

Introduction to Political Parties

Chapter 9 Information & Activities



Today's Lesson

- Log on to my website for today's lesson and websites.
- Turn screen towards me until instructed to use them.

Intro. to Political Parties

- Define: A group of people with broad common interests that organize to win elections and influence government.
- Are political parties in the Constitution?
- What is the source? Click on [Jefferson v. Hamilton](#) link.



Jefferson vs. Hamilton

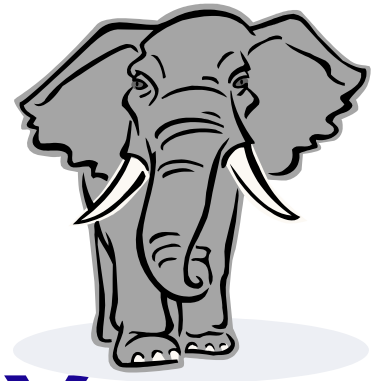
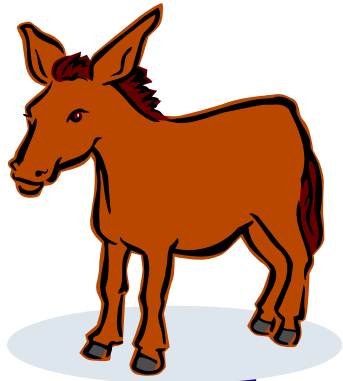
Name of Political Party that Supported these views.		
Description of the Supporters (Occupation, geographic location)		
Who should participate in making government decisions? Why?		
How should the new Constitution be interpreted? What should the role of government be?		
What accusations are made about the other in their letters? Use a specific quote.		

Third Parties

- Outline types:
 - Splinter
 - Ideological
 - Single Issue
- Discuss quote. Answer #5!

Political Systems

- 2-party:
 - Advantages?
 - Disadvantages?
- Multi-party
 - Advantages?
 - Disadvantages?
- 1-party
 - Advantages?
 - Disadvantages?



Finding the Party for You

Party Platforms and Planks

Chapter 9 Activity



How do you know what party best fits your ideology?

- Study platforms.
- Prioritize planks.
- Take ideology test
 - <http://www.people-press.org/typology/quiz/>.
- Understand and form an opinion about the role of government in our lives.

Liberal

- Believe the government should be actively involved with citizens to insure equity for all, especially in economic areas. Believe the government should preserve rights of minorities.
- Most Liberals belong to the Democratic Party.
- Examples include Barack Obama, Michael Moore, Jesse Jackson, etc.

Conservative

- Believe that the government should stay out of the economy and that individuals are responsible for themselves. Believe that government should preserve traditional values and order.
- Most Conservatives belong to the Republican Party
- Examples include Mitt Romney, Chuck Norris, George W. Bush, etc.

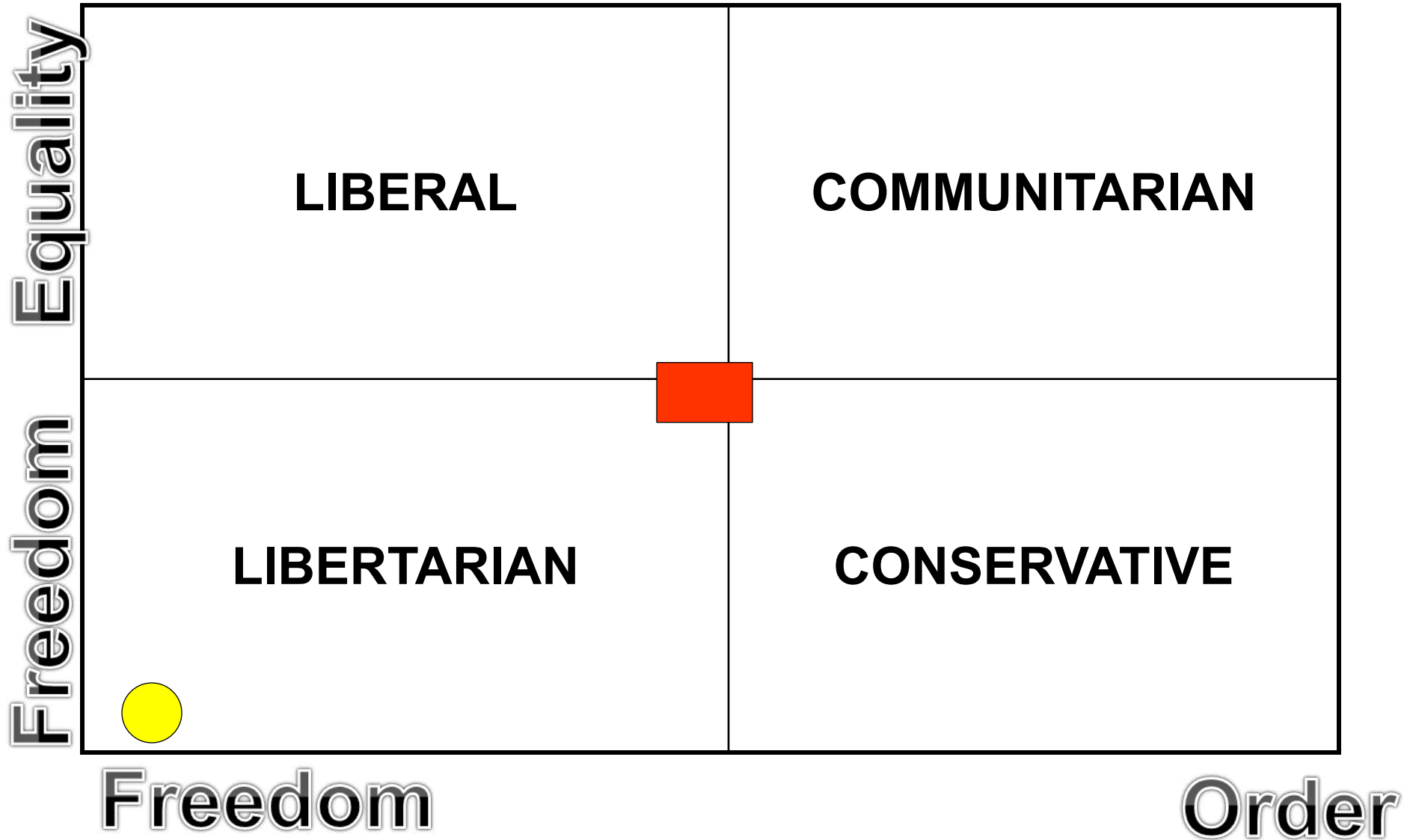
Libertarian

- Believe that individuals are economically responsible for themselves. Believe the government shouldn't interfere with personal choice and liberty.
- Oppose taxation, capital punishment, anti-abortion laws, gun laws, etc.
- Because they hold a variety of views, many Americans share part of this philosophy.
- Examples are Ron Paul and Gary Johnson.

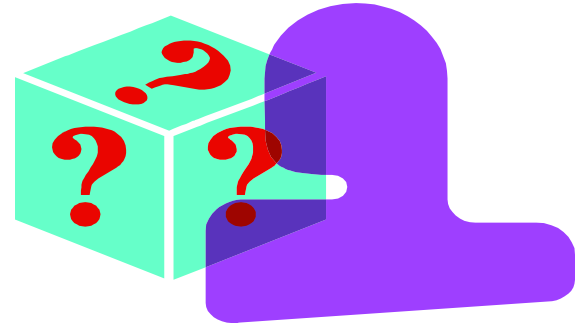
Communitarian

- Believe that society is more important than the individual. Believe that government is a means to correct wrongs and greed of individuals.
- Often related to Socialist or communist ideas or principles.
- Few Americans identify themselves with this philosophy, but many share part of this view.

Ideology Spectrum



Class issue



- Log on to computer.
- Go to Symbaloo board to research topic.
- Go to the party platforms of each party and research their views. Summarize the party view under the party heading.
- Star the party that most closely resembles your view on the topic.

Platforms & Planks, p.5

Describe ideology
from quiz:

Democratic Party

-

Republican Party

-

Class Topic:

-*Gun Control*

Libertarian Party

-

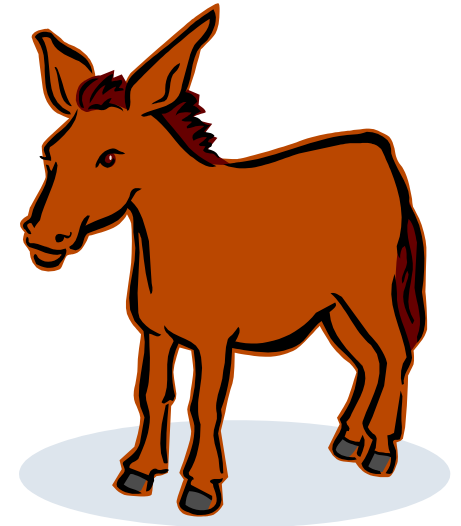
Your view on the
topic:

Green Party

-

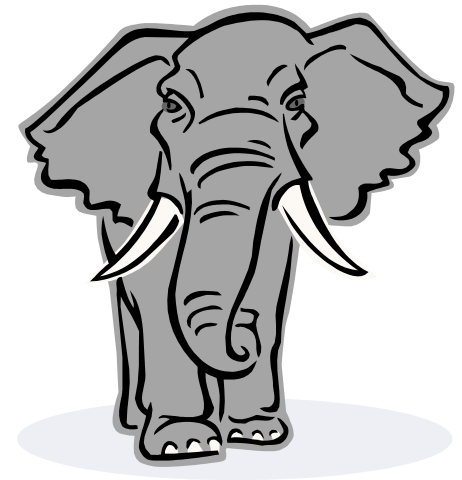


<http://www.democrats.org/democratic-national-platform>



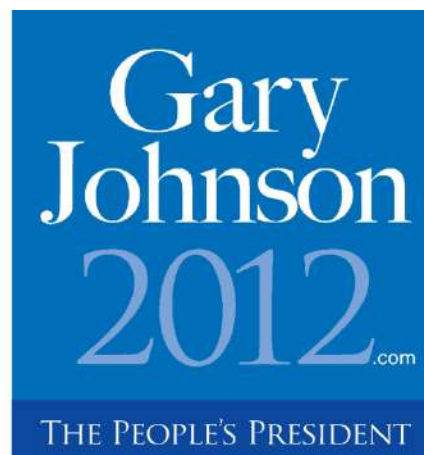


http://www.gop.com/2012-republican-platform_home/





<http://www.lp.org/platform>





Green Party
for the common good



<http://www.constitutionparty.com/our-principles/2012-2016-platform-and-resolutions/>


GREEN PARTY
OF THE UNITED STATES



Assignment

- Read chapter 9, section 2 to complete the organizer for p. 6.
- Some parts are your opinion that you form from synthesizing the information. In other words, think about what you have read!
- Due tomorrow!