



Unit IV

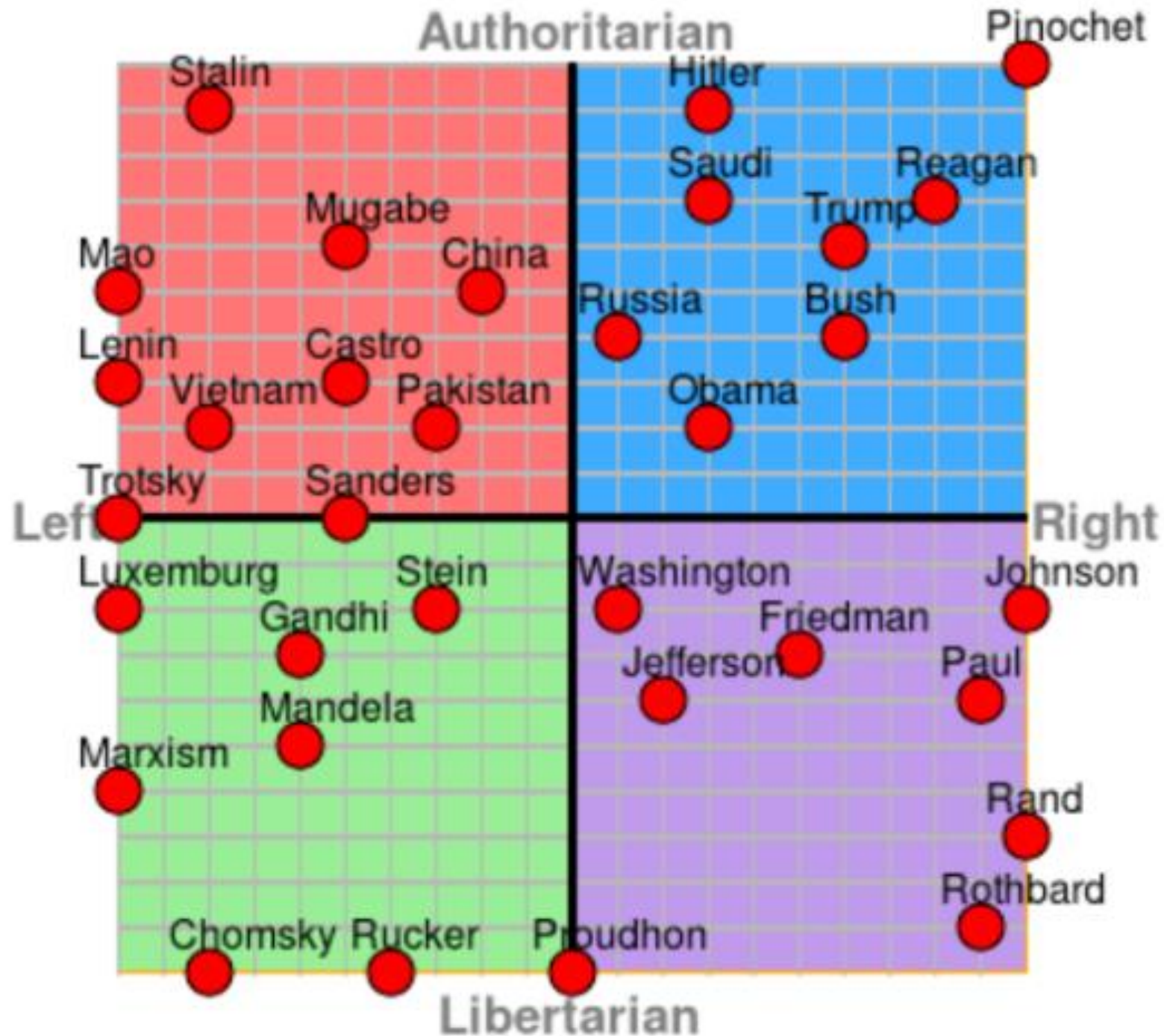
American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

CH. 12

CITIZENS BELIEFS AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

4.1-4.4

What does
this show us?



Left

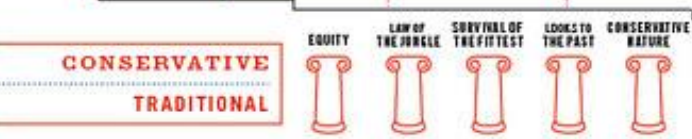
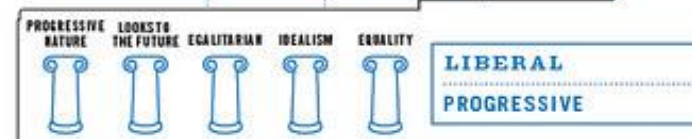
Right

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

COMMUNIST LABOUR DEMOCRATS PARTIES

PARTIES REPUBLICAN CONSERVATIVE NATIONALIST



TRADE: fair trade | SUPPORT: workers | GOAL: personal freedom | FOCUS: society

FOCUS: individual | GOAL: economic freedom | SUPPORT: employers | TRADE: free trade

ECONOMY: regulated economy, business & industry = TAX AND SPEND

ECONOMY: de-regulated economy, business & industry = DON'T TAX AND SPEND



SOCIAL PROGRESS = EVOLUTION

SOCIAL PROGRESS = STATUS QUO

SOCIETY & CULTURE

SOCIETY & CULTURE



BELIEFS

BELIEFS

EQUALITY is a level playing field
FREEDOM is freedom from power, abuse and inequality
but which is best?

EQUALITY

RELIGION: scientific, non-organized, unconventional
RIGHTS: others must observe
CRIMINALS: social and economic victims
HOMELESS: downtrodden, victims of the system
SOCIETY: "ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE"

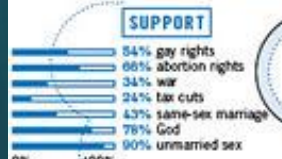
PROTECT MINORITIES

FREEDOM is opportunity
FREEDOM is the chance to achieve or fail
but which is best?

FREEDOM

RELIGION: theistic, organized, conventional
RIGHTS: others must not interfere
CRIMINALS: choose to be criminals
HOMELESS: no work ethic, no sense of shame
SOCIETY: "SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST"

IMMIGRATION CONTROL



VOTES FOR:

VOTES FOR:

- FAIRNESS
 - HELPING THOSE WHO CANNOT HELP THEMSELVES
 - POSITIVE ROLE MODELS
 - CHAMPIONS OF DOWNTRODDEN
 - DIPLOMACY
 - PACIFISM
- DOVES

- AGGRESSION
 - MILITANCY
 - UPHOLDING ORDER
 - HELPING THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES
 - STRONG ROLE MODELS
 - CHAMPIONS OF OPPORTUNITY
- HAWKS



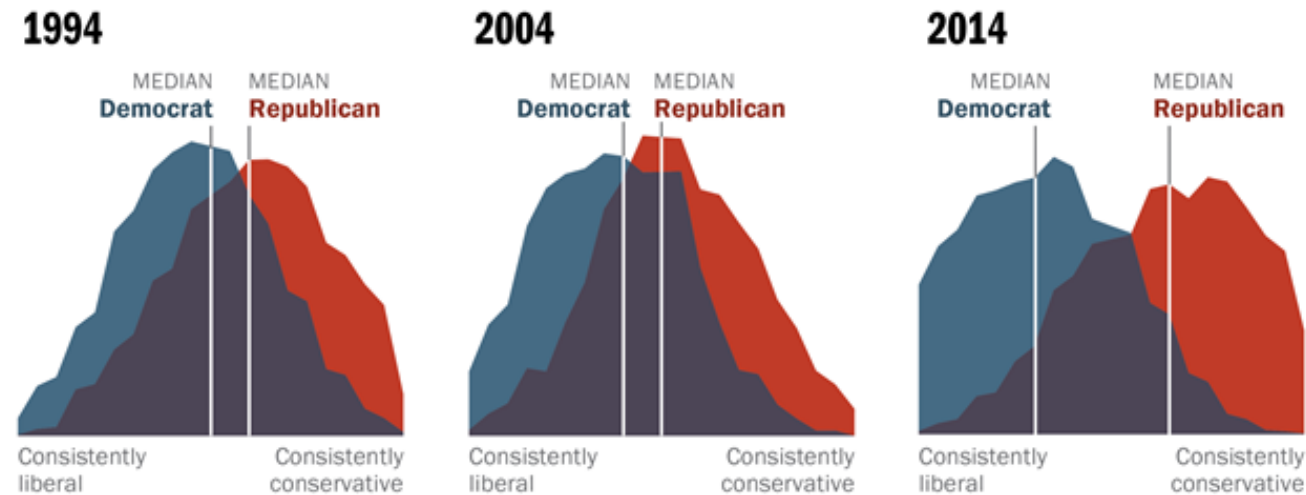
I. American Attitudes about government and politics

Explain the relationship between core beliefs of US citizens and attitudes about the role of government

- A. Conservative liberal spectrum
- B. Individualism
- C. Equality of opportunity
- D. Free enterprise
- E. Rule of law
- F. Limited government

Democrats and Republicans More Ideologically Divided than in the Past

Distribution of Democrats and Republicans on a 10-item scale of political values



Source: 2014 Political Polarization in the American Public

Notes: Ideological consistency based on a scale of 10 political values questions (see Appendix A). The blue area in this chart represents the ideological distribution of Democrats; the red area of Republicans. The overlap of these two distributions is shaded purple. Republicans include Republican-leaning independents; Democrats include Democratic-leaning independents (see Appendix B).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

How do you come up with your political views?

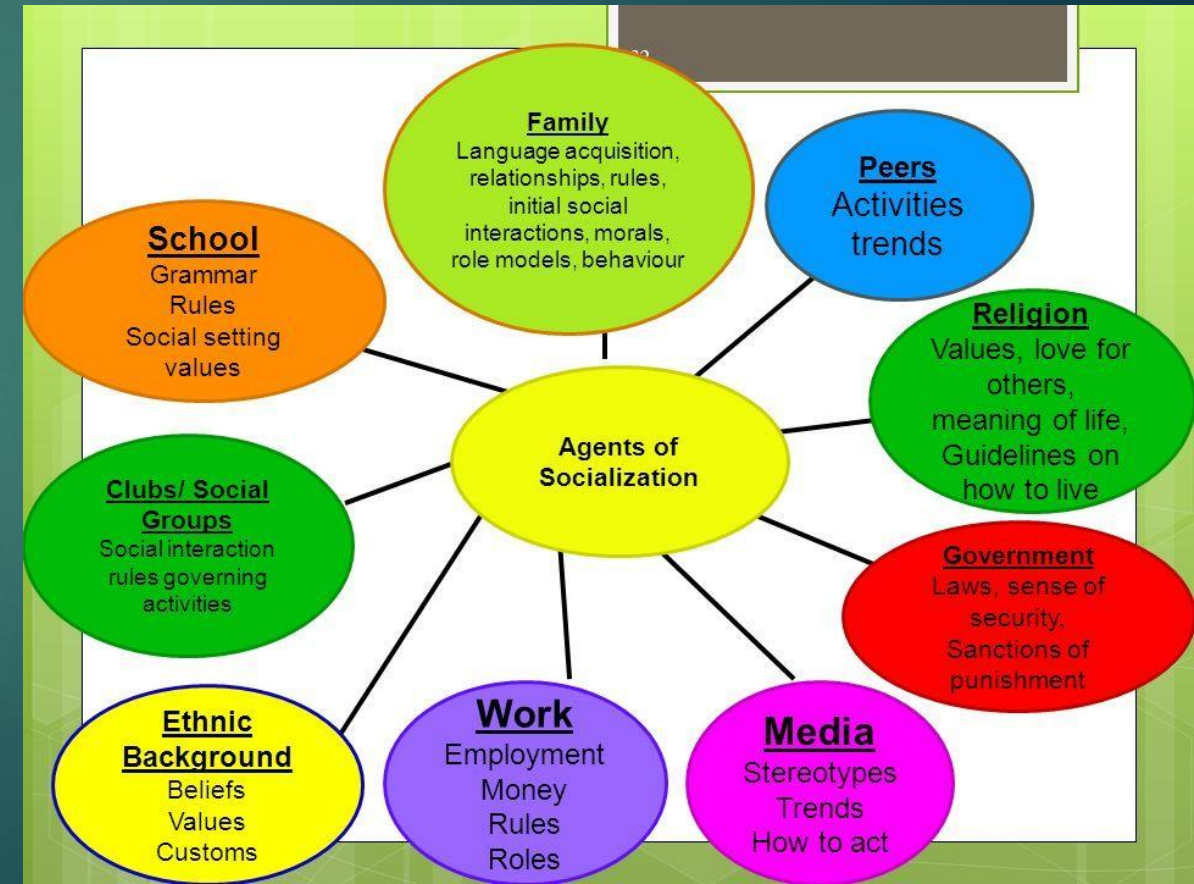


II. Political Socialization

Explain how cultural factors influence political attitudes and socialization

A. Cultural factors, political socialization and attitudes

1. Family
2. School and college
3. Peers
4. Media
5. Social environments
6. geography



II. Political Socialization

B. Globalization

1. Influence on other countries
2. Other influences on US
3. Global identification



What is a generation?

How do you differentiate between them?

Common Generational Names in the U.S.



late 90s to 2010s

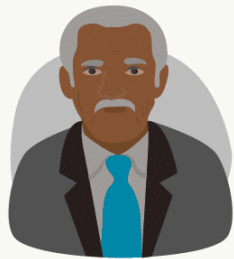
Gen Z, iGen, or Centennials

1980 to late 90s

Millennials or Generation Y

1965 to 1979

Thirteeners or Generation



1900 to 1924

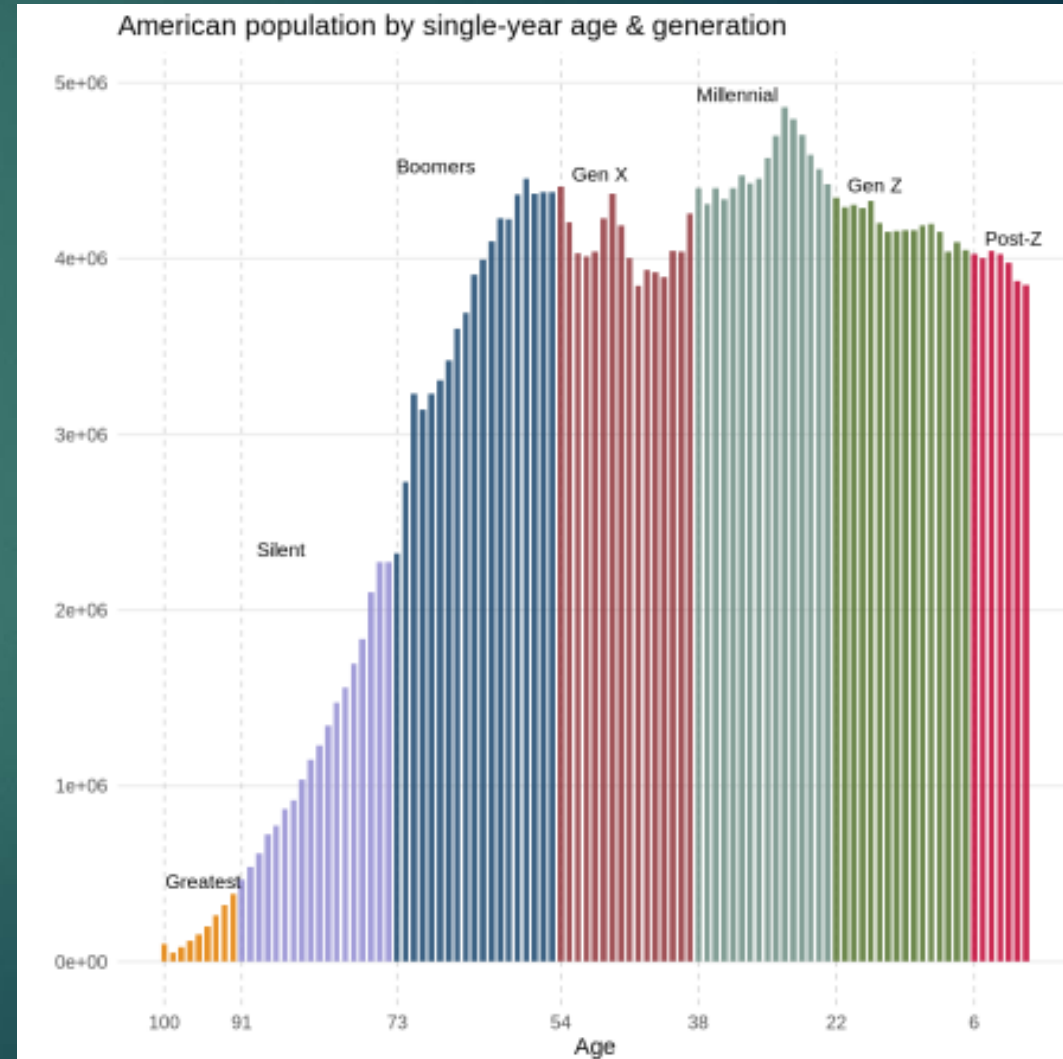
G.I. Generation

1925 to 1945

Traditionalists or
Silent Generation

1946 to 1964

Baby Boomers



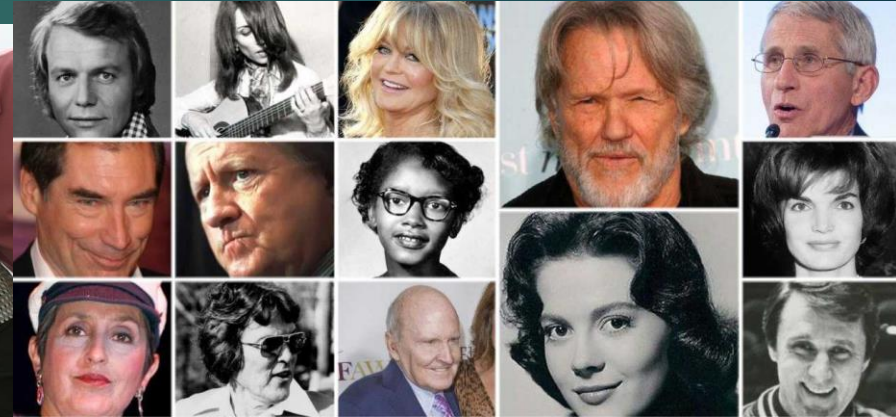
III. Changes in Ideology

Explain how cultural factors influence political attitudes and socialization

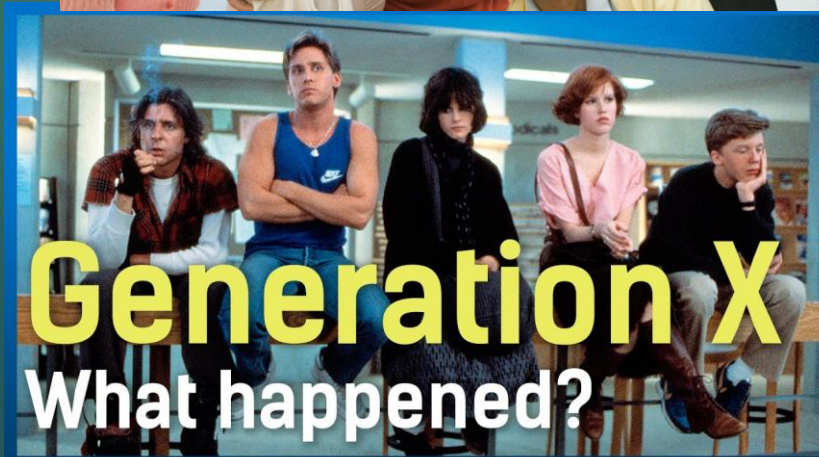
A. Generational effects

1. Millennials
2. Generation X
3. Baby boomers
4. Silent generation

B. Lifecycle effects



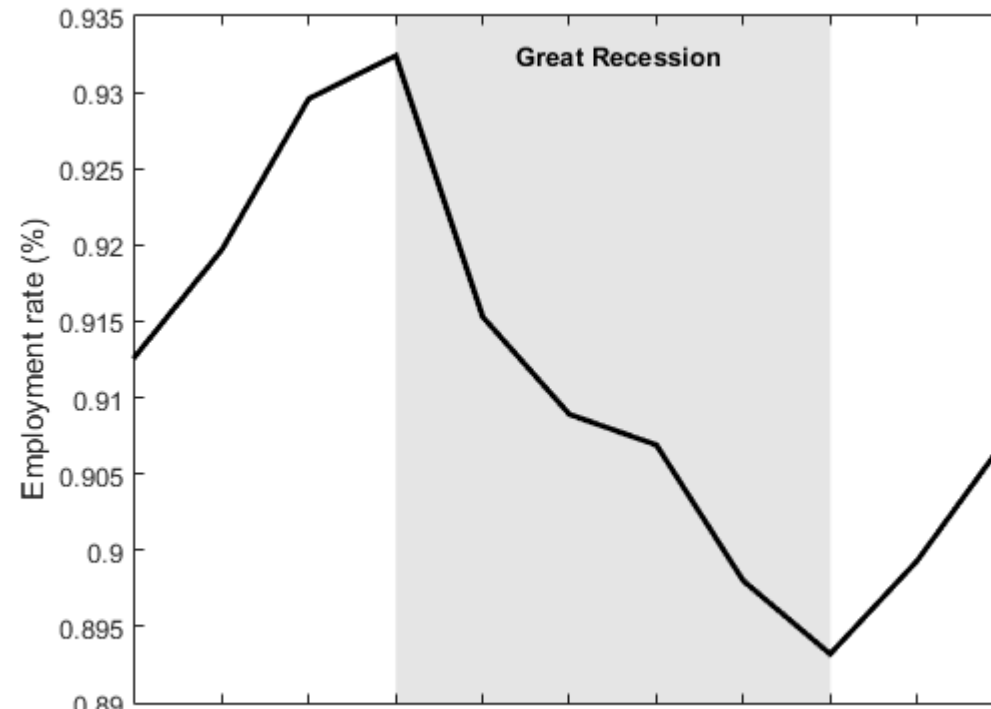
Millennials



How did these events impact political ideology?



How did these events impact political ideology?



IV. Influence of Political Events on Ideology

Explain how cultural factors influence political attitudes and socialization

A. Influence of major political events

1. Older generation: the great depression
2. Baby boomers: new deal coalition
3. The younger generation:
 - ▶ Iraq invasion/ Afghanistan
 - ▶ great recession (2007-2012)

