

Ch. 7 - Interest Groups

How well did you read and take notes? Look at the following information about Interest groups and put T for true and F for false. If a statement is false, rewrite it to make it true.

_____ An interest group is an organized group of individuals sharing a common objective who actively attempt to influence policymakers.

_____ A lobbyist is a person or groups who seeks to nominate a person for public office.

_____ Alex deToqueville saw interest groups as a positive movement because people joined together to solve civic problems.

_____ James Madison was concerned that factions would lead to an oppressive groups controlling the government.

_____ Social Movements such as the Women's movement and Civil Rights movement often lead to the creation of interest groups.

_____ Interest groups are protected by the first amendment, which guarantees freedom of assembly and petition.

_____ Interest groups primarily pressure Congress at a national level, but not the other levels of government or other parts of government.

_____ The free rider problem states that people often join interest groups when there is a collective benefit that is won.

_____ Small groups find it harder to recruit members to specific causes that benefit individuals.

_____ People who join together for a hobby like protecting birds, such as the Audubon society, do so out of material incentives.

_____ The AARP is an example of an interest group organized around purposive incentives.

_____ The Chamber of Commerce is an example of an economic interest group.

_____ Typically interest groups such as unions have sustained support for the Democratic Party.

_____ Public interest means something that best interests of the overall community.

_____ Ralph Nader first emerged as heading an interest group concerned with automobile safety.

_____ The largest interest group in the nation is an environmental interest group.

_____ Anti abortion groups are concerned powerful because of their cohesiveness, not their size.

_____ Generating public pressure on an issue would be considered a direct technique.

_____ The term lobbying comes from the history of people meeting legislators in the lobby of legislative chambers.

_____ The 1946 Act defined lobbyist as any person or organized that received money to be used principally to influence legislation.

_____ The Reforms of kept the definition of lobbyist the same, but required religious groups to register as lobbying groups.

_____ The Reform Act of 1995 requires lobbyists to report on the nature of their lobbying efforts.

_____ People who hold the pluralist view of government hold that lobbying tends to give the elite people within society more power.

_____ According to your text, interest groups play both positive and negative roles within our democracy.