| Na | meDate |
|----|--|
| | -The Development of American Political Parties- |
| • | Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton differed in their views on government and the Constitution. Jefferson's followers called themselves the Little of their choice elected. Parties a group of citizens who want to influence government by getting the candidate of their choice elected. Parties nominate that's share their views on major issues. Then they campaign to get them elected to public office. Parties in the United States • Any American citizen may declare membership in a political party. Most members are of voting age. • The United States has had a since Abraham Lincoln became the first Republican president in 1860. Hamilton vs. Jefferson Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton differed in their views on government and the Constitution. Jefferson's followers called themselves the They were suspicious of strong government, calling for power to reside with the states. |
| • | Hamilton's believed in powerful national government and a strong president. Jacksonian Democracy Reigns In 1828, Andrew Jackson was nominated as the leader of a new Party. This was based on the common people, the farmers and merchants. Out of the split in the Dem-Reps rose the National Republicans (better known as the). After 1830, the Whigs and Democrats remained the two major parties until the 1850s. Two Major Parties Emerge In 1854 Whigs, former Free Soil Party members, and ex-Democrats formed the Party to oppose the spread of slavery in U.S. territories. The Whigs faded from American politics leaving the Democrats and Republicans in a two-party system that has dominated American politics ever since |
| • | Any party other than the two major parties can be called a "" A third party has never won a presidential election and rarely wins other major elections. When these smaller groups challenge the two major parties, they can change the outcome of elections. |

• Their most important role is to ______ on one or more issues.

| Third 1 | Parties at the Turn of the Century |
|---------|---|
| In th | ne late 1800s, the People's Party, or "" became popular. |
| | y had the support of farmers and workers who called for better working conditions. |
| The | y never succeeded in getting a national candidate into office; many of their ideas on workers' |
| righ | ts became laws in the 20th Century. |
| The De | muhlicong Culit |
| | epublicans Split |
| | ner Republican President Theodore Roosevelt left the Republican Party and was nominated by Party. |
| | as nicknamed the "Bull Moose Party" because TR said he was "fit as a bull moose." |
| | split the 1912 Republican vote, allowing Democrat Woodrow Wilson to defeat President liam H. Taft. |
| ldeolog | gical Third Parties |
| • An i | ideology is a body of ideas put forth by a person or group. |
| • Min | or third parties are often formed to support a specific issue. These rise and fall over time. |
| Ideo | ological parties want to change society in major ways. |
| The | and Parties want to nationalize major industries. Party calls for companies to respect the environment. |
| The | Party calls for companies to respect the environment. |
| Cult of | Personality |
| | ne third parties form from the efforts of famous people. |
| | aey cannot gain support from one of the major parties, they form their own. |
| | Ross Perot's Party was a force in the 1992 and 1996 elections. |
| This | s party also placed pro wrestler Jesse Ventura in the governor's mansion in Minnesota. |
| | se parties usually fade after their candidate is defeated. |
| THE | se parties usuarly rade after their candidate is defeated. |
| The Oc | lds Are Against Them |
| • It is | difficult for third parties candidates to raising enough money to compete with the major parties. |
| | y one candidate can win in a given district. Usually the winner is either Democratic or Republican. |
| | rd-party candidates must show they have support by getting to even be placed |
| | he ballot for national office. |
| | |
| | ean Politics Today |
| • Den | nocrats usually feel that the federal government has a responsibility to help the poor through government Democrats are generally seen as |
| | ublicans hold the view that leaving the economy alone will allow for growth, giving people greater ability elp themselves. They believe in less regulation. Republicans are viewed as being |
| 10 11 | |
| Parties | move toward the center |
| • A | |
| | h individual issue is called a |

The American people generally agree about many issues. This forces the two parties toward the center of the

Functions of Political Parties

political spectrum.

Both parties want votes. As a result, they tend to avoid extremes.