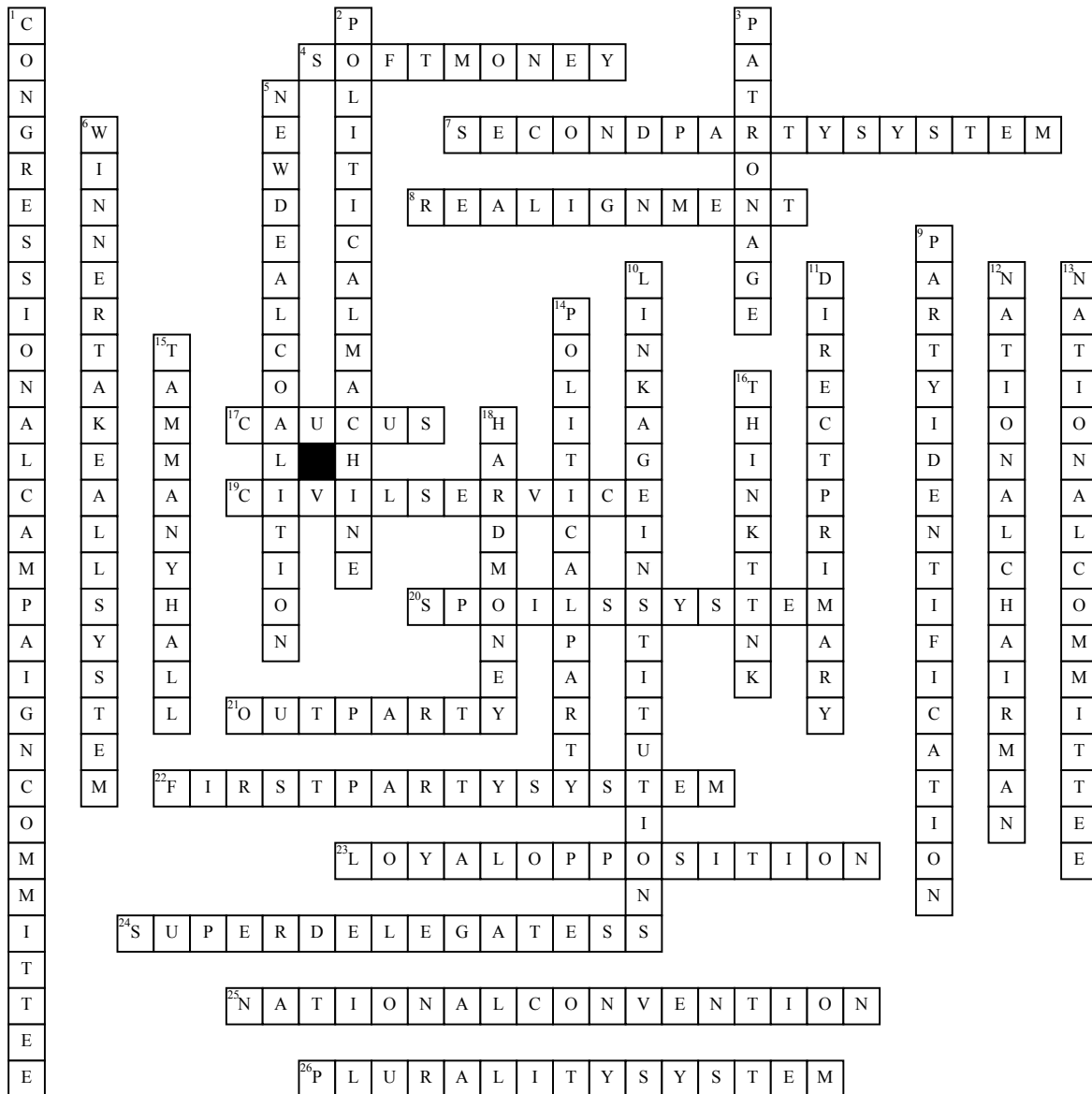


Political Parties



Across

4. The virtually unregulated money funded through political parties under the auspice of party building.
7. A period in American political history between 1828 and 1854 and saw rising levels in votes and the major parties were he Democratic led by Jackson and the Whigs led by Clay.
8. When popular support switches from one party to another.
17. A private meeting of party leaders to choose candidates for office (Iowa Caucus).
19. The group of people whose job it is to carry out the work of the government.
20. The practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs. Jackson made this practice famous for the way he did it on a wide scale.
21. The party not in power.
22. Began in 1792. The federalist party and its opposing republican party competed for control of the presidency. Republican party was made because people saw the federalists as gaining too much power.
23. When losers in the political game continue to support the system, even when the system is against their ideology.
24. National party leaders who automatically get a delegate slot at the Democratic national party convention.

25. A party conclave held in the purpose of nominating a presidential and vice presidential ticket and adopting a platform.

26. An electoral system in which the winner is the person who gets the most votes, even if he or she does not receive a majority; used in almost all American elections.

Down

1. An organization maintained by a political party to raise funds to support its own candidates in congressional elections.
2. Well organized political organization that controls election results by awarding jobs and other favors in exchange for votes.
3. (politics) granting favors or giving contracts or making appointments to office in return for political support.
5. A coalition forged by the Democrats, who dominated American politics from the 1930s the the 1960s. Its basic elements were the urban working class, ethnic groups, Catholics and Jews, the poor, Southerners, African Americans, and intellectuals.
6. An election system in which the candidate with the most votes wins.
9. A citizen's personal affinity for a political party, usually expressed by his or her tendency to vote for the candidate of that party.

10. The channels through which people's concerns become political issues on the government's policy agenda. In the United States, linkage institutions include elections, political parties, interest groups, and the media.

11. A primary where voters directly select the candidates who will run for office.

12. Appointed by the DNC or the RNC as head of the party.

13. One of the institutions that keep the party operating between conventions. The national committee is composed of representatives from the states and territories.

14. A group that seeks to elect candidates to public office.

15. A political organization within the Democratic Party in New York city (late 1800's and early 1900's) seeking political control by corruption and bossism.

16. Institutional collection of policy-oriented researchers and academics who are sources of policy ideas.

18. Funds that can be used for direct electioneering but that are limited and regulated by the Federal Elections Commission.