

Political Ideology Reflection



BUSINESS INSIDER
ELECTION ★ 2016

VOTER TURNOUT, BY AGE

■ HILLARY CLINTON ■ DONALD TRUMP

18-24, 10%



25-29, 9%



30-39, 17%



40-49, 19%



50-64, 30%



65+, 15%



SOURCE: Edison Research for the National Election Pool NOTE: 24,365 respondents

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ELECTION ★ 2016

VOTER TURNOUT, BY GENDER

■ HILLARY CLINTON ■ DONALD TRUMP

MALE, 48%



FEMALE, 52%



SOURCE: Edison Research for the National Election Pool NOTE: 24,482 respondents

Liberal vs Conservative

- ▶ Left
 - ▶ Democrat
 - ▶ Abortion rights (Pro-Choice)
 - ▶ Against death penalty
 - ▶ For gun restrictions
 - ▶ For gay marriage
 - ▶ For strong national government
 - ▶ For taxing the wealthy/raising
 - ▶ For government-providing services
 - ▶ For laws protecting environment
 - ▶ Decrease military spending
 - ▶ Pro-immigration
 - ▶ Legalizing Marijuana
 - ▶ Affirmative Action
- ▶ Right
 - ▶ Republican
 - ▶ Ending abortion (Pro-Life)
 - ▶ For death penalty
 - ▶ Against gun restrictions
 - ▶ Against gay marriage
 - ▶ For strong local governments
 - ▶ For taxing equally/lowering
 - ▶ For companies providing services
 - ▶ Against laws protecting environment
 - ▶ Increase military spending
 - ▶ Anti-immigration
 - ▶ Making marijuana illegal
 - ▶ No affirmative action

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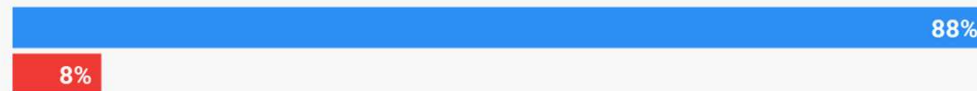
VOTER TURNOUT, BY RACE

■ HILLARY CLINTON ■ DONALD TRUMP

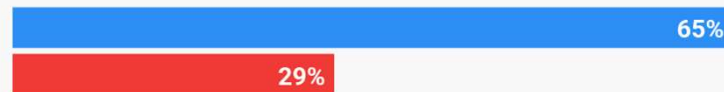
WHITE, 70%



BLACK, 12%



HISPANIC/LATINO, 11%



ASIAN, 4%



OTHER, 3%



SOURCE: Edison Research for the National Election Pool NOTE: 24,193 respondents

VOTER TURNOUT, BY INCOME

■ HILLARY CLINTON ■ DONALD TRUMP

UNDER \$30K, 17%



\$30K-\$49.9K, 19%



\$50K-\$99.9K, 31%



\$100K-\$199.9K, 24%



\$200K-\$249.9K, 4%



\$250K+, 6%



SOURCE: Edison Research for the National Election Pool NOTE: 9,077 respondents

VOTER TURNOUT, BY COMMUNITY TYPE

■ HILLARY CLINTON ■ DONALD TRUMP

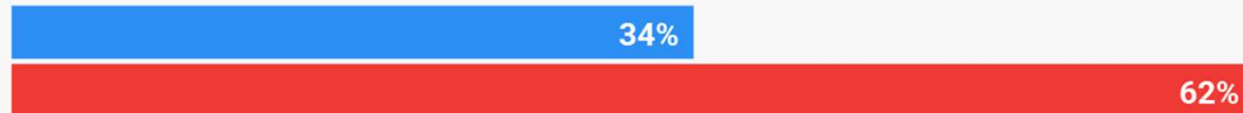
CITY OVER 50K, 34%



SUBURBS, 49%



SMALL CITY AND RURAL, 17%



SOURCE: Edison Research for the National Election Pool NOTE: 24,537 respondents

VOTER TURNOUT, BY EDUCATION

■ HILLARY CLINTON ■ DONALD TRUMP

HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS, 18%



SOME COLLEGE/ASSOC. DEGREE, 32%



COLLEGE GRADUATE, 32%



POSTGRADUATE STUDY, 18%



SOURCE: Edison Research for the National Election Pool NOTE: 23,451 respondents

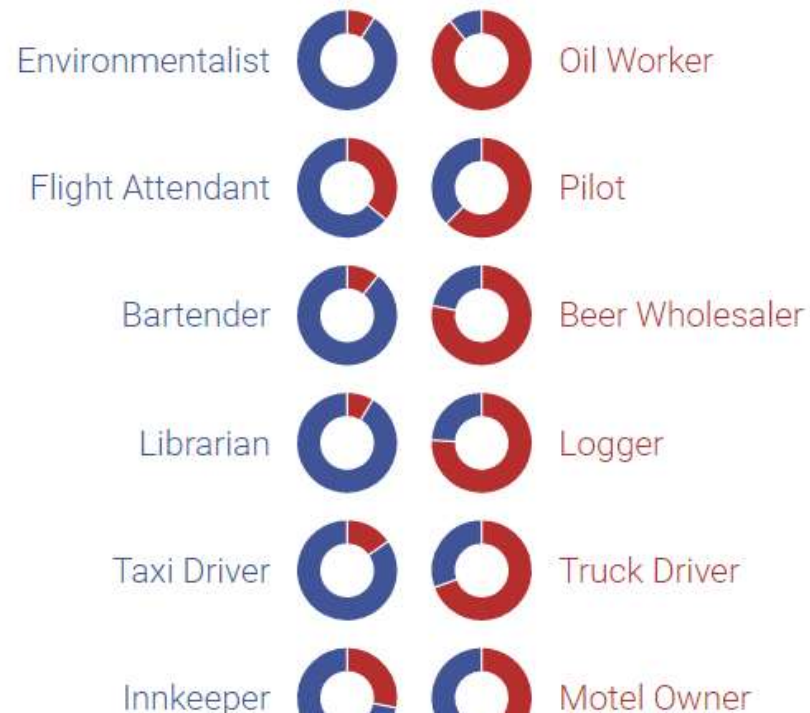
Democratic vs. Republican occupations

*Most librarians are Democrats. Most farmers are Republicans.
As a group, doctors are in the middle, though pediatricians lean left and urologists right.*

*Below: Ratios of Democrats (blue) vs. Republicans (red).
Data source: Campaign contribution data from the FEC.*

Design and engineering by [Verdant Labs](#),
creators of [apprecs.com](#).

Featured in [The Best American Infographics 2016](#).



The Ideological Animal

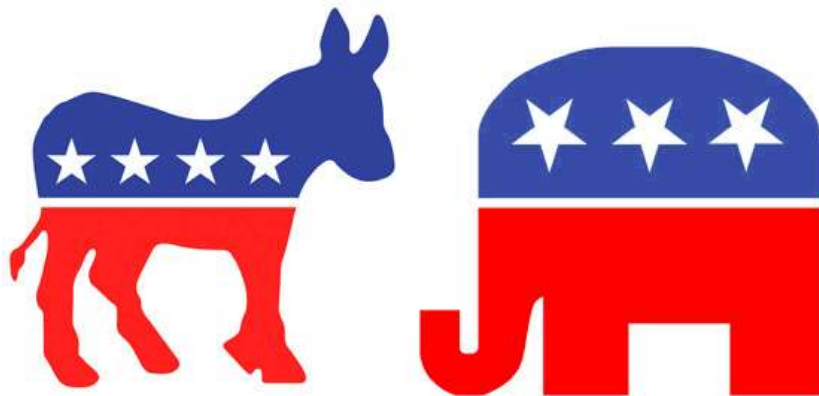
Do liberals and conservatives have different personalities?

As you read,

1. Highlight/underline the factors that influence your political beliefs

Answer the following questions

1. How does a liberal's personality differ from a conservative's? (you will find support for this answer throughout the article – give at least 3 differences)
2. Identify 2 factors that can cause a “Red shift” and two that can cause a “Blue shift.”
3. In which direction do you think the country is moving right now? Why?

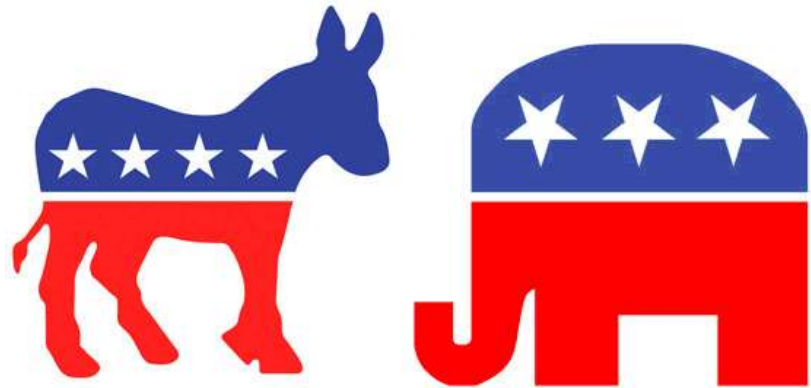


**GUYS I SAID DON'T CREATE POLITICAL
PARTIES**



**YOU HAD ONE
JOB**

memegenerator.net



Ideological Animal

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Madam Secretary Political Analysis

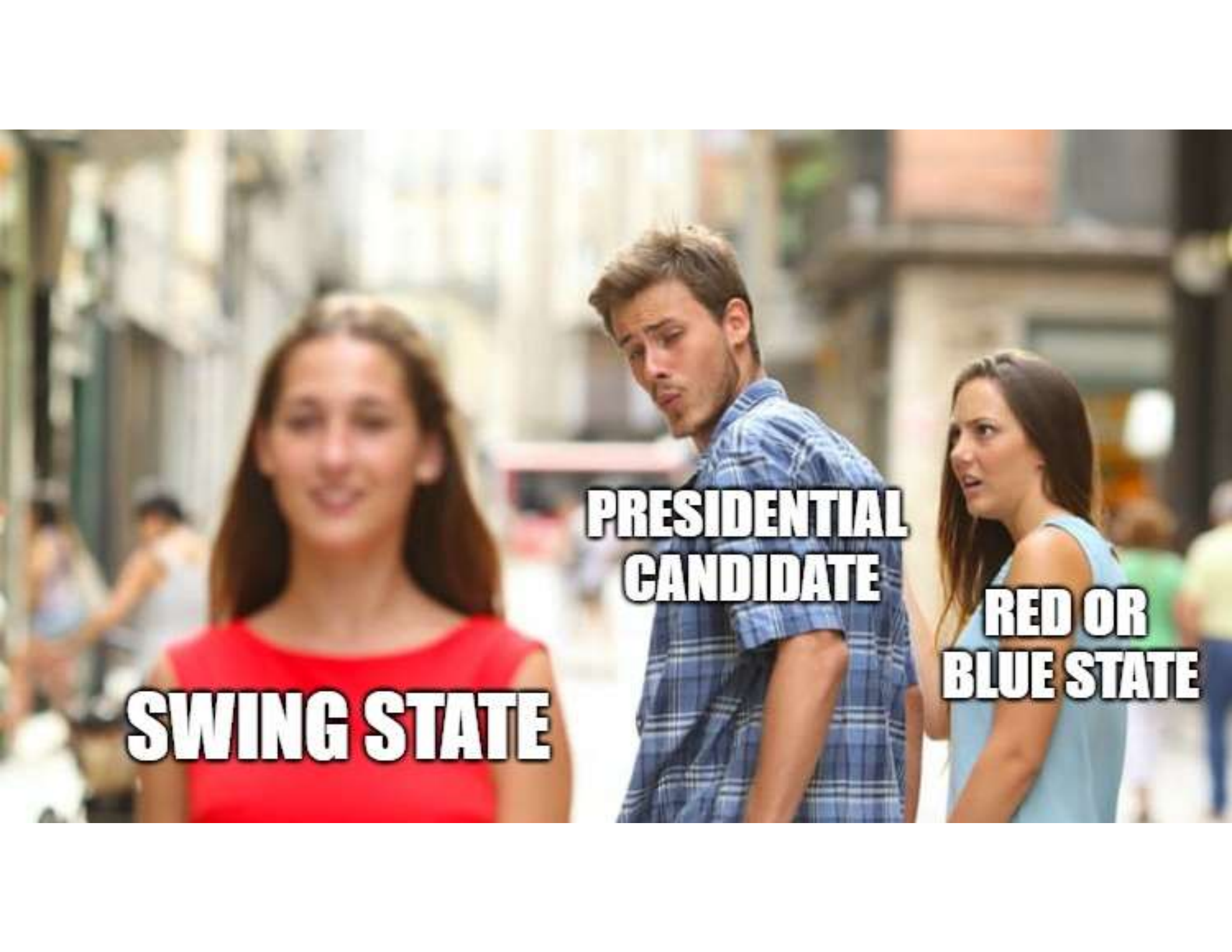
- ▶ Choose a character from the Madam Secretary Episode
- ▶ Reply to that character's name in the discussion by identifying them as liberal or conservative AND THREE beliefs/characteristics that make them so



Political Ideology Analysis

Respond to your assigned individual's name with at least two things about them that would make them lean conservative and two things that would make them lean liberal.





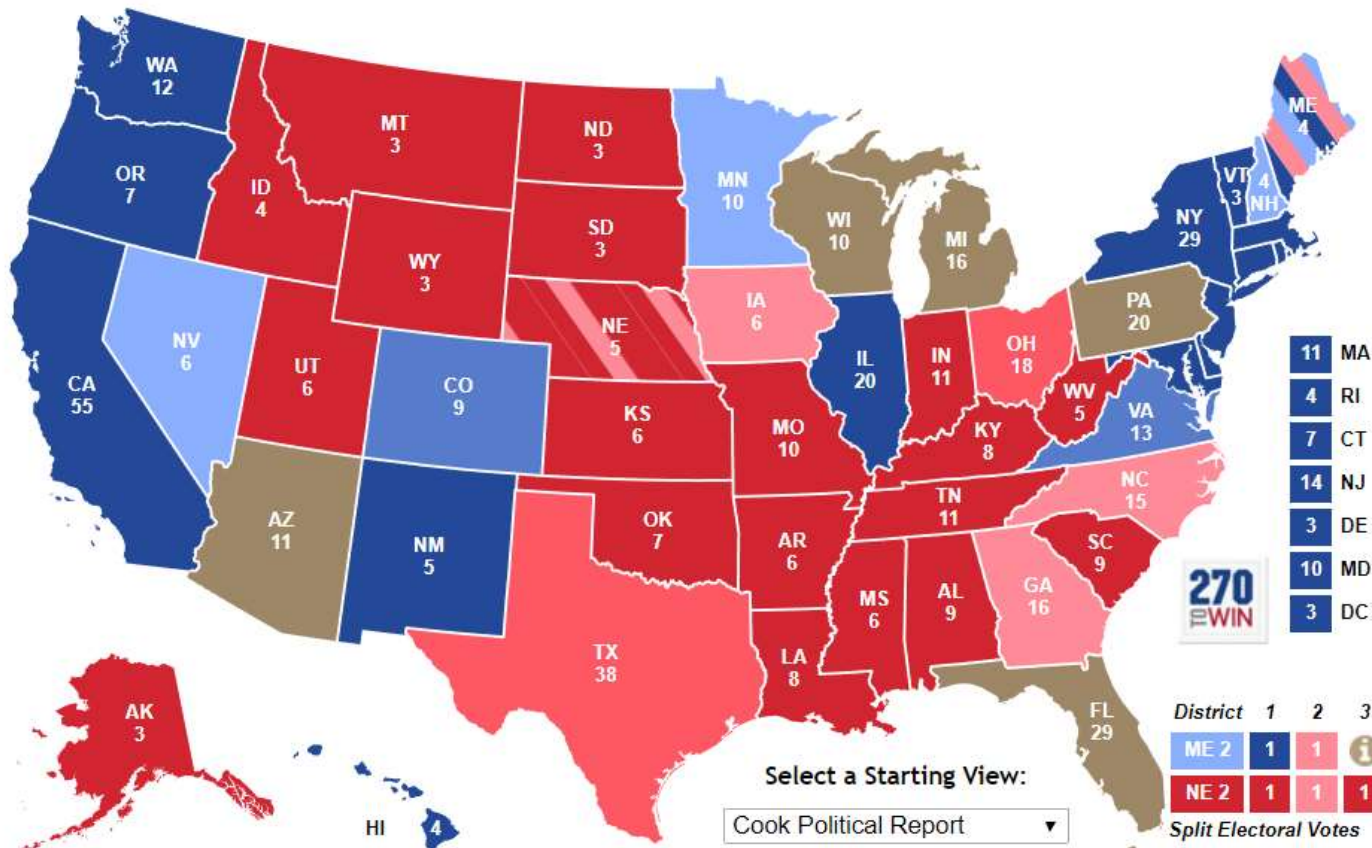
SWING STATE

**PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATE**

**RED OR
BLUE STATE**

Democrat 232

220 Republican





State Political Analysis

Part 1 (formative today): Is your state liberal or conservative?

Answer by researching

- ▶ Presidential election results
- ▶ Current elected representatives

Part 2 (summative Tuesday): How do candidates appeal to states?

Answer by writing a paragraph that

- ▶ Clearly reflects your state's ideology
- ▶ Takes stances on three issues that reflect that ideology



VOTE
FOR
ME

State Voting Trends

Paragraph (Summative)

- ▶ If you were campaigning trying to get people to vote for you in your assigned state, what issues would you talk about? What would you say? Consider where the state is, who it voted for in recent elections, its economy (what jobs do people have?) and issues that might be important to it as a result. Use the links in the State Voting Trends folder to connect to major newspapers to determine what issues are important to your state and connect to those.
- ▶ Your Topic sentence should clearly indicate what your state is and what political party you are part of. Follow your topic sentence with three specific issues your state cares about (your evidence) and, for each issue, explain what you're going to do to resolve it in a way that your state would approve of (warrant).

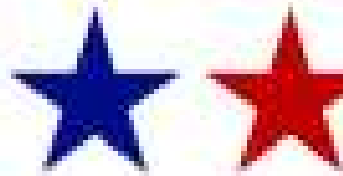


1. Alaska
2. Hawaii
3. Florida
4. Michigan
5. Iowa
6. California
7. New York
8. North Carolina
9. South Carolina
10. Kentucky
11. Idaho
12. Utah
13. Arizona
14. Mississippi
15. Ohio

16. Oklahoma
17. Texas
18. New Mexico
19. North Dakota
20. South Dakota
21. Wisconsin
22. Illinois
23. Montana
24. Colorado
25. New Jersey
26. Massachusetts
27. Oregon
28. Indiana
29. New Hampshire
30. Alabama
31. Missouri

VOTE

FOR

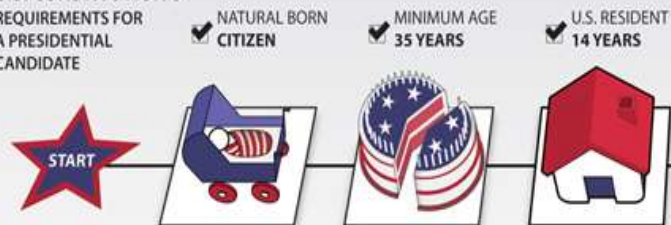


ME



HOW TO BECOME ★ PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ★

U.S. CONSTITUTION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

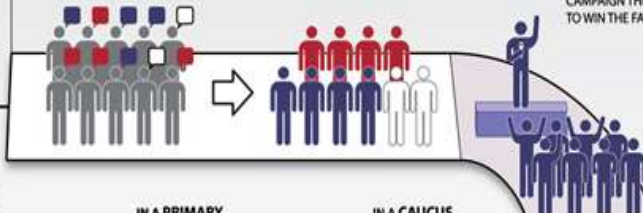


STEP 1 PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BE PRESIDENT, EACH WITH THEIR OWN IDEAS ABOUT HOW GOVERNMENT SHOULD WORK

PEOPLE WITH SIMILAR IDEAS BELONG TO THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY, THIS IS WHERE PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES COME IN

CANDIDATES FROM EACH POLITICAL PARTY CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE FAVOR OF THEIR PARTY MEMBERS



NATIONAL CONVENTIONS STEP 2

AT EACH CONVENTION, THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHOOSES A RUNNING MATE (VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE)

EACH PARTY HOLDS A NATIONAL CONVENTION TO SELECT A FINAL PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO WIN THE SUPPORT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION

IN A PRIMARY
PARTY MEMBERS VOTE FOR THE BEST CANDIDATE THAT WILL REPRESENT THEM IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

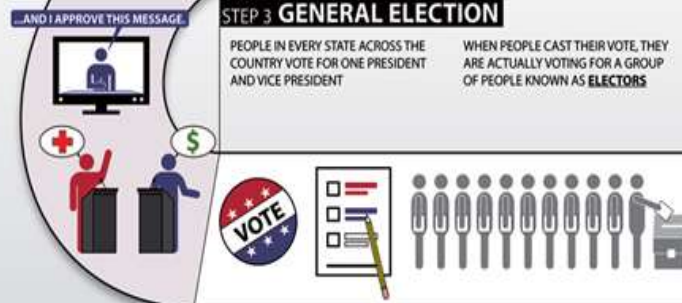
IN A CAUCUS
PARTY MEMBERS SELECT THE BEST CANDIDATE THROUGH A SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS AND VOTES



STEP 3 GENERAL ELECTION

PEOPLE IN EVERY STATE ACROSS THE COUNTRY VOTE FOR ONE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

WHEN PEOPLE CAST THEIR VOTE, THEY ARE ACTUALLY VOTING FOR A GROUP OF PEOPLE KNOWN AS ELECTORS

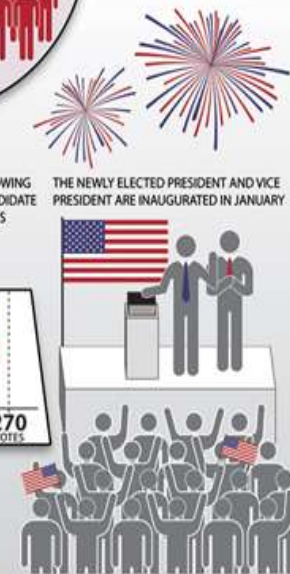


STEP 4 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM, EACH STATE GETS A CERTAIN NUMBER OF ELECTORS BASED ON ITS REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

EACH ELECTOR CASTS ONE VOTE FOLLOWING THE GENERAL ELECTION, AND THE CANDIDATE WHO GETS MORE THAN HALF (270) WINS

THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ARE INAUGURATED IN JANUARY



Elections

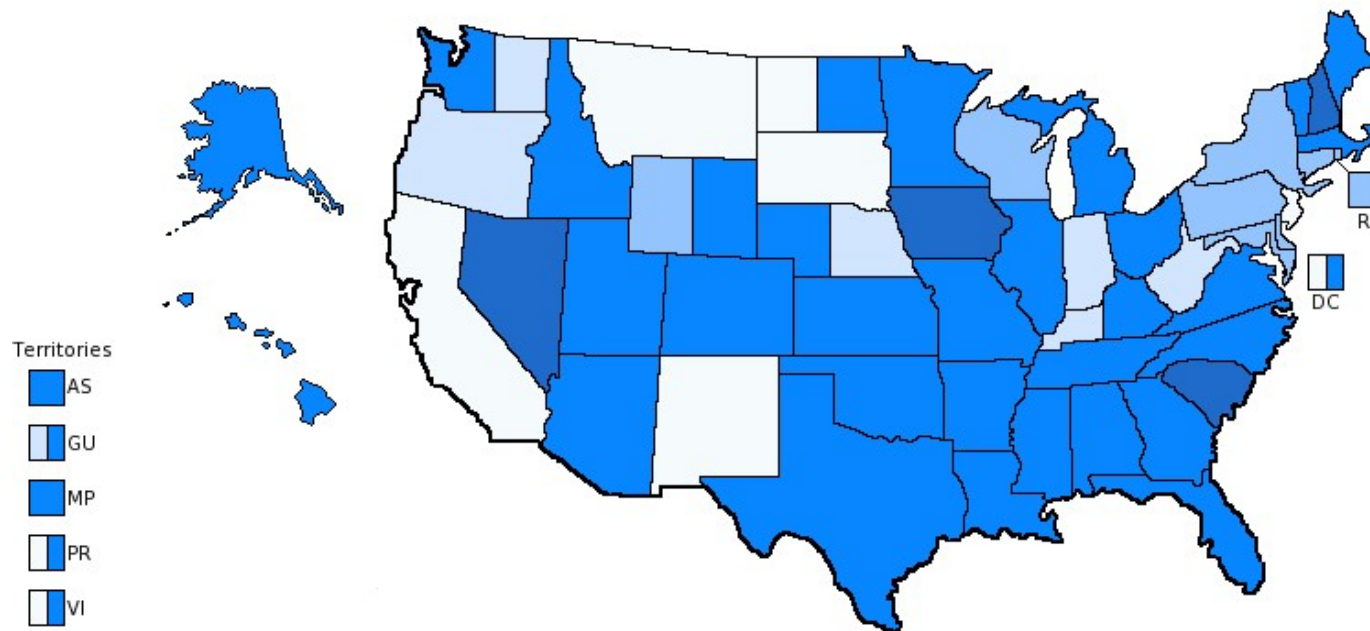
- ▶ General elections: local (every year), mid-term (non-presidential even years), presidential (every 4 years)
- ▶ Who votes? 18+, U.S. citizen, registered, non-felon (most states)
- ▶ Vote within your PRECINCT at your POLLING PLACE
- ▶ Gone: Absentee ballot
- ▶ Must be REGISTERED in order to vote
 - ▶ Motor voter
 - ▶ Online forms
 - ▶ Public buildings



The Election Cycle

- ▶ Exploratory Committee
- ▶ Declare Candidacy
- ▶ Campaigning/Fundraising
- ▶ Debates: Dem vs Dem, [Rep vs Rep](#)
- ▶ Primaries/ Caucuses: Select a party's nominee
 - ▶ Open: anybody can participate
 - ▶ Closed: only party members can participate
- ▶ National Convention: announces candidate and VP, finalizes platform of policy stances
- ▶ Debates: Republican vs Democrat
- ▶ General Election: First Tuesday after first Monday in Nov
- ▶ Electoral College voting: need 270+ to win, House votes if nobody gets it
- ▶ Inauguration: January at the Capitol

Presidential Primaries and Caucuses by Month (2016)



Jan. Feb. **March** April May June



Decision
2016

Race for the White House

Republican Candidates



JEB BUSH



BEN CARSON



CHRIS CHRISTIE



TED CRUZ



CARLY FIORINA



LINDSEY GRAHAM



MIKE HUCKABEE



BOBBY JINDAL



JOHN KASICH



GEORGE PATAKI



RAND PAUL



RICK PERRY



MARCO RUBIO



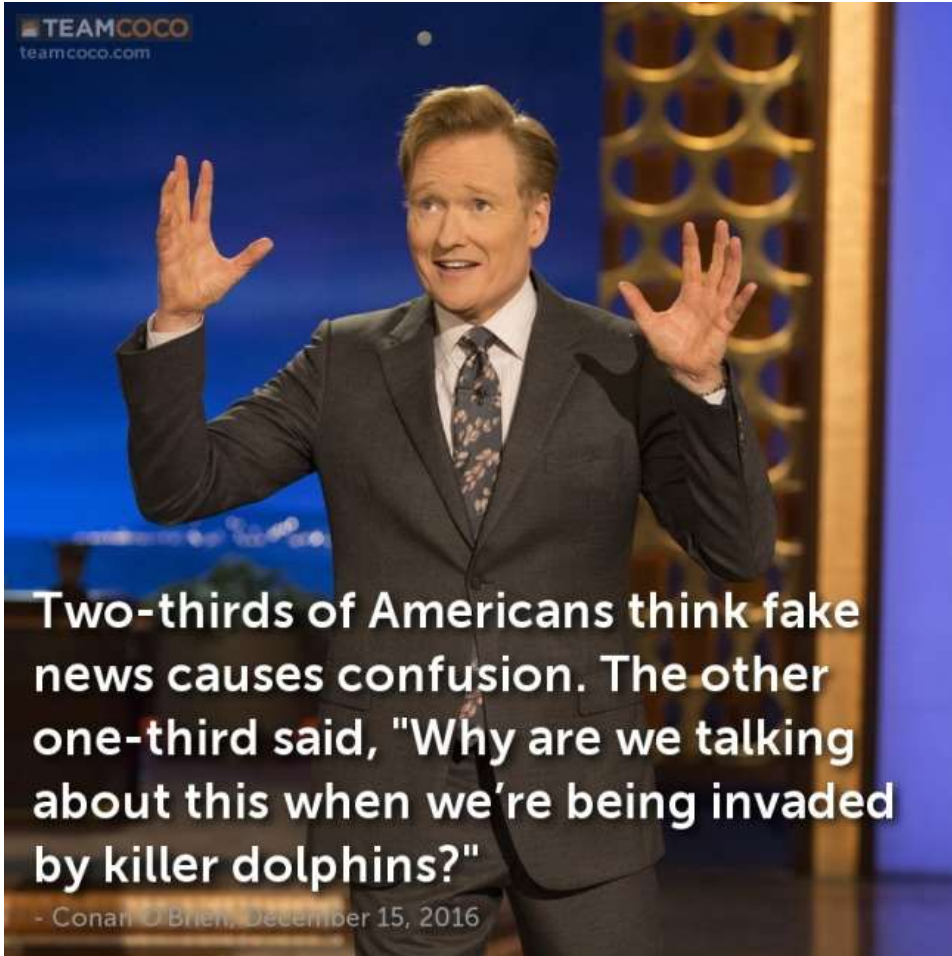
RICK SANTORUM



DONALD TRUMP



SCOTT WALKER



Two-thirds of Americans think fake news causes confusion. The other one-third said, "Why are we talking about this when we're being invaded by killer dolphins?"

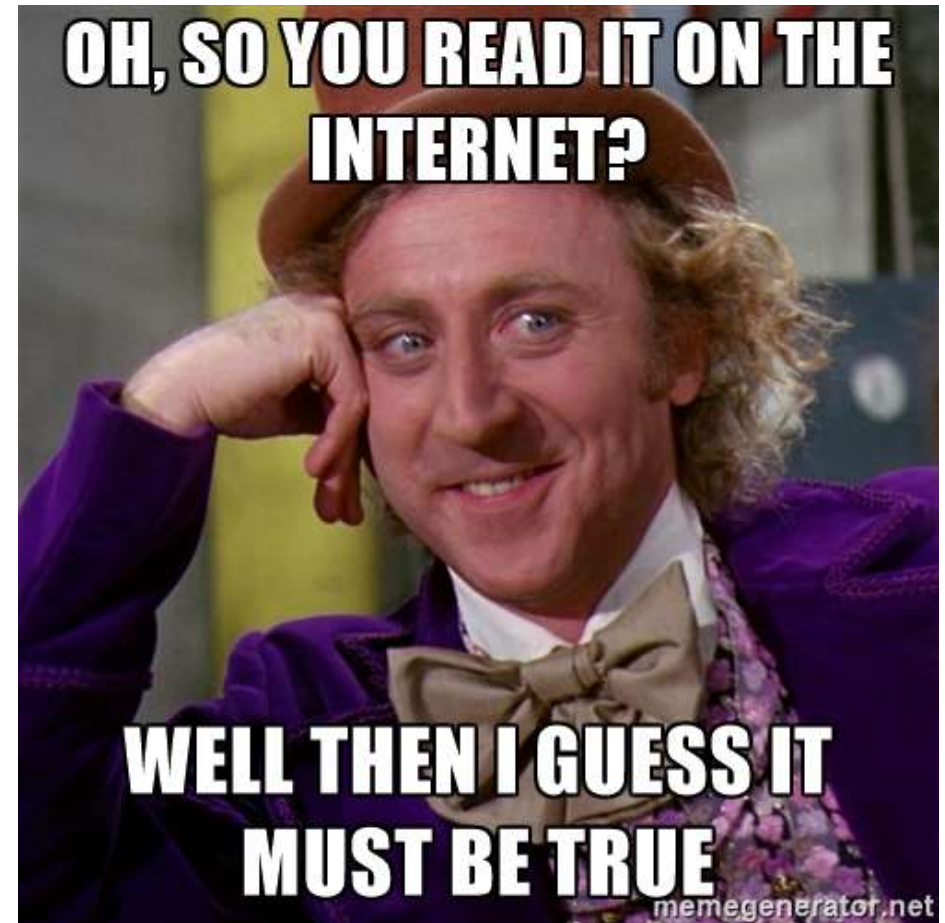
- Conan O'Brien, December 15, 2016



Media Analysis

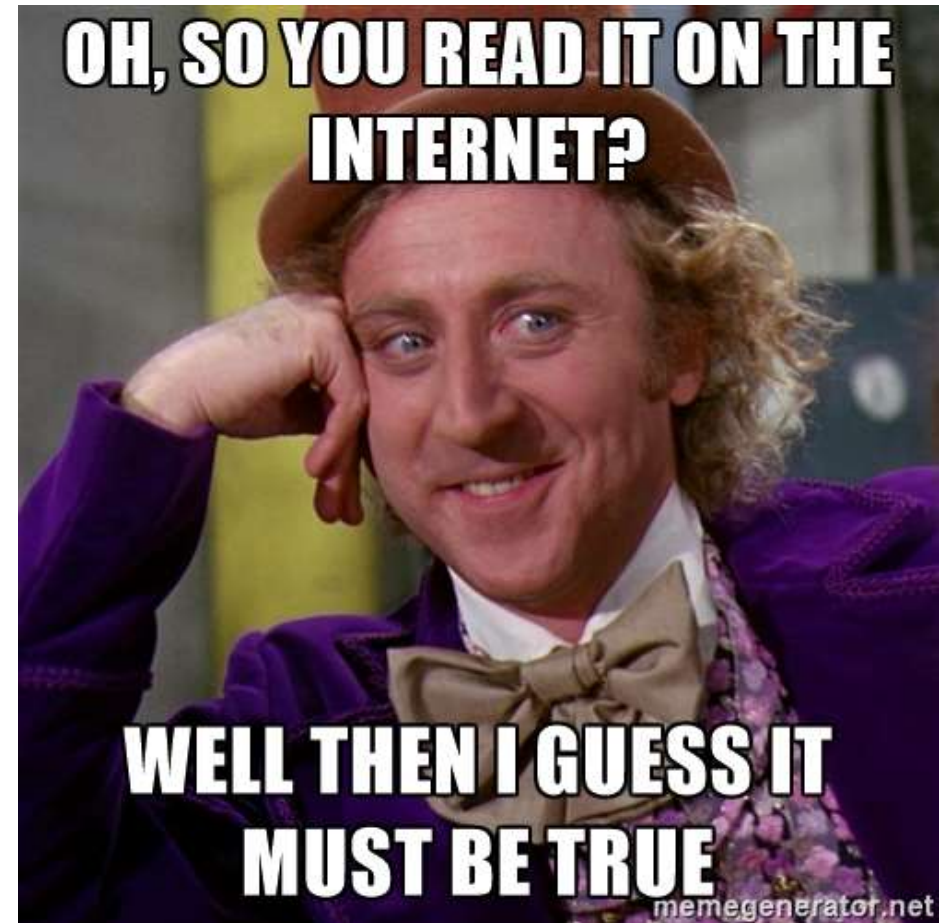
We often hear about "the liberal media" or "fake news," but how does the news media's coverage differ from one source to the next? For your assigned news source, find its article regarding the Trump presidency. Then respond with

- ▶ Partner 1: Name of the source and its headline regarding something about President Trump and/or the White House
- ▶ Partner 2. At least 3 details from the article
- ▶ Discuss together and then Partner 1 post: Does this reporting makes the news source seem liberal, conservative, or neutral - why?



Media Analysis

1. Fox news
2. MSNBC
3. CNN
4. Star Tribune
5. New York Times
6. Wall Street Journal
7. ABC News
8. NBC News
9. Huffington Post
10. Breitbart
11. Bloomberg
12. CBS News
13. Washington Post
14. USA Today
15. Chicago Tribune
16. Houston Chronicle



News Media Dilemmas

Use the reading to help
you answer the
questions. They go in
order.







Propaganda

information, often misleading, used to promote a particular point of view

1. Name Calling
2. Glittering Generalities
3. Transfer
4. Testimonial
5. Plain Folks
6. Bandwagon
7. Fear
8. Bad Logic
9. Unwarranted Extrapolation





Analyzing Campaign Ads

For your assigned propaganda strategy

- ▶ Read about it in the attachment
- ▶ Post
 - ▶ Name of strategy
 - ▶ Explanation
 - ▶ Example of how it might be used in a commercial



Propaganda Techniques

1. **Name Calling:** negative association with competition
2. **Glittering Generalities:** vague, positive associations
3. **Transfer:** link to something well-liked
4. **Testimonial:** endorsement from celebrity
5. **Plain Folks:** endorsement from regular people
6. **Bandwagon:** everybody's doing it
7. **Fear:** disaster if you don't
8. **Bad Logic:** making inaccurate connections
9. **Unwarranted Extrapolation:** jumping to a conclusion





Analyzing Campaign Ads

- ▶ For your assigned politician, find a legitimate campaign ad (by the candidate or an interest group supporting him).
- ▶ Post a comment in the Schoology discussion:
 - ▶ Link the ad
 - ▶ Identify two propaganda techniques and describe how they are used in the ad.





Analyzing Campaign Ads

1. Donald Trump
2. Hillary Clinton
3. Barack Obama
4. George W. Bush
5. Bill Clinton
6. George H.W. Bush
7. Ronald Reagan
8. Jimmy Carter
9. Gerald Ford
10. Richard Nixon
11. Lyndon Johnson
12. John F. Kennedy
13. Dwight Eisenhower



Campaign Finance Law



FEC: Federal Election Commission governs campaigns



Federal Elections Campaign Act: money trail followed with disclosure requirements and contribution limits for individuals, special interest groups, and PACS



Political Action Committee (PAC): pools contributions from its members to influence elections. Far fewer regulations than for others



Citizens United v FEC: corporations have the right to free speech, \$ is speech, so corporations can spend their money on behalf of candidates through SuperPACs.



Citizens United v Federal Elections Commission

Interest Groups

- ▶ How can a campaign be influenced?
 - ▶ Voters (electorate)
 - ▶ Media
 - ▶ Political Action Committees
 - ▶ Foreign Governments
 - ▶ Lobbyists
- ▶ Who can limit that influence?
 - ▶ Federal Election Commission (FEC)

Elections Test

Multiple Choice

- ▶ Election Notes PowerPoint
- ▶ Review Jeopardy
- ▶ Homework assignments
 - ▶ Citizens United opposing Views
 - ▶ Ideological Animal
 - ▶ State Political Analysis
 - ▶ Electoral College Rdg
 - ▶ News Media Dilemmas Rdg

Short Answer

How do candidates try to persuade voters?

Choose one of the political images and explain

- ▶ 2 propaganda techniques the candidate is utilizing
- ▶ Issue analysis: Which political party he/she is appealing to and how you can tell
- ▶ Voter characteristic analysis: what types of voters (personal characteristics like age, race, gender, geography, etc) is the candidate appealing to?

Short Answer Prep

- ▶ Find the image that matches your assigned number
- ▶ Divvy up tasks among your group
- ▶ Complete the campaign ad analysis row for your assigned number in the shared google doc - everyone will see your answers!



IT'S A TEST!



Elections Test

For #15-19, it should be

- A. Closed Primary
- B. Caucus
- C. Mid-Term Election
- D. National Convention
- E. Presidential Election

