

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Political Parties - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. A political party is a group of people with common interests who seek representation in government. A platform is a list of views a party holds. This list can be helpful in attracting voters to a particular party. It gives a summary of the party's positions on issues that voters may have strong opinions about. The platform is also a preview of what members of that party will fight for once they are in office.

Which of the following would be included in a political party's platform?

- A. a history of the party's founding and development
- B. a list of all the party's members
- ☒ C. the party's position on government spending
- D. the party's most recent election results

*According to the passage, "a platform is a list of views a party holds," and "it gives a summary of the party's positions on issues." A position on government spending is an example of a view a political party would have about an issue.*

2. The United States has two major parties: Democrats and Republicans. Democrats are more liberal, which means they believe that government should be active in supporting social and political change. Republicans are more conservative. They believe that the government should play a smaller role in people's lives and value established practices and tradition in politics and society. Though particular political parties have changed over the years, there has generally been one more liberal party and one more conservative. Today, in addition to these two large parties, there are many smaller ones, such as the Libertarian Party, the Green Party and the Constitution Party. These smaller parties come together when individuals have a set of interests that are not represented by either of the two major parties.

Based on the passage, what is the purpose of political parties other than the two major ones?

- A. to convince people to leave the Democratic and Republican parties
- B. to make sure there is an even number of parties on any ballot
- C. to encourage the parties to change over the years



- D. to advocate for interests that are not represented by the major parties

*The sentence "These smaller parties come together when individuals have a set of interests that are not represented by either of the two major parties" supports this answer.*

3. The Founding Fathers didn't plan for political parties in the US. But they disagreed over the size and power of the central government and, as a result, began to form separate groups. One group, which included Alexander Hamilton, believed in a stronger central government. The other, which included Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, believed that states' rights were more important and that the central government should be limited. This led to the Federalist Party of Hamilton and Democratic-Republican Party of Jefferson and Madison.

According to this passage, why did political parties form in the US?

- A. because Thomas Jefferson and James Madison had always planned to begin the Democratic-Republican party
- B. because Alexander Hamilton had always planned to start the Federalist Party



- C. because the Founding Fathers disagreed about the size and power of the central government

*According to the passage, "The Founding Fathers didn't plan for political parties. But they disagreed over the size and power of the central government and, as a result, began to form separate groups...the Federalist Party of Hamilton and Democratic-Republican Party of Jefferson and Madison."*

- D. because the Founding Fathers believed political parties were necessary to govern the country

4. The Democratic Party today is known for its liberal platform. But it hasn't always been that way. In the 1800s, Democrats supported the established practice of slavery. And after the Civil War, Democrats opposed civil rights reforms to maintain white Southern voters' support. The party began to reinvent itself in the the 1930s when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office. Roosevelt created the New Deal, a series of policies and laws put in place during the Great Depression. The New Deal was based on the idea that government should play a role in the economy. The Democratic Party now supports unions, civil rights and most progressive reforms. The color blue represents the Democrats. A donkey has long been the party's unofficial mascot.

Which detail best helps you understand the meaning of the word “platform” in the passage?

- A. “...hasn’t always been that way.”
- B. “...began to reinvent itself in the the 1930s when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office.”
- D. “...long been the party’s unofficial mascot.”



- C. “...now supports unions, civil rights and most progressive reforms.”

*According to the passage, “The Democratic Party today is known for its liberal platform...The Democratic Party now supports unions, civil rights and most progressive reforms.” These examples of ideas that the party supports provide evidence that in this passage, “platform” means “a list of views that a party holds.”*

5. Democrats believe in a strong federal government that would help those in need. Democrats often support higher taxes, especially on the wealthy. They want to use these taxes to help pay for government programs like welfare, a national healthcare system and public education. Democrats emphasize change over tradition. They are generally more progressive on social issues. For example, they support the Equal Rights Amendment, which would prohibit discrimination based on sex.

Which of the following would Democrats most likely support?

- A. refusing to hire someone for a job based on their sex



- B. a healthcare system in which the federal government plays a role

*The detail “[Democrats]”want to use...taxes to help pay for government programs like welfare, a national healthcare system and public education” supports this answer.*

- C. ending the welfare program

- D. low taxes on the wealthy

6. The Republican Party is now known for its conservative platform, but it wasn't always. In the 1800s, the Republican Party opposed extending the established practice of slavery beyond the Southern states. The Republican Party became the party of abolitionists in the late 1800s. Abolitionists wanted to immediately end slavery in the US. President Abraham Lincoln was part of the Republican Party. During the 20th century, the party became associated with lower taxes, less government intervention in economics and conservative social policies. The Republican Party is represented by the color red and an elephant mascot.

According to this passage, what was true of the Republican Party in the 20th century?

A. It stopped using the elephant as its mascot. ✓

B.

It became associated with conservative social policies.

*The sentences "The Republican Party is now known for its conservative platform, but it wasn't always," and "During the 20th century, the [Republican] party became associated with lower taxes, less government intervention in economics and conservative social policies" support this answer.*

C. It became the party of abolitionists.

D. It opposed extending slavery beyond the Southern states.

7. The Republicans believe in smaller government. They emphasize the rights of states and individuals. Republicans often support lower tax rates, looser gun control laws, healthcare that is privately run and less regulation of the environment. Republicans believe that these ideologies give states and citizens more freedom instead of forcing them to follow government policies that they may not support. Republicans are also more conservative on social issues like legal protection from discrimination. They favor tradition over change.

Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?



A.

The Republican Party's Beliefs

*This passage is mostly about the beliefs that the Republican Party holds and ideas that they support, such as privately-run healthcare. The details in this passage support this central idea.*

B. The History of the Republican Party

C. Why Tax Rates Should Be Lower

D. States' Rights Versus Federal Rights