**3.1 Political Ideology & Parties**

Objective:

I. History of Political Parties

 A. NOT in the Constitution - was even against them

 1. Talks about the harmful effects of political parties in his farewell address

 **What were America’s First Political Parties?**

 B. &

 1. The Anti-Federalists would later become known as the Democratic-Republicans

 C. D-Rs remained the dominant party until they split into Democrats v. Whigs

 D. issue formed a new party, the

II. Party System

 **A. Two-Party System**

 1. Our electoral system minor parties (still exist)

 2. Generally parties align with Liberal v. Conservative ideology (thought)

 3. Form a **consensus** -

 B. Other Systems

 1. **One-Party System** ( )

 a. the party and the government are the same thing

 Example: - Communist Party is the only party allowed

 2. **Multi-Party System**

 a. parties competing to control the government

 b. Example: Canada - parties, Germany parties, Israel parties

**III. How Parties Differ**

 A. Competing political parties are a necessary part of democratic gov’t. They

 B. Identifying the Differences:

 1. **Platform** – list of (what the party will do if it wins)

 2. **Plank** -

**IV. Third Parties**

A. Third Parties are that have competed for power in the two-party system

B. Third parties have been important through America’s history

C. Obstacles of Third Parties

 1. Democrats and Republicans

 2. 3rd Part candidates have to get

 Just to get on the ballot

 3. Financial Difficulties – Must receive at least in a previous election to qualify for

D. Why Would I Join a Third Party?

 1. Ideology – 3rd parties tend to have exclusive

 2. Dissatisfaction – some 3rd parties form when people are

 3. Location – 3rd parties can be tied to

E. Types of Third Parties

 1. **Single-Issue Parties** – promote (social, economic or moral issues)

 a. Example: Prohibitionists Party-

 2. **Ideological Parties** – support a

a. Example: Socialist, Communist or ( - limit gov’t interference, increase individual freedoms )

 3. **Splinter Party** – part formed by members of an

 a. Example: Tea Party – advocates for an extreme reduction of

 4. **Independent Candidates** – third parties can form around Who cannot get

 a. Example: Ross Perot ran as an independent in 1992 and 1996