Names:

**TEST 3 – STUDY GUIDE: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

**Part 1: Match the key words to the correct definitions. You will use each one once.**

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| Two-Party System | Political Party | Platform | Candidate | Mass Media |
| Public Policy | Public Opinion | Interest Group | Lobbyist | PACs |
| Propaganda | Bias | Symbol | Third Party | Independent Voters |

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| **DEFINITION** | **TYPE IN THE KEY WORD** |
| 1) The stand the government takes about how issues should be handled | Public policy |
| 2) A person running for political office |  |
| 3) People who are hired to represent interest groups and influence lawmakers to get them to pass laws that will benefit the group. |  |
| 4) An organized group of people who share similar political views about how government and society should work |  |
| 5) Something that stands for or represent something else (like ideas). |  |
| 6) A display of favor for or against someone or something |  |
| 7) A smaller US political party that tends to not win many elections. |  |
| 8) The collection of opinions or attitudes of the people. |  |
| 9) The major political parties in our country are the Democrats and Republicans, who tend to win almost every election. |  |
| 10) A set of statements describing a party’s views on major issues |  |
| 11) Statements or ideas that are meant to convince someone to think in a certain way to take a certain action (like buying a product) |  |
| 12) A group of individuals with common interests that seeks to influence public policy. |  |
| 13) Voters who belong to no political party at all. |  |
| 14) Forms of communication that transmit information to large numbers of people; includes newspapers, radio, TV, and internet. |  |
| 15) Committees that often are connected to interest groups which raise money and contribute to candidates that interest group supports. |  |

**Part 2: Match the political party to its correct description.**

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| Republican Party | Democratic Party | Libertarian Party | Socialist Party |

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| **TYPE IN THE POLITICAL PARTY** | **DESCRIPTION** |
|  | 16) This major party tends to be more liberal. It is for more government intervention in the economy and more social programs to help out those in need, but at the expense of higher taxes. It supports government regulations (or rules) to protect the environment and opposes the death penalty. |
|  | 17) This third party believes that government should protect our rights and do little else; instead, people should have the freedom to do almost whatever they want, including owning a gun. This party would greatly reduce taxes, but at the expense of almost all social programs to help out the poor. |
|  | 18) This third party believes that government should strongly promote fairness and equality by passing many rules to govern how people and businesses behave. It supports the free public health care to all, environmentalism, and feminism, but at the expense of very high taxes. It opposes large businesses being run only for profit. |
|  | 19) This major party tends to be more conservative. It is for less government intervention in the economy and wants lower taxes, but at the cost of reducing social programs to help those in need. It supports faith-based initiatives and the death penalty, as well as a stronger military and foreign policy, and it opposes more government regulation (rules) for businesses. |

**Part 3: Match the elected official to the correct qualifications**

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| President | House of Representatives | Senate | Governor |

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| **TYPE IN THE ELECTED OFFICIAL** | **QUALIFICATIONS** |
| Governor | 20) 30 years old, citizen, lived in Florida for 7 years |
|  | 21) 25 years old, citizen for 7 years, live in the state |
|  | 22) 35 years old, native born citizen, lived in US for 14 years |
|  | 23) 30 years old, citizen for 9 years, live in the state |

**Part 4: Match the propaganda technique to its correct description.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name calling | Transfer | Testimonials | Glittering Generalities |
| Card stacking | Plain folks | Bandwagon |

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| **TYPE IN THE PROPAGANDA TYPE** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| Plain folks | 24) Designed to send the message that a product or person is “just like you.”   * EXAMPLE: The president eating a fast food restaurant. |
|  | 25) Creating the impression that there is widespread support for a thing or idea, so everyone should like it (people like to be on the winning team).   * EXAMPLE: Tide is the #1 laundry detergent, so everyone should use it! |
|  | 26) Using negative words and bad names to create fear and dislike for people, ideas, or institutions.   * EXAMPLE: Calling a politician a “reckless spender” without any evidence. |
|  | 27) When celebrities or other respected people/groups endorse, or officially support, a product or idea.   * EXAMPLE: LeBron James telling everyone to buy Nike sneakers because he wears them. |
|  | 28) Using simple, clever slogans that appeal to peoples’ emotions, but often contain little information.   * EXAMPLE: “I Like Ike!” |
|  | 29) Placing two things next to each other so that your feelings about one thing make you feel the same way about something else.   * EXAMPLE: A politician standing in front of the American flag to make them look patriotic. |
|  | 30) Using facts and figures that are biased and only support one side of an issue.   * EXAMPLE: In an ad, Verizon claims to have 5 times more 3G cell service than its competitors, but it does not mention any positives the other companies might have. |

**Part 5: Review Questions *[location in Unit 3 Readings PDF]***

31) What are the two major parties in our two-party system? *[p. 1-2]*

32) What are some of the things that political parties do? *[p. 1-2]*

33) Jorge is 32 years old, was born in Costa Rica and moved to the United States when he was 4 years old. He has lived in Florida ever since then, and he became a naturalized citizen when he turned 18 years old. Can he run for President? Why or why not? If not, what other political offices in Part 3 could he run for? *[p. 6-9]*

34) What are some of the questions voters should ask or think about when evaluating which candidate to vote for? *[p. 10-11]*

35) What can individuals do to influence, or persuade, the government? *[p. 12]*

36) What can interest groups do to influence, or persuade, the government? *[p. 12]*

37) How can media act as a watchdog by monitoring the government? *[p. 12]*

38) How can propaganda help shape public opinion? Is propaganda always a bad thing, or can it have positive effects too? *[p. 13-17]*