

# Introduction to Political Science and American Government

Conrad A. Mearns

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## Quotes

A nation that hates politics will not long survive as a democracy. -  
E. J. Dionne

## Research

If you like laws and sausages, you should never watch either one  
being made. - Otto von Bismarck

## Further Reading

- Politics in the English Language by George Orwell

## What is Political Science?

Politics is "Who gets what, when and how?" It is the resolution of peaceful conflict or rare and scarce things.

- Who — parties, individuals, citizens, institutions
- What — money, distribution, rights, symbolism
- Where and How — congressional legislation, court, executive order, voting

There are three kinds of statements to be made in Political Science

- Descriptive — True / False — things that can be perceived — "It is snowing"
- Evaluative — Good / Bad — normative, defines morals — "It is good that there are 100 senators"

- Explanatory — Cause / Effect — why do people vote the way they do?  
Ways to relate variables. — "Trump was elected with help of foreign interference"

It is important to differentiate cause from correlation. Post hoc ergo propter hoc — After this, therefore because of this. It was winter, now it is spring. Therefore winter caused spring.

Democracy can adapt. Policy that affects a majority can only be enacted with support from that majority.

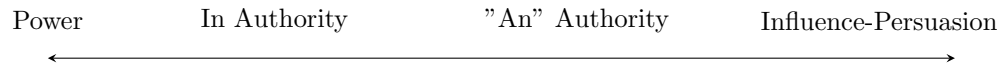
## On Reading Sources

Argument - A set of proposition to lead us to a conclusion.

1. Consider the source
2. Lay out the argument
3. Find evidence and claims to support propositions
4. Evaluate the conclusion
5. Consider the consequences or purpose

## On Power and Authority

Suppose people/entities  $A$  and  $B$ .



- Power:  $A$  creates a threat to force  $B$  to conform to what  $A$  wants.  
Either by taking benefits or imposing punishment.
- In Authority: Power is possibly given to  $A$  to threaten  $B$  into doing what  $A$  wants.
- "An" Authority:  $A$  suggest  $B$  to take some form of action because it benefits  $B$ , only because  $B$  looks up to  $A$ .
- Influence-Persuasion:  $A$  wants something so  $A$  persuades  $B$  to conform for the self interest of  $B$ .

Authority is an assignment of resources of power given to a holder when needed. It does not promise control, only access or opportunity to power.

## On Defining Democracy

See James Madison's Federalist Paper 10.

"Democracy" has it's roots from the Greek words  $dēmos$  and  $-kratia$ , meaning "the people" and "power / rule" respectively. The democracy we know isn't the Athenian democracy originally idealized, it's actually a Republic.

Athenian democracy is centered around what's popular, and participation.

That is to say, Athenian democracy requires more than just voting on ideas, it

requires deliberation and constant confliction. People who follow this belief are Popular Democrats.

Elite Democrats are the proposed solution by James Madison. He argued that humans are, by nature, private and passionate. By forming groups, we try to impose our beliefs guided by emotion and passion - self interest. Elite Democrats are to be committed to formality and compromise for the perceived greater good of everyone affected.

## On the Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation gave sovereignty (supreme power and authority to govern itself) to each of the thirteen new states, with limited central control. The central government had power to "declare war, appoint military officers, sign treaties, make alliances, appoint foreign ambassadors, and manage relations with Indians." - Digital History.

This short and concise list of powers let citizen deference decrease, and led to Shae's Rebellion. The rebellion became a form of demonstration (though not intentionally) of the weaknesses each state had when government was small. It became apparent that the colonies needed to be united under a more powerful central government, which led to the current constitution.

The current constitution had some primary goals. One, limit the direct influence of the population in policy. Though undemocratic (by definition of democracy) this prevented low-information citizens from influencing policy for anything other than the public's good and wellness. Second, the central government needed a single form of currency, power to tax and coin money, and create new laws deemed necessary and helpful.

## Creating a New Constitution

Possible ruling systems:

1. Toryism

Also known as European Conservatism, was generally ruled as a monarchy with a strict hierarchy. Citizens were born into positions of superiority or inferiority. Superiors had an obligation to influence policy for the benefit of inferiors, and inferiors had the obligation to abide.

2. Classical Republicanism

Based on true democracy, Classical Republicanism required active participation in creating agreements for the public good. It relied heavily on virtuous citizens (in this case, to be virtuous is to devote one's self to the public good. Corruption is when virtue is lost and politics is used for personal gain). This concept was pre-capitalism and anti-capitalism, as it required homogeneousness across all statuses.

Jefferson believed that all of the USA should be centralized around farming, and that manufacturing should be kept in Europe. This concept would allow for homogeneous citizens and stop citizens from becoming dependent on companies.

### 3. Classical Liberalism

To reflect free and equal judgement to citizens. The role of government in Classical Liberalism is to do the very least to protect citizen rights. It values order with justice, economic growth and moral and scientific progress. Every citizen is absolutely free to live how they want, and to be as politically involved as they want. Because of this freedom, authority can only truly be given at the consent of the citizens, often backed with voting and law.

Classical Liberalism is what the United States Constitution is based on. In the article, it lays the foundation for free and equal citizens to be protected by a transparent governing body. However, this system can lead to majority tyranny, as seen throughout history. Another emergence from this ideology was capitalism, which thrives by driving citizens to work for their own self interest.

### James Madison's Federalist Paper 10

The focus of the piece was centered around what Madison calls factions.

Interest groups that have adverse policy ideas at the expense of public good, or another faction. Madison pondered two possible solutions. One could either eliminate factions by limiting people's ability to assemble and communicate, or trust that a large diversity of opposing factions will keep them all at bay. For example, allowing and protecting all religions to prevent any single religion from gaining control of many government positions.

The effects of factions are also discussed. If a faction is a minority, adverse policy will get out voted most of the time. When a faction is large, however, a larger problem has to be faced, as large numbers for support does not make policy ethical or moral. It is for this reason that elections are staggered for House, Senate, and President seats. Change should always be resisted, to let time prove the policy is just and moral.

### Public Opinion and Political Socialization

The American Creed - I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

Tolerance is acceptance of disliked ideas. Compromise is vital for a stable community, but where do these dispositions come from? Public Opinion is commonly used as a way to gauge these dispositions as time progresses, but

it's only a majority collective snapshot. This snapshot can change as Cognitive Dissonance separates factions into more polarized, homogeneous groups. Influence and communication of opinions is generally organized into the following structure, the top being the most prioritized.

- American Creed or Political Culture
- Family
- Demographic Clustering
- School, Peers, Coworkers
- Media
- Government, Corporations and Business
- Individual Opinion

A system's democratic-ness can be determined by the congruence between public opinion and public policy.

Individuals may not fulfill "Real Citizen Values" of the democracy / republic due to ignorance or lack of interest. However, collectives of individuals combat ignorance by outreach and dispersion of information. This concept is known as Rational Ignorance.

## On Media Influence

Like a hypodermic, Media is thought to be incredibly shaping. However, in truth we are 'protected' by our preconceived ideas and opinions. Cognitive Dissonance prevents much of our preconceptions from changing. One theory describes us as an Obstinate Audience, that we are selective in what we watch and enjoy. People get what people want out of the media, meaning we shape ourselves. The agenda of the media is the most critical to evaluate. The media cannot tell you how to think, but it can tell you what to think about. For example, after the 2016 Pulse shooting in Orlando Florida, the discussion could have been claimed to be either a terrorism issue (because the shooter had certain religious ties and a strong hatred for opposers) or a gun policy issue (because the shooter had been born in the US and a US Citizen, and spoke frequently about killing people). This frame can easily allow us to shape ourselves in one direction.

Media tends to bias liberal opinion: polls from journalists show an average of slightly left of center.

Media tends to bias conservative opinion: owned by six major corporations. These biases usually promote the status quo and Republicans running for office.

Media has a structural bias: most media companies need to make money off of advertising and marketing. This bias is in favor of ratings, which is why conflict is covered while consensus is not. "If it bleeds, it leads." Due to this bias, the media often oversimplifies topics to fit a graph, picture or scandal format.