

## Unit 4 AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES AND BELIEFS

### 4.8 Ideology and Policy Making

Room 2B HIVE

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#### ESSENTIALS

**A:** 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.

**B:** 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.

1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. What makes changing minimum wage laws so difficult? Are we a plutocracy? What is the role of federalism in formulating public policy?

Certain political movements have challenged and changed the AMERICAN CREED over time. Define each and provide examples:

**POPULISM:**

**PROGRESSIVISM:**

**PUBLIC POLICY STORY-TIME:** Investigate the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act (1996). This conservative public policy was passed under a Democratic president. Explain how this happens.

Contrast the AMERICAN CREED with what came before: Provide definitions with examples

Liberty	Statism
Individualism	Communitarianism
Egalitarianism	“Noblesse oblige”
“Laissez-faire”	“Mercantilism”

### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Do you support or oppose the recent protests that have taken place around the country following the death of George Floyd? To what extent do you feel connected to the cause of those protesting?

	<b>SUPPORT PROTESTS</b> % Support	<b>FEEL CONNECTED TO PROTESTS</b> % Feel very/somewhat connected
U.S. adults	65	50
Black adults	92	84
Asian adults	89	73
White adults	59	43
Hispanic adults	70	55
18 to 29	87	72
30 to 49	72	57
50 to 64	53	39
65 +	54	39
Democrats	95	78
Republicans	22	14

Gallup Panel June 23-July 6, 2020

Use the information graphic to answer the questions.

- A. Identify the category most likely to feel connected to the protests.
- B. Describe a similarity or difference between Democrats and Republicans as seen in this graph, and draw a conclusion that explains the similarity or difference.
- C. Explain how public opinion does not always change public policy.