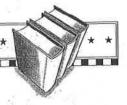
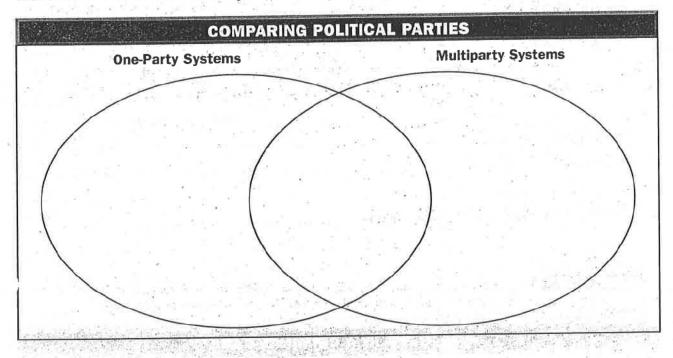
Guided Reading Activity 16-1 * * * *

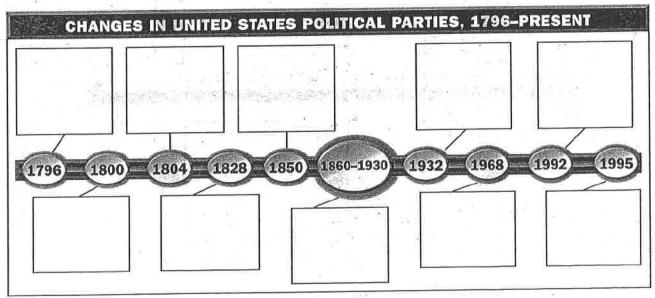


Development of Parties

Write the differences between the two types of political parties in the outside sections of each oval and the similarities in the space where the two ovals overlap.



The event that occurred in that year.



Guided Reading Activity 15-3 * * * *

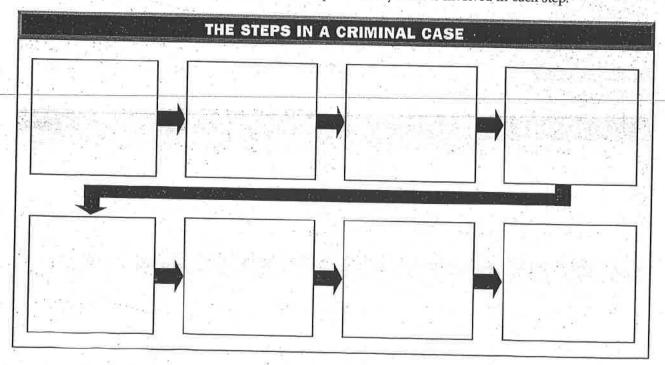


Criminal Law

DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to identify or define the following items.

- 1. crime:
- 2. federal criminal case: _
- 3. criminal justice system: _____
- 4. state penal code:
- 5. petty offense:
- 6. misdemeanor:
- 7. felony:
- 8. example of a misdemeanor treated as a felony:

DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete this flow chart. List the steps in a criminal case at the top of each box. Underneath, explain briefly what is involved in each step.



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Guided Reading Activity 16-2



Party Organization

Legislations

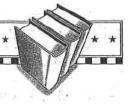
Use the information in your textbook to identify the following items.

1. precinct:
2. precinct captain:
3. ward:
4. party county committee:
5. party county chairperson:
6. party state chairperson:
7. state central committee:
8. national convention:
9. national committee:

*DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete this chart. In each box, list two responsibilities involved in performing each function.

Recruiting	
Candidates	
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Educating	. • (- C. 1778
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2 24 N 24W	
Operating	
the Government	[[다시아] [[다] [[다] [[다] [[다] [[다] [[다] [[다] [[
Dispensing	
Patronage	

Guided Reading Activity 16-3



Nominating Candidates

DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to organize these statements in categories. Write the letter of each statement under the heading to which it refers.

HOW CANDIDATES ARE SELECTED FOR POLITICAL OFFICE									
Caucuses	Nominating Conventions	Primary Elections	Petitions						

- **A.** In most states a candidate does not need a majority of votes to win, only a plurality.
- **B.** State meetings of the political parties select their candidates for statewide office and choose delegates for the national meeting of their parties.
- **C.** This system became undemocratic when party bosses chose delegates.
- **D.** Under this system a person announces his or her candidacy and proves that a certain number of voters want him or her on the ballot.
- **E.** Voters select candidates to run in the general election.
- **F.** In this system nearly all candidates are chosen in private meetings of party leaders.
- **G.** Sometimes voters participate in selecting party candidates even if they do not belong to the party.
- H. This system uses an official meeting of a party to choose candidates for office.
- In this kind of election, only members of a political party can vote.

- **J.** This system was criticized as undemocratic, since most people did not participate in selecting the candidates.
- **K.** Sometimes a runoff election is needed between the two candidates who received the most votes in the previous election.
- **L.** Each state sets the date for its election, provides the ballots and the people to supervise, and counts the votes.
- M. Today party rules require a selection process for delegates that is open and starts at the neighborhood level and then moves to the county, district, and state levels.
- **N.** In the major political parties, most candidates for the House, Senate, governor, and other state and local offices are selected in this way.
- **O.** In this system local party organizations send representatives to a county party meeting that selects candidates for county offices and chooses delegates for a state meeting of the party.

DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete this diagram. Briefly explain each item in its respective box.

WHAT HAPPENS IN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES								
Gen	eralizations =							
-	250		Series Control of the					
Three Criticisms and	One Alternativ	ve Primary Idea						
x *		2 2						
	Gen	Generalizations						

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