**Chapter 10: Political Parties**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. Initially, political parties arose in \_\_\_ as differing factions of likeminded advisers to the political leadership.

@ See pages 277 to 278.

a. pre-democratic China

b. pre-democratic Europe

c. pre-Revolutionary America

d. post-Revolutionary France

e. post-Interregnum United Kingdom

2. After the expansion of suffrage rights, political parties became \_\_\_ party organizations, functioning at the national level with numerous local branches.

@ See pages 278 to 279.

a. parliamentary

b. caucus

c. cadre

d. mass

e. catch-all

3. Political parties without a clear ideology, who focus rather on the delivery of tangible benefits to voters are known as \_\_\_ parties and function primarily in developing democracies.

@ See page 279.

a. patron

b. pork-barrel

c. log-rolling

d. informal

4. This word is often used to describe a political party’s formally declared positions or platform, prior to an election.

@ See page 281.

a. party agenda

b. party manifesto

c. party plan

d. party opinion

e. party goal sheet

5. Which of the following is NOT a political ideology that a political party might represent?

@ See pages 284 to 285.

a. social democracy

b. classical liberal

c. capitalist

d. conservative

e. ethnic ultranationalist

6. Political scientists use the word \_\_\_ to describe the relationship between party and voter preferences.

@ See page 283.

a. connection

b. tie

c. linkage

d. association

e. support

7. “Policy-significant parties” are those parties that

@ See pages 289 to 292.

a. have the best ideas

b. are the most likely to be responsible for passing legislation

c. are small, but provide a crucial swing vote

d. represent the median voter

e. focus more on developing policy than campaigning

8. “Personalistic” parties are broad parties, held together by leadership \_\_\_ .

@ See pages 291 and 292.

a. talent

b. money

c. celebrity

d. charisma

e. policies

9. Party \_\_\_ provide evidence of party decentralization in presidential government.

@ See page 297.

a. caucuses

b. conventions

c. primaries

d. memberships

e. bureaus

10. Dutch coalition politics have been deeply affected in recent years by the emergence of the nationalist PVV party, under the leadership of \_\_\_ .

@ See pages 304 and 305.

a. Geert Wilders

b. Mark Rutte

c. Jan Peter Balkenende

d. Sophie in ‘t Veld

e. Rita Verdonk

**True/False Questions**

11. The Tea Party is a protest faction that has operated within the U.S. Democratic Party since 2010.

@ See page 276.

a. True

b. False

12. Initially, the concept of “militia party” was used to describe European fascist parties, due in part to their paramilitary-style party organizations.

@ See page 278.

a. True

b. False

13. Party cohesion is usually GREATER in presidential, rather than in parliamentary, systems.

@ See page 283.

a. True

b. False

14. In systems with proportional representation (PR) elections, usually only two major parties exist in the national legislature.

@ See page 286.

a. True

b. False

15. In a PR system, party loyalty may lead candidates to be ranked higher on lists and thus more likely to win election.

@ See page 280.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. Discuss the history of political parties as a unit of political organization. Where did parties first arise? How did the expansion of democracy change the “face” of parties, as well as their goals?

Type: E

17. Do you consider yourself to be a “member” of a certain political party? Why? How does this type of connection differ from the idea of party membership found in European democracies?

Type: E

18. Explain why linkages between political parties and their traditional voter bases have been in decline in recent decades. Do you believe that this change is related more to politics or economics?

Type: E

19. How would you classify American political parties, using the typology described in this chapter? Have American parties always been this way?

Type: E

20. Describe the relationship between political regime type, electoral systems, and party centralization. Which combinations are the most likely to favor strong, centralized national parties? Which are more likely to produce weaker, more decentralized party organizations? How does this matter for party discipline and legislative power?

Answers:

1. b

2. d

3. e

4. b

5. c

6. c

7. b

8. d

9. c

10. a

11. False

12. True

13. False

14. False

15. True