

Chapter 11

第十一章

American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

美国政治意识形态和信仰

I. 我。 AMERICAN POLITICAL CULTURE

美国政治文化

The term *political culture* refers to the values and patterns of thinking that a country's citizens share regarding politics. The core values of American political culture are found in the Constitution, the writings of the founders, and the laws and court rulings that have evolved throughout the country's history. While there is overall agreement among Americans regarding the shared values that make up the political culture, interpretations of these values and how they should be implemented in public policy vary. Various interpretations have led to divergent ideas about the role of government.

政治文化指的是一个国家公民在政治方面所共享的价值观和思维模式。美国政治文化的核心价值观体现在宪法、建国先贤的著作以及贯穿美国历史发展的法律和法院判例中。尽管美国民众对构成政治文化的共同价值观总体上达成共识，但对这些价值观的解读以及如何将其应用于公共政策却存在分歧。不同的解读导致了人们对政府角色的不同理解。

A. INDIVIDUALISM

A. 个人主义

1. The American ideal of protecting personal freedoms from government interference is evident in the way the Bill of Rights safeguards civil liberties.
1. 美国保护个人自由免受政府干预的理想在《权利法案》保障公民自由的方式中得到了体现。
2. The values of individualism and sanctity of personal rights must be balanced with the responsibility of government to ensure order and stability. What limits on personal freedom are acceptable in the pursuit of security?
2. 个人主义和个人权利神圣不可侵犯的价值观必须与政府维护秩序和稳定的责任相平衡。为了追求安全，对个人自由的哪些限制是可以接受的？
3. The Declaration of Independence stresses that the purpose of government is to ensure individual (natural) rights and that governments that fail to protect these

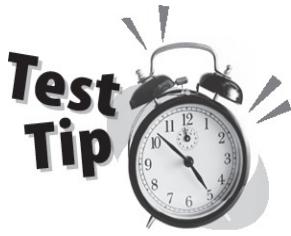
rights may be abolished.

3. 《独立宣言》强调，政府的目的是保障个人（自然）权利，未能保护这些权利的政府可能会被废除。

B. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

B. 机会平等

1. Americans share a belief in equality of opportunity that all individuals should have the ability to compete on a level playing field where success is determined by hard work and talent.
1. 美国人普遍相信机会平等，认为所有个人都应该有机会在公平的竞争环境中竞争，成功取决于努力和才能。
2. Equality of opportunity is present in the Constitution and key pieces of legislation, including the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990).
2. 机会平等体现在宪法和一些重要的立法中，包括《民权法案》（1964年）和《美国残疾人法案》（1990年）。



Be prepared to differentiate between the ideas of equality of opportunity and equality of outcome. Equality of opportunity means that all persons have the same ability to compete and succeed; whereas equality of outcome refers to the idea that all persons should be assured basic minimums for human existence and society should strive to reduce gross inequalities.

要能够区分机会平等和结果平等这两个概念。机会平等意味着所有人都有相同的竞争和成功能力；而结果平等则指的是所有人都应享有生存的基本保障，社会应努力减少巨大的不平等。

C. FREE ENTERPRISE

C. 自由企业

1. An important American political belief in free enterprise, an economic system in which private business operates for the most part independently of government control and involves the private ownership of property, is often associated with laissez-faire economics.
1. 美国一项重要的政治信念是自由企业，这是一种经济体系，其中私营企业在很大程度上独立于政府控制而运作，并涉及财产的私有制，这通常与自由放任经济学联系在一起。
2. Although Americans broadly support the idea of a free enterprise system, ours is a mixed economy. Americans differ in their opinions about how much government regulation is needed. The federal government uses regulation to force companies to obey standards for the protection of citizens, but its control of business and industry

is limited.

2. 虽然美国民众普遍支持自由企业制度，但我们实行的是混合经济。美国民众对于政府监管的必要程度存在分歧。联邦政府通过监管迫使企业遵守保护公民的标准，但其对商业和行业的控制是有限的。
3. The right of citizens to own property free of government interference is most clearly seen in the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, which prohibit the taking of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Property rights may also be affected by the government power of eminent domain, described in the Fifth Amendment, which allows the government to take private property for public use, so long as fair compensation is paid.
3. 公民享有不受政府干预的财产权，这一点在第五修正案和第十四修正案的正当程序条款中体现得最为明显。这两条修正案禁止未经正当法律程序剥夺公民的生命、自由或财产。财产权也可能受到政府征用权的影响。第五修正案赋予政府征用权，允许政府在支付公平补偿的前提下，为公共用途征用私人财产。

D. RULE OF LAW

D. 法治

1. Rule of law is the American political value requiring that all individuals, including leaders, be held accountable to the same laws. It also stands for the idea that laws are applied the same regardless of an individual's position.
 1. 法治是美国的一项政治价值观，它要求所有人，包括领导人，都必须遵守同样的法律。它也代表着法律的适用应一视同仁，不因个人地位而有所区别。
 2. The rule of law includes the value that all individuals are treated the same in the eyes of the courts. This is seen in the various aspects of the Bill of Rights that protect the rights of the accused, including the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments. Americans expect that all individuals accused of a crime are granted due process and equal protection under the law.
 2. 法治包含一项价值观，即所有人在法庭上都应受到平等对待。这一点体现在《权利法案》中保护被告权利的各项条款中，包括第五、第六和第八修正案。美国民众期望所有被指控犯罪的人都能获得正当程序和法律面前人人平等的保护。
 3. The Constitution provides for a method in which government officials, including the president and federal judges, may be impeached and removed from office for violating the rule of law.
 3. 《宪法》规定了政府官员（包括总统和联邦法官）因违反法治而被弹劾和免职的方法。
 4. In "Federalist No. 51," Madison stated that the rule of law is the ultimate aim of government:
 4. 在《联邦党人文集》第 51 篇中，麦迪逊指出，法治是政府的最终目标：

Justice is the end (goal) of government. It is the end (goal) of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be, pursued, until it be obtained.

正义是政府的最终目标，也是公民社会的最终目标。人们过去一直追求正义，将来也必将如此，直到正义得以实现。

E. LIMITED GOVERNMENT

E. 有限政府

1. The American political value of limited government is expressed in the Constitution, which restricts both the government and its leaders by carefully enumerating the powers of government, the powers denied to the government, and the rights of the people.
1. 美国有限政府的政治价值观体现在宪法中，宪法通过仔细列举政府的权力、政府被剥夺的权力以及人民的权利，限制了政府及其领导人的权力。
2. In "Federalist No. 51," Madison argued that the system of checks and balances created by the Constitution prevented any one branch of government from becoming too powerful, thus limiting the authority of the government. "It may be a reflection on human nature, that such devices [checks and balances] should be necessary to control the abuses of government."
2. 在《联邦党人文集》第 51 篇中，麦迪逊论证说，宪法所建立的权力制衡体系防止了任何一个政府部门权力过大，从而限制了政府的权力。“这种机制（权力制衡）对于控制政府滥用权力是必要的，这或许反映了人性的一面。”
3. In "Federalist No. 78," Hamilton argued that the independent courts created by the Constitution restrict the power of the other branches and safeguard individual rights.
3. 在《联邦党人文集》第 78 篇中，汉密尔顿认为，宪法所设立的独立法院限制了其他部门的权力，保障了个人权利。

The complete independence of the courts of justice is peculiarly essential in a limited constitution . . . which contains certain specified expectations to the legislative authority; such, for instance, is that it shall pass no bills of attainder, no ex post facto laws, and the like.

在一部对立法机关有特定要求的有限宪法中，法院的完全独立尤为重要；例如，它不得通过剥夺公民权利法案、不得制定事后法等等。

II. 二、 POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION 政治社会化

A. SHAPING POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND VALUES

A. 塑造政治态度和价值观

1. The complicated manner in which an individual's sense of political identity, political party affiliation, and values related to government are shaped by the broader culture, is known as political socialization.
1. 个人的政治认同感、政党归属感以及与政府相关的价值观受到更广泛的文化影响而形成的复杂过程，被称为政治社会化。

B. FAMILY AND PEER INFLUENCES

B. 家庭和同伴的影响

1. The family is the factor that most affects an individual's political socialization, including the development of a liberal or conservative ideology and political party preference.
 1. 家庭是影响个人政治社会化的最重要因素，包括自由主义或保守主义意识形态的形成以及政党偏好。
2. The family is particularly influential because children are repeatedly exposed to their parents' views through discussions and media choices.
 2. 家庭的影响尤为显著，因为孩子们会通过讨论和媒体选择反复接触到父母的观点。
3. Peers and friends also influence the development of political ideas, in both children and adults. The time that people spend with peers and friends often impacts attitude development. Also, to the degree that individuals associate with like-minded friends, their shared attitudes may be amplified. However, friends are usually not as strong an influence in political socialization as family.
 3. 同伴和朋友也会影响儿童和成人的政治观念形成。人们与同伴和朋友相处的时间往往会影响其态度发展。此外，个人与志同道合的朋友交往越多，他们共同的态度就越有可能被放大。然而，朋友在政治社会化过程中的影响力通常不如家庭。

C. EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES

C. 教育影响

1. American schools influence political socialization by teaching basic government, democratic values, and patriotism, as well as by promoting political participation.
 1. 美国学校通过教授基本政府知识、民主价值观和爱国主义，以及促进政治参与，来影响政治社会化。
2. There is a strong correlation between education level and political participation because education increases political efficacy, or the belief that an individual can have an impact on political outcomes.
 2. 教育水平与政治参与之间存在很强的相关性，因为教育可以提高政治效能，或者提高个人对政治结果产生影响的信念。
3. Educational level is positively correlated with voter turnout; individuals who have higher levels of education are more likely to vote.
 3. 教育水平与投票率呈正相关；受教育程度越高的人越有可能投票。

D. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS/ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

D. 社会环境/组织成员身份

1. Membership in organizations is often based on shared values and goals (e.g., interest groups, labor unions, professional organizations). Social interaction within these groups influences members' political party affiliations and views on policy issues. Occupational groups may be dominated by a particular ideology, which may influence

political attitudes and values.

1. 组织成员资格通常基于共同的价值观和目标（例如，利益集团、工会、专业组织）。这些群体内部的社会互动会影响成员的政党归属和政策观点。职业群体可能受特定意识形态的主导，这反过来又会影响其政治态度和价值观。
2. Religious organizations influence the political beliefs and voting behaviors of their membership through the positions or stances the groups take on specific policy issues. Religious leaders can serve as agents of political socialization when they speak directly to members about specific public policy issues.
2. 宗教组织通过其在特定政策问题上的立场或态度影响其成员的政治信仰和投票行为。当宗教领袖直接与成员谈论具体的公共政策问题时，他们可以成为政治社会化的推动者。
3. Social environment also encompasses geographic factors. Persons from specific regions tend to share certain perspectives. Likewise, rural residents and urban dwellers each have unique shared interests.
3. 社会环境也包含地理因素。来自特定地区的人往往具有某些共同的观点。同样，农村居民和城市居民也各有其独特的共同兴趣。

E. GLOBALIZATION

E. 全球化

1. The world has become increasingly interconnected economically, socially, and politically. As a consequence, American political values have impacted, and been impacted by, other nations.
1. 世界在经济、社会和政治方面联系日益紧密。因此，美国的政治价值观影响了其他国家，同时也受到其他国家的影响。
- 2 The passage of the Affordable Care Act in 2010, which expanded healthcare for Americans, reflects the influence of other countries, many of which guarantee healthcare for all or most citizens.
- 2 2010 年《平价医疗法案》的通过扩大了美国人的医疗保健范围，反映了其他国家的影响，其中许多国家都保障了所有或大多数公民的医疗保健。
3. Social media platforms developed in the United States now bridge cultures and nations throughout the world.
3. 美国开发的社交媒体平台如今连接着世界各地的文化和国家。

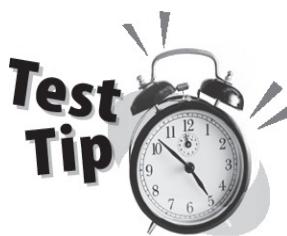
F. GENERATIONAL, LIFE-CYCLE, and MAJOR POLITICAL EVENTS

F. 世代、生命周期和重大政治事件

1. The shared experiences of individuals born in the same time period or generation can impact political attitudes and behavior. Different generations—such as the Millennials, Generation X, the Baby Boomers, and the Silent Generation—have shared experiences

that shape long-lasting attitudes toward domestic and foreign policy.

1. 出生于同一时期或同一世代的人们的共同经历会影响他们的政治态度和行为。不同的世代——例如千禧一代、X世代、婴儿潮一代和沉默一代——拥有共同的经历，这些经历塑造了他们对国内和外交政策的长期态度。
 - a. Americans who grew up during the Great Depression (Silent Generation) shared certain traits, including financial responsibility and frugality. They also largely developed a strong and lasting loyalty to the Democratic Party.
 - a. 在大萧条时期成长起来的美国人（沉默的一代）具有一些共同特征，包括财务责任感和节俭。他们也大多对民主党抱有强烈而持久的忠诚。
 - b. Today's young Americans (Generation Z) have come of age in an era of gun violence and school shootings, influencing their attitudes toward gun control.
 - b. 当今的美国年轻人（Z世代）成长于枪支暴力和校园枪击事件频发的时代，这影响了他们对枪支管制的态度。
 2. Life-cycle effects—changing personal circumstances that occur across the life span—are a factor in political socialization. Each stage of life has known and predictable effects on citizens' political attitudes and behaviors that correlate with the physical, social, and psychological changes of the life cycle. For example, college-age students, as a group, may be more concerned with student debt; those with children more concerned with education; and older persons who have accumulated greater wealth may be more concerned with taxation.
 2. 生命周期效应——即贯穿一生的个人境遇变化——是政治社会化的一个重要因素。人生的每个阶段都会对公民的政治态度和行为产生已知且可预测的影响，这些影响与生命周期中的生理、社会和心理变化密切相关。例如，大学生群体可能更关注学生贷款；有子女的人可能更关注教育；而积累了更多财富的老年人可能更关注税收问题。
 3. Major political events differ from generational influences in that significant events, such as the Kennedy assassination or 9/11, affect all persons who experience them across the generational spectrum.
 3. 重大政治事件与代际影响不同，因为像肯尼迪遇刺或 9/11 这样的重大事件会影响所有经历过这些事件的人，无论他们属于哪个年龄段。



On the AP® exam you will not be asked to identify the specific years for each generational cohort (e.g., Baby Boomers), but you should be prepared to analyze charts and graphs to discern voting trends and policy stands within these groups.

在 AP® 考试中，不会要求你指出每个世代群体（例如婴儿潮一代）的具体年份，但你应该准备好分析图表，以辨别这些群体内部的投票趋势和政策立场。

G. MEDIA INFLUENCES

G. 媒体的影响

1. Since the advent of radio and, later, television, media has had a significant impact on the process of political socialization and on public opinion related to policy and overall trust in government.
1. 自广播出现以来，后来又有了电视，媒体对政治社会化过程以及与政策相关的公众舆论和对政府的整体信任产生了重大影响。
2. The media, through entertainment, news, and informational programming, provides people with background knowledge and shapes their attitudes about the functions and value of government institutions.
2. 媒体通过娱乐、新闻和信息节目，向人们提供背景知识，并塑造人们对政府机构的功能和价值的态度。
3. The expansion of political coverage in the media to include cable news networks, Internet news outlets, and social media have allowed individuals to selectively choose to receive information from sources that share their own political perspective, thereby reinforcing their pre-existing perceptions and limiting new information. This is sometimes referred to as an “echo chamber.”
3. 媒体政治报道的扩展，包括有线电视新闻网、互联网新闻媒体和社交媒体，使得人们能够有选择地从与自己政治观点一致的来源获取信息，从而强化了他们原有的认知，并限制了他们获取新信息。这种情况有时被称为“回音室效应”。
4. Social media users tend to interact most with others who have similar political viewpoints and share information that reinforces those attitudes.
4. 社交媒体用户倾向于与具有相似政治观点的人互动最多，并分享强化这些态度的信息。

III. 三、 POLITICAL IDEOLOGY 政治意识形态

A. A WIDE SPECTRUM OF BELIEFS

A. 广泛的信仰光谱

1. A political ideology represents a collection of beliefs about morality, economics, efficiency, how society should function, and the proper role of government.
1. 政治意识形态代表了一系列关于道德、经济、效率、社会应该如何运作以及政府的适当角色的信念。
2. Political ideology can be measured and represented in various ways, including grids and graphic representations. Traditionally, the liberal-conservative spectrum has been represented as a line, with liberalism on the left and conservatism on the right. (Hence the terms *left* and *right*.)
2. 政治意识形态可以用多种方式衡量和表示，包括网格和图形表示。传统上，自由主义-保守主义光谱被表示为一条线，自由主义位于左侧，保守主义位于右侧。（因此有了“左”和“右”这两个词。）

3. Although ideological belief systems are generally consistent, they may at times seem to lack internal consistency.
3. 虽然意识形态信仰体系通常是一致的，但有时它们可能看起来缺乏内部一致性。
 - a. Liberal and conservative ideologies are closely tied to the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States.
 - a. 在美国，自由主义和保守主义意识形态与民主党和共和党密切相关。
 - b. Party constituencies change over time, and changing constituencies may influence ideological systems.
 - b. 政党选民群体会随着时间推移而变化，而选民群体的变化可能会影响意识形态体系。
 4. A party's platform is a compilation of the policy positions the party favors, which reflect its ideology.
 4. 政党的纲领是政党所支持的政策立场的汇编，反映了该政党的意识形态。

B. LIBERAL IDEOLOGY

B. 自由主义意识形态

1. Liberal ideology encompasses the following beliefs:
 1. 自由主义意识形态包含以下信念：
 - a. Government has an important role to play in society.
 - a. 政府在社会中扮演着重要角色。
 - b. The government should regulate the economy in order to ensure that efficiency is maximized and noneconomic interests are protected.
 - b. 政府应当对经济进行监管，以确保效率最大化，非经济利益得到保护。
 - c. Government should refrain from regulating moral issues in most cases. Issues such as abortion, same-sex marriage, marijuana, and other private matters should be left up to individuals.
 - c. 政府在大多数情况下应避免干预道德问题。堕胎、同性婚姻、大麻和其他私人事务应由个人自行决定。
 - d. Government should spend money to assist citizens with social services, such as housing, food, and healthcare.
 - d. 政府应该花钱帮助公民获得社会服务，例如住房、食品和医疗保健。
 2. The Democratic Party is closely aligned with liberal ideology.
 2. 民主党与自由主义意识形态紧密相连。

C. CONSERVATIVE IDEOLOGY

C. 保守主义意识形态

1. Conservative ideology encompasses the following beliefs:

1. 保守主义意识形态包含以下信念：

a. Government should play only a minimal role in society.

 a. 政府在社会中应只扮演最小的角色。

b. The government should engage in minimal regulation of the economy; market forces maximize efficiency and solve most problems.

 b. 政府应尽量减少对经济的监管；市场力量能够最大限度地提高效率并解决大多数问题。

c. Government has an important role to play in regulating moral issues. The government should regulate moral issues in order to uphold traditional moral beliefs.

 c. 政府在规范道德问题方面发挥着重要作用。政府应当规范道德问题，以维护传统的道德观念。

d. Government funding of social goods should be limited. Citizens should not be restrained and should be expected to provide for themselves.

 d. 政府对社会福利的投入应该受到限制。公民不应受到束缚，而应被期望自力更生。

2. The Republican Party is closely aligned with conservative ideology.

2. 共和党与保守主义意识形态紧密相连。

D. COMPARING IDEOLOGIES

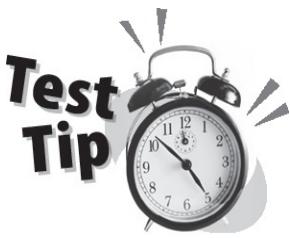
D. 意识形态比较

1. The following chart shows the general liberal (Democratic) and conservative (Republican) positions on common issues.

1. 下图显示了自由派（民主党）和保守派（共和党）在共同问题上的总体立场。

Liberal Position 自由主义立场	Public Policy Issue 公共政策问题	Conservative Position 保守立场
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- increased government regulation of business to protect workers and the environment加强政府对企业的监管，以保护工人权益和环境- markets need regulation to function efficiently市场需要监管才能有效运作。- favors taxation of businesses and the wealthy to support spending on public goods——赞成对企业和富人征税，以支持公共物品支出。	Economy 经济	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- government should minimally regulate the economy政府对经济的监管应尽可能少。- market forces operate to produce efficiency and productivity in markets市场力量发挥作用，提高市场效率和生产力。- favors reduced taxation of businesses and the wealthy in order to stimulate the economy——主张降低企业和富人的税收以刺激经济
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- favors federal power——支持联邦权力	Federalism 联邦制	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- favors states' rights——支持各州权利

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors reducing military spending 赞成削减军费开支 - supports involvement in global affairs, diplomacy, and foreign aid - 支持参与全球事务、外交和对外援助 	National Security 国家安全	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors increasing military spending 赞成增加军费开支 - supports limitations on foreign aid, limited involvement with foreign nations, and military strength 支持限制对外援助、减少与外国的接触以及增强军事实力。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased funding of social welfare programs 增加社会福利项目的资金投入 	Social Welfare Programs 社会福利计划	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduced funding of social welfare programs 社会福利项目经费减少
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased funding of public education 增加公共教育经费 	Education 教育	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vouchers and support for private and religious education ——为私立和宗教教育提供代金券和支持
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supports legal immigration and citizenship path for certain groups of undocumented immigrants - 支持某些无证移民群体获得合法移民和公民身份途径 	Immigration 移民	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduced legal immigration and opposes citizenship path for undocumented immigrants 减少合法移民，并反对给予无证移民公民身份途径
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors abortion rights (pro-choice) - 支持堕胎权（支持选择权） 	Abortion Rights 堕胎权	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opposes abortion rights (pro-life) 反对堕胎权（支持生命权）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors expanded civil rights protections ——支持扩大公民权利保护 - favors affirmative action 赞成平权行动 	Civil Rights 民权	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors limited civil rights protections ——倾向于限制公民权利保护 - opposes affirmative action 反对平权行动
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors regulations to protect the environment and combat climate change ——支持制定保护环境和应对气候变化的法规 	Environmental Protection 环境保护	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opposes government action to regulate business 反对政府采取行动监管企业 - views climate change as an insignificant problem 认为气候变化是一个无关紧要的问题
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors restrictions on gun purchases and ownership ——支持限制枪支购买和持有。 	Gun Control 枪支管制	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opposes restrictions on gun purchases and ownership 反对限制枪支购买和持有。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supports expanded access and government involvement in healthcare 支持扩大医疗保健服务范围和政府参与医疗保健事业。 	Healthcare 卫生保健	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favors private sector, free-market healthcare system with minimal government involvement ——倾向于私营部门、自由市场医疗保健体系，尽量减少政府干预。



Be sure you understand the difference between the similar-sounding and interrelated concepts of political culture, political socialization, and political ideology.

务必理解政治文化、政治社会化和政治意识形态这三个听起来相似且相互关联的概念之间的区别。

- ***Political culture is the broadly shared set of political values, beliefs, and norms held within a society.***
- 政治文化是一个社会中广泛共享的政治价值观、信仰和规范的集合。
- ***Political socialization is the process by which individuals within a society acquire their political values and opinions. Agents of socialization include family, education, and the media.***
- 政治社会化是指社会成员习得政治价值观和观点的过程。社会化的媒介包括家庭、教育和媒体。
- ***Political ideology is a coherent set of political ideas held by an individual or organization. Note that party affiliation is related to, but different from, political ideology. Members of political parties may not share the party's ideology in its entirety.***
- 政治意识形态是指个人或组织所持有的一套连贯的政治理念。请注意，党派归属与政治意识形态相关，但又有所不同。政党成员可能并不完全认同该党的意识形态。

E. LIBERTARIAN IDEOLOGY

E. 自由意志主义意识形态

1. Libertarian ideology shares beliefs with both liberal and conservative ideologies.
 1. 自由意志主义意识形态与自由主义和保守主义意识形态都有共同的信念。
2. Libertarian ideology opposes government regulation of both economic activity and personal choices. For libertarians, individual liberty is the highest value, and government should exist only to protect private property rights.
 2. 自由主义意识形态反对政府对经济活动和个人选择进行监管。对自由主义者而言，个人自由是最高价值，政府存在的唯一目的应该是保护私有财产权。
3. Libertarians are consistent in their view of the proper role of government in society, believing:
 - a. The government should not regulate the economy, but allow the market to function freely according to the decisions of its participants.
 - a. 政府不应该干预经济，而应该让市场根据其参与者的决定自由运作。
 - b. The government should not involve itself in people's personal decisions. Government interference in choices involving marriage, sex, drugs, gambling, and

- other issues is a violation of personal liberty.
- b. 政府不应干涉人民的个人决定。政府干预涉及婚姻、性、毒品、赌博和其他问题的选择，是对个人自由的侵犯。
 - c. For example, a libertarian would favor policies legalizing the commercial sale of marijuana and reducing government spending on prisons.
 - c. 例如，自由主义者会支持将大麻商业销售合法化并减少政府在监狱上的支出的政策。

IV. 四、 POLITICAL CULTURE AND PUBLIC POLICY

政治文化与公共政策

A. LIBERTY VS. ORDER

A. 自由与秩序

- 1. The debate between conservatism and liberalism reflects the tension between liberty and order, which must be balanced in order for society to function optimally.
- 1. 保守主义与自由主义之间的辩论反映了自由与秩序之间的紧张关系，为了使社会发挥最佳功能，必须平衡这两者。
 - a. Excessive personal liberty will lead to chaos.
 - a. 过度的个人自由会导致混乱。
 - b. Excessive social order will stifle personal liberty and creativity.
 - b. 过度的社会秩序会扼杀个人自由和创造力。
 - 2. Historically, policy outcomes reflect the preferences of whichever position is dominant among voters and policymakers at any given time.
 - 2. 从历史上看，政策结果反映了在任何特定时期选民和政策制定者中占主导地位的立场的偏好。
 - 3. The changing power of various groups is often reflected in policy changes, as when alcohol prohibition was enacted and then repealed fourteen years later.
 - 3. 各个群体权力的变化往往反映在政策变化中，例如，禁酒令颁布后，14年后又被废除。

B. THE CULTURE WAR

B. 文化战争

- 1. The term *culture war* is used to describe the deep division and increasing polarization between those Americans who wish to return to an idealized culture based on traditional values (conservatism) and those who favor change (liberalism).
- 1. “文化战争”一词用来描述美国人之间日益加深的分歧和两极分化：一方希望回归以传统价值观为基础的理想化文化（保守主义），另一方则赞成变革（自由主义）。

2. Differing belief systems are both exploited and exacerbated by political organizations, interest groups, and media outlets to drive enthusiasm and support for parties and causes.
2. 不同的信仰体系被政治组织、利益集团和媒体利用和加剧，以激发人们对政党和事业的热情和支持。
3. United States politics may at times reflect polarization, or the tendency for citizens to adopt more extreme positions.
3. 美国政治有时可能会反映出两极分化，或者公民倾向于采取更极端的立场。
4. The polarization characteristic of the culture war creates political gridlock as fewer voters and politicians inhabit the middle of the political field.
4. 文化战争的两极分化造成了政治僵局，因为政治阵营中间的选民和政治家越来越少。

V. 五、IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE ECONOMY

意识形态差异：政府在经济中的作用

A. THE POLITICS OF THE ECONOMY

A. 经济政治

1. The health of the economy has historically been one of the most significant predictors of voter attitudes toward the party in the White House.
 1. 从历史上看，经济健康状况一直是选民对白宫执政党态度的最重要预测因素之一。
 2. Maintaining a strong economy is a top priority for politicians of both political parties.
 2. 保持强劲的经济是两党政治家的首要任务。
 - a. Politicians desire to keep unemployment rates low. When unemployment is low, citizens have money to spend, which stimulates business activity and creates more jobs. It also reduces the cost of government unemployment and social welfare programs.
 - a. 政客们希望保持低失业率。失业率低时，民众有钱消费，这会刺激商业活动，创造更多就业机会。同时，也能降低政府在失业救济和社会福利项目上的支出。
 - b. Politicians also attempt to control inflation, which is the rate at which the cost of goods and services in an economy increases. Economists generally agree that a low inflation rate is necessary for healthy economic growth. A high inflation rate can negatively affect workers' standard of living. If growth in wages does not exceed inflation, standards of living remain flat or decline.
 - b. 政治家们也试图控制通货膨胀，即经济体中商品和服务价格上涨的速度。经济学家普遍认为，低通货膨胀率是经济健康增长的必要条件。高通货膨胀率会对工人的生活水平产生负面影响。如果工资增长低于通货膨胀率，生活水平就会停滞不前甚至下降。

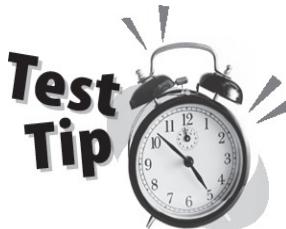
B. FISCAL POLICY

B. 财政政策

1. Fiscal policy refers to the taxing and spending methodology followed by the government in order to foster economic health.
 1. 财政政策是指政府为促进经济健康而采取的税收和支出方法。
2. Keynesian theory (developed by economist John Maynard Keynes) is based on supply and demand in an economy.
 2. 凯恩斯主义理论（由经济学家约翰·梅纳德·凯恩斯创立）以经济中的供求关系为基础。
 - a. When consumer demand for goods and services drops, businesses sell fewer goods and services, and workers lose jobs.
 - a. 当消费者对商品和服务的需求下降时，企业销售的商品和服务减少，工人失业。
 - b. When jobs are lost, spending contracts further, and an economic recession may result.
 - b. 当失业人数减少时，消费支出进一步萎缩，可能导致经济衰退。
 - c. Keynes believed that the government should actively intervene to maintain or restore economic health.
 - c. 凯恩斯认为政府应该积极干预以维持或恢复经济健康。
 - d. To stimulate consumer spending and business activity, the government should put money into the economy when necessary by reducing taxes or implementing more government programs that put money into the hands of consumers by creating jobs or providing benefits in order to drive demand.
 - d. 为了刺激消费支出和商业活动，政府应在必要时通过减税或实施更多政府计划，将资金投入经济，通过创造就业机会或提供福利来刺激需求，从而将资金投入消费者手中。
 - e. Keynesian economics formed the basis for FDR's New Deal legislation, which was enacted in response to the Great Depression, as well as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, passed in response to the Great Recession.
 - e. 凯恩斯主义经济学是罗斯福新政立法的基础，该立法是为了应对大萧条而颁布的；它也是2009年美国复苏与再投资法案的基础，该法案是为了应对大衰退而通过的。
 - f. These types of policies are often referred to as stimulus policies, because they are intended to stimulate the economy to sustain independent growth.
 - f. 这类政策通常被称为刺激政策，因为它们旨在刺激经济以维持独立增长。
 3. Supply-side economic theory, popularized by economist Arthur Laffer, advocates the reduction of taxes, primarily on businesses and wealthy individuals, in order to stimulate business investment, which will stimulate job creation and economic growth.
 3. 经济学家阿瑟·拉弗推广的供给侧经济理论主张减少税收，主要针对企业和富裕个人，以刺激商业投资，从而刺激就业和经济增长。
 - a. Supply-side theory is sometimes called trickle-down economics, because the theory proposes that leaving more wealth in the hands of those at the top of the

economy will result in more wealth making its way down to the middle and working classes.

- a. 供给侧理论有时被称为涓滴经济学，因为该理论认为，让更多的财富留在经济顶层的人手中，将会导致更多的财富流向中产阶级和工人阶级。
- b. Supply-side economics advocates reducing taxation and limiting government spending as a way to stimulate economic activity.
- b. 供给侧经济学主张减少税收和限制政府支出，以此来刺激经济活动。
- c. Supply-siders theorize that because taxes on economic transactions stimulate government revenues, tax cuts will generate more revenue than is lost by reducing taxes.
- c. 供给学派认为，由于对经济交易征税会刺激政府收入，因此减税产生的收入将超过减税造成的损失。



Keynesian economic theory is favored by liberals and is associated with Democratic presidents, notably Franklin Roosevelt and Barack Obama. Supply-side economic theory is favored by conservatives and is associated with Republican presidents, notably Ronald Reagan, George W. Bush, and Donald Trump. Supply-side theory is, in fact, sometimes called Reagonomics.

凯恩斯主义经济理论受到自由派的青睐，并与民主党总统联系在一起，尤其是富兰克林·罗斯福和巴拉克·奥巴马。供给侧经济理论受到保守派的青睐，并与共和党总统联系在一起，尤其是罗纳德·里根、乔治·W·布什和唐纳德·特朗普。事实上，供给侧理论有时也被称为“里根经济学”。

C. MONETARY POLICY

C. 货币政策

- 1. Another tool at the disposal of the government for maintaining the health of the economy is monetary policy, which is the ability to regulate the amount of money available in the economy.
- 1. 政府用来维持经济健康的另一种工具是货币政策，即调节经济中可用货币量的能力。
- 2. The prices of goods and services are heavily influenced by how much money is available within a society. The more dollars floating around in the economy, the easier they are to come by, and the less each one will buy.
- 2. 商品和服务的价格很大程度上受社会货币流通量的影响。经济中流通的美元越多，获取美元就越容易，每张美元的购买力就越低。
- 3. The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States and the vehicle through which the government controls the supply of money in

circulation.

3. 联邦储备系统是美国的中央银行系统，也是政府控制货币流通供应的工具。

- a. The Federal Reserve System consists of 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks through which money is distributed to financial institutions, and a Federal Reserve Board (the Fed) of seven members appointed by the president (with Senate confirmation) to staggered terms.

a. 联邦储备系统由 12 家地区联邦储备银行组成，通过这些银行向金融机构分配资金；此外，还有由总统任命（经参议院确认）的七名成员组成的联邦储备委员会（美联储），任期交错。

- b. The Fed controls the money supply by:

b. 美联储通过以下方式控制货币供应量：

- setting interest rates for government bonds.
➤ 设定政府债券利率。
- buying and selling government bonds and other financial instruments with member banks. Bond purchases from banks put money into the economy; bond sales to banks reduce the amount of money banks have available to lend.
- 与成员银行买卖政府债券和其他金融工具。从银行购买债券会将资金注入经济；向银行出售债券则会减少银行可用于放贷的资金量。
- setting the federal funds rate, which requires banks to keep a minimum percentage of deposits on hand in cash. Increasing the reserve rate reduces the money available to lend, while reducing the rate increases the money supply.
➤ 设定联邦基金利率，要求银行持有一定比例的存款现金。提高存款准备金率会减少可用于放贷的资金，而降低存款准备金率则会增加货币供应量。
- setting the rates at which banks may borrow directly from the government and may charge each other for funds.
➤ 设定银行可以直接向政府借款以及相互收取资金费用的利率。

4. The money supply affects the economy in two primary ways.

4. 货币供应量主要通过两种方式影响经济。

- a. Increasing the amount of money available to banks to sell as loans puts more money into the economy, which stimulates spending and growth.

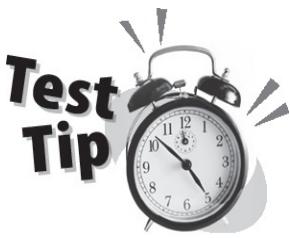
a. 增加银行可出售的贷款资金，会将更多资金注入经济，从而刺激消费和增长。

- b. Reducing the money supply slows the economy and checks inflation.

b. 减少货币供应量会减缓经济增长并抑制通货膨胀。

5. The Fed is charged with modulating the supply of money in the economy and regulating banks in order to maintain economic stability and sustainable economic growth.

5. 美联储负责调节经济中的货币供应量和监管银行，以维持经济稳定和可持续的经济增长。



The economic health of the country requires constant attention and fine-tuning. The ability to adjust both fiscal and monetary policy provides the government with tools for maintaining a stable and growing economy. Be sure you understand the differences between these two areas of policy.

国家的经济健康需要持续关注和调整。政府可以通过调整财政政策和货币政策来维持经济的稳定增长。
务必了解这两项政策之间的区别。

Fiscal Policy 财政政策	Monetary Policy 货币政策
<i>– impacts economy through adjustments in taxation and spending</i> 通过调整税收和支出影响经济	<i>– impacts economy through adjustments in interest rates and the money supply</i> 通过调整利率和货币供应量来影响经济
<i>– initiated by Congress 由国会发起</i>	<i>– implemented by the Federal Reserve Board</i> 由美联储实施