NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

CHAPTER 5

Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

# Parties and What They Do

## A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, write the correct answers in the blanks provided on the chart below.

| Functions of Political Parties | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Function** | **Description** | **Explanation** |
| 1. _____ | selecting candidates | The activity that sets political parties apart from other political groups |
| Informing and activating supporters | Inform people and activate their interests in public affairs. | Parties share this function with 2. _____ and 3. _____ groups. |
| Bonding agent | Tries to choose candidates who are 4. _____ and of good character. | After candidates are elected, the party prods them to do well or suffer in the next 5. _____ |
| Governing | Helps 6. _____ and executive branches work together. | Most appointments to executive branch are made on basis of 7. _____, or allegiance to a political party. |
| 8. _____ | Party that is 9. _____ _____ criticizes the party that controls the government. | The loyal opposition urges votes to 10. _____ _____ |

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

11. All _____ can be defined as groups of persons who join together because they want to gain control of the government through winning elections.
12. Allegiance to a political party is known as _____.
13. In the United States, the major _____ are the Democrats and the Republicans.
14. The party that controls the executive branch is known as the _____.

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 1 Quiz

# Parties and What They Do

CHAPTER 5

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

_____ 1. The two major parties in the United States are election-oriented rather than issue-oriented.

_____ 2. Once its candidates are elected, a political party has no interest in whether they perform well in office.

_____ 3. The function that most clearly sets political parties apart from other political groups operating in the United States is the nomination of candidates for elective office.

_____ 4. Most federal appointments to executive offices are made on a partisan basis.

_____ 5. One of the most important functions of the party in power is the "watchdog" function.

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. A political party is a group of persons who join together in order to
a. alert the public to problems that need government action.
b. gain control of the government through the electoral process.
c. educate the public about the need for political activism.
d. ensure that nominees for public office are of good character.

_____ 7. The function of informing the public and stimulating political debate is performed by
a. the news media.
b. political parties.
c. interest groups.
d. all of the above.

_____ 8. Broadly based parties like those in the United States tend to reduce and moderate political conflict by
a. encouraging public debate of controversial issues.
b. ensuring that party members share similar views on important questions.
c. urging voters to "throw the rascals out."
d. encouraging conflicting groups to agree to compromise solutions.

_____ 9. Under the system of separation of powers, political parties are usually the agents that prompt cooperation between
a. the legislative and executive branches.
b. Federal and State governments.
c. Congress and State legislatures.
d. the executive and judicial branches.

_____ 10. The function of the "loyal opposition" is to
a. establish guidelines for candidate selection.
b. ensure that the party platform is consistent with the party's principles.
c. criticize the policies of the party in power.
d. make sure that the party's candidates, once elected, perform well.

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

# The Two-Party System

## A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below explaining how each factor contributes to the stability of the two-party system in the United States.

1. Historical Basis: _____

_____

2. Tradition: _____

_____

3. Electoral System: _____

_____

4. Ideological Consensus: _____

_____

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

5. minor party _____
6. two-party system _____
7. single-member district _____
8. plurality _____
9. pluralistic society _____
10. consensus _____
11. multiparty _____
12. one-party system _____

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CHAPTER 5

Section 2 Quiz

# The Two-Party System

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

### Column I

_____ 1. institution that promotes continuation of the two-party system

_____ 2. a union of many persons of diverse interests

_____ 3. general agreement

_____ 4. for example, the "Solid South"

_____ 5. culture composed of many distinct subgroups

### Column II

a. consensus

b. one-party system

c. pluralistic society

d. single-member districts

e. coalition

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. The two-party system in America goes back to the
a. Revolution.
b. ratification of the Constitution.
c. Civil War.
d. Great Depression.

_____ 7. The fact that candidates for Congress do not need to win a majority of votes in order to win an election
a. discourages people from voting for minor-party candidates.
b. allows minor-party candidates to gain congressional seats.
c. weakens the two-party system.
d. helps to ensure that incumbents are usually reelected.

_____ 8. The statement that "Americans are an ideologically homogeneous people" refers to the fact that
a. American society is made up of many distinct cultures and groups.
b. Americans disagree with one another about the basic principles of government.
c. American history has been plagued by sharp political divisions among competing groups.
d. Americans share basic political ideals.

_____ 9. Multiparty systems tend to produce
a. political instability.
b. fewer policy alternatives.
c. national unity.
d. economic prosperity.

_____ 10. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the Democratic party?
a. the business community
b. Protestants
c. people whose parents supported the Democratic party
d. white males

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CHAPTER 5

Section 3 Guided Reading and Review

# The Two-Party System in American History

## A. As You Read

On a separate sheet of paper, draw a chart like the one shown. Fill in the chart as you read Section 3.

| | Period of Dominance (if any) | Supporters | Leaders |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federalists | 1. | 2. | 3. |
| Jeffersonian Republicans | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| Jacksonian Democrats | 7. | 8. | 9. |
| Whigs | 10. | 11. | 12. |
| Republicans | 13. | 14. | 15. |
| Post-Civil War Democrats | 16. | 17. | 18. |
| New Deal Democrats | 19. | 20. | 21. |

On a separate sheet of paper, describe the major issues for each of the following periods.

22. Era of the Democrats, 1800–1860
23. Era of the Republicans, 1860–1932
24. Return of the Democrats, 1932–1968

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper define the following terms.

25. incumbent
26. faction
27. electorate
28. sectionalism

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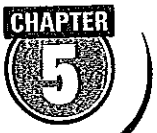
Section 3 Quiz

# The Two-Party System in American History




## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank.

### Column I

____ 1. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were the leaders of the ___.

____ 2. The party that developed in opposition to the Jacksonian Democrats was the ___.

____ 3. The Era of Good Feeling was a period of ___ rule.

____ 4. In the 1996 presidential election, President Bill Clinton was the ___."

____ 5. The ___ expanded to include all white males during the Jacksonian era.

### Column II

a. incumbent
b. one-party
c. Whig party
d. electorate
e. Democratic-Republican party

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

____ 6. Which of the following was supported by the Democratic–Republicans?
a. presidential rather than congressional leadership
b. a broad interpretation of the Constitution
c. policies designed to help farmers and planters
d. a strong Federal Government

____ 7. During which period(s) of American history has the Democratic party dominated the Federal Government?
a. 1800–1860 only
b. 1800–1860 and 1932–1968
c. 1860–1932 only
d. 1860–1932 and 1968–present

____ 8. Which of the following groups was NOT part of the coalition that backed the post-Civil War Republican party?
a. African Americans
b. business and financial leaders
c. Western farmers
d. Southerners

____ 9. The critical election of 1896 was a ___ victory that signaled an end to divisive ___ conflicts.
a. Democratic, racial
b. Republican, religious
c. Democratic, economic
d. Republican, sectional

____ 10. Unlike previous periods, during the period from 1968 to the present,
a. one party has controlled both Congress and the presidency.
b. most of the conflicts that divide Americans have been over domestic issues.
c. one party has controlled the presidency while the other has controlled Congress.
d. minor parties have made substantial gains in congressional representation.

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

CHAPTER 5

Section 4 Guided Reading and Review

# The Minor Parties

## A. As You Read

As you read Section 4, define and give examples of the four types of minor parties on the chart below.

| | Definition | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| Ideological Parties | 1. | 2. |
| Single-Issue Parties | 3. | 4. |
| Economic Protest Parties | 5. | 6. |
| Splinter Parties | 7. | 8. |

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

9. What tends to happen to single-issue parties?
10. Which type of minor party has been most successful in winning votes?
11. Which type of minor party has been the longest lived?
12. What useful functions have minor parties performed in American history?

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Decide whether each of the following theoretical parties is an example of an ideological party, a single-issue party, an economic protest party, or a splinter party. Write the correct term in the blank provided.

_____ 13. The "Free Choice" party is formed by people intent on legalizing the use of marijuana for medical purposes.

_____ 14. A group of Democrats, dissatisfied with the party's moderate nominee, decides to form a new "People's Rights" party to back their more liberal leader, Henry J. Smith.

_____ 15. A group of angry Midwestern farmers and laborers forms the "Working People's" party, calling for higher tariffs, higher farm subsidies, and congressional term limitations.

_____ 16. The "Socialist Justice" party calls for a complete overhaul of the American political, economic, and legal systems.

_____ 17. The "Equity" party works for an end to affirmative action programs.

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Section 4 Quiz

# The Minor Parties

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Match the parties in Column I with the descriptions in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

| Column I | Column II |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. Libertarian party | a. ideological party |
| _____ 2. Democratic party | b. splinter party |
| _____ 3. Populist party | c. single-issue party |
| _____ 4. Bull Moose party | d. economic protest party |
| _____ 5. Prohibition party | e. major party |

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. Although ideological parties have not ___, they have ___.
a. been long-lived, attracted many voters
b. advocated constitutional change, called attention to needed reforms
c. won many elections, been long-lived
d. pushed for broad-based reforms, won changes in the electoral system

_____ 7. The Free Soil party, the "Know Nothing" party, and the Right to Life party are all examples of
a. ideological parties.
b. single-issue parties.
c. splinter parties.
d. economic protest parties.

_____ 8. Which of the following is a TRUE statement about splinter parties?
a. Most have formed around a single controversial issue.
b. Most of the important minor parties in the nation's history have been splinter parties.
c. Most of their successes have occurred at the national level.
d. Most have been long-lived.

_____ 9. Minor parties are able to play a "spoiler role" in an election by
a. raising issues that the major parties do not want to address.
b. taking enough votes away from one of the two major parties to cost its candidate the election.
c. waging "mud-slinging" campaigns against both major-party candidates.
d. attracting voter and media attention away from the major-party candidates.

_____ 10. Unlike major parties, minor parties
a. take clear-cut stands on controversial issues.
b. usually campaign locally as well as nationally.
c. are usually organized around a strong personality.
d. do not have a comprehensive platform.

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CHAPTER 5

Section 5 Guided Reading and Review

# Party Organization

## A. As You Read

As you read Section 5, complete the chart below by supplying the missing information in the blanks provided.

| National Party Machinery | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Mechanism** | **Term or when it takes place** | **Role** |
| National Convention | 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| National Committee | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| National Chairperson | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| Congressional Campaign | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

9. Two factors that contribute to the decentralization of parties are _____ and _____.

10. The party out of power operates at a disadvantage because it has no leader comparable to _____.

11. In recent years, there has been a sharp rise in the number of voters who identify themselves as _____.

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

12. ward

13. precinct

14. split-ticket voting

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Section 5 Quiz

# Party Organization

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

_____ 1. Split-ticket voting has increased in recent decades.

_____ 2. Wards are the units into which States are divided for the election of congressional representatives.

_____ 3. The adoption of the direct primary in the early 1900s strengthened party unity.

_____ 4. PACs have made candidates less dependent on party organizations.

_____ 5. In recent decades, there has been a sharp increase in the number of voters who regard themselves as independents.

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. The automatic leader of the party in power is the
a. President.
b. Vice President.
c. party's national chairperson.
d. chairperson of the congressional campaign committee.

_____ 7. The two main reasons that the major political parties are decentralized are
a. the difficulty of raising money and the impact of federalism.
b. the divisiveness of the nominating process and the impact of federalism.
c. the absence of an organizing structure and the difficulty of raising money.
d. sectional strife and the divisiveness of the nominating process.

_____ 8. Between elections, the affairs of both major parties are handled by each party's
a. congressional campaign committee.
b. national convention.
c. national committee.
d. State central committees.

_____ 9. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main elements of the two major parties in terms of the roles of their members?
a. the party organization
b. the party's loyal voters
c. the party's media consultants
d. the party's officeholders

_____ 10. Party organizations have declined in recent years as a result of which of the following?
a. the decline of the electoral college
b. the use of television and direct-mail campaigns
c. repeal of campaign finance laws
d. the decline of national conventions

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

# The Right to Vote

## A. As You Read

The chart below illustrates the expansion of suffrage. As you read Section 1, fill in the boxes provided by describing the portion of the American population that was qualified to vote at the time given.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | the Constitution | 1789 |
| 2. | dropped religious & property qualifications | 1850 |
| 3. | 15th Amendment | 1870 |
| 4. | 19th Amendment | 1920 |
| 5. | Civil Rights Movement | 1960s |
| 6. | 26th Amendment | 1971 |

Write the correct term in the blank provided.

During the last two hundred years, Americans have broadened the right (7.) _____ by eliminating barriers based on (8.) _____ belief, (9.) _____ ownership, (10.) _____ payment, race, and (11.) _____. At the same time, the (12.) _____ Government has assumed a greater role in deciding who can vote and how elections should be run.

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## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank. You may use two terms to answer one question.

### Column I

_____ 13. the right to vote

_____ 14. the potential voting population

### Column II

a. electorate
b. franchise
c. suffrage

NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 1 Quiz

# The Right to Vote

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

_____ 1. At the time the Constitution was ratified, there was universal white male suffrage.

_____ 2. Women gained the right to vote throughout the country with the passage of the 14th Amendment.

_____ 3. In the first decades after ratification of the Constitution, some States denied voting rights to people based on their religious beliefs.

_____ 4. The 23rd Amendment allowed residents of the District of Columbia to vote in presidential elections.

_____ 5. Until recently, the largest group of disfranchised citizens in the United States was African Americans.

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. The 15th Amendment was ratified in
a. 1810.
b. 1870.
c. 1910.
d. 1970.

_____ 7. The fifth and latest expansion of the American electorate came in 1971 when suffrage was extended to
a. naturalized citizens.
b. women.
c. persons 18 and above.
d. non-English speakers.

_____ 8. Under the Constitution, the power to set suffrage qualifications belongs to
a. the Supreme Court.
b. Congress.
c. the States.
d. local governments.

_____ 9. During the past 200 years, there has been a trend toward increased
a. qualifications for voting and office-holding.
b. federal control of election laws.
c. State restrictions on voting rights.
d. voter turnout in federal elections.

_____ 10. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was an effort to ensure voting rights for
a. Vietnam veterans.
b. women.
c. college students.
d. African Americans.

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

# Voter Qualifications

CHAPTER 6

## A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. According to the Constitution, can aliens vote? _____
2. Do any State governments today allow aliens to vote? _____
3. What are the two reasons that States adopted residency requirements?
   a. _____
   b. _____
4. What is the longest period of residence that any State today requires before permitting new residents to vote? _____
5. What is the oldest minimum age a State can set for voters? _____
6. What kinds of information are voters usually asked to give when they register to vote? _____
7. a. Why do some people argue that voter registration ought to be abolished? _____
   b. Why do others believe registration is important? _____
8. What were the three provisions of the Motor Voter Law? _____
9. Why were literacy tests abolished? _____
10. In what region of the country was the poll tax once used? Why was it abolished? _____
11. What groups of persons are widely barred from voting? _____

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

12. _____ is the ability to read or write.
13. A _____ was a sum of money that had to be paid by the voter at the time he or she cast a ballot.
14. _____ is a procedure for voter identification.
15. Election officials are regularly supposed to _____ their _____ of the names of those who no longer meet voting requirements.
16. Most States prohibit _____, people who live there for a short time, from being considered legal residents.

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 2 Quiz

# Voter Qualifications

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

### Column I

_____ 1. list of a precinct's registered voters
_____ 2. remove from a list of legal voters
_____ 3. procedure of voter identification
_____ 4. ability to read or write
_____ 5. person who lives in a State for a short time

### Column II

a. registration
b. literacy
c. transient
d. poll books
e. purge

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. No State allows ___ to vote.
a. persons dishonorably discharged from the armed forces
b. non-English speakers
c. felons
d. mentally incompetent persons

_____ 7. Residence requirements were adopted in order to
a. discourage people from moving just before elections.
b. discourage election fraud.
c. reduce the number of qualified voters.
d. prevent noncitizens from voting.

_____ 8. The youngest age at which qualified citizens are allowed to vote in primary elections is
a. 17.
b. 18.
c. 20.
d. 21.

_____ 9. Voter registration laws have been criticized in recent years for
a. increasing the occurrence of voter fraud.
b. discouraging poor and uneducated persons from voting.
c. favoring Democrats over Republicans.
d. discriminating against rural dwellers.

_____ 10. Literacy tests were banned by ___ because they were ___.
a. the Supreme Court; found unconstitutional
b. Congress; used to discriminate against African Americans
c. the 19th Amendment; different in every State
d. the 24th Amendment; not useful for distinguishing informed from uninformed voters

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 3 Guided Reading and Review

# Suffrage and Civil Rights

## A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the paragraphs below by writing the correct answers in the blanks provided.

THE 15TH AMENDMENT was ratified in (1.) _____. It states that no citizen can be denied suffrage on the basis of (2.) _____, color, or previous condition of (3.) _____. Although this amendment was intended to enfranchise (4.) _____ men, in fact it was not enforced for almost 100 years.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957 set up the (5.) _____ and gave the attorney general the right to seek federal (6.) _____ to prevent actions that interfered with the voting rights of qualified citizens.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960 provided for the appointment of federal (7.) _____ _____. Their duty was to make sure that qualified citizens were allowed to (8.) _____ and (9.) _____ in federal elections.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 forbade discriminatory (10.) _____ requirements. It relied heavily on the use of the (11.) _____ system to overcome racial discrimination. Its shortcomings became clear when Martin Luther (12.) _____ organized a voter registration drive in the city of (13.) _____. Efforts to register African-American voters were met with violent opposition.

THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 attacked the use of the (14.) _____ tax and (15.) _____ tests. It authorized the appointment of (16.) _____ in any State or county in which less than (17.) _____ of the electorate had been registered or (18.) _____ in the 1964 elections. In 1975 the law was extended to cover States and counties in which more than (19.) _____ percent of the adult population belongs to the following groups: (20.) _____ _____

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Write the correct definition for each of the following terms on a separate sheet of paper and tell why they were important.

21. gerrymandering
22. injunction
23. preclearance

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Section 3 Quiz

# Suffrage and Civil Rights

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

_____ 1. The 15th Amendment was intended to give African Americans the right to vote, but it was not enforced.

_____ 2. Drawing the lines of electoral districts in order to limit the voting strength of a particular group is known as gerrymandering.

_____ 3. Violent white reaction to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, voter registration drive in Selma led to passage of the first federal Civil Rights Act in 1957.

_____ 4. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 required States to repeal their poll taxes.

_____ 5. Today ballots must be printed in a second language in areas where language minorities make up more than five percent of the population.

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. Increased voting rights for African Americans have come about as a result of
a. the civil rights movement.
b. federal regulation of elections.
c. changes in electoral procedures in the South.
d. all of the above.

_____ 7. The law that led to the establishment of the United States Civil Rights Commission was the
a. Civil Rights Act of 1957.
b. Civil Rights Act of 1960.
c. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
d. Voting Rights Act of 1965.

_____ 8. The law that made the 15th Amendment a truly effective part of the Constitution was the
a. Civil Rights Act of 1957.
b. Civil Rights Act of 1960.
c. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
d. Voting Rights Act of 1965.

_____ 9. The law that outlawed discrimination in job-related matters and banned the discriminatory use of registration requirements was the
a. Civil Rights Act of 1957.
b. Civil Rights Act of 1960.
c. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
d. Voting Rights Act of 1965.

_____ 10. Which of the following groups is NOT a "language minority" under the terms of the 1975 extension of the Voting Rights Act?
a. Asian Americans
b. African Americans
c. Americans of Spanish descent
d. Native Americans

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NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 4 Guided Reading and Review

# Voter Behavior

CHAPTER 6

## A. As You Read

As you read the section, fill in the answers to the questions below.

1. What type of election years have the highest voter turnout? _____
2. What is "ballot fatigue"? _____
3. What is the largest group of "cannot-voters"? _____
4. Why do some nonvoters deliberately choose to not vote? _____
5. What is "time-zone fallout"? _____
6. What is the chief reason that most nonvoters do not vote? _____
7. How do each of these factors affect the likelihood of whether people do or do not vote?
   a. level of income: _____
   b. occupation: _____
   c. education: _____
   d. age: _____
   e. gender: _____
   f. party identification: _____

Fill in the characteristics in the chart below to compare some factors that influence whether people are more likely to vote Democrat or Republican.

| | Democrat | Republican |
|---|---|---|
| Income/Occupation | 8. | 9. |
| Education | 10. | 11. |
| Gender/Age | 12. | 13. |
| Religion | 14. | 15. |
| Ethnicity | 16. | 17. |
| Geography | 18. | 19. |

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## B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

20. off-year election
21. political efficacy
22. political socialization
23. gender gap
24. party identification
25. straight-ticket voting
26. split-ticket voting
27. independents

NAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Section 4 Quiz

# Voter Behavior

## A. Key Terms and Concepts

Read the following statements. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

_____ 1. About 75 percent of those eligible to vote did so in the 2000 presidential election.

_____ 2. People with no sense of political efficacy often do not vote.

_____ 3. The "time-zone fallout" problem has to do with the fact that polls on the eastern seaboard often close before most people leave work in the evening.

_____ 4. Independents are people who have strong party affiliation.

_____ 5. The process by which people gain their political attitudes and opinions is known as political socialization.

## B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. People are more likely to vote
a. in a statewide race than in a race for county office.
b. for governor than for president.
c. when the weather is bad.
d. in off-years than in presidential years.

_____ 7. The largest of the following groups that cannot vote is
a. persons with mental health disabilities.
b. prisoners.
c. resident aliens.
d. persons who are prevented from voting by discrimination.

_____ 8. Which of the following persons is most likely to vote?
a. an unmarried 27-year-old construction worker in Atlanta
b. a 48-year-old college professor in Chicago
c. a 33-year-old single mother in rural Virginia
d. an 18-year-old high-school-educated factory worker in Minneapolis

_____ 9. A voter's age, race, and religion are examples of the ___ factors that affect how he or she will vote.
a. sociological
b. identification
c. democratic
d. psychological

_____ 10. In the long term, ___ account(s) for how an individual votes most of the time, but in a given election, ___ may be more important.
a. economic interests, party identification
b. candidates and issues, political socialization
c. geographic location and family loyalty, economic interests
d. party identification, candidates and issues

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