## History of Political Parties:

What did our framers think of parties and what were they called?
The first two parties were the $\qquad$ and the $\qquad$ .

What election ended the error of good feelings and why?
What was the alignment of the 2nd party system and what did they develop?

The Whigs collapsed in 1860 with the election of Abraham Lincoln. The Republicans had previously done well in 1856 with another general, John C. Fremont. This ushered in the 3rd party era? What did the Republicans and Democrats now stand for?

| Republicans | Democrats |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

What were political machines and where were they successful?
Which third party grew so popular the Democrats accepted their platform (ideas) and started the 4th party era? What reforms did they start?

Why are third parties important even though they never win?

What changes were made in the 5th party system with FDR? Democrats now stood for/and gained support from:

What was the main change in the 6th party system and why?

## From Vox:

What factors hinder a third parties chances of electing someone to a district?

Do most people think that the two party system is Adequate for America? $\qquad$
What are some alternatives and how do they work?
1.
2.
3.

## Crash Course Media:

Is print media highly regulated? $\qquad$ Why?

For a person to claim libel what must be proved.
Radio and TV are more regulated than print. Why?

What is the fairness doctrine?
Who got rid of it? $\qquad$

What allowed the merger of media in the same marketplace?

What is net neutrality?

Should the government regulate the internet more? Why or why not? What is an interest group?

What are the two main things interest groups do?
a.
b.

The two main places interest groups influence most are $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$

What is the Iron Triangle and how does it work?
What is a PAC?

Do interest groups have too much influence? Write those notes on your crossfire.

