

Unit 4 Content Review: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

Essential Questions

1. How are American political beliefs formed and how do they evolve over time?
2. How do political ideology and core values influence government policy making?

Chapters: 6

Big Idea	Enduring Understandings	Essential Knowledge
<p style="text-align: center;">U ○</p>	<p>PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. American Political Parties and their Ideological Foundations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Democratic Party platform tends to be more (Liberal or Conservative?). Whereas the Republican Party platform tends to be more (Liberal or Conservative?) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe at least five components of the Democratic Party’s platform (www.democrats.org) 2. Describe at least five components of the Republican Party’s platform (www.gop.com) 3. How is the tension between individual liberty and government enforced stability and order reflected in each of these platforms? B. Trends in Party Affiliations Among Demographic Groups <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which groups (age, ethnicity, religion, gender, profession etc.) tend to vote democrat? 2. Which groups (age, ethnicity, religion, gender, profession etc.) tend to vote republican? 3. How can we explain these trends? (Remember, you’re thinking like a political scientist) C. The Marketplace <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the differing ideologies (liberal vs. conservative) regarding the role of government in regulating the marketplace. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Keynesian Economics b) Supply-side Economics D. Social Issues <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the differing ideologies (liberal vs. conservative) regarding the government’s role in addressing social issues.

<p style="text-align: center;">M et</p>	<p>MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.</p> <p>MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.</p>	<p>I. Citizen Beliefs and Public Opinion</p> <p>A. Political Socialization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the roles of each of the following institutions in political socialization: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Family b) Mass Media c) School 2. Which is more crucial to political socialization, formal or informal learning? Why? <p>B. Measuring Public Opinion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define scientific polling as well as the following terms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sample b) Random sampling c) Sampling error 2. How does polling contribute to and detract from the democratic process? 3. Describe at least one instance in which scientific polling failed and why (2000, 2016).
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Potential FRQ Prompts: