



## Section 4: Guided Reading and Review

# The Minor Parties

### A. As You Read

As you read Section 4, define and give examples of the four types of minor parties on the chart below.

|                          | Definition | Examples |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|
| Ideological Parties      | 1.         | 2.       |
| Single-Issue Parties     | 3.         | 4.       |
| Economic Protest Parties | 5.         | 6.       |
| Splinter Parties         | 7.         | 8.       |

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

9. What tends to happen to single-issue parties?
10. Which type of minor party has been most successful in winning votes?
11. Which type of minor party has been the longest lived?
12. What useful functions have minor parties performed in American history?

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Decide whether each of the following theoretical parties is an example of an ideological party, a single-issue party, an economic protest party, or a splinter party. Write the correct term in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The “Free Choice” party is formed by people intent on legalizing the use of marijuana for medical purposes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A group of Democrats, dissatisfied with the party’s moderate nominee, decides to form a new “People’s Rights” party to back their more liberal leader, Henry J. Smith.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A group of angry Midwestern farmers and laborers forms the “Working People’s” party, calling for higher tariffs, higher farm subsidies, and congressional term limitations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The “Socialist Justice” party calls for a complete overhaul of the American political, economic, and legal systems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The “Equity” party works for an end to affirmative action programs.