

# 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

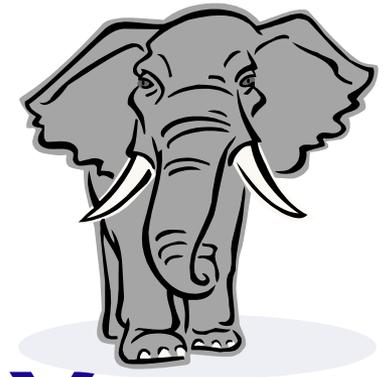
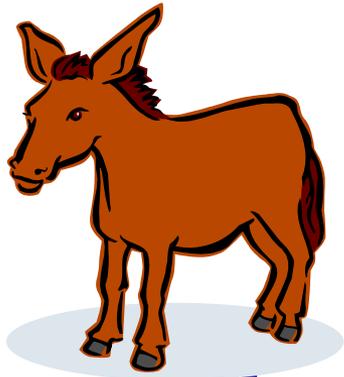
<b>Name of Political Party that Supported these views.</b>		
<b>Description of the Supporters (Occupation, geographic location)</b>		
<b>Who should participate in making government decisions? Why?</b>		
<b>How should the new Constitution be interpreted? What should the role of government be?</b>		
<b>What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

# 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.

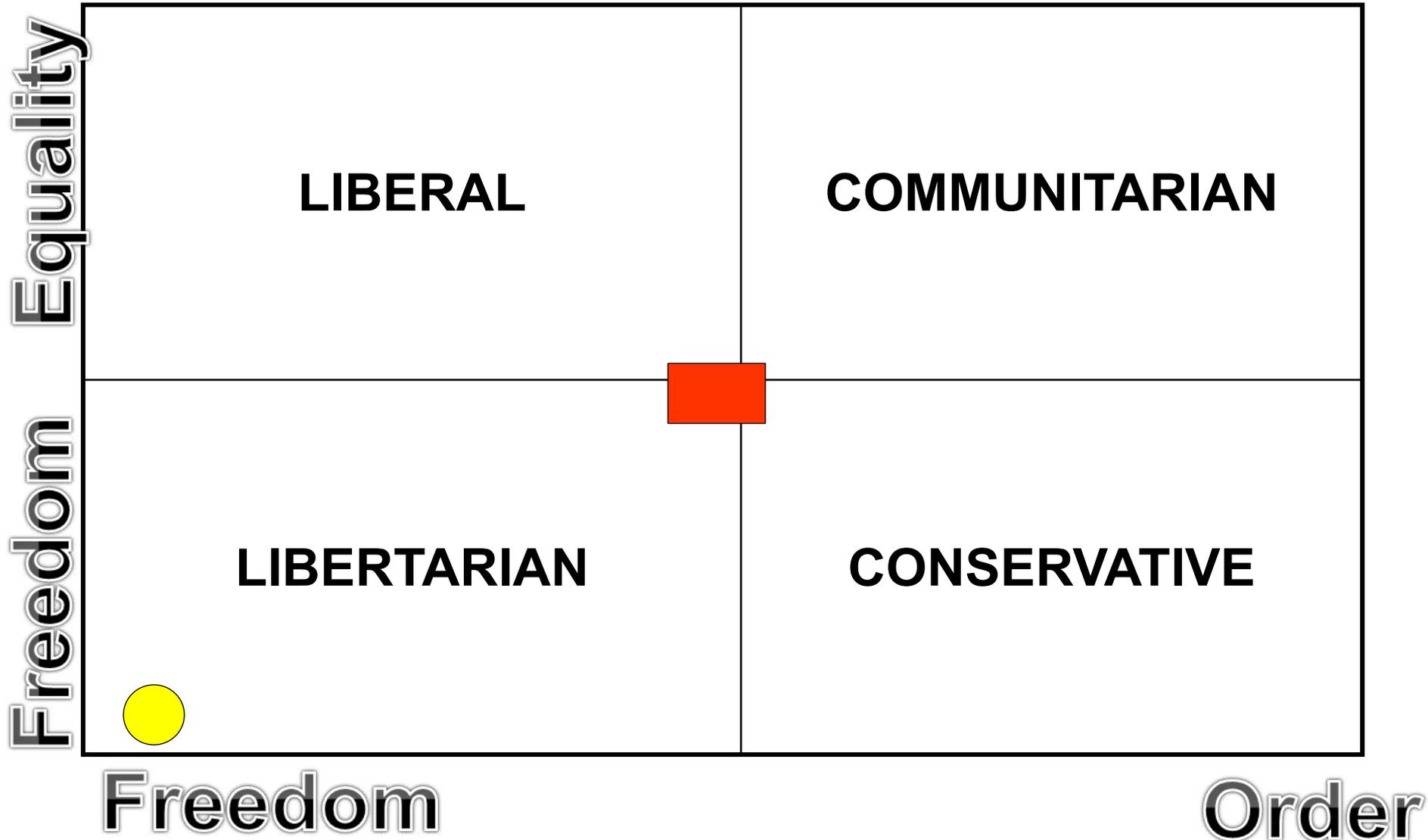
# *Libertarian*

- 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.

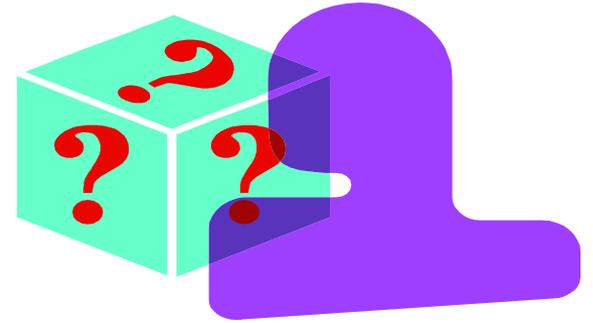
# Communitarian

- 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

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Class Topic:

-*Gun Control*

Libertarian Party

-

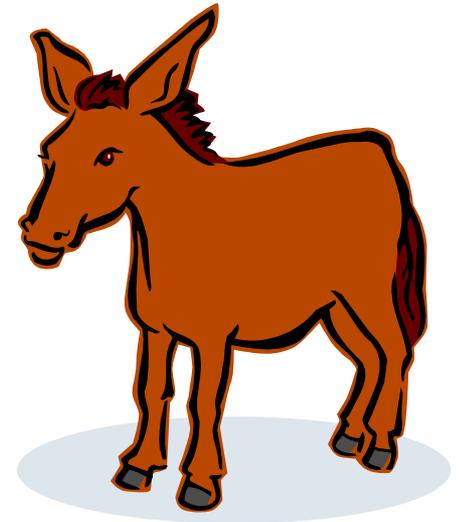
Your view on the  
topic:

Green Party

-

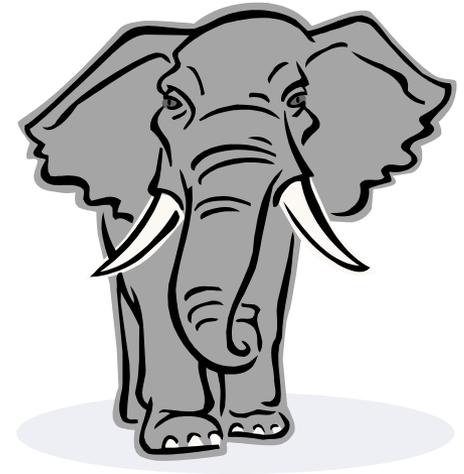
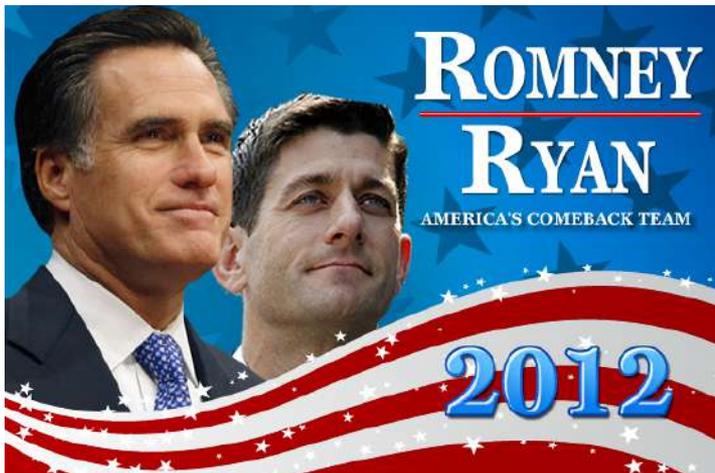


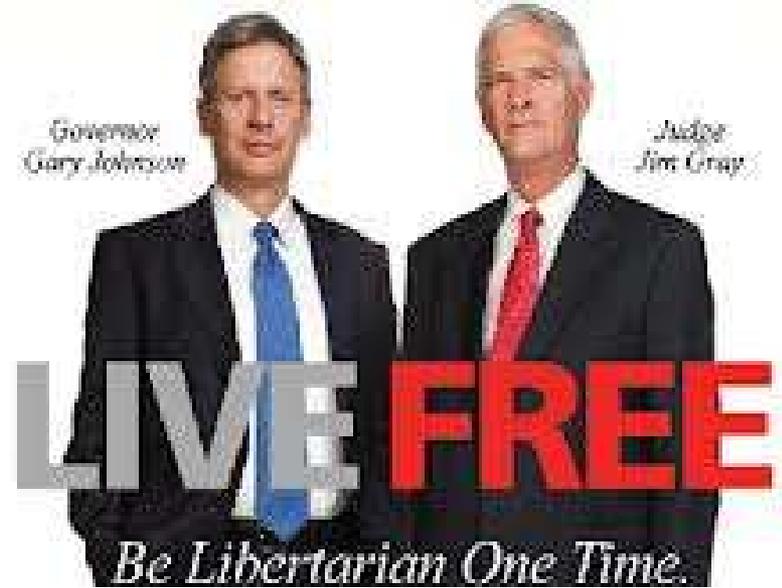
<http://www.democrats.org/democratic-national-platform>



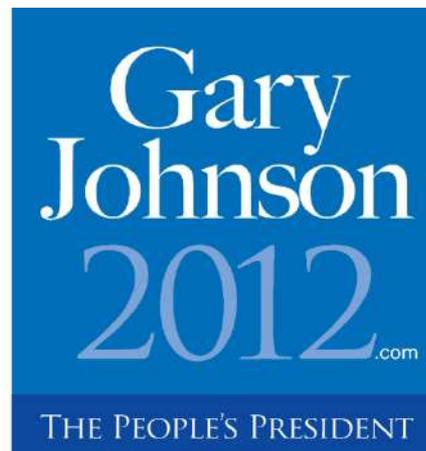


[http://www.gop.com/2012-republican-platform\\_home/](http://www.gop.com/2012-republican-platform_home/)





<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!