Name: Score:

10 Multiple choice questions

Definition 1 of 20

Vietnam War divided Democrats; Republican Richard Nixon—resigned over Watergate, era of divided government.

- 1900-1931
- 1968-Present
- 1932-1967
- 1860-1900

Definition 2 of 20

In general, the history of American government can be divided into four eras, three of which were dominated by one or the other major party. In the current era, neither party has managed to gain lasting control.

- Briefly describe the overall pattern in the way the two major parties have competed for and held power in American history.
- What does "divided government" mean?
- What third-party candidate had an influence on the election of 1912? Explain.
- Early Parties

Definition 3 of 20

From this election on, neither party consistently holds the presidency, and Congress is often controlled by the opposing party.

- Era of Republican Dominance, 1932-1967
- Era of Divided Government, 1968-Today
- Era of Democratic Supremacy, 1900-1931
- Era of Unilateral Government, 1860-1932

Definition 4 of 20

In the campaign for the presidency in 1828, Andrew Jackson's opponents called him a jackass for his views. Jackson turned this label into an advantage. He used the donkey in his campaign posters. The donkey appeared in a cartoon for the first time to represent Jackson's stubbornness during the battle over the Second Bank of the United States. In the cartoon on this page, Thomas Nast associated the donkey with the Democratic Party for the first time. Nast intended the donkey as a criticism of the Copperheads, an anti-war faction of the Democratic Party. The lion is Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, who had died. The cartoon is titled "A Live Jackass Kicking a Dead Lion." The donkey symbol caught on, and Nast continued to use it to represent Democrats.

- The Democratic Donkey
- Electorate
- Enduring Understandings:
- What is sectionalism?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Definition 5 of 20

the practice of awarding public offices, contracts, and other governmental favors to those who supported the party in power.

- **Hierarchy**
- **Merit system**
- **Spoils system**
- **American system**

Definition 6 of 20

Divided government more closely represents the Framers' ideal of no
party. Since no one party has firm control, the parties must compromise to get anything done. The Framers intended members of government to cooperate. When one party controls both the White House and Congress, then it has little incentive to listen to the ideas of the opposing party.

- **What third-party candidate had an influence on the election of 1912? Explain.**
- **This timeline shows which parties have dominated the presidency since the election of 1800. What issues or events had an impact on elections held before the current era?**
- **Do you think one-party rule or divided government comes closer to the ideal the Framers had when they envisioned a government without political parties?**
- **Briefly describe the overall pattern in the way the two major parties have competed for and held power in American history.**

Definition 7 of 20

The election of Abraham Lincoln and the start of the Civil War mark the beginning of 75 years of Republican
Party supremacy.

- **1910**
- **1860**
- **1880**
- **1830**

Definition 8 of 20

adj. powerful, strong

- **Unipotent**
- **Potent**
- **Subjective**
- **Sway**

Definition 9 of 20

Began with battle over ratification; Federalists—
Alexander Hamilton, strong national government, liberal interpretation of Constitution; Anti Federalists/ Jeffersonian Republicans/ Democratic Republicans/ Democratic Party—Thomas Jefferson, limited national government, strict construction of Constitution.

- **Early Parties**
- **Grassroots**
- **Third Parties**
- **Political Parties From 1800 To Today:**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Definition

adj. of great size, power, extent

- ○ **Vindictive**
- ○ **Prodigious**
- ○ **Pretentious**
- ○ **Incredulous**

10 Matching questions

	Era of Republicans; Democrats survived on support of Solid South; Theodore Roosevelt—Bull Moose Party; Democrat Woodrow Wilson; Republicans Harding, Coolidge, Hoover.
	n. principle, belief, conviction
	Return of Democrats; Depression; Franklin Roosevelt—New Deal revolutionary economic and social welfare programs, 4 terms.
	The Depression brings about a shift in the role of government and led by FDR, a return of the Democrats to power.
	Thomas Jefferson is elected President, ushering in an era of Democratic domination that lasted until the Civil War.
	n. arrangement, grouping.
	Era of Democrats; Federalist Party disappears; National Republican (Whig) Party emerges for brief time in 1830s-1850s; Republican Party—former Whigs and antislavery Democrats, Abraham Lincoln.
	The Republican Party is born, attracting many former Whigs and antislavery Democrats.
	n. influence, power
	President Andrew Jackson's Democratic Party includes small farmers, debtors, frontier pioneers, and slaveholders.

A. 1854

B. tenet

C. 1800

D. Alignment

E. 1932

F. 1932-1968

G. 1800-1860

H. 1860-1932

I. 1828

J. Sway

LIVEWORKSHEETS