

Chapter 1 : The Politicks on Both Sides

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Scott Dickson I see a lot of things I disagree with on social media. For me personally, I have many friends and clients on Facebook who are on both sides of the fence politically. I am now fully committed to never doing it again. Here you go! 1. You could lose a friend. Friends should be able to discuss political issues calmly and diplomatically—in person! Most people hide behind their computers and post things they would never say face to face. You could lose a client. If a client feels strongly about a political issue and I go on Facebook and post something totally derogatory or counter to what they believe, they might take a different view of me personally and professionally. I want my clients to like me. People do business with people they know, like and trust. People are different and believe different things. Accept it, agree to disagree and move on. Let your vote be your voice. You may have a specific list of friends on FB that you only share political information with, but you never know what someone else might share. One of the reasons I use Facebook is to laugh, have fun and converse with my friends and family. Keep it there and leave the politics to the pundits. Now, I know there are a lot of people who are going to disagree with me. You have every right to disagree. But, hopefully we can agree to disagree and keep it off Facebook.

Chapter 2 : Politics Quotes (quotes)

H E whole Face of Affairs in Europe is, within the Space of the last Year, (O much alter'd, that it is almost impossible for the mail: unconcern'd Spectator to prevent his Thoughts from. 55 running out into Queffions and Sup fitions about it. 6mm it felt; the low cit rinciple of all our Enquiries.

October 4, The Politics of Climate Polarized views about climate issues stretch from the causes and cures for climate change to trust in climate scientists and their research. There are also major divides in the way partisans interpret the current scientific discussion over climate, with the political left and right having vastly divergent perceptions of modern scientific consensus, differing levels of trust in the information they get from professional researchers, and different views as to whether it is the quest for knowledge or the quest for professional advancement that drives climate scientists in their work. When it comes to party divides, the biggest gaps on climate policy and climate science are between those at the ends of the political spectrum. Across the board, from possible causes to who should be the one to sort this all out, liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans see climate-related matters through vastly different lenses. Perhaps it follows, then, that liberal Democrats are much more inclined to believe a wide variety of environmental catastrophes are potentially headed our way, and that both policy and individual actions can be effective in heading some of these off. And, a majority of conservative Republicans believe that each of the six actions to address climate change can make no more than a small difference. Democrats are especially likely to see scientists and their research in a positive light. Few in either party say climate scientists should have no role in policy decisions. To the extent there are political differences among Americans on these issues, those variances are largely concentrated when it comes to their views about climate scientists, per se, rather than scientists, generally. Majorities of all political groups report a fair amount of confidence in scientists, overall, to act in the public interest. And to the extent that Republicans are personally concerned about climate issues, they tend to hold more positive views about climate research. Liberal Democrats are especially inclined to believe harms from climate change are likely and that both policy and individual actions can be effective in addressing climate change. Among the political divides over which actions could make a difference in addressing climate change: The stakes in climate debates seem particularly high to liberal Democrats because they are especially likely to believe that climate change will bring harms to the environment. Among this group, about six-in-ten say climate change will very likely bring more droughts, storms that are more severe, harm to animals and to plant life, and damage to shorelines from rising sea levels. But Republicans with higher science knowledge are no more or less likely to hold these beliefs. These are some of the principle findings from a new Pew Research Center survey. Most of the findings in this report are based on a nationally representative survey of 1, U. The margin of sampling error for the full sample is plus or minus 4 percentage points. But, they come from a range of age and education groups and from all regions of the country. There are wide differences in beliefs about climate issues and climate scientists between this more concerned public and other Americans, among both Democrats and Republicans alike. At the same time, this more concerned public is quite optimistic about efforts to address climate change. Majorities among this group say that each of six different personal and policy actions asked about can be effective in addressing climate change. Further, those with deep concerns about climate issues are much more inclined to hold climate scientists and their work in positive regard. This group is more likely than others to see scientists as understanding climate issues. Conservative Republicans stand out as more negative in their overall views about climate change news coverage. Public ratings of the media may be linked to views about the mix of news coverage. Confidence in scientists and other groups to act in the public interest Though the survey finds that climate scientists are viewed with skepticism by relatively large shares of Americans, scientists overall “ and in particular, medical scientists “ are viewed as relatively trustworthy by the general public. Asked about a wide range of leaders and institutions, the military, medical scientists, and scientists in general received the most votes of confidence when it comes to acting in the best interests of the public. On the flip side, majorities of the public have little confidence in the news media, business leaders and elected officials. Confidence in either group is about the same or only

modestly different across party and ideological groups. Confidence in the news media, business leaders and elected officials is considerably lower; public views about school and religious leaders fall in the middle. People in both political parties express deep distrust of elected officials, in keeping with previous Pew Research Center studies showing near record low trust in government. Strong bipartisan support for expanding solar, wind energy production One spot of unity in an otherwise divided environmental policy landscape is that the vast majority of Americans support the concept of expanding both solar and wind power. The public is more closely divided when it comes to expanding fossil fuel energies such as coal mining, offshore oil and gas drilling, and hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas. While there are substantial party and ideological divides over increasing fossil fuel and nuclear energy sources, strong majorities of all political groups support more solar and wind production. These patterns are broadly consistent with past Center findings that climate change and fossil fuel energy issues are strongly linked with party and ideology, but political divisions have a much more modest or no relationship with public attitudes on a host of other science-related topics. Boom for home solar ahead? Their reasons include both cost savings and help for the environment. Western residents and younger adults ages 18 to 49 are especially likely to say they have considered, or already installed, solar panels at home. One-in-five Americans aim for everyday environmentalism; their political and climate change beliefs mirror the U. How different are the actual behaviors of Americans who live out their concerns for the environment all the time from the rest of the public? They are more likely to buy a cleaning product because its ingredients would be better for the environment, but again, most do so no more than sometimes. And they are no more likely than other Americans to reduce and reuse at home by composting, having a rain barrel or growing their own vegetables. Nor are environmentally conscious Americans more likely than other people to have spent hobby and leisure time hiking, camping, hunting or fishing in the past year. There is one way in which environmentally conscious Americans stand out attitudinally, however. They are much more likely to be bothered when other people waste energy by leaving lights on or not recycling properly.

Chapter 3 : Top 5 Reasons Why You Should Not Post About Politics On Facebook

The politicks on both sides, with regard to foreign affairs, stated from their own writings. With some observations on the present state of Britain. The second edition corrected.

Chapter 4 : The Politics of Climate Change in the United States

The politicks on both sides, with regard to foreign affairs, stated from their own writings, and examined by the course of events, with some observations on the present state of affairs in Great Britain, and the effects of our negotiations for several years past.

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