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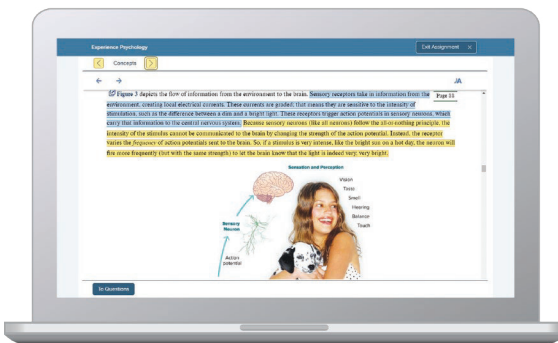
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AMERICAN DEMOCRACY NOW

SEVENTH EDITION

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AMERICAN DEMOCRACY NOW: SEVENTH EDITION

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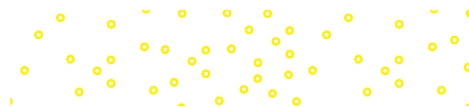
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State and Local Government



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APPENDIX A THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE A-1



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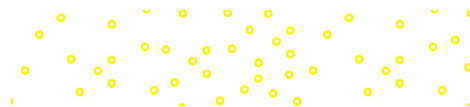


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GLOSSARY G

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Currency, Compelling Content, Comprehensive: *American Democracy Now*

American Democracy Now **engages** students in American politics through **relevant** content and supportive digital tools that **enrich and reinforce learning**. **Accessible** to students at all levels, the narrative is brought to life through **compelling features**, such as **rich visuals and graphics** and the ***Then, Now, Next*** framework, helping students gain a **comprehensive** understanding of American government yesterday, today, and through development of **critical thinking skills**, tomorrow.

Improve student performance with McGraw Hill Connect

Connect improves student performance with a personalized reading experience, tools for sharpening writing skills, and activities for informative and engaging concepts.

Personalized Reading Experience

Available within Connect American Government, SmartBook creates a personalized reading experience by highlighting the most impactful concepts a student needs to learn at that moment in time. This ensures that every minute spent with SmartBook is returned to the student as the most value added minute possible.

The reading experience continuously adapts by highlighting content based on what the student knows and doesn't know. Real-time reports quickly identify the concepts that require more attention from individual students—or the entire class. SmartBook detects the content a student is most likely to forget and brings it back to improve long-term knowledge retention.

SmartBook is optimized for mobile and tablet and is accessible for students with disabilities. And as part of any American government course, SmartBook focuses on the broader context for and building blocks of the political system. Specifically, it has been enhanced with improved learning objectives to ensure that students gain foundational knowledge while they also learn to make connections for broader understanding of government institutions, events, and behavior. SmartBook personalizes learning to individual student needs,

 SMARTBOOK®

continually adapting to pinpoint knowledge gaps and focus learning on topics that need the most attention. Study time is more productive, and as a result, students are better prepared for class and coursework. For instructors, SmartBook tracks student progress and provides insights that can help guide teaching strategies.

Writing Assignment Plus

McGraw Hill's new Writing Assignment Plus tool delivers a learning experience that improves students' written communication skills and conceptual understanding with every assignment. Assign, monitor, and provide feedback on writing more efficiently and grade assignments within McGraw Hill Connect®. Writing Assignment Plus gives you time-saving tools with a just-in-time basic writing and originality checker. Features include:

- Grammar/writing checking with McGraw Hill learning resources
- Originality checker with McGraw Hill learning resources
- Writing stats
- Rubric building and scoring
- Ability to assign draft and final deadline milestones
- Tablet ready and tools for all learners

Informing and Engaging Students on American Government Concepts

Using Connect American Government, students can learn the course material more deeply and study more effectively than ever before.



At the *remember* and *understand* levels of Bloom's taxonomy, **Concept Clips** help students break down key concepts in American Government. Using easy-to-understand audio narration, visual cues, and colorful animations, Concept Clips provide a step-by-step presentation that aids in student retention. Topics include the following:

- What Are the Types of Government?
- Federalists and Antifederalists
- What Is Devolution?
- Regulation of the Media
- Who Participates?
- Presidency: Going Public
- U.S. Foreign Policy

In addition to the concept-based clips, several skills-based clips equip students for work within and outside the classroom. These skills-based clips include the following:

- Evaluating the News
- Critical Thinking
- How to Read a Court Case
- How to Understand Charts and Graphs
- Political Cartoons
- How to Avoid Plagiarism

Also at the remember and understand levels of Bloom's taxonomy

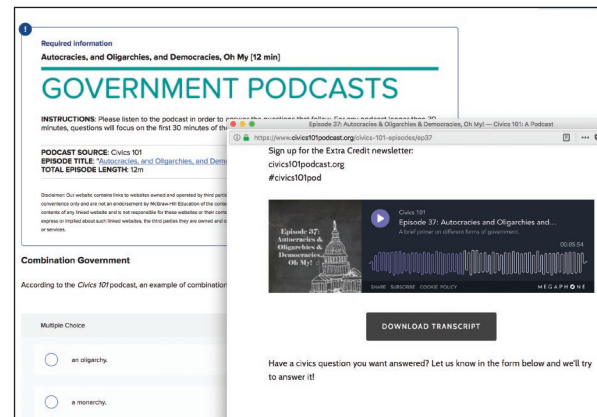
NewsFlash exercises tie current news stories to key American government concepts and learning objectives. After interacting with a contemporary news story, students are assessed on their ability to make the connections between real-life events and course content. Examples include the Defense Production Act, coronavirus and the U.S. economy, and disinformation.

Deepen understanding of how politics happens in the real world by leveraging the most popular podcasts available with our **Podcast Assignments**. These assignments allow you to bring greater context and nuance to your courses while engaging students through the storytelling power of podcasts.

At the *apply*, *analyze*, and *evaluate* levels of Bloom's taxonomy, **critical thinking activities** allow students to engage with the political process and learn by doing. Examples are:

- Quiz: What Is Your Political Ideology?
- Poll: Americans' Confidence in the Police
- Research: Find Your Senator
- Infographic: Compare the Courts

And **Practice Government**, McGraw Hill's educational game focused on the American political system, is fully integrated inside of Connect American Government! A set of focused introductory missions are paired with auto-grade and critical thinking.



Instructor Resources

American Democracy Now includes the following instructor resources:

Instructor's manual. The instructor's manual provides a wide variety of tools and resources for presenting the course, including learning objectives and ideas for lectures and discussions.

Test bank. By increasing the rigor of the test bank development process, McGraw Hill has raised the bar for student assessment. Each question has been tagged for level of difficulty, Bloom's taxonomy, and

topic coverage. Organized by chapter, the questions are designed to test factual, conceptual, and higher order thinking.

Test Builder. New to this edition and available within Connect, Test Builder is a cloud-based tool that enables instructors to format tests that can be printed and administered within a Learning Management System. Test Builder offers a modern, streamlined interface for easy content configuration that matches course needs, without requiring a download.

Test Builder enables instructors to:

- Access all test bank content from a particular title.
- Easily pinpoint the most relevant content through robust filtering options.
- Manipulate the order of questions or scramble questions and/or answers.
- Pin questions to a specific location within a test.
- Determine your preferred treatment of algorithmic questions.
- Choose the layout and spacing.
- Add instructions and configure default settings.

PowerPoint. The PowerPoint presentations highlight the key points of the chapter and include supporting visuals. All slides are WCAG compliant.

Remote Proctoring. New remote proctoring and browser-locking capabilities are seamlessly integrated within Connect to offer more control over the integrity of online assessments. Instructors can enable security options that restrict browser activity, monitor student behavior, and verify the identity of each student. Instant and detailed reporting gives instructors an at-a-glance view of potential concerns, thereby avoiding personal bias and supporting evidence-based claims.

THEN NOW NEXT

Public Opinion Polling

Then (1970s)	Now
Telephone polls replaced mail-in and door-to-door polling, because most American households had landlines.	Internet polls are at the cutting edge of public opinion research, but anonymity and multiple responses from the same person can damage a poll's accuracy.
Early telephone polls overrepresented the views of homemakers and retirees, who were more likely to answer the phone during the day.	In the 2020 campaigns, pollsters strived to address their failure to accurately predict the outcome of the 2016 election.
Pollsters remedied nonrepresentative sampling through quota sampling.	Pollsters rely on stratified sampling to ensure the most representative sample of the population they are targeting.

WHAT'S NEXT?

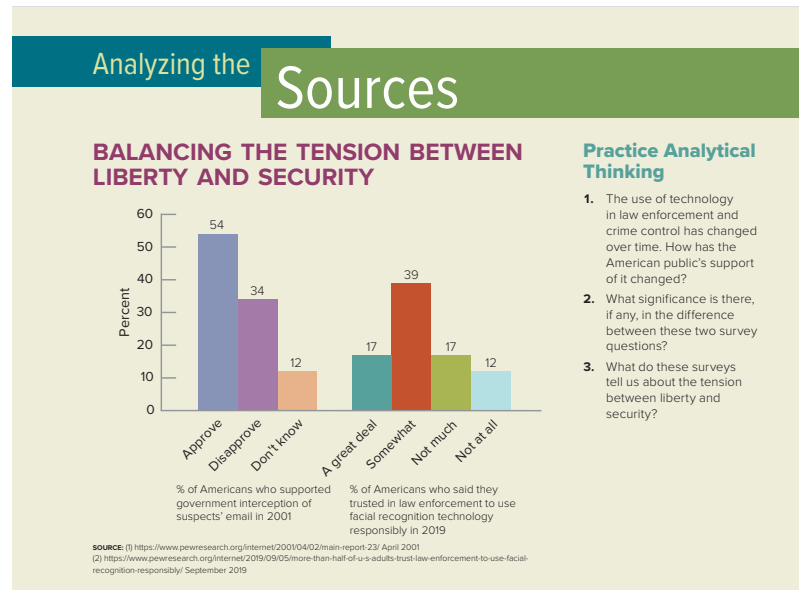
- > How will technologies such as YouTube and social networking sites shape polling in the future?
- > How might pollsters overcome the obstacles associated with Internet polls, in particular, the problem of anonymous respondents giving false answers or responding to the same poll multiple times?
- > How will cell phones and text messaging change the way in which public opinion is measured in the future?

Critical Thinking

At the heart of *American Democracy Now* is a rich set of instructional tools that move students along the path to critical thinking.

A “**Then, Now, Next**” framework encourages students to understand historical contexts and precedents so that they can weigh them against current political events and actions, begin to formulate an informed judgment about politics, and consider how the past and present might shape the future. For example, in Chapter 6, on political socialization and public opinion, this feature focuses on how public polls were conducted in the 1970s, how technology has shaped the process since then, and how it might continue to do so.

“Analyzing the Sources” guides students in interpreting data, images, maps, and primary sources and poses questions that prompt analytical thinking. For example, in Chapter 4 on civil liberties, the feature asks students to analyze data on the views Americans have expressed when it comes to concerns for security versus liberty. In particular, students are asked to consider how the questions the researchers presented may have shaped the responses of those who were surveyed.



Thinking Critically

Should We Abolish the Electoral College?

The Issue: In the world's oldest democracy, the reality is that the president of the United States might not be the choice of the majority of the voting population. Such was the case in the 2016 presidential election. According to the Federal Election Commission's election results, Democrat Hillary Clinton won the most votes, with 48 percent of the popular vote. Republican Donald Trump won 45.9 percent of the popular vote. This amounted to Clinton winning 2,868,518 more citizens' votes than Trump did.* In every other election for federal office, the candidate with the most popular votes wins that seat. But in the case of the president, the Constitution requires that the candidate be elected by the Electoral College. Essentially, the winner is determined by the cumulative results of 51 separate elections, one conducted in each state plus the District of Columbia, with the number of electoral votes determined in proportion to the size of the state's congressional delegation. Is the Electoral College system unfair? Should we abolish it?

Yes: The Electoral College is exclusive and undemocratic. The Electoral College system demands that candidates focus nearly exclusively on key swing states that will be pivotal to their election and on populous states that carry the most electoral votes. The system is undemocratic because it relies on plurality elections within the states. In a plurality, the candidate with the most votes wins, even if that candidate does not receive a majority of the votes. In neither the 2000 nor the 2016 presidential election did the ultimate victory go to the candidate most people preferred. Instead, the winners were George W. Bush and Donald Trump. Due to the undemocratic nature of the Electoral College, it should be abolished.

were abolished, the most populous geographical regions would dominate in presidential elections. Urban areas would have tremendous clout in presidential elections, and less densely populated rural areas would be virtually ignored. The current structure strengthens the power of the states and in this way ensures that our federal system remains strong.

Other Approaches: Because of the difficulty of abolishing the Electoral College, various schemes have been proposed that would make it almost impossible for the loser of the popular vote to win the presidency, including awarding a state's electoral votes proportionally instead of on a winner-take-all basis, dividing electoral votes by congressional district (currently done in Maine and Nebraska), and awarding extra electoral votes to the winner of the popular vote. Legislation recently passed in Maryland, Hawaii, Illinois, and New Jersey would commit those states' electors to vote for the winner of the popular vote if states representing a 270-vote majority in the Electoral College enact similar legislation.

What do you think?

1. Should the Electoral College be abolished, remain the same, or be reformed? Why? If your answer is "should be reformed," what changes would you implement?
2. If the Electoral College were abolished, what impact would the change likely have on voters in your home state? Does that scenario influence your view?

“Thinking Critically” is a debate feature that gives students a comprehensive appreciation of multiple sides of a political issue and an opportunity to formulate their own positions by evaluating the data, information, or sources provided. For example, in Chapter 2 on the Constitution, the feature explores the Electoral College, and the question of whether it should be abolished.

“Evaluating the Facts”

seeks to create students who are wise consumers of information by developing critical thinking skills that will assist them in evaluating information they encounter daily and determining both the legitimacy of the source and the motivation or agenda of the source. For example, in Chapter 13 on the presidency, this feature focuses on a 60-year span of data on the willingness of Americans to vote for a woman president, and asks students to analyze the trends they see in relation to the changing social and political environment.

Evaluating the Facts

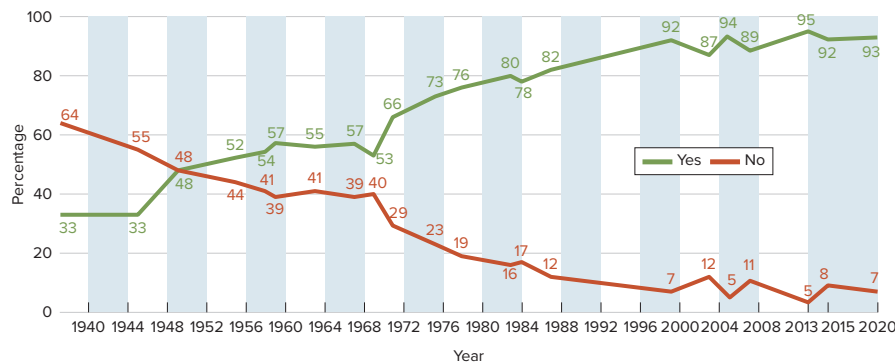


FIGURE 13.4 ■ America's Willingness to Vote for a Woman President What has been the trend since the late 1930s in the American electorate's willingness to vote for a woman president? What factors do you think explain this shift?

SOURCES: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research and Gallup

Students continue to build skills through additional tools, such as

“Interpreting Images,”

which encourages the development of analytic skills to interpret original-source visual elements, including photographs, documents, maps, tables, and graphs. For example, in Chapter 8 on political parties, the feature presents data on people's opinions of Democrats and Republicans and asks students to consider patterns, including high and low points, and possible relationship to world events.

Interpreting Images

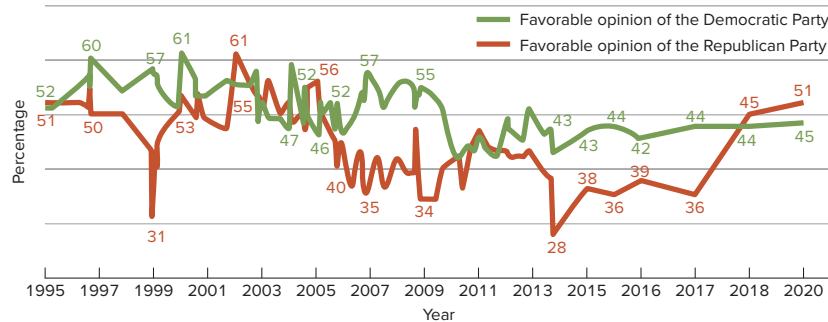


FIGURE 8.1 ■ The People's Opinion of Democrats and Republicans The figure shows the percentage of survey respondents who had a favorable view of the Republican and Democratic Parties between 1997 and 2020. What is the general trend with regard to party favorability ratings? Look at particular high and low points for each political party. What events may have caused people's favorable opinions of the parties to increase or decline?

SOURCE: Gallup, “Party Images,” 2020.

Staying Current

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER CHANGES

This edition reflects the November 2020 election results. The authors also revised content using SmartBook heat map data that pinpointed the topics and concepts with which students struggled the most. This Heat Map–directed revision is reflected primarily in Chapters 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, and 19. Other content changes include the following:

CHAPTER 1 PEOPLE, POLITICS, AND PARTICIPATION

- Updated the discussion of the current political context to include the impact of the pandemic and the renewed Black Lives Matter movement; the relationship of the Trump presidency with the media; the ideological debates on such topics as the Green New Deal and health insurance; and the concerns over Russian interference in U.S. elections, trade policy with China, and ongoing threats of terrorism.
- Refocused Evaluating the Facts to feature the relationship between voter turnout and state voting options, such as vote by mail.
- Revised Thinking Critically feature to prompt students to more carefully evaluate facts they encounter in media related to recent issues.
- Added new data for Analyzing the Sources that frames the issue of partisanship in the United States by generation.
- Expanded discussion of progressivism to reflect its place in current issues such as the 2020 presidential primary campaign, Medicare for All, and the Green New Deal.
- Clarified definition of socialism and discussed the use of the term in the context of the Sanders presidential campaigns.
- Updated data about the U.S. population and U.S. families.

CHAPTER 2 THE CONSTITUTION

- Enhanced integration of key terms from Chapter 1.
- Provided greater focus on the political battles that transformed a British colony to a nation of “we the people.”
- Created new Thinking Critically that asks whether the Electoral College should be abolished.

- Added three new tables to highlight the key (1) British policies that mobilized colonists to rebellion, (2) colonists’ efforts to create a new nation, and (3) U.S. government actions to transition from a confederal to a federal system of government.
- Created new Analyzing the Sources that investigates the balance of powers between the three branches of national government.
- Revised numerous political inquiry questions in the annotated Constitution to focus on constitutional procedures used or questioned, and constitutional language debated during the past few years.

CHAPTER 3 FEDERALISM

- Wrote new chapter-opening story about the establishment of a legal voting age, and how local, state, and national governments interact and vary in doing so.
- Created new Analyzing the Sources that considers the population of each state and the number of local governments each has.
- Integrated the intergovernmental responses to the coronavirus.
- Created new Then, Now, Next on the census.
- Added new table highlighting the national government’s constitutional obligations to the states.
- Enhanced the focus on states as laboratories of democracy.
- Added new table that summarizes the elements of public policy that are a framework for understanding intergovernmental relations and the models of federalism.
- Reorganized the discussion on the evolution of federalism in the United States.
- Updated data and graphics related to fiscal federalism.

CHAPTER 4 CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Updated statistics, data, and Supreme Court rulings from the previous edition.
- Included a new section on journalism and freedom of speech.
- Introduced decisions and policies of the Trump administration, as opposed to prior focus on the Obama administration.

- Added new features on excessive bail reform, privacy issues in the public sector, and symbolic speech.
- Moved focus from Millennials to Generation Z.
- Introduced a new section on facial recognition technology.

CHAPTER 5 CIVIL RIGHTS

- Updated statistics, data, and Supreme Court rulings from the previous edition.
- Incorporated new discussions of weight discrimination and voter suppression.
- Included a new discussion of housing discrimination by the federal government and an updated chart on wage disparities.
- Added a discussion of Fourth Wave Feminism.
- Updated all references and citations.

CHAPTER 6 POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND PUBLIC OPINION

- Added new Thinking Critically feature that asks whether the United States is a nation divided.
- Explored new data concerning the gender gap in political party identification between men and women.
- Evaluated new data about the policy priorities of men and women in the 2016 presidential election.
- Evaluated the gender gap in presidential vote choice in 2016.
- Updated information about the opinions of Millennials.
- Added new information on the politics of Generation Z.
- Included new discussion of the new “most important problem.”
- Included new data concerning trust in government.

CHAPTER 7 INTEREST GROUPS

- Included a discussion of the effect of *Janus v. United States* on interest groups.
- Updated information the actions of foreign-policy interest groups in the United States.
- Included more detailed discussion of *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*.
- Updated data on political action committee contributions to congressional candidates by incumbency status.
- Added new data on top political action committee contributors.
- Added a new Analyzing the Sources feature demonstrating the importance of considering interest groups’ perspective when evaluating interest group ratings.

CHAPTER 8 POLITICAL PARTIES

- Included an updated discussion of “A Democratic Party Struggling to Define Itself.”
- Included an updated discussion of “The Republican Party in the Era of President Trump.”
- Added discussion of effect of the pandemic on party priorities.

- Updated data concerning Americans’ opinions of the two political parties.
- Added new information about the role of the parties in the 2020 elections.
- Updated the discussion of the responsible party model.
- Added a new Analyzing the Sources feature that asks students to evaluate why Democrats and Republicans belong to each political party.
- Updated data on differences between Democrats and Republicans concerning policy priorities.
- Updated data on Americans’ support for a third party.
- Added new discussion of the future of the Democrats and Republicans.

CHAPTER 9 CAMPAIGNS, ELECTIONS, AND VOTING

- Reorganized chapter to emphasize importance of new uses of balloting in the wake of COVID-19 and concerns about suppressing voter turnout during the pandemic.
- Expanded discussion of the importance of fair, independent elections.
- Expanded discussion of why election meddling matters.
- Included a new discussion of efforts at voter suppression.
- Revised discussion of voting by mail in the 2020 elections, particularly in the context of the pandemic.
- Included a new discussion of caucuses.
- Discussed 2020 ballot initiatives in the states.
- Examined impact of COVID-19 on campaigning in 2020 and on ability to gather signatures for ballot measures.
- Updated data concerning 2020 Electoral College vote.
- Updated data concerning age and presidential election turnout.
- Updated data concerning race and presidential elections.
- Included new research concerning how voters decide.
- Explained campaign finance regulations for the 2020 elections.
- Included new discussion of dark money in campaigns.

CHAPTER 10 THE MEDIA

- Reframed the current debate about media accuracy.
- Revised the Analyzing the Sources feature that examines new data on confidence in the media.
- Added new data on the increasing diversity in newsrooms.
- Included new research on the demographics related to the increase in online news consumption.
- Expanded discussion of generational differences in media consumption.

CHAPTER 11 POLITICS AND TECHNOLOGY

- Updated data on Internet usage.
- Added new discussion of the use of technology in politics to inform, inflame, provoke, and confuse during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Updated research on the use of technology in the 2020 elections.
- Added information on the use of social media as a tool of protests.
- Added new research on election infiltration.
- Updated discussion on the impact of technology on political life.
- Revamped discussion of the effects of FCC Chairman Ajit Pai's rollback of the net neutrality order.

CHAPTER 12 CONGRESS

- Added new research and data on congressional incumbency.
- Added a new discussion of congressional oversight of the president.
- Added a new discussion of a 2020 Supreme Court decision regarding redistricting.
- Updated and expanded discussion of the use of the “nuclear option” in the Senate.
- Updated the congressional leadership section.
- Added updates on the 2020 elections and the party composition of Congress.

CHAPTER 13 THE PRESIDENCY

- Examined the 2020 presidential election.
- Added new discussion of signing statements and, in particular, the CARES Act in the context of the pandemic.
- Added new discussion of the president's leadership during the pandemic and his use of emergency powers.
- Updated information on presidential vetoes.
- Added a new discussion of the president's role in managing the economy.
- Expanded discussion of the president's role as chief diplomat.
- Added new discussion of the president's role as civilian leader of the military.
- Added a new discussion of factors involved in selecting a vice president.
- Added new discussion of executive privilege in the context of President Trump's impeachment.
- Expanded discussion of the use of the bully pulpit.
- Included new comparative data on women and minorities appointed to presidential cabinets.
- Included new comparative data on presidential public approval.
- Examined discussion of the geographical variation in President Trump's popularity.
- Included a new discussion on President Trump's impeachment.
- Revised the discussion of women and the presidency in the context of the 2020 elections.
- Added information on the First Lady's priorities for her role.

CHAPTER 14 THE BUREAUCRACY

- Added new opening story on bureaucratic and red tape challenges to discovering and implementing quick, widespread testing following the coronavirus outbreak.
- Revised first section of the chapter to discuss the role of bureaucracy in a democracy.
- Added new table to highlight the characteristics of Weber's ideal bureaucracy.
- Reorganized the discussion on the bureaucrats who implement federal policies.
- Updated data throughout the chapter.
- Added new discussion of the courts holding the Department of Education and its secretary accountable to the Administrative Procedures Act.
- Added new discussion of the whistleblower who alleged misconduct by President Trump regarding conversations with the Ukrainian president.
- Created new Analyzing the Sources that asks whether evaluation of government performance is actually based on bureaucratic performance or partisanship.
- Updated discussion and analysis in section “Does Contracting-Out Improve Performance?”
- Added discussion of role of bureaucratic performance in containing the coronavirus.

CHAPTER 15 THE JUDICIARY

- Reorganized chapter to emphasize the importance of judicial legitimacy and the rule of law in a democratic society.
- Added new Analyzing the Sources feature on judicial legitimacy.
- Revised Then, Now, Next feature, “Supreme Court Diversity.”
- Updated data on demographics of federal judges to include those confirmed during the Trump administration.
- Incorporated a discussion of President Trump's executive orders addressing COVID-19.
- Integrated a new discussion of the disagreement between President Trump and Chief Justice Roberts over the role and legitimacy of the federal courts.

CHAPTER 16 ECONOMIC POLICY

- Created new Then, Now, Next that considers the increasing cost of the American dream.
- Added a table highlighting the traditional measures of a healthy economy.
- Created a new Analyzing the Sources that considers income inequality in the United States.
- Integrated information on the CARES Act as a response to the pandemic into the discussion of fiscal policy.
- Discussed deficit spending in the context of the pandemic.
- Discussed the economic responses of state and local governments to the pandemic.

- Added graphics on U.S. debt and which countries hold it.
- Expanded the discussion of deregulation with examples from the Trump administration.
- Updated data throughout the chapter.
- Analyzed the overall impact of the pandemic on the economy.

CHAPTER 17 DOMESTIC POLICY

- Created new Analyzing the Sources that compares policy priorities of several groups of Americans: (1) women and men, (2) Democrats and Republicans, and (3) younger voters and older voters.
- Discussed the Small Business Administration's response to the pandemic.
- Added material on unemployment compensation issues during the pandemic.
- Created new Thinking Critically feature called "Should the United States Postal Service Be Shut Down?"
- Added new discussion of the provision of information as a public policy tool.
- Added new Then, Now, Next on the sources of energy used in the United States.
- Added new section on national education policy, including college student loan-payment issues.
- Added new figure comparing TANF benefits across the states.
- Streamlined discussion of the Affordable Care Act.
- Updated data throughout the chapter.

CHAPTER 18 FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- Described the context for current foreign policy.
- Added new Analyzing the Sources feature that asks students to evaluate the Ukraine transcripts.
- Updated discussion of the creators and shapers of foreign policy.
- Updated coverage of the use of new technologies in foreign policy.
- Described future challenges in foreign policy, including post-pandemic globalism, trade policy, the renewed threat of terrorism, and Russian expansion and efforts to increase influence.

CHAPTER 19 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT connect

- Reorganized chapter to foster understanding of state and local governments and their importance in the federal system.
- Created new Analyzing the Sources that considers variety of state voter registration and voting laws.
- Discussed innovations related to elections during the pandemic.
- Added analysis of state and local government authority in responding to the pandemic.
- Updated data on diversity in state governments.
- Created new Then, Now, Next feature that presents the percentages of women state elected officials.
- Updated data on state and local government revenues and expenditures.

Acknowledgments

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American Government Symposia

Since 2006, McGraw Hill has conducted several symposia in American Government for instructors from across the country. These events offered a forum for instructors to exchange ideas and experiences with colleagues they might not have met otherwise. They also provided an opportunity for editors from McGraw Hill to gather information about what instructors of American Government need and the challenges they face. The feedback we have received has been invaluable and has contributed—directly and indirectly—to the development