

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Government In America, Chapter 11

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Role Of Interest Groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is an interest group?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Group of people that share _____ and engage in politics to meet their goals</li><li>• Interest groups are protected via the 1st amendment - organize (_____)</li></ul></li><li>• What are the goals of interest groups?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To change policy on the national, state, and/or local levels</li></ul></li><li>• How are interest groups different than political parties?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Interest groups don't run their own _____</li><li>• Interest groups are specialized in one, or a few, policies</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Theories Of Interest Group Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Believe that interest groups help bring inspiration to all</li></ul></li><li>• Group Theory of Politics:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Groups link people and government</li><li>• Groups compete</li><li>• Hard for one group to _____</li><li>• Groups follow the rules</li><li>• Groups use resources to their advantage<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Labor using _____ vs. Big Business using _____</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• _____<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• View many interest groups as _____</li><li>• Few people and groups have real power</li></ul></li><li>• How elitists view interest groups:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The number of groups doesn't matter, only which ones are _____</li><li>• Large corporations have tremendous power</li><li>• _____ have power<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- individuals sit on boards of similar organizations</li></ul></li><li>• Corporations prevail on big issues</li></ul></li><li>• Hyperpluralism<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Belief that interest groups contribute to _____</li><li>- too many views to appease</li></ul></li><li>• _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relationship between interest groups, Congress, and the bureaucracy (government agencies that carry out legislation)</li><li>• All parts of the iron triangle protect their own interests</li></ul></li><li>• Hyperpluralists view of interest groups:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Groups become powerful as government seeks to appease all</li><li>• Policy that is _____ _____ often emerge as a result</li></ul></li></ul>	

## What Makes An Interest Group Successful?

- The Surprising Ineffectiveness of Large Groups
  - Smaller groups are often more successful at organizing than larger groups
  - Potential groups - people who \_\_\_\_\_ be members
  - \_\_\_\_\_ groups - those that *do* join a group
- \_\_\_\_\_:
  - Something that benefits everyone, regardless if they are in a potential or actual group
  - Example: Higher minimum wage helps those in and not in unions
- \_\_\_\_\_ problem:
  - Not joining a group because an individual could still \_\_\_\_\_
- Why are smaller groups often more successful than larger groups?
  - More to gain/lose
  - Class-action lawsuit spread across millions of people is a small amount of \$, but could be substantial to companies
- Selective Benefits:
  - Organizations can restrict benefits to \_\_\_\_\_ only (AAA - special trip discounts)
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Politicians are more likely to react to groups that show they care
- Single-issue group:
  - Tend to focus on one issue (abortion)
  - Hesitant to \_\_\_\_\_
- Financial Resources
  - Interest groups tend to favor the \_\_\_\_\_
  - However, interest groups aren't always successful
  - Interest groups often square off against each other

## How Groups Try To Shape Policy

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Hope to influence government to achieve their goals
  - Many former members of \_\_\_\_\_ are lobbyists
- Two types of lobbyists:
  - Those that are paid by a group, regular employee
  - Those that are hired on a temporary basis
- Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995:
  - Certain organizations must report:
    - Their \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ways lobbyists can help Congressmen and women
  - Provide valuable \_\_\_\_\_ (experts on certain policies)
  - Help provide strategies to pass \_\_\_\_\_
  - Provide \_\_\_\_\_ strategy
  - Provide ideas and innovations
- Electioneering
- What is it?
  - Financially assisting candidates ( \_\_\_\_\_ - PACs)

What is an incumbent?

- Almost \_\_\_\_\_ of House Members get most of their campaign \$ from PACs
  - \$305 million from PACs in 2008!
  - PACs overwhelming support \_\_\_\_\_
- Why do PACs choose certain candidates?
  - Similar interests
  - Support issues they support
  - Have a \_\_\_\_\_ connection (from a district where PAC does business)
  - Involved in agencies that affect the PAC
  - Influential leadership positions
- Interest groups also are involved with elections through:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_, etc.

### Types Of Interest Groups

- Economic Interests
  - The government provides \_\_\_\_\_ to many different groups
- Labor
  - Unions seek better working conditions, higher wages, and fewer hours
  - Union shop - requires workers to \_\_\_\_\_ a union
  - Right-to-work-laws - does not require workers to join unions
    - \_\_\_\_\_ (1947) - allowed states to pass right-to-work laws
  - Decline of union membership:
    - Lower wages in other countries affects employment in US (\_\_\_\_\_)
    - Many workers don't believe they will \_\_\_\_\_ from unions
- Business
  - Many corporations have offices in D.C.
  - Businesses often have differing goals:
    - RRs don't want more \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ companies do
- Environmental Interests
  - Seek to combat pollution and global warming
  - Oppose \_\_\_\_\_ drilling
- Equality Interests
  - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
    - Argued before the Supreme Court in \_\_\_\_\_
    - Fought discrimination throughout the US
  - National Organization for Women (NOW)
    - Advocate the passage of the \_\_\_\_\_ (ERA)
- Consumer and Other Public Interest Lobbies
  - Public Interest Lobbies - organizations that seek to a collective good, and which members of the organization do not directly

What precedent did the Supreme Court overturn in *Brown v. Board?*

