

## Edwards 17 Chapter 10 Assignment

1. Why are interest groups by their nature “adverse” to the interests of the nation?
2. Where is the right to “peacefully to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances” found?
3. Define interest group.
4. How does the decentralization of power in America help interest groups achieve their goal?
5. What is the difference between interest groups who have policy goals and political parties who have policy goals?
6. What trend has been evident as to the number of interest groups over the last sixty years?
7. Define pluralism.
8. Define elitism.
9. Define hyperpluralism.
10. Why is hyperpluralism bad while pluralism is a strength of democracy?
11. Why does the existence of a large number of groups advocating for their policy goals show that democracy is working?
12. What does it mean that interest groups are a linkage institution between the people and the government?
13. What is the key to elitist theory?
14. Why is elitism a threat to our social and political system?
15. How can the example of the NRA be used to explain the consequences of hyperpluralism as put forward in the text as it relates to getting gun regulations passed?
16. What message is being sent by the artist in the political cartoon on page 288?
17. Who is represented in an iron triangle?
18. What happens within an iron triangle?
19. How can iron triangles be a benefit to our political system?
20. How can iron triangles be a cause for concern?
21. How is the United States having a military an example of a collective good?
22. Why does the free rider problem work against interest groups when it comes to attracting members and getting people active in their cause?
23. How does the AARP use selective benefits to further their cause?
24. Why would a group like the AARP be a group the government would pay attention to?(think about the characteristics of political participation)
25. Why does having financial resources make interest groups more likely to get their message heard by policy makers?
26. What does it mean to lobby?
27. What is required in the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995?
28. How are lobbyists/interest groups a critical source of information for congress?
29. What activities do lobbyists engage in?
30. Looking at Figure 10.2 how is hard to argue against the elitist theory of interest group politics?
31. How do interest groups use PACs to help get people sympathetic to their cause elected to office where they will be able to vote for policies wanted by the group?
32. Define electioneering.
33. What is the maximum contribution a PAC can make to a candidate?
34. If running for Congress takes millions of dollars, is it fair to say that a PAC giving \$5000 to a candidate is enough to “buy” their vote on proposed laws?
35. The chart on page 296 shows that Republicans in 2010 and since have received more PAC money than Democrats. What happened in congress in that year that most likely explains why this happened? (Look at election results)
36. What is litigating or litigation?
37. Who is a litigant?
38. How do interest groups use *amicus curiae* briefs to get their message heard in the courts when they aren’t directly involved in a lawsuit?
39. Why does a class action lawsuit have more “power” than a lawsuit by an individual?
40. How can an interest group use the public to create a grassroots movement that congress will take note of?
41. What is a labor union?
42. How do union shops force employees to support their actions?
43. Why did the court rule for Janus in *Janus v. AFSCME*?
44. How does an employee have any leverage over a business in a right to work state?
45. What percentage of the biggest spenders on lobbying have been from businesses?
46. Why does the party in the majority of congress tend to get the majority of PAC money?
47. What does NOW do?
48. What does the definition the text gives for public interest lobbies mean?
49. How does competition from interest groups serve the general interests of the people?