

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

8th Grade Civics Chapter 10



Electing Leaders

What you will learn:

Section 1:

- The role of political leaders in the United States
- How political parties developed in the United States
- The difference between a one and two party system

Section 2:

- Major responsibilities of committees
- How political parties get their money
- Regulation on federal campaigns

Section 3:

- How the right to vote is protected
- The difference in primary and general elections
- The evolution of the voting process

Chapter 10: Section 1

A Two Party System:

1. What is a political party?
2. What do they do?
3. Do people have to join a political party?
4. Do all people in political parties agree?
5. What does "Nominate" mean?
6. What is a candidate?
7. Can you run for political office without the support of a party?
8. When did the first political parties begin?
9. Who were the Federalists?
10. Who were the democratic Republicans?
11. What is a "two- party system"?
12. What are our 2 major political parties?
13. Where did the democrats begin?

14. With what president did they begin to just be called “democrats”?
15. Who did Jackson believe the Federal Government should represent?
16. When was the republican party formed?
17. Who formed it?
18. Who was the first republican president?
19. What happens when one party fails?
20. What is a “multi-party system”?
21. What is a downside of this?
22. What is a coalition?
23. Write a brief summary about third parties (Page 256-257)
24. What is a “one-party system”?
25. What type of country would be considered a totalitarian or dictatorship?

34. What is a precinct?

35. What is a polling place?

36. What roll do precincts play in the voting process?

37. What is the purpose of the FECA?

Chapter 10: Section 3:

The Right to Vote

38. What is the purpose of registering to vote?

39. How long do most voter registrations last?

40. What is an **independent** voter?

41. What is one disadvantage of being registered independent?

42. What is a **primary election**?

43. What is a **general election**?

44. Who can you vote for in a **closed primary**?

45. Who can you vote for in an **open primary**?

46. What is a **runoff**?

47. How can someone run as an independent candidate?

48. What types of votes do they usually get?

49. What are **Grassroots votes**?

50. Can you vote for someone who's name is not on the ballot?

51. What is **secret ballot** voting?

52. Why is this important?

53. What is **strait ticket** voting?

54. What is **split ticket** voting?

Chapter 10: Section 4:(pages 270-275)

Define the following:

Presidential Primaries-

Party Platform-

Favorite sons or daughters-

Popular vote-

Electors-

Electoral College-

Electoral votes-

55. How does a party select a platform?

56. Do the favorite sons or daughters have a good chance at winning? (why or why not)

57. What is balloting?

58. Why is it used?

59. How is the Vice President chosen?

60. Why do you think that the presidential nominee has the most influence selecting a vice president candidate?

61. What are some methods candidates use to campaign?

62. When does a campaign end?

63. What intensified the debate over the future of the Electoral College?

64. What do the states in red represent?

65. What do the states in blue represent?

66. What do the numbers in each state mean?

67. How many electoral votes are there total?

68. How many electoral votes are needed to become president?

69. How many electoral votes did George Bush get?

70. How many electoral votes did John Kerry get?