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CHAPTER 2

CALIFORNIA'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

OUTLINE

Introduction

The Idea of Political Culture

The Idea of Political Development

The Politics of Unification

Spanish "Rule"

Mexican "Control"

Statehood

The 1849 Constitution

The Politics of Modernization

The Gold Rush

The Big Four

Water

Other Modernizing Factors

The Politics of Welfare

The Progressive Movement

The Great Depression

Earl Warren

Edmund G. (Pat) Brown

The Politics of Abundance and Beyond

Key Terms

Review Questions

Web Activities

Notes

LECTURE TOPICS/DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (5)

1. What are the costs and benefits of shared political ideals?
2. How do perceptions of abundance and scarcity shape political options and social programs?
3. How did the Big Four become so powerful in California politics?
4. Contrast the roles of Republican vs. Democratic governors in the politics of welfare.
5. What are the pluses and minuses of the notion of a "post-abundant" California?

STUDENT ACTIVITIES (3)

1. Research the accomplishments of one of California's leaders named in this chapter. Write a brief summary of these accomplishments and your assessment of them.

2. Research one of California's decades since 1950. Make a timeline of important events and a short discussion of the most important event in your opinion.
3. Prepare a short presentation on one of the following issues in California today: agriculture, dairying, ranching, vineyards, fisheries, railroads, highways, air travel, social welfare, education, health care, corrections, housing, immigration, trade, manufacturing, retail, computer services.

WEB LINKS

<http://www.californiahistory.net/> California History Online.
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html> Library of Congress.
<http://www.questia.com/> Online Library for searches.
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Collections/> California Heritage Collection at the University of California, Berkeley.
<http://slpr.stanford.edu/index.html> California Policy Review at Stanford University.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20)

1. Political culture can be described as shared
 - A. environments.
 - B. beliefs, values, customs.**
 - C. rhetoric.
 - D. language.
2. The individualistic political subculture emphasizes
 - A. moral thought.
 - B. conservative ideals.
 - C. shared aspirations.**
 - D. none of the above.
3. California's subculture today is described as
 - A. moralistic.
 - B. traditionalistic.
 - C. individualistic.**
 - D. none of the above.
4. Political development refers to system
 - A. growth and change.**
 - B. political actors.
 - C. modernization.
 - D. political complexity.
5. Spanish and Mexican development concerns
 - A. abundance.
 - B. welfare.
 - C. modernization.
 - D. unification.**
6. Statehood ended a phase called
 - A. the Gold Rush.
 - B. unification.**
 - C. the Big Four.
 - D. the transcontinental railroad.

7. Spain and Mexico maintained control of California until
A. population reached 500,000 in the late 1700s.
B. the Mexican government ended rule in 1800s.
C. California became a state in 1850.
D. President James Polk purchased California.
8. The 1849 Constitution limited the right to vote to
A. white men and women.
B. all adults except for African Americans.
C. white men.
D. all adults except for the Chinese.
9. Euro-Americans became the dominant majority during
A. the Gold Rush.
B. the rise of the Big Four.
C. World War I.
D. World War II.
10. State unifications focuses on
A. understanding ethic issues.
B. becoming as state.
C. allowing one party to dominate.
D. becoming part of the United States of America.
11. "Federal gold" funds state programs related to
A. military spending.
B. welfare spending.
C. highways and education.
D. immigration services.
12. California's welfare stage of development included
A. the Great Depression.
B. the governorship of Earl Warren.
C. the Progressive Movement.
D. all of the above.
13. Spain build military bases before California statehood as
A. precideos.
B. salles.
C. forts.
D. ciudads.
14. Sir Frances Drake claimed part of California lands
A. early in U.S. history.
B. for the British.
C. before the Puritans.
D. none of the above.
15. As governor, Earl Warren made great strides in
A. military spending.
B. aerospace.
C. educational and social programs.
D. strengthening the Democratic Party.

16. One of Governor Pat Brown's achievements was adoption of
 - A. **the Master Plan for higher education.**
 - B. prison reform.
 - C. new towns in town.
 - D. campaign finance reform.
17. "Abundance" is a stage of development characterized by
 - A. a growing economy.
 - B. expanded social welfare services.
 - C. increased tax base.
 - D. **all of the above.**
18. Governor Jerry Brown is associated with slogan
 - A. "golden age."
 - B. **"era of limits."**
 - C. "nowhere to go but up."
 - D. "a chicken in every pot."
19. Republican governors often viewed government as
 - A. a dynamic actor in policy.
 - B. a market-driven branch of government.
 - C. an effective problem solver.
 - D. **a problem of itself to solving issues.**
20. Ideas about water rights and community property came from
 - A. contemporary lawyers.
 - B. **Spanish settlers in Alta California.**
 - C. early governors in Old California.
 - D. British and French explorers.

FILL-IN-THE BLANK QUESTIONS (20)

1. A traditionalistic subculture is characterized by a _____ (paternalistic elite).
2. A moralistic subculture emphasizes the positive attributes of _____ (government).
3. An individualistic subculture experiences bargaining between groups and _____ (self-interested individuals).
4. The patron-client relationship refers to interactions between colonizers and _____ (Native Americans).
5. Spanish military bases were called _____ (presidios).
6. Civilian settlements adjacent to the bases were called _____ (pueblos).
7. Native-born Spanish descendants of early Californians were called _____ (Californios).
8. Policing the "Wild West" mining towns was often the responsibility of _____ (vigilantes).
9. The Big Four refers to politically powerful individuals responsible for the development of _____ (railroads).

10. A radical, anti-Big Four and anti-Chinese political party was the _____ (Workingmen's) Party.
11. New economic opportunities were created in Southern California between 1910 and 1940 with discovery of _____ (oil).
12. Governor Earl Warren ran both party tickets in 1946, a process called _____ (cross-filing).
13. The pro-growth leadership by both Earl Warren and Pat Brown was called _____ (responsible liberalism).
14. One of the governors trying to reverse growth was _____ (Ronald Reagan).
15. The demands of tax spenders are of special concern to _____ (tax payers).
16. In the author's view, the _____ (pro-growth) consensus has collapsed.
17. "The politics of caution" describes today's political _____ (leadership) who must make policy choices.
18. Policy paralysis is caused by an increasingly diverse _____ (political system/population).
19. Abundance is experienced by many Californians but not by _____ (all/poor/disenfranchised).
20. The gap between the wealthy and the poor is rapidly growing _____ (larger).

CRITICAL THINKING AND ESSAY QUESTIONS (3)

1. Which development phase in politics is least like today?
2. Describe the importance of the Gold Rush. It was about much more than gold.
3. How do we explain the policy paralysis we see in California government today?