Answers

Power and Politics wordsearch

1. Type of power which is seen as legitimate. (Authority)
2. State in which the people have the power regularly to elect the government. (Democracy)
3. Name formerly given to a working-class voter supporting the Tories. (Deviant)
4. A set of beliefs and principles. (Ideology)
5 Umbrella term for groups organised around the interests and/or identities of their members. Associated with postmodern societies. (New Social Movements)
6 View which argues that power is shared among competing groups. (Pluralism)
7 Organised groups formed with the aim of electing some of their own members to form a government. (Political parties)
8 Groups formed for the purpose of influencing those in government to promote/adopt policies favourable to the interests of the group. (Pressure groups)
9 View which argues that real power is held by just a few people. (Elitism)
10 The process of the separation of class and support for a particular party. (Dealignment)
11 Marxists believe that members of this hold all the power in society. (Ruling class)
12 C. Wright Mills believed that this was a single unified group. (Power elite)
13 Young voters in particular are often accused of this. (Apathy)
14 This has increased to the extent that it is very difficult to predict the outcome of general elections. (Volatility)
15 Name given to the electoral system in the UK. (First past the post)
16 A growing number of voters do this in general elections. (Abstain)
17 This rate can determine the outcome of an election. (Turnout)
18 Name given to a type of politics in which supporters focus on one shared concern. (Single issue)
19 Where the voting paper goes. (Ballot box)
20 Process in which the masses are persuaded to accept the ideology of the ruling class. (Hegemony)
21 System of allocating parliamentary seats to parties according to the share of votes they receive. (Proportional representation)
22 The parliamentary units into which the country is divided. ( Constituencies)
23 Type of seat in which the outcome is in the balance. (Marginal)
24 Name given to voters who frequently change their allegiance and usually don’t make up their mind until the last minute. (Floating)
25 A new pattern of the relationship between class and voting behaviour. (Realignment)
26 Political parties have these to try to ensure that favourable messages are put out by the media regarding party policies and activities. (Spin doctors)
27 Form of government in which power is shared between two or more parties. (Coalition)