

## Unit #2: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

AP US Government & Politics

Mr. Coia

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Thurs 10/18

Learning objective: MPA-1.A: Explain the relationship between core beliefs of U.S. citizens and attitudes about the role of government.

- Unit 1 Foundations Test review
- Presenting political cartoons
- Explain Election Interview sheet
- Take [isidewith.com quiz](http://isidewith.com/quiz) on candidates

HW: *American Government* chap 1.14-28; Election Interview sheet; stateside address (to find out your local elections)

### Tues 10/23

Learning objective: PMI-4.E: Explain how political ideologies vary on the role of the government in addressing social issues.

- Reading Quiz 1.14-28
- Presenting political cartoons
- **Notebook Check #2**
- Lecture/Discussion topic: Ideology & the American People
- Watch: [Jimmy Kimmel-Obamacare](#)
- Key Terms for unit 2

HW: Work on index cards for key terms; Election Interview sheet; 11.376-390

### Thurs 10/25

Learning objective: MPA-1.B: Explain how cultural factors influence political attitudes and socialization.

- Reading Quiz 11.376-390
- **Key terms** unit 2 completed; card activity
- Lecture/Discussion topic: Political Socialization & Voter Behavior
- IC: Election Day 2018 races chart

HW: AG, 11.391-402; work on index cards; Interviews for project must be done by this weekend

### Mon 10/29

Learning objective: MPA-2.A: Describe the elements of a scientific poll. MPA-2.B: Explain the quality and credibility of claims based on public opinion data.

- Reading Quiz 11.391-402
- Lecture/Discussion topic: Political Socialization & Voter Behavior (continued); Public Opinion & Polling
- How to answer Quantitative Analysis FRQ from charts and graphs
- Practice FRQ

HW: AG, 13.444-455; Election Interview Sheet—TYPE RESULTS

### Wed 10/31

- **Election Interview typed work due**
- Looking at Exit Polls from 2016 election
- Common results?
- FRQ assessment

HW: AG, 13.444-455 (due Mon 11/5)

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**Quarter 1 Ends**  
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## **Notebook and Supply Check**

You'll need the following for our notebook check **Tues 10/23**. Remember, you need ALL the pieces to receive credit. No partial credit offered on this.

You need ***three*** tabs with the following:

### GOV Handouts:

- *Unit Guide 2*
- Unit guide 1
- Conservative/Liberal Chart
- Understanding the Amendments (unit guide 1, p.13)
- *Federalist Papers #10, 51, Brutus* (unit 1, p. 5-12)
- Key Terms: Foundations of American Democracy (unit 1, p. 5-6)
- Chapter 3: Federalism section handout
- AP GOV Syllabus
- Class Rules sheet, initialed

### GOV Classwork:

Notes from lectures, presentations, mini-lessons. Remember you should be taking notes each class period. You will also have at least 25 sheets of loose-leaf paper in your binder, and your pens, pencils, highlighter, etc.

### GOV Outlines:

*Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy outlines* (this includes all of your SIX outlines put in order with a cover page stapled to the top). This will help you review for semester tests and the AP exam in May.

## KEY TERMS: UNIT 2: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

### Creating your first set:

- Create flash cards, one per term
- On the front, include the term and number
- On the back, include the definition of the term. This should have my definition as the least, and you can certainly add to it.
- Be sure that it is neat and clear. You may want to add color to assist in memorizing
- **Have a title card with your name and period # along with the title**

Key Terms Unit #2:

**American Political  
Ideologies & Beliefs**

Tommy Jefferson  
AP GOV  
Period B3

<p style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">4</p> <p style="font-size: 3em; margin: 0;"><b>Centralists</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Those who favor greater national authority rather than state authority.</li><li>• (a CENTRAL power is more important than individual States)</li></ul>
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1. **Attentive public:** those who follow politics and public affairs carefully.
2. **Demographics:** characteristics of populations, e.g., race, sex, income.
3. **Gender gap:** difference in voting patterns for men and women, particularly in the greater tendency of the latter to vote for Democratic presidential candidates.
4. **Ideology:** set of beliefs about political values and the role of government.
5. **Independent:** one is not registered with a political party. **Independent leaners** tend to vote for candidates of one particular party, whereas **pure independents** have no consistent pattern of party voting.
6. **Party identification:** a sense of affiliation that a person has with a particular political party.
7. **Party platform:** a list of positions and programs that the party adopts at the national convention. Each position is called a **plank**.
8. **Political culture:** the widely shared beliefs, values, and norms that citizens share about their government.
9. **Political efficacy:** capacity to understand and influence political events

10. **Political socialization:** process in which one acquires his/her political beliefs.
11. **Split ticket voting:** casting votes for candidates of one's own party and for candidates of opposing parties, e.g., voting for a Republican presidential candidate and a Democratic congressional candidate.
12. **Suffrage:** the right to vote.
13. Scientific polling
14. Public opinion polls
15. Opinion polls
16. Tracking polls
17. Entrance and Exit polls
18. Push polls
19. Polling universe
20. Random sample
21. Representative sample
22. Sampling error
23. Reliability of data
24. Veracity of data
25. Political polarization
26. Single-issue voter

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*2018 Election Results Sheet*

AP US Government & Politics—American Political Ideologies and Beliefs Unit

**Home State of Your Parents:** \_\_\_\_\_

Go to [www.house.gov](http://www.house.gov) to find your district for House race. You will need an address.

<p><b>Senate Race</b> <i>Include party and percentages of votes. Circle winner</i></p> <p>Incumbent:</p>    <p>Challengers:</p>	<p><b>House Race for Your District</b> <i>Include party and percentages of votes. Circle winner</i></p> <p>Incumbent:</p>    <p>Challengers:</p>
<p><b>Governor Race</b> <i>Include party and percentages of votes. Circle winner</i></p> <p>Incumbent:</p>    <p>Challengers:</p>	<p><b>Local and State Ballot measures</b> <i>Pick two that are most interesting to you, and give percentage of votes for each</i></p>

## **American Political Ideologies and Beliefs**

### **Essential Knowledge for this Unit**

MPA-1.A.1: Different interpretations of core values, including individualism, equality of opportunity, free enterprise, rule of law, and limited government, affect the relationship between citizens and the federal government and the relationships citizens have with one another.

MPA-1.B.1: Family, schools, peers, media, and social environments (including civic and religious organizations) contribute to the development of an individual's political attitudes and values through the process of political socialization. MPA-1.B.2: As a result of globalization, U.S. political culture has both influenced and been influenced by the values of other countries. MPA-1.B.3: Generational and lifecycle effects also contribute to the political socialization that influences an individual's political attitudes.

MPA-1.B.4: The relative importance of major political events to the development of individual political attitudes is an example of political socialization.

MPA-2.A.1: Public opinion data that can impact elections and policy debates is affected by such scientific polling types and methods as: w Type of poll (opinion polls, benchmark or tracking polls, entrance and exit polls) w Sampling techniques, identification of respondents, mass survey or focus group, sampling error w Type and format of questions

MPA-2.B.1: The relationship between scientific polling and elections and policy debates is affected by the: w Importance of public opinion as a source of political influence in a given election or policy debate w Reliability and veracity of public opinion data

PMI-4.A.1: The Democratic Party (D or DEM) platforms generally align more closely to liberal ideological positions, and the Republican Party (R or GOP) platforms generally align more closely to conservative ideological positions.

PMI-4.B.1: Because the U.S. is a democracy with a diverse society, public policies generated at any given time reflect the attitudes and beliefs of citizens who choose to participate in politics at that time. PMI-4.B.2: The balancing dynamic of individual liberty and government efforts to promote stability and order has been reflected in policy debates and their outcomes over time.

PMI-4.C.1: Liberal ideologies favor more governmental regulation of the marketplace, conservative ideologies favor fewer regulations, and libertarian ideologies favor little or no regulation of the marketplace beyond the protection of property rights and voluntary trade.

PMI-4.D.1: Ideological differences on marketplace regulation are based on different theoretical support, including Keynesian and supply-side positions on monetary and fiscal policies promoted by the president, Congress, and the Federal Reserve.

PMI-4.E.1: Liberal ideologies tend to think that personal privacy—areas of behavior where government should not intrude—extends further than conservative ideologies do (except in arenas involving religious and educational freedom); conservative ideologies favor less government involvement to ensure social and economic equality; and libertarian ideologies disfavor any governmental intervention beyond the protection of private property and individual liberty.

PMI-4.F.1: Policy trends concerning the level of government involvement in social issues reflect the success of conservative or liberal perspectives in political parties.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

AP US Government & Politics—American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

*Election Interview Sheet*

**Due Wednesday 10/31**

Directions: Interview five adults of *various ages and experiences* to find out the following information. If the interviewee prefers, this can be anonymous. Get a variety of people, not all folks from church, or teachers, or family. (A maximum of one can be family; a maximum of one can be a teacher). You must do this alone, meaning that YOU must be the one asking questions. No two interviewers for one interviewee.

Name	Democrat or Republican?  Conservative or Liberal?	Age, Gender, Geographical location	Other factors (military service, religion, race, education level.)	Important factors when selecting a president	Last 5 Votes for President	“What is the Electoral College?”
					1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
					1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
					1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
					1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
					1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	

What patterns or conclusions do you notice? (**Type** 2-3 paragraphs on your conclusions about the results and the assignment itself. Staple the writing portion to the FRONT of your TYPED chart).

**This is just a template—your work and your findings are to be typed**