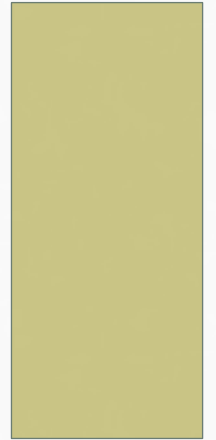


DEVELOPMENT OF PARTIES

CH 16 SEC 1



I. PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEMS

- A political party is a group of people with broad common interests who organize to win elections and to control and influence governments and their policies.
- In a one-party system, the party, in effect, is the government. Such one-party systems are usually found in authoritarian governments.



I. PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEMS

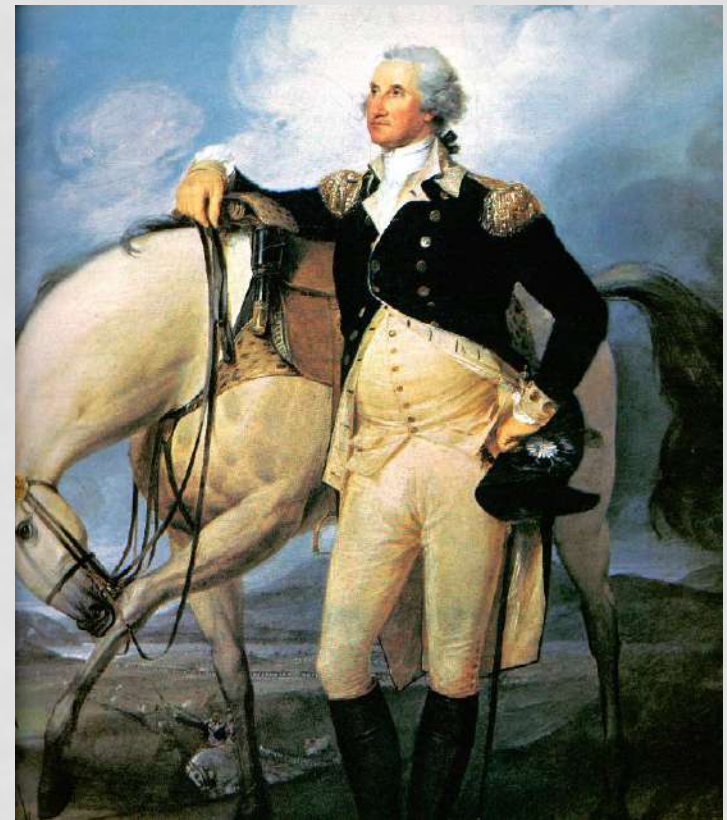
C. In nations with a multi-party system, several political parties compete to control the government, and must often form coalitions to do so.

D. In the dozen nations with a two-party system, two major political parties dominate the government.



II. GROWTH OF AMERICAN PARTIES

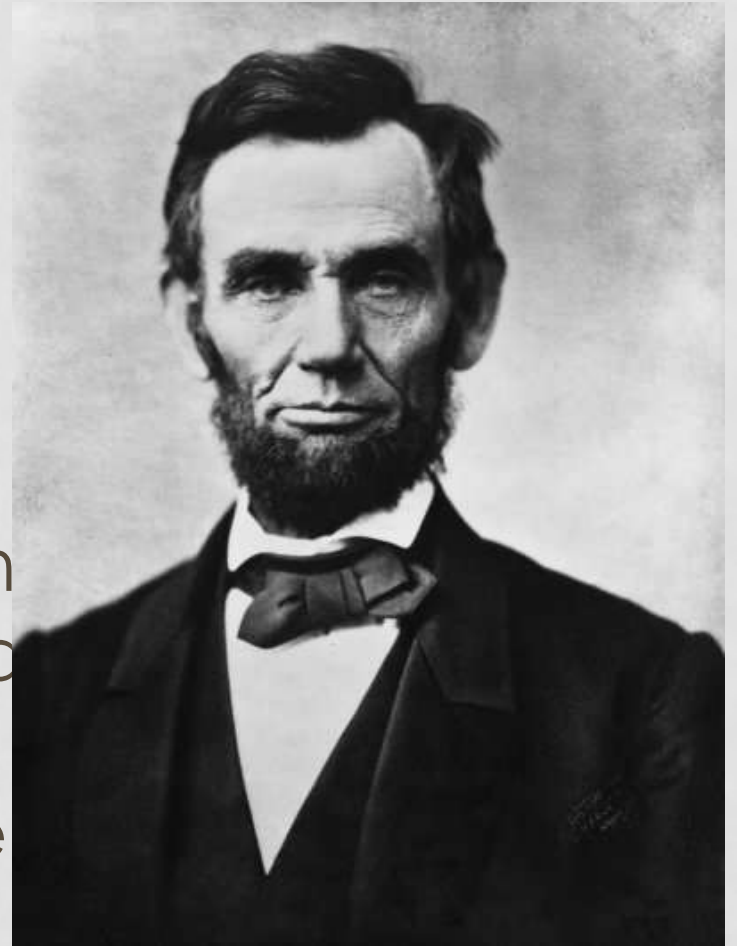
- Although many of the Founders distrusted political factions, by the end of Washington's second term two political parties had formed.
- The two-party system in the United States changed as political parties appeared and declined.



II. GROWTH OF AMERICAN PARTIES

C. On the eve of the Civil War, the Republican Party was formed; after the war it dominated the national scene with the Democrats the minority party.

D. During the Great Depression the Democratic Party gained power and remained the majority party for most of the next 50 years.



III. THE ROLE OF MINOR PARTIES

- Any political party that is not one of the two major parties is called a third party.
- There are three major categories of third parties:
 - The single-issue party
 - The ideological party
 - The splinter party



III. THE ROLE OF MINOR PARTIES

C. Single-issue parties focus on one major social, economic, or moral issue. They are generally short-lived, and fade away when the issue is no longer relevant, or if a major party adopts the issue.



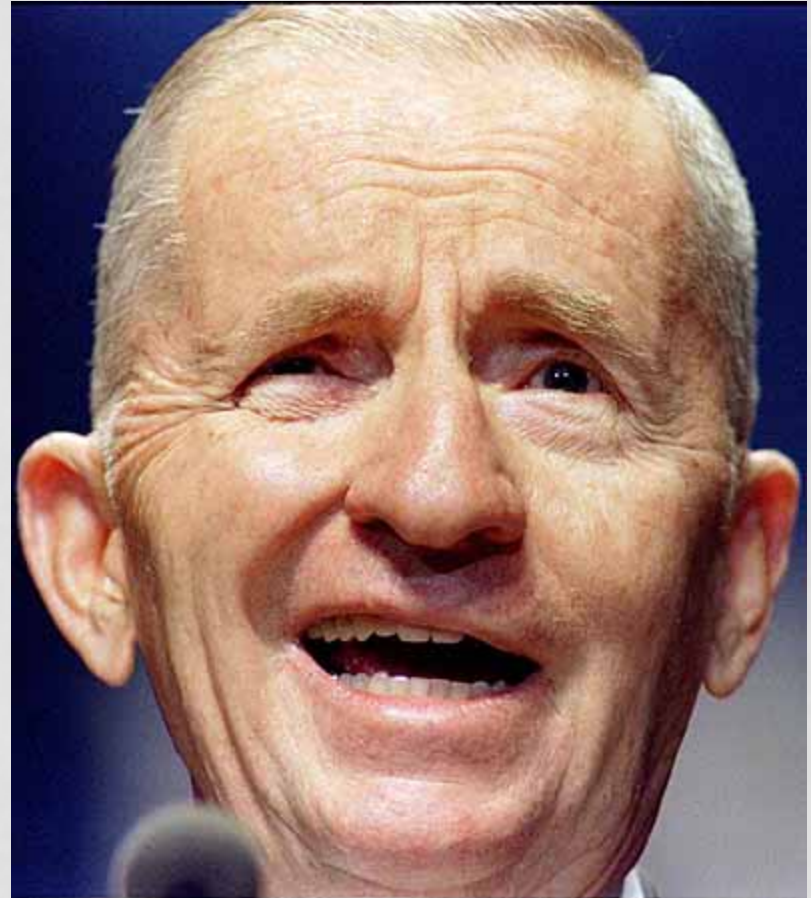
III. THE ROLE OF MINOR PARTIES

- D. An ideological party focuses on overall change in society instead of just one issue.
- E. A splinter party breaks away from one of the main parties because of a disagreement. Usually it occurs when a candidate does not win the nomination of the main party.



III. THE ROLE OF MINOR PARTIES

F. Third parties can have an impact on the major parties. They can take votes away from a candidate, allowing the opponent to win the election. They also may promote ideas that are unpopular at first, but then are adopted by the major parties.



III. THE ROLE OF MINOR PARTIES

G. There are several obstacles to the success of third parties. They may not be able to get on the ballot, they don't have the financial resources of the major parties, they appeal to a smaller group of people, and most of the districts are single-member.



IN YOUR NOTEBOOKS

- Do you think the two-party system is better for democracy, or is a multi-party system more effective? Explain your answer, half-page.