

Political Parties

What is a political party?

A group who seeks political office.
They want to win elections to serve their ideas (ideologies).



The Minor Parties

I BELIEVE IN THE USA AND THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

JUST NOT THESE TWO PARTIES ANYMORE

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"If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible; who still wonders if the dream of our founders is alive in our time; who still questions the power of our democracy, tonight is your answer; president-elect Barack Obama said during his acceptance speech in Chicago on Tuesday.

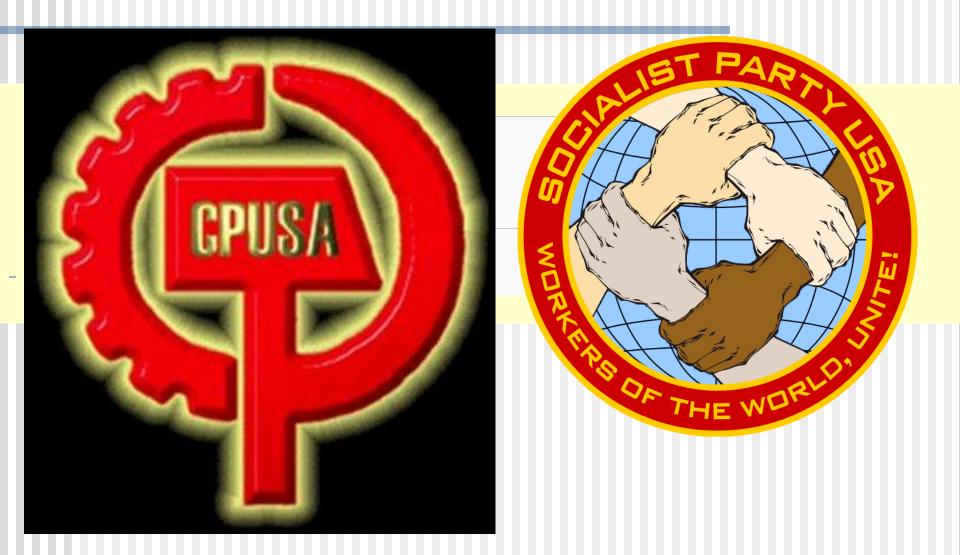
- A Political party is a group who seeks to win an election and control government
- They want to win elections to <u>serve</u> <u>their needs</u>

Minor Parties in the United States

- There are <u>four distinct types</u> of minor parties in the U.S.
 - Ideological parties
 - Single-Issue parties
 - Economic protest parties
 - Splinter parties

Ideological Parties

- Those parties are based on a particular set of beliefs
- Most have a comprehensive view of social, economic, and political matters.
 - Most have been built on some shade of Marxist thought: Ex. Socialist, Communist, Socialist Labor
 - However, the Libertarian party is also an ideological party based on individualism



Single Issue Parties

- These parties only concentrate on one particular issue.
- The name of the party usually indicates their main concern.

Ex. Right to Life Party

Most of these parties have faded as the issue goes away.



Economic Protest Parties

- These groups have no clear cut ideological base.
- They have proclaimed their disgust with the major parties and <u>demanded better</u> <u>economic times.</u>
- Each of these parties has disappeared as the nation has climbed out of a difficult economic period.
 - Ex. Greenback Party (late 1800s, pro paper \$, anti-monopoly, pro farmers)

The Greenback Party



Splinter Parties



- These parties have split away from one of the major parties.
- Most have formed around a strong personality-someone who has lost an election.
- Most important minor parties have been splinter parties.
 - Ex. Progressive Party (split from Republican party) Theodore Roosevelt

Problems with classifying minor parties?

- The Socialist Party is an example of an ideological type of third party, but could also be an economic protest type of third party, since they also focus a lot on labor and workers...
- This makes classification tough with most minor parties!

The Green Party

Ralph Nader







Importance

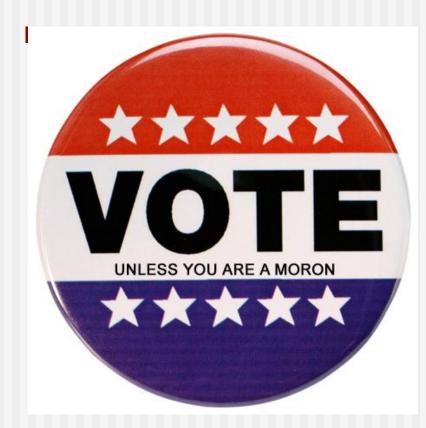
- Why should we care about minor parties?
 - Many minor parties have made an impact throughout history. The development of a national convention started with a minor party
 - Spoiler role- a minor party many times can pull votes away from a major party (For example: Ross Perot and Ralph Nader).
 - Unlike major parties, minor parties are ready to take a clean-cut stance on a controversial issue. Voters like this.





Importance Continued...

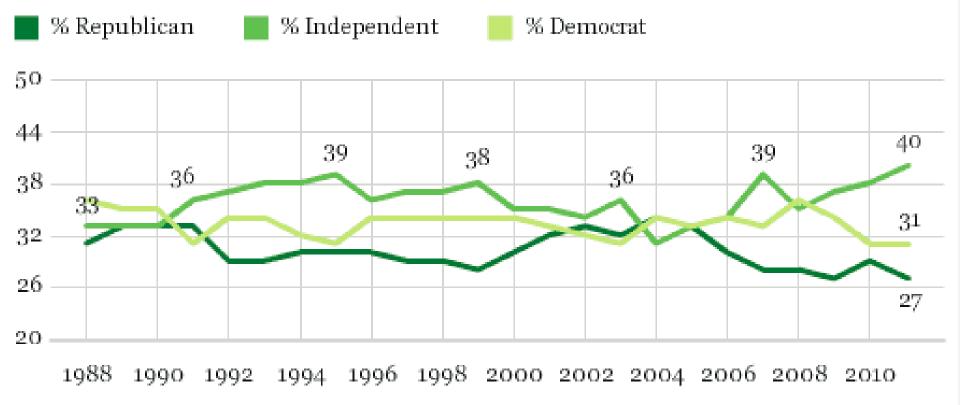
There has been a big increase in split-ticket **voting**-voting for candidates of different parties for different offices in the same election.



Times are changing...

- In recent years, voting patterns have changed. Increasingly, people are becoming "independent" voters. This means that they refuse to side with a major party (Dems, Reps).
- Implications?
 - More voters are becoming interested in minor parties and what they have to offer. (Libertarian party has increased its voter #s recently).

Party Identification, Yearly Averages, Gallup Polls, 1988-2011



Note: Trend is for Gallup polls conducted by telephone.

GALLUP