One-Party System: authoritarian governments: Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea, China.

Two-Party System: about a dozen nations, including the United States.

Multi-Party System: coalition governments: most nations, including France.

**FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Run Government
- Provide Stability
- Educate the Public
- Involve People in Politics
- Elect Candidates
- Develop and Implement Policy
- Government Watchdog
- Dispense Patronage

**STUDY GUIDE**

**PARTY SYSTEMS**

**LESSON 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One-Party System</th>
<th>Two-Party System</th>
<th>Multi-Party System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authoritarain governments: Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea, China</td>
<td>about a dozen nations, including the United States</td>
<td>coalition governments: most nations, including France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPARISON OF MAJOR PARTIES**

**LESSON 2**

**Democratic Party**

- **Ideology**: More liberal
- **Platform**:
  - Larger government role in providing social services
  - Favor government regulations to protect consumers
  - Favor increase in minimum wage
  - Support unions, including public employee unions
  - View climate change as a threat; support fuel efficiency standards and carbon pollution limits
  - Prefer limits on resource extraction from public lands
  - Less likely to support military involvement in conflicts
  - Support the United Nations
- **Demographics**: women, minorities, young people, working class and middle/upper middle class in about even proportions, strongly supported in Northeast

**Republican Party**

- **Ideology**: More conservative
- **Platform**:
  - Favor smaller government role in providing social services
  - Less government regulation
  - Favor lower taxes
  - Support restrictions on public employee unions
  - Oppose “cap and trade” to reduce greenhouse gases
  - Free market should drive choices about energy use
  - Promote coal, oil, and gas extraction on public lands
  - Increased military spending
  - Reduced reliance on the United Nations
- **Demographics**: white, men, religious, more middle/upper middle class than working class, strongly supported in South and mountain West

**SELECTING CANDIDATES TO RUN FOR OFFICE**

**LESSON 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petition</th>
<th>Candidates collect enough signatures to get on ballot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucuses</td>
<td>Candidates selected in series of meetings open to all party members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominating Conventions</td>
<td>Party representatives select candidates at county, state, and national conventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Direct Primary | Closed: Election open to only the party members  
Open: Election open to all, regardless of party |
| Presidential Primary | Binding: Convention delegates must vote according to primary results  
Nonbinding: Convention delegates may vote as they wish  
Winner-take-all: Winner gets all the state’s convention delegates  
Proportional: Each candidate gets convention delegates based on percentage of votes received |
| National Party Convention | State delegates select candidates for president and vice president |