American Government: Stories of a Nation for the AP® Course Guided Reading Section 10.1: Core Political Values

	Name		
	Date	Class	
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Before you read			
efore reading this section, take a moment to	read the Learning Ta	arget and vocabulary terms you wi	II

Learning Target: Describe Americans' core political values.

AP® Key Concepts

encounter.

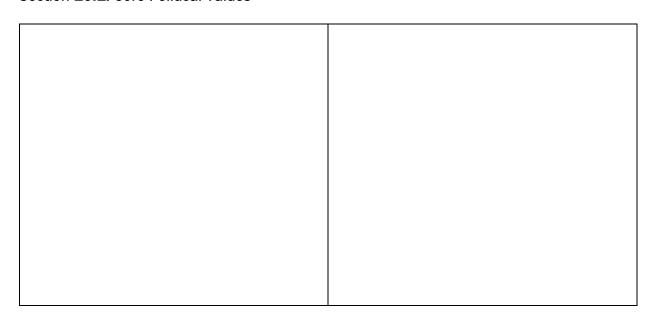
political culture laissez-faire *or* free enterprise individualism rule of law

While you read

Use the following table to take notes as you read the section.

Political values	Impact on U.S. politics	

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After you read

Once you've finished reading the section, answer the following questions.

- 1. Political culture is the dominant set of beliefs, customs, traditions, and values that:
 - A. make America what it is and how it is perceived.
 - B. define American culture to the rest of the world.
 - C. define the relationship between the American people and the government.
 - D. define how America will act on the world stage.
- 2. Individualism is a core value of American political culture, and it is the belief that:
 - A. everyone is responsible for themselves and the decisions they make.
 - B. no one cares what is done in society as long as it does not affect them.
 - C. every citizen has a right to be free.
 - D. society is better served when everyone worries about themselves first.
- 3. Individualism, according to Alexis de Tocqueville, is fostered by:
 - A. selfishness.
 - B. political equality.
 - C. democratic equality.
 - D. self-interest.
- 4. Individualism was also a driving force for settlement because immigrants who founded the United States brought with them the:
 - A. knowledge that they could do what they wanted.
 - B. belief that they could make a better life for themselves.
 - C. inherited rights to get what they wanted.
 - D. belief that democracy was the only way to be free.

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5.	A founding	belief in th	ne United	States is the	concept that	social status i	s:
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- A. required to succeed.
- B. not inherited but earned.
- C. based on teamwork.
- D. inherited and not earned.
- 6. The concept of laissez-faire is the idea that government must:
 - A. regulate the interactions between citizens and businesses.
 - B. control how much money is circulated.
 - C. play a small role in the economy.
 - D. determine which countries to trade with.
- 7. The culture of individualism is reflected even in the American economy because many Americans tend to favor a:
 - A. singular economy.
 - B. supply-and-demand economy.
 - C. command-and-control economy.
 - D. free-market economy.
- 8. The taxes paid by Americans are lower than their European counterparts, which means the:
 - A. citizens do not need social services.
 - B. social services are not as helpful.
 - C. budget for social services is lower.
 - D. United States cannot help its citizens.
- 9. James Madison was concerned with the concept of the rule of law, which means:
 - A. the government must rule wisely.
 - B. citizens must follow the law.
 - C. no one is above the law, even public officials.
 - D. the law is supreme for all citizens.
- 10. Writing in *Federalist* No. 78, Hamilton stated that citizens should have confidence that the judicial process would be based on _____ and its results would be predictable.
 - A. precedent
 - B. equality
 - C. legality
 - D. principle

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- 11. Thomas Jefferson supported the concept of limited government, even stating in the Declaration of Independence that citizens have the:
 - A. right to rule over the government.
 - B. right to rebel when a government goes beyond its limits.
 - C. means to protect themselves against all government.
 - D. responsibility to vote for the right people to keep the government honest.
- 12. Entitlement programs are paid for through payroll while need-based assistance programs are paid through:
 - A. goodwill donations.
 - B. federal or state tax revenues.
 - C. government stipends.
 - D. poverty grants.
- 13. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 was passed to give states more authority over social welfare programs and placed:
 - A. spending limits on state programs.
 - B. limits on who could obtain welfare.
 - C. requirements on states to report all income to the federal government.
 - D. time limits on the receipt of welfare.