

Unit 2

Political Beliefs and Behaviors

What responsibilities do we have as citizens? How do we exercise our rights? How do we participate in the political process? How do we influence public policy? How do we hold our government accountable? How do we ensure that our government is serving the interests of all citizens?

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LO 3.A.1: Explain the core American beliefs, values, and norms that define the relationship between citizens and government and citizens with each other.

These beliefs are best categorized by a person's political socialization, or the political background he/she emerged from. This is most affected by family, ethnicity, and religion.

LO 3.A.2: Evaluate the influence of various factors in political attitudes and socialization.

Some of the influence of political socialization is family, school, peers, and media. School is also a big influence because education about politics is critical in an individual's involvement because the more knowledgeable someone is about the subject, the more willing they might be to speak their opinion. Family is a strong influence in political ideology because parents are one of the biggest influences in someone's life and because even stronger when they actively engage in politics within the household. Peers play another large role within politics because both children and adults seek to conform to the norm of their peer groups.

LO 4.A.1: Evaluate the impact that public opinion and scientific polling have on elections and policy debates.

The impact of public opinion and scientific polling is evident in elections and policy debates because it helps outline what citizens are most concerned about, interested in, and what they have an opinion on that needs to be fixed. It allows representatives of congressional districts to see what they have to deal with to represent the citizens' needs and interests.

LO 3.A.3: Analyze the relationship between 21st century globalization and American political, social and cultural values.

Political culture influences the implementation of public policy by allowing both citizens and representatives to give opinions on certain issues within the community. As more people take stance behind an issue, the more influence they have on the problem because similar to popular sovereignty more people results in faster solutions.

LO 3.C.1: Compare how political ideologies vary on the role of government in regulating the marketplace.

Political ideologies vary on the role of the government in regulating the marketplace because conservatives believe that businesses should be less restricted within the market and be allowed to do more in favor of the masses whereas liberals believe in individualism, where people are favored greatest as an individual rather than a majority.

LO 3.C.2: Compare how political ideologies vary with regard to the role of government in addressing social issues.

● Liberals want the government to intervene in all of the social issues while the conservatives want the government to stay away from social issues such as gay marriage and abortion policies, due to their heavy reliance on traditional values.

LO 4.D.1: Summarize the voting rights protections in the Constitution and in legislation.

Voting regulations are the states responsibility according to the constitution. This means that the power of imposition of any regulations for whatever reason they may be for is reserved to state legislatures. The 15th amendment gave male African-Americans the right to vote and then the 19th amendment gave all women the right to vote. These are exceptions to this rule.

Unit 2 Political Beliefs and Behaviors

US 1.1 Demonstrate how government institutions and processes work

Using regulations on the tobacco industry as an example in the case below, "Be sure to state the point of responsibility of each institution for actions taken. Do not be afraid to explain to other legislators the facts regarding your role. After deliberation, the House and Senate will pass legislation that will be signed and then the president will sign or veto it. These are the roles of each institution."

US 1.1 Demonstrate how government institutions and processes work

This is how we have organized the political system for the past 200 years. This is how we have to live, and it is how we have to live.

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The House of Representatives is the lower chamber of the United States Congress. It is composed of members from each state and the District of Columbia. The House has the power to initiate revenue bills and to impeach federal officials. The House is the only chamber in which a majority of members must be present to pass legislation.

US 1.1 Analyze the impact that public opinion and scientific polling have on elections and public policies

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Public opinion is the expression of what people think about a particular issue or person. It is a reflection of the attitudes and beliefs of a group of people. Public opinion is often measured by surveys and polls. These surveys and polls provide information about what people think and how they feel about a particular issue or person. This information is used by politicians and policymakers to make decisions about public policy.

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Liberalism is a political philosophy that emphasizes individual rights and freedoms. It is a belief in the rights of the individual and the importance of protecting those rights. Liberalism is a belief in the rights of the individual and the importance of protecting those rights. Liberalism is a belief in the rights of the individual and the importance of protecting those rights.