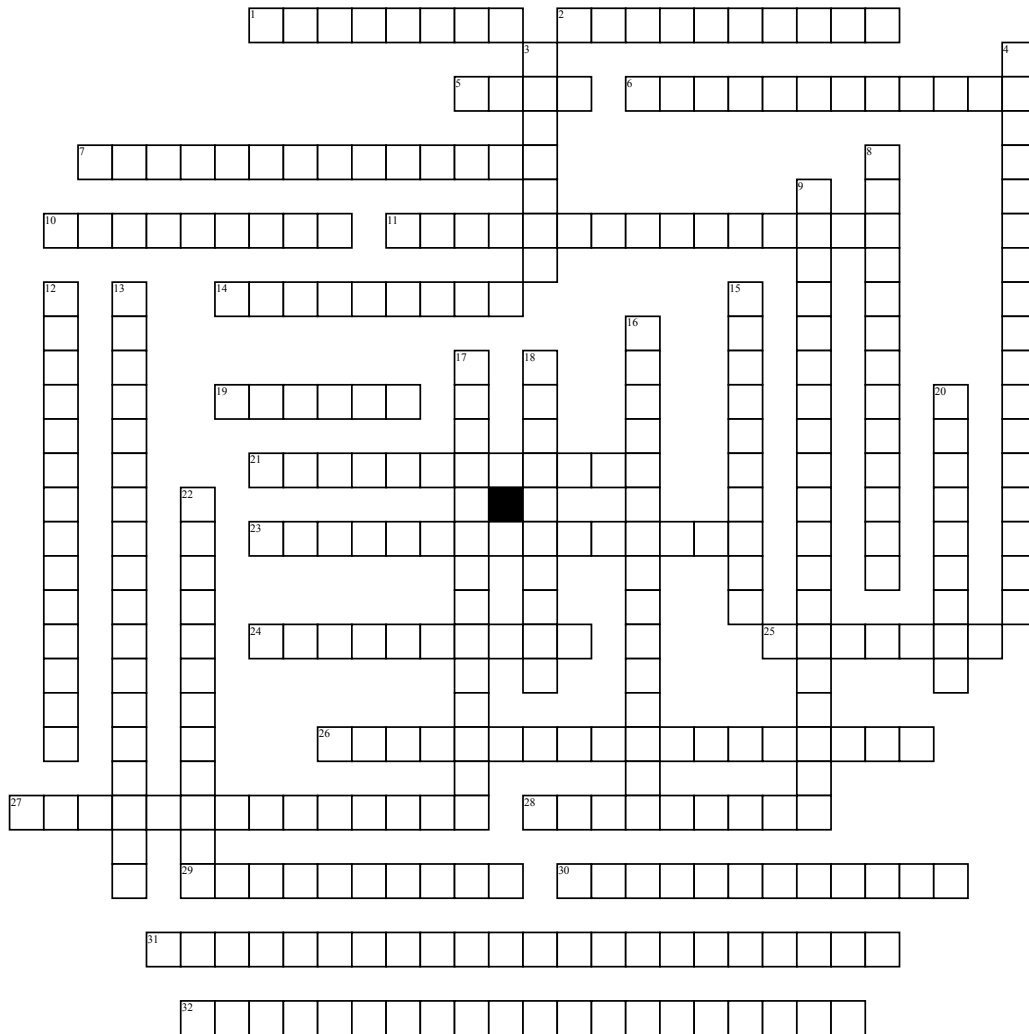


Civics Unit 5



Across

- 1. a district of a city or town as defined for police purposes
- 2. the action of nominating or state of being nominated
- 5. An administrative division of a city or borough that typically elects and is represented by a councilor or councilors
- 6. Prejudice in favor of a particular cause; bias
- 7. One political party has the right to form the government, usually based on the existing constitution
- 10. The number of votes cast for a candidate who receives more than any other but does not receive an absolute majorit
- 11. A regular election of candidates for office, as opposed to a primary election
- 14. The holder of an office or post
- 19. A meeting at which local members of a political party register their preference among candidates running for office or select delegates to attend a convention
- 21. Political party that has a close relationship with the executive branch of government
- 23. a small organization, typically a political party, that has broken away from a larger one.
- 24. All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election

- 25. A small, organized, dissenting group within a larger one
 - 26. People in it believe all kinds of different things and tolerate each other's beliefs even when they don't match their own
 - 27. Group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government
 - 28. General agreement
 - 29. Of or involving several political parties
 - 30. A building where voting takes place during an election, typically one that normally has another function, such as a school
 - 31. There are basically four types of third parties: ideological, social protest, economic protest and splinter. They are defined below. Ideological – a party that advocates total change of political system. Social protest – a party that opposes the social policies of the government in power.
 - 32. Electoral district that returns one officeholder to a body with multiple members such as a legislature
- Down**
- 3. A preliminary election to appoint delegates to a party conference or to select the candidates for a principal, especially presidential election
 - 4. Refers to when a voter in an election votes for candidates from different political parties when multiple offices are being decided by a single election

- 8. A second primary election held in some states to decide which of the two highest candidates for an office in the first primary will be awarded the party nomination.
- 9. Political party that campaigns on only one issue
- 12. Party system where two major political parties dominate the government
- 13. Political organizations committed to a comprehensive set of beliefs or a social/political ideology
- 15. Of or involving the agreement or cooperation of two political parties that usually oppose each other's policies
- 16. Political party that holds substantial influence in a country's politics
- 17. Voters may pick one candidate for each office without regard to party lines; for instance, a voter might select a Democratic candidate for governor and a Republican candidate for senator.
- 18. Political party that has a close relationship with the executive branch of government
- 20. An alliance for combined action, especially a temporary alliance of political parties forming a government or of states
- 22. Loyalty to one's own region or section of the country, rather than to the country as a whole

Word Bank

one party system	Multiparty	Split-Ticket Voting	Blanket Primary	Partisanship
Caucus	Single-Issues Parties	Polling place	Precinct	Splinter Parties
Faction	Ideological Parties	electorate	Nomination	Party in power
single member district	Majority Parties	Runoff Primary	Minor Party	Plurality
primary	Ward	Economic Protest Parties	Coalition	Consensus
Political Party	General Election	Pluralistic Society	two party system	Bipartisan
sectionalism	Incumbent			