom he or she considers more likely to do a better job in office, the voting is referred to as	[B] Representatives and senators must live in the state in which they are elected.	[D] the Founders.	[A] Parties in this country are relatively new, having emerged only after the Civil War.
[A] sociotropic voting.	[C] Representatives must be 25 years of age.	[E] the leaders of the Confederacy.	[B] Parties today are relatively weak, but they are not weak in all areas of the country.
[B] prospective voting.	[D] Representatives must be citizens of the U.S. for 8 years.	170. Solidary parties are based on	[C] Parties in this country have never been as strong — or meant as much — as in many European countries.
[C] retrospective voting.	[E] Senators must be 30 years of age.	[A] members' enjoyment of party activities.	[D] Parties today are relatively strong, but they are not strong in all areas of the country.
[D] clothespin voting.	166. One advantage that incumbents always have over challengers is	[B] commitment to a common set of beliefs.	[E] Parties are relatively strong today although loyalties are spread more widely.
[E] ideological voting.	[A] their use of free mailings, or franks.	[C] employment benefits to participants.	175. "I'm voting for Congresswoman Goodjob because she got us that new defense contract. And I think she's performing well overall." Such a vote is
162. David Broder suggested that the first task facing anyone who wishes to become president is to	[B] the political advantage of riding the president's coattails.	[D] the support of an outside group.	
[A] become well known to the voters.	[C] their larger share of federal campaign monies.	[E] All of these.	
[B] forget about the past.	[D] their freedom from FEC regulations.	171. Which party(ies) has redoubled efforts to raise soft money?	
[C] be accepted by party leaders.	[E] B and D.	[A] no party	
[D] get funded.	167. U.S. political parties must strive to become broad-based coalitions or face being irrelevant, in part because of the	[B] the Democrats in House races, the Republicans in Senate races	
[E] get mentioned.	[C] their larger share of federal campaign monies.	[C] Democratic	
163. Walter Mondale benefited most in the 1984 Democratic campaign from new party rules on	[D] their freedom from FEC regulations.	[D] both the Democratic and Republican	
[A] need to articulate clear party platforms.	[E] B and D.	[E] Republican	
[B] plurality system of elections.	167. U.S. political parties must strive to become broad-based coalitions or face being irrelevant, in part because of the	172. Recent ideological trends in the	

called	Democrats.	[E] ideal of pluralism.	[E] A and C.
[A] preemptive.	[E] Republicans and Democrats do equally well.	184. An example of an economic protest party is the	188. Party conventions emerged during the Jacksonian era as a means of
[B] quid pro quo.	180. Unlike congressional campaigns, presidential campaigns are funded by	[A] Communist party.	[A] allowing national elections to be held by direct primary rather than by legislative caucus.
[C] matching.	[A] private sources only.	[B] Libertarian party.	[B] involving Congress in the process of nominating presidential candidates.
[D] directed.	[B] both private and public sources.	[C] Populist party.	[C] giving some measure of local control to the presidential nominating process.
[E] retrospective.	[C] public sources only.	[D] Bull Moose party.	[D] ratifying the nomination of the party's candidate for president.
176. An advantage of direct-mail appeals is that they	[D] private sources during the primaries and public sources after the nominations are made.	[E] American Independent party.	[E] providing the party with a stronger base of support among Protestants.
[A] cost very little.	[E] federal matching grants only.	185. The federalist system goes a long way toward explaining why U.S. parties are _____ than their European counterparts.	[A] Jesse Jackson in the 1988 Democratic party caucuses.
[B] can convince strong partisans to change their perspectives.	181. Which of the following statements about minor parties in the United States is correct?	[A] more aggressive	[B] Michael Dukakis in the 1988 Democratic party caucuses.
[C] reach only the literate.	[A] They are discouraged by the election laws of many states.	[B] more decentralized	[C] George Bush in the 1984 Republican party caucuses.
[D] can blanket the entire electorate.	[B] They have been virtually nonexistent in U.S. political history.	[C] less ideological	[D] Walter Mondale in the 1984 Democratic party caucuses.
[E] can be directed at specific subgroups of the populations.	[C] The ones that have endured have been non-ideological.	[D] more centralized	[E] All of these.
177. Assume you are running for office on the Greenbelt ticket and need to reach all of the environmentalists in your area. Your <i>best</i> bet is to rely on a	[D] They generally downplay ideology in favor of winning elections.	[E] more ideological	189. An example of how the partisan makeup of state party caucuses can result in the choice of the most ideological candidate was the success of
[A] news broadcast.	[E] They have been a major force in many national elections, most recently in 1986.	186. Why should George Washington, among other Founders of our nation, have been so opposed to political parties?	[A] from the bottom up.
[B] paid television ad.	182. Which of the following statements about the election of critical election of 1896 is <i>correct</i> ?	[A] because disputes over policies and elections were not easily separated from disputes over government legitimacy	[B] on ideological concerns.
[C] newspaper ad.	[A] The Democrats carried most of the North.	[B] because political parties during the early years of the republic were both strong and centralized	[C] without reference to the interests of voters.
[D] televised debate.	[B] The Republicans carried most of the South.	[C] because the U.S. Constitution made clear the dangers of partisanship in government	[D] on economic interests.
[E] direct mailing.	[C] The Democrats wanted higher tariffs.	[D] because political parties during the early years of the republic represented clear, homogeneous economic interests	[E] from the top down.
178. The first goal of an individual planning to run for office is to	[D] The Democrats represented business interests.	[E] because the presidency was vulnerable to the influence of rival factions	190. In the Jacksonian era, for the first time a party system was built
[A] get mentioned as a possible candidate.	[E] The Republicans won the support of those in cities.	187. What role do political parties play in the lives of most Americans?	[A] from the bottom up.
[B] raise money from individuals and political action committees (PACs).	183. The most dramatic example of the winner-take-all principle in the U.S. electoral system is the	[A] U.S. political parties dominate a variety of associations to which a person may belong.	[B] on ideological concerns.
[C] develop a strategy for the campaign.	[A] partisan judicial elections.	[B] Most Americans separate political parties from other aspects of their lives.	[C] without reference to the interests of voters.
[D] replace party leaders with avid supporters.	[B] municipal elections in Cambridge, Massachusetts.	[C] Most Americans are highly partisan in their politics, and this partisanship affects more than just their voting.	[D] on economic interests.
[E] hire a paid staff of advisers.	[C] two-party system.	[D] Fewer Americans than Europeans think of themselves as political independents.	[E] from the top down.
179. Which party tends to do better in competing for the vote of self-described independents?	[D] electoral college.		191. In the 2000 election, Ralph Nader won ___ percent of the popular vote.
[A] Democrats do much better than Republicans.			[A] 2
[B] Democrats do slightly better than Republicans.			[B] 1
[C] Republicans do much better than Democrats.			[C] 10
[D] Republicans do slightly better than			[D] 15
			[E] 5
			192. All of the following activities were part of the Republican party's strategy for electing candidates during the 1970s

and 1980s <i>except</i>	[C] party identification.	201. The Libertarian and Socialist parties in the United States are examples of	elected.
[A] giving legal and financial advice to candidates.	[D] perception of the best candidate.	[A] ideological parties.	[D] Senators must be 30 years of age.
[B] studying issues and analyzing voting trends.	[E] campaign spending.	[B] factional parties.	[E] Representatives must be 25 years of age.
[C] using computerized mailing lists to raise money.	197. The policy interests of parties have recently become a weightier factor in	[C] one-issue parties.	206. Which of the following statements is true about <i>most</i> presidential elections?
[D] encouraging strong party factions.	[A] candidate screening.	[D] consensual parties.	[A] They are usually fought over a dominant issue.
[E] A and C.	[B] primary elections.	[E] economic-protest parties.	[B] They generally provide the winner with a clear mandate.
193. The structure of the Democratic party today can <i>best</i> be described as _____, while that of the Republican party can <i>best</i> be described as _____.	[C] general elections.	202. Which of the following were major issues in the three clearest cases of critical or realigning periods?	[C] They do not produce any major party realignment.
[A] unified, loosely organized	[D] national conventions.	[A] suffrage and state's rights	[D] They rarely result in major changes in the direction of governmental policy.
[B] homogeneous, heterogeneous	[E] legislative caucuses.	[B] crime and war	[E] They are generally decided by prospective voting patterns.
[C] factional, bureaucratic	198. Unlike political machines, ideological parties tend to be	[C] the federal income tax and immigration	207. Party identification among voters is one way of gauging the strength of a party. Another cited by the text is the
[D] organizational, representational	[A] factionalized.	[D] slavery and economics	[A] number of parties that appear on the ballot in a national election.
[E] conservative, liberal	[B] unified.	[E] the electoral college and war debt	[B] protection offered to individual parties by the U.S. Constitution.
194. Presidential nominees were chosen by caucuses of their party's members in Congress	[C] hierarchical.	203. According to the text, campaigns do make a difference because they	[C] amount of attention given to parties by the media.
[A] until the Reform Era of the twentieth century.	[D] disciplined.	[A] let voters judge a candidate's character and values.	[D] use of a party label or symbol on ballots in municipal elections.
[B] prior to 1800.	[E] committed to winning.	[B] neutralize the impact of the media on voter's decisions.	[E] strength of the organization that recruits and campaigns for candidates.
[C] until shortly before the Civil War.	199. The first time a political party was organized from the bottom up, with party conventions playing a role, was in the movement headed by	[C] counteract the effects of party loyalty and national economic conditions.	208. In 1911, Congress decided that the House had become large enough and voted to fix its size at
[D] in the early nineteenth century.	[A] Abraham Lincoln.	[D] emphasize details and issues over themes and perceptions.	[A] 100.
[E] until the Great Depression.	[B] Andrew Jackson.	[E] reduce the influence of single-issue groups.	[B] 600.
195. A major difference between presidential campaigns and congressional campaigns is that	[C] Thomas Jefferson.	204. The most obvious result of ticket splitting is	[C] 535.
[A] presidential incumbents can more easily avoid responsibility.	[D] John Adams.	[A] divided government.	[D] 537.
[B] congressional incumbents can better serve their constituents.	[E] Theodore Roosevelt.	[B] reform of political institutions.	[E] 435.
[C] presidential races are generally less competitive.	200. A major source of conflict within the national parties stems from the fact that	[C] machine style politics.	209. Compared with paid television advertising, television visuals such as an appearance by a candidate on the nightly news are probably
[D] more people vote in congressional elections.	[A] the risk of losing groups to a minor party makes the major parties timid on important issues.	[D] efficiency in government.	[A] less informative.
[E] congressional incumbents are more likely to be defeated.	[B] rank-and-file voters are over represented at the national conventions.	[E] party realignment.	[B] less influential on election outcomes.
196. Many scholars argue that the foremost factor in determining how people vote is	[C] party activists and leaders tend to be underrepresented at nominating conventions.	205. Which of the following statements is <i>incorrect</i> ?	[C] more informative.
[A] the candidate's image.	[D] convention delegates are less interested in issues and more interested in winning the election than rank-and-file voters.	[A] Representatives must be citizens of the U.S. for 7 years.	[D] more expensive.
[B] debate performance.	[E] party activists and leaders tend to have views different from rank-and-file voters.	[B] Senators must be citizens of the U.S. for 10 years.	
		[C] Representatives and senators must live in the state in which they are	

[E] less credible with voters.	[E] A and D.	many voters voted for Ronald Reagan over Jimmy Carter as a vote against Carter, not out of loyalty to Reagan. Such a vote is referred to as a(n)	223. Since 1962, over ____ percent of House incumbents who sought reelection won it.
210. All of the following states gained seats in the House after the 2000 census <i>except</i>	214. Who selects the time and place of the national convention and issues a call for the convention?	[A] clothespin vote.	[A] 75
[A] Arizona.	[A] a select committee on convention affairs	[B] informed vote.	[B] 80
[B] North Carolina.	[B] the state caucus national committee	[C] spin vote.	[C] 60
[C] California.	[C] a party's national committee	[D] prospective vote.	[D] 90
[D] Illinois.	[D] the president	[E] inclined vote.	[E] 65
[E] Georgia.	[E] leaders in the House and Senate.	219. Increasing the influence of party leaders in the presidential candidate selection process was the goal of the	224. Between the national conventions party affairs are managed by a _____ made up of delegates from each state and territory.
211. The term <i>superdelegate</i> refers to	215. Funding of congressional elections comes from	[A] Humphrey commission.	[A] congressional campaign committee
[A] delegates who received more than eighty percent of the vote necessary to achieve their status.	[A] the parties and public sources.	[B] Hunt commission.	[B] national caucus
[B] delegates representing special-interest caucuses, such as those organized to represent blacks or homosexuals.	[B] public sources only.	[C] Tower commission.	[C] troika
[C] delegates-at-large who are chosen by a vote of the national party leadership.	[C] party sources only.	[D] McGovern commission.	[D] national committee
[D] delegates chosen by primary elections and grassroots caucuses.	[D] a combination of public, party, and private sources.	[E] Kerner commission.	[E] rules committee
[E] elected officials and party leaders who are not required to pledge themselves in advance to a presidential candidate.	[E] private sources only.	220. Who said "all politics is local?"	225. Legislators who think of themselves as delegates are most likely to
212. The Republican party has been more successful than the Democratic party at raising money. The Democrats have managed to make up the difference by	216. Which of the following statements is <i>incorrect</i> ?	[A] Groucho Marks	[A] follow their constituent's wishes closely.
[A] the money raised by individual candidates.	[A] Representatives must be 25 years of age.	[B] Will Rodgers	[B] follow the lead of the party caucuses.
[B] better organization at the local level.	[B] Representatives must be citizens of the U.S. for 7 years.	[C] Huey Long	[C] do what they perceive is best.
[C] the wider use of media.	[C] Senators must be 35 years of age.	[D] "Tip" O'Neill	[D] gather support from interest group representatives.
[D] the use of commissioned public opinion polls.	[D] Senators must be citizens of the U.S. for 9 years.	[E] Karl Marx	[E] influence committees to vote the delegate's positions.
[E] the use of focus groups.	[E] Representatives and senators must live in the state in which they are elected.	221. To win the presidential nomination, as opposed to the general election, candidates generally present themselves as	226. Since 1972, ideological differences between convention delegates and rank-and-file party voters have been greatest among
213. Presidential races differ from congressional races in that the former generally	217. The three areas of rule-changes approved by the 1992 Democratic National Committee were	[A] more conservative.	[A] The differences have been minor with both parties.
[A] produce a smaller voter turnout.	[A] rules violation penalty, winner-reward systems, proportional representation.	[B] moderate.	[B] the Democrats until 1990 and the greatest among the Republicans from that point forward.
[B] are more competitive.	[B] delegate selection, delegate voting penalty, plurality representation.	[C] more liberal if Democratic, more conservative if Republican.	[C] The differences have been great with both parties.
[C] relate more closely to what the candidate can do for constituents.	[C] delegate selection, rules violation penalty, winner-reward systems.	[D] more liberal if Republican, more conservative if Democratic.	[D] Republicans.
[D] allow the incumbent more opportunity to deny responsibility for the "mess" in Washington.	[D] winner-reward systems, proportional representation, delegate selection.	[E] more liberal.	[E] Democrats.
	[E] proportional representation, rules violation penalty, delegate selection.	222. A northerner who opposed the Civil War was <i>most</i> likely to belong to which party?	227. The three clearest cases of critical or realigning elections seem to be
	218. In the 1980 presidential election,	[A] Federalist	[A] 1800, 1828 and 1865.
		[B] Whig	[B] 1828, 1865 and 1896.
		[C] Democratic	
		[D] Republican	
		[E] Tory	

[C] 1865, 1896 and 1932.	[B] the vote of the electoral college was actually quite close.	[C] secret ballot.	elections.
[D] 1932, 1984 and 1992.	[C] they left control of Congress in the hands of the Democratic party.	[D] closed primaries.	[B] presidential incumbents can better serve their constituents.
[E] 1896, 1932 and 1984.	[D] they did not involve salient economic issues.	[E] party conventions.	[C] congressional incumbents can more easily avoid responsibility.
228. At the turn of the nineteenth century, Thomas Jefferson organized the	[E] Republican governors were rarely reelected.	237. The kind of campaign activity <i>most</i> notably on the increase in recent elections is	[D] congressional incumbents are more likely to be defeated.
[A] Democratic party.	233. In Congress each party has a _____ that helps members of Congress who are running for re-election or would-be members seeking election.	[A] appearances at factories.	[E] presidential races are generally less competitive.
[B] mugwumps.	[A] political action committee	[B] large parades and rallies.	242. The text points out that the term <i>sleeping giant</i> can best be applied to the
[C] the Whigs.	[B] congressional campaign committee	[C] appearances at malls.	[A] evangelical vote.
[D] Federalist party.	[C] national party caucus	[D] whistle-stop train tours.	[B] Asian-American vote.
[E] first Republican party.	[D] legislative caucus	[E] broadcasting.	[C] Hispanic vote.
229. One study of some 1,400 promises made in political parties' platforms between 1944 and 1964 found that some _____ percent of them were kept.	[E] national party committee	238. Scholars have identified _____ critical or realigning periods in American politics.	[D] black vote.
[A] 12	234. The Founders saw political parties as	[A] 2	[E] White Protestant vote.
[B] 37	[A] appropriate for a direct democracy but not for a republic.	[B] 3	243. In the days when party conventions were heavily influenced by party leaders and elected officials, it was relatively easy to ignore
[C] 74	[B] factions motivated by ambition and self-interest.	[C] 6	[A] deals made in smoke-filled rooms.
[D] 52	[C] a means communicating public opinion to the president.	[D] 4	[B] the party's strongest supporters.
[E] 93	[D] effective only in raising money for campaigns.	[E] 5	[C] the policy preferences of dissident factions.
230. National party conventions were developed as a reform of	[E] an important aspect of democracy.	239. When a voter votes based on how things have been going and which party is in power, it is referred to as	[D] the will of the people.
[A] direct elections.	235. Which of the following statements is true about <i>most</i> presidential elections?	[A] sociotropic voting.	[E] the electoral objectives of the party.
[B] party caucuses.	[A] They provide the winner with a clear mandate.	[B] ideological voting.	244. The Bipartisan campaign Finance Reform Act of 2002 raised the individual limit on contributions to _____ per candidate per election.
[C] the electoral college.	[B] They produce a major party realignment.	[C] issueless voting.	[A] \$2,000
[D] recall elections.	[C] They are decided by retrospective voting.	[D] retrospective voting.	[B] \$5,000
[E] primary elections.	[D] They are decided by prospective voters.	[E] prospective voting.	[C] \$1,000
231. Presidential races differ from congressional races in that the former generally	[E] They are fought over a dominant issue.	240. Compared with the national conventions of 1956, the conventions of 1980 were <i>more</i> likely to be attended by	[D] \$10,000
[A] are less competitive.	236. Until the early nineteenth century, parties chose their presidential nominees by	[A] delegates supporting a mainstream candidate.	[E] \$15,000
[B] produce a larger voter turnout.	[A] secret primaries.	[B] delegates who only faintly identified with the parties.	245. Great Britain's parliamentary system seems to produce at relatively regular intervals
[C] relate more closely to what the candidate can do for constituents.	[B] congressional caucuses.	[C] elected officials and party leaders.	[A] a deadlock of legislative and executive powers.
[D] allow the incumbent more opportunity to deny responsibility for the "mess" in Washington.		[D] delegates with strong policy preferences.	[B] disputed elections to be decided in court.
[E] A and D.		[E] delegates whose views reflect the average citizen.	[C] a government unable to act at all.
232. The elections of Ronald Reagan could not have represented a realignment because		241. A major difference between presidential campaigns and congressional campaigns is that	[D] partisan gridlock and scandals among leadership.
[A] they featured low vote turnout.		[A] more people vote in congressional	

[E] elections that effect major policy changes.

[D] Their differences are greater than those between Democratic and Republican caucus members.

246. One effect of the geographic split in parties that occurred as a consequence of the Civil War was

[E] They differ greatly on many issues.

[A] the emergence of strong party factions such as the mugwumps.

250. Usually the first crucial test of strength in a presidential campaign comes in

[B] the end of the Democrat-Republican party of Thomas Jefferson.

[A] Illinois.
[B] Vermont.

[C] the establishment of national conventions to nominate presidential candidates.

[C] New Hampshire.
[D] Iowa.

[D] an equal distribution of party power among the states.

[E] the South.

[E] the rise to power of Democratic progressives and others who supported free trade.

247. An election that brought about wide-scale adoption of social assistance programs was that in

- [A] 1980.
- [B] 1992.
- [C] 1972.
- [D] 1964.
- [E] 1956.

248. Prior to 1824, presidential candidates were nominated by

[A] delegates selected by members of the state judiciary.

[B] regional party conventions.

[C] caucuses comprised of members of Congress.

[D] popular vote from a slate of candidates drawn up by the two national parties.

[E] delegates selected by state legislatures.

249. Which of the following statements *most* accurately summarizes the ideological differences between rank-and-file Democrats and Republicans?

[A] They differ mainly on economic (as opposed to social) issues.

[B] Their differences are greater than those between Democratic and Republican delegates.

[C] They differ on many issues, but the differences are small.

Reference: 162 [1] [B]	Reference: 163 [18] [A]	[35] [A]	Reference: 177 [53] [D]
Reference: 175 [2] [A]	Reference: 155 [19] [D]	Reference: 175 [36] [A]	Reference: 185 [54] [A]
Reference: 180 [3] [A]	Reference: 180 [20] [E]	Reference: 161 [37] [A]	Reference: 153 [55] [C]
Reference: 167 [4] [B]	Reference: 152 [21] [D]	Reference: 153 [38] [E]	Reference: 163 [56] [C]
Reference: 162 [5] [E]	Reference: 158 [22] [C]	Reference: 213 [39] [C]	Reference: 190 [57] [E]
Reference: 171 [6] [B]	Reference: 170 [23] [D]	Reference: 157 [40] [B]	Reference: 179 [58] [E]
Reference: 186 [7] [A]	Reference: 214 [24] [E]	Reference: 213 [41] [E]	Reference: 170 [59] [B]
Reference: 157 [8] [C]	Reference: 169 [25] [B]	Reference: 152 [42] [A]	Reference: 178 [60] [A]
Reference: 153 [9] [A]	Reference: 171 [26] [D]	Reference: 202 [43] [A]	Reference: 199 [61] [A]
Reference: 178 [10] [B]	Reference: 165 [27] [E]	Reference: 216 [44] [B]	Reference: 213 [62] [E]
Reference: 205 [11] [B]	Reference: 170 [28] [A]	Reference: 186 [45] [C]	Reference: 210 [63] [E]
Reference: 179 [12] [A]	Reference: 168 [29] [A]	Reference: 153 [46] [A]	Reference: 179 [64] [D]
Reference: 208 [13] [D]	Reference: 215 [30] [E]	Reference: 180 [47] [A]	Reference: 204 [65] [A]
Reference: 193 [14] [A]	Reference: 178 [31] [E]	Reference: 199 [48] [A]	Reference: 201 [66] [B]
Reference: 191 [15] [C]	Reference: 173 [32] [C]	Reference: 158 [49] [A]	Reference: 218 [67] [A]
Reference: 194 [16] [D]	Reference: 173 [33] [E]	Reference: 165 [50] [B]	Reference: 208 [68] [E]
Reference: 167 [17] [D]	Reference: 166 [34] [C]	Reference: 173 [51] [D]	Reference: 198 [69] [A]
	Reference: 154	Reference: 158 [52] [A]	

Reference: 194 [70] [C]	[87] [C]	Reference: 218 [105] [C]	[122] [B]
Reference: 161 [71] [A]	Reference: 168 [88] [A]	Reference: 209 [106] [B]	Reference: 167 [123] [E]
Reference: 173 [72] [D]	Reference: 171 [89] [D]	Reference: 155 [107] [B]	Reference: 188 [124] [D]
Reference: 217 [73] [B]	Reference: 194 [90] [D]	Reference: 192 [108] [D]	Reference: 208 [125] [E]
Reference: 157 [74] [B]	Reference: 207 [91] [B]	Reference: 210 [109] [E]	Reference: 159 [126] [E]
Reference: 169 [75] [D]	Reference: 155 [92] [D]	Reference: 190 [110] [A]	Reference: 210 [127] [A]
Reference: 154 [76] [C]	Reference: 210 [93] [E]	Reference: 165 [111] [B]	Reference: 196 [128] [D]
Reference: 163 [77] [A]	Reference: 167 [94] [B]	Reference: 198 [112] [D]	Reference: 213 [129] [D]
Reference: 167 [78] [B]	Reference: 170 [95] [C]	Reference: 209 [113] [D]	Reference: 158 [130] [D]
Reference: 156 [79] [D]	Reference: 167 [96] [A]	Reference: 190 [114] [D]	Reference: 156 [131] [D]
Reference: 178 [80] [C]	Reference: 171 [97] [D]	Reference: 190 [114] [D]	Reference: 200 [132] [A]
Reference: 165 [81] [A]	Reference: 194 [98] [E]	Reference: 168 [115] [D]	Reference: 175 [133] [C]
Reference: 185 [82] [E]	Reference: 157 [99] [E]	Reference: 175 [116] [A]	Reference: 168 [134] [C]
Reference: 179 [83] [D]	Reference: 192 [100] [D]	Reference: 165 [117] [E]	Reference: 163 [135] [C]
Reference: 198 [84] [D]	Reference: 174 [101] [C]	Reference: 190 [118] [E]	Reference: 156 [136] [E]
Reference: 178 [85] [D]	Reference: 212, (box) [102] [D]	Reference: 218 [119] [A]	Reference: 166 [137] [C]
Reference: 171 [86] [C]	Reference: 168 [103] [A]	Reference: 165 [120] [A]	Reference: 168 [138] [B]
Reference: 153	Reference: 196 [104] [C]	Reference: 194 [121] [D]	Reference: 194 [139] [D]
		Reference: 175	

Reference: 186 [140] [A]	[157] [A]	Reference: 210 [175] [E]	[192] [D]
Reference: 200 [141] [B]	Reference: 193 [158] [B]	Reference: 200 [176] [E]	Reference: 163 [193] [C]
Reference: 187 [142] [B]	Reference: 153 [159] [B]	Reference: 200 [177] [E]	Reference: 186 [194] [D]
Reference: 177 [143] [A]	Reference: 196 [160] [A]	Reference: 187 [178] [A]	Reference: 186 [195] [B]
Reference: 168 [144] [C]	Reference: 210 [161] [B]	Reference: 209 [179] [C]	Reference: 208 [196] [C]
Reference: 179 [145] [A]	Reference: 187 [162] [E]	Reference: 200 [180] [B]	Reference: 178 [197] [D]
Reference: 153 [146] [D]	Reference: 166 [163] [E]	Reference: 173 [181] [A]	Reference: 169 [198] [A]
Reference: 179 [147] [A]	Reference: 196 [164] [E]	Reference: 159 [182] [E]	Reference: 156 [199] [B]
Reference: 170 [148] [B]	Reference: 192 [165] [D]	Reference: 173 [183] [D]	Reference: 178 [200] [E]
Reference: 153 [149] [C]	Reference: 208 [166] [A]	Reference: 175 [184] [C]	Reference: 175 [201] [A]
Reference: 154 [150] [C]	Reference: 173 [167] [B]	Reference: 153 [185] [B]	Reference: 159 [202] [D]
Reference: 177 [151] [C]	Reference: 161 [168] [E]	Reference: 154 [186] [A]	Reference: 213 [203] [A]
Reference: 218 [152] [A]	Reference: 154 [169] [D]	Reference: 154 [187] [B]	Reference: 162 [204] [A]
Reference: 170 [153] [B]	Reference: 170 [170] [A]	Reference: 156 [188] [C]	Reference: 192 [205] [B]
Reference: 216 [154] [A]	Reference: 164 [171] [D]	Reference: 179 [189] [A]	Reference: 217 [206] [C]
Reference: 164 [155] [D]	Reference: 164 [172] [D]	Reference: 156 [190] [A]	Reference: 152 [207] [E]
Reference: 173 [156] [B]	Reference: 176 [173] [A]	Reference: 207 [191] [A]	Reference: 190 [208] [E]
Reference: 179	Reference: 151 [174] [B]	Reference: 163	Reference: 197 [209] [A]

Reference: 190 [210] [D]	[227] [C]	Reference: 217 [245] [E]
Reference: 166 [211] [E]	Reference: 155 [228] [E]	Reference: 157 [246] [A]
Reference: 163 [212] [A]	Reference: 218 [229] [C]	Reference: 218 [247] [D]
Reference: 186 [213] [B]	Reference: 156 [230] [B]	Reference: 156 [248] [C]
Reference: 164 [214] [C]	Reference: 186 [231] [B]	Reference: 178 [249] [C]
Reference: 201 [215] [E]	Reference: 161 [232] [C]	Reference: 193 [250] [D]
Reference: 192 [216] [C]	Reference: 162 [233] [B]	
Reference: 167 [217] [A]	Reference: 154 [234] [B]	
Reference: 194 [218] [A]	Reference: 218 [235] [C]	
Reference: 166 [219] [B]	Reference: 186 [236] [B]	
Reference: 191 [220] [D]	Reference: 195 [237] [E]	
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Reference: 157 [222] [C]	Reference: 210 [239] [D]	
Reference: 189 [223] [D]	Reference: 179 [240] [D]	
Reference: 162 [224] [D]	Reference: 186 [241] [C]	
Reference: 192 [225] [A]	Reference: 212, (box) [242] [C]	
Reference: 178 [226] [E]	Reference: 178 [243] [C]	
Reference: 158	Reference: 206 [244] [A]	