CHAPTER 5: Political Culture

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. In the text, political culture is said to include the fundamental and widely held political beliefs, orientations, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a political community.
2. opportunities
3. values
4. hobbies
5. ethnicities

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 128

1. Political socialization refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. the process by which political culture is passed down
3. the process by which political behaviour can be studied and predicted
4. the process by which immigrant values are studied
5. the process by which socialist values are understood

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 128

1. There are two major approaches to analyzing political culture. One involves examining a country’s historical experiences, constitution, institutions, policies, and opinions of leaders. Another involves the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. traditional interpretation
3. scholarly articles
4. media content analysis
5. sample surveys of the public

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* moderate *Pages:* 130

1. This theory by Louis Hartz argues that the political culture of new societies such as Canada. the United States, and Australia is found in European and American immigrant groups who brought parts of their cultural ideas with them from the “mother country.”
2. Ideological theory
3. Immigration theory
4. Founding fragments theory
5. Conservative theory

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 130

1. The three major political ideologies of Western societies are liberalism, socialism, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Marxism
3. nationalism
4. libertarianism
5. conservatism

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 131

1. According to the text, a socialist attaches the most importance to which of the following values?
2. Social and economic equality
3. Individual freedom
4. The private realm
5. Traditional ideology

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 131

1. Characteristic beliefs of liberalism include all *except* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. a greater concern for order than for individual freedom
3. free enterprise and free trade
4. maximization of individual freedom
5. freedom of religious practice and choice

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Pages:* 131, 133

1. Who would be most likely to want to avoid radical changes to the collective good of society?
2. A neo-liberal
3. A socialist
4. A conservative
5. A liberal

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 131

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is more likely to look to government to redress inequalities than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. religious person; secular person
3. socialist; liberal
4. materialist; post-materialist
5. liberal; conservative

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 131

1. Formative events theory argues that the political cultures of Canada and the United States have been shaped by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. the abolition of slavery
3. the American revolution
4. the North American Free Trade Agreement
5. the Second World War

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 135

1. The text suggests that Canadians generally have a collectivist strand to their political culture, rather than an individualist one, as do many Americans. Which of the following is good evidence that this true?
2. Institutions that reflect the economic mode of production
3. Greater levels of unionization in Canada
4. A less deferential attitude to authority
5. A more materialist culture

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 135

1. Post-materialist theory suggests that people are more concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than with material things like economic growth, order, and physical security.
2. unemployment
3. meeting basic needs
4. quality of life
5. high taxes

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 138

1. Some political scientists have noted the rise of new parties and social movements for feminist, environmentalist, and human rights causes. One cause of this is the development of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. knowledge-based economy
3. materialist political culture
4. “Tory” political culture
5. neo-conservative ideology

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 138

1. The values of liberal democracy include, for example, a free society, tolerance of different viewpoints, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. moral values
3. limited government
4. strong leadership
5. trust in politicians

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 139

1. Political efficacy means that people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. are united in their beliefs
3. can influence what government does
4. regard others with suspicion
5. want a smaller role for government

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 140

1. Canadians have become more liberal than Americans on some social issues, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. government spending to equalize opportunities
3. respect for linguistic differences
4. male-female equality
5. protection of political voting rights

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 129

1. Aboriginal influence has contributed to the distinctiveness of Canadian political culture in terms of it orientation toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. fairness and equality
3. spirituality
4. individual rights
5. property rights

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 132

1. Who is most likely to hold liberal social and moral attitudes such as acceptance of same-sex marriage, equality of women, and attitude toward criminal behaviour?
2. A Westerner
3. An American
4. An English Canadian
5. A Quebecer

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 146

1. According to Gad Horowitz, the Loyalist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was significant in allowing socialist ideas to gain some acceptance in Canada.
2. melting pot
3. revolution
4. mosaic
5. Tory touch

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 133

1. Who is most likely to criticize traditional views about the role of women in the family, society, and politics?
2. Working-class Canadians
3. Younger women
4. Older women
5. Recent non-European immigrants

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 147

1. There is a strong consensus among Canadians about the desirability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. authoritarian government
3. democratic rights and freedoms
4. socialism
5. economic inequality

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 141

1. Working-class persons are more likely than middle- and upper-class persons to take “left-wing” positions in favour of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. private property
3. civil liberties
4. minority rights
5. social programs that aid the less advantaged

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 146

1. In general, young people tend to be more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in their views on moral issues than older persons.
2. liberal
3. conservative
4. traditional
5. old-fashioned

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 147

1. In Canada, many people were opposed to the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the 1960s.
2. conscription
3. medicare
4. employment insurance
5. the Goods and Services tax

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 127

1. The term *political discourse* refers to the ways in which\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. the media portrays women
3. taxes are collected
4. politics is discussed
5. parties are organized

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 128

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Don Cherry was voted the “Greatest Canadian” by CBC viewers in 2004.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 127

1. Americans are more likely than Canadians to be religious.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 136

1. The political values of Albertans are more individualistic than those of people living in Saskatchewan.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 134

1. The decline in trust and confidence in politicians and political institutions may be part of a general decline in deference toward authority in various forms.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 140

1. The political culture of Canadians has become less democratic than in the past.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 141

1. It is not clear that Canadians are as tolerant of diversity as is commonly believed.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 142

1. A more educated and informed public has higher expectations of government.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 140

1. To some extent, women think about politics in different ways than men.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 147

1. According to post-materialist theory, feminist and environmentalist perspectives have become increasingly important.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 138

1. When examining opinions on public policy issues related to such topics as the role of government, social welfare, labour policy, foreign and defence policy, and moral issues, Elkins and Simeon found that provincial differences were generally increasing.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 143

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. As applied to Canada, Hartz’s founding fragments theory suggests that the Canadian political culture should be analyzed in terms of which “fragments”?

*Answer:*  Hartz calls Canadian political culture a combination of two separate fragments: French and English Canada. Although Hartz takes note of Aboriginal peoples, the original founders of Canada, he does not view them as significant in the development of Canadian political culture.

*Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 132

1. What is the definition of a *political ideology*?

*Answer:*  A political ideology is defined as a set of ideas, values, and beliefs about politics, society, and the economic system based on assumptions about human nature.

*Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 130

1. Seymour Martin Lipset identifies two key events in the formation of Canadian and American political culture. What are these?

*Answer:*  Seymour Martin Lipset discusses the Loyalists’ rejection of the American Revolution, and the rejection of the French Revolution of 1789 by people living in French Canada under the influence of the Catholic Church.

*Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 135

1. Explain what is meant by the term *Red Tory*?

*Answer:* Red Tory is a term used to describe Canadians (such as philosopher George Grant and former PC leader Robert Stanfield) who favour the use of the state for nation-building purposes, are critical of unregulated capitalism, often emphasize the importance of Canada’s British heritage as a way of countering American influence, value social harmony more than individualism, and stress the responsibility of privileged elites to contribute to the common good.

*Difficulty:* challenging *Pages:* 137