**Unit 5 Topic 5.6-5.7 Chpt. 17 INTEREST GROUPS, AMSCO pg. 554-586**

**LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS**

* Linkage institutions are channels that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers:
* What are the four linkage institutions?
  1. Elections
  2. Political Parties
  3. Interest Groups - Organization of people whose members share policy views on specific issues and attempt to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their benefit.
  4. Mass Media
* How do you let the government know about your opinions and beliefs?

**WHAT WERE INTEREST GROUPS ACCORDING TO JAMES MADISON?**

* Madison called interest groups “f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Madison’s dilemma: allowing people the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to form g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and express their views could d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hope for an o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society.
* Madison expressed the view that f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a free society>> need to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their effects.
* Madison addressed the problem of establishing a stable constitutional system that at the same time would respect liberty in *The Federalist, No. \_\_\_\_* (freedom but limit factions)

**Interest Groups in American Representative Democracy**

* Exercising your right to form groups is, in essence, forming a faction

– James Madison, *Federalist* No. 10

* Factions are inevitable in a representative democracy and represent liberty
* Lesson the dangers of faction by allowing them to compete
* Interest groups compete over conflicting policy desires

**WHAT ARE INTEREST GROUPS TODAY?**

* Interest group (AKA Special interests – term used in a negative way)

– Organization of people whose members s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy views on specific issues and attempt to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Interest groups are protected under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment of the Constitution (which means they have the freedom of s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**PURPOSE OF INTEREST GROUPS**

1. E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voters and o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holders (to make sure the policymakers are s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your issues)
2. D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ write legislation (after you have gained access to sympathetic policymakers)
3. M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ membership to apply pressure on and work with legislators and government agencies (to get laws created/changed in your favor)

**Interest groups may represent very specific or more general interests**

**HOW DO INTEREST GROUPS LINK CITIZENS TO GOVERNMENT?**

* **L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institution (along with elections, political parties, and mass media) – link citizens to government**
  + Express their members’ preferences to government policymakers
  + Convey government policy i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their members
  + Raise and spend m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to gain access to policymakers

**WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTEREST GROUPS AND POLITICAL PARTIES?**

* **Interest groups seek to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public officials and i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government policies.**
  + In contrast, political parties n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candidates, c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elections and seek to gain c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over government.
* **Interest groups focus only on s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issues that directly affect their m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As a result, interest groups are able to articulate s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy positions.**
  + In contrast, political parties have positions on a w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of public issues.
* **Interest groups are p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organizations that are accountable to their m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
  + In contrast, political parties are p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organizations that are accountable to the v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**HOW DO INTEREST GROUPS EXERT INFLUENCE?**

Interest groups exert influence through long-standing relationships with bureaucratic agencies, congressional committees, and other interest groups; such relationships are described as “iron triangles” and issue networks and they help interest groups exert influence across political party coalitions

**IRON TRIANGLES**

**Definition:** A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups, and congressional sub\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members and staff sometimes form to promote their common causes. Also known as s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Congressional subcommittees oversee the i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy in the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Example: An important issue that government has recently addressed is the effect of tobacco on health and the government's role in regulating it.

The tobacco farmers and industry have numerous interest groups, a "tobacco l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" that provide **i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the tobacco division of the Department of Agriculture and to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the House and Senate Agricultural committees. They support the agency's budget requests and make **c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the election campaigns** of the subcommittee members. The subcommittees pass legislation affecting tobacco farmers and other members of the industry and approval higher budget requests from the agency. The agency gives the subcommittees **i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, help with constituents' complaints, and develop **r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on tobacco production and prices. They all have a common interest - the promotion of tobacco farming and industry, and they can help one another achieve their goals. As a result, the president and Congress beyond the subcommittee have little decision-making power.

**ISSUE NETWORKS**

**Definition:** Network that consists of people in interest groups, on congressional staffs, in bureaucratic agencies, in universities, and in the mass media who regularly debate an issue. They are not permanent.

The iron triangle may be criticized because interest groups today are so prolific that they are bound to create cross- demands on subcommittees and the bureaucracy. In the tobacco issue discussed above, interest groups have formed demanding that tobacco products be banned or heavily restricted by the federal government. With these counter-demands, the policymaking process would not run so smoothly and would broaden the number of people involved in the system. The issue is discussed on many levels, both inside and outside government. An agency, then, can be described as being embedded, not in an iron triangle, but in an i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The networks are contentious, with arguments and disagreements occurring along p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ideological, and economic lines. When a president appoints a new agency head, he will often choose someone from the issue network who agrees with his views.

**The Revolving Door**

Revolving door—the movement from the job of legislator to a job within an industry affected by the laws or regulations. Many officials leave their jobs on Capitol Hill or in the executive branch to lobby the government they departed. Some members of Congress take these positions after losing an election. Others do so because they can make more m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by leaving government and working in the private sector. These former lawmakers already have i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with members of C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Almost half the members of Congress who left in 2017 became lobbyists.

What are some of the problems that the “revolving door” could cause?

**Fill in the flow chart of the Iron Triangle**

**ARE ALL INTEREST GROUPS CREATED EQUAL? NO!!**

**There are some factors that affect how influential an interest group can be:**

1. Inequality of political and economic resources.
2. Unequal access to decision makers.
3. “Free rider” problem- EXPLAIN

**Free Rider**

Free rider” policy: a problem of group behavior that occurs when an individual can receive a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without making a personal contribution of money or effort; for example, a person might listen to public radio but never contributes to the station, assuming that other donors will pay to keep it operating

There are many competing interest groups, and they can take a variety of forms, but all seek to influence public policy in favor of the needs of their constituents. Not all interest groups have an equal impact on policy, however, as some have more funds, greater access to decision makers, and more committed members.

**WHAT FACTORS MAKE INTEREST GROUPS STRONG?**

**SIZE**

* M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members = more money, more votes
* M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members also mean greater cross-pressure among members and possibly less focus
* As size increases, f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem increases.
  + F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ riders (problem) are people who b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the interest group without making any c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + i.e., an elderly person will benefit from the group’s lobbying efforts whether or not he joins AARP.
  + IG try to prevent this by giving incentives for people to join the group.

**SPREAD**

* The extent to which membership is concentrated or dispersed - is important

**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: CENTRALIZED OR**

* An organization with separation of powers tends to be less cohesive than a centralized, disciplined group

**LEADERSHIP**

* Leaders may either bring the various elements of a group together or sharpen their disunity

**RESOURCES**

* Money
* Expertise
* Reputation
* Connections
* Volunteers

Mass m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (computerized and targeted)

L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (USED BY NAACP, ACLU, NOW, ETC.)

* If an interest group fails in one arena, the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be able to provide a remedy.
* Interest groups can file a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_briefs to influence a court’s decision.
* a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:briefs submitted by a “friend of the court” to raise additional points of view and present information not contained in the briefs of the formal parties
* Class Action lawsuits permit a small number of people to sue on behalf of all other people similar situated.

**USE OF MASS MEDIA**

* Independent expenditures
* Issue advocacy-is a form of political advertisement not endorsing a candidate but an issue of interest to the public

**BOYCOTTING**

**ELECTIONEERING**

* Funneling volunteers to campaigns
* Encouraging members to vote
* Campaign contributions
* Endorsement of candidates
* “Targeting” of unfriendly candidates
* Issuing “r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cards” to rate candidates

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL AT STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS

LOBBYING= i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with expert i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and or P\_\_\_\_ $ for re-election campaigns.

**INFLUENCES ON PUBLIC POLICY**

Today it is commonplace for various p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actors, in the form of interest groups, professional organizations, social movements, the military, and bureaucratic agencies, to influence the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process.

Does that make it right?

**WHAT ARE EFFECTIVE TACTICS (TECHNIQUES) OF INTEREST GROUPS?**

Outside lobbying, more accurately described as g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lobbying, is an effort to mobilize public o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and put p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on public officials. It may involve organizing a l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-writing or e-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaign or taking out a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the print and electronic media in support of an issue.

Organized labor’s attack against the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a good example of grass-roots lobbying. Labor’s ads on billboards and in newspapers, as well as its television/radio spots, emphasized that NAFTA would export U.S. jobs to other countries.

**How do Interest Groups Participate Directly in the Electoral Process?**

* They openly e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candidates who support their goals and e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their members to v\_\_\_\_ for those candidates.
* This approach is somewhat risky because, if an interest group’s candidate loses, the interest group will likely not have the same access to the winner.
* The ratings that many public interest and ideological interest groups publish on members of Congress are either a form of endorsement or ammunition for a challenger in the race.
* Interest groups can help out a campaign by providing mailing lists, by mobilizing volunteers to get out the vote or distribute literature, and, most important, by contributing money largely through political action committees (PACs).

**WHY DO INTEREST GROUPS KEEP GROWING?**

* Economic developments.
* Government policies, whenever govt. creates an agency, it creates an entry point for interest groups – more groups needed to form in order to protect their stakes in these agency activities.
* Diversity of population – countless social, racial, economic and geographic c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the division of voters into v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Diffusion of power in government. Political power shared by many –> plenty of places in which a group can argue its case. The more places there are to influence policy, the more organizations there will be to exercise that influence.
* W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of political p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Reforms of the 1970's opened up the lobbying process (FECA and the explosion of PACs).
* Interest groups tend to beget interest groups ( when one is formed, another may be formed to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it)
* T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, e.g., computerized mailing lists to solicit funds, use of communications media and Internet.

**HOW DOES PUBLIC OPINION BECOME POLICY?**

**Diagram

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**TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS: BUSINESS**

Interest groups can be classified according to the groups that they represent. How do they try to impact society and policy making?

Most interest groups are founded based on e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interests. Among those groups, are those representing business, labor, agriculture, and certain professions

Trade Associations- created to protect business interests.

* National Restaurant Association,
* American Trucking Association,
* National Cable Telecommunications Association,
* Business Roundtable and some of the biggest hitters out there are part of the group. CEOs from Amazon, Apple, and General Motors are members. This gives the group a lot of clout in addition to power.

**TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS: LABOR**

Samuel Gompers- founder of the American Federation of Labor- to protect worker’s rights. Later merged with Congress of Industrial Organizations- The AFL-CIO. At one point in time, the largest labor union in USA.

UAW- United Auto Workers

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

What three things do labor unions want for their members?

**TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS: AGRICULTURAL GROUPS**

Oliver Hudson Kelley- The Grange. Formed to address farmers concerns, especially against the railroads.

The Farm Bureau

National Farmers Union

A picture containing text, clipart

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**Interest groups can be classified according to the groups that they represent.**

**How do they try to impact society and policy making?**

What is a single-issue interest group?

* Groups that form to address a narrow area of concern or simply focus on o\_\_\_ topic.
* Goal is to get government action on one overriding issue.

**What is an ideological interest group or social movement?**

Groups that form around a particular political ideology.

Goal is to bring about change in society, such as the C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement or the Environmental Movement; these groups support policies and elected officials that align with their beliefs.

Text

Description automatically generatedExamples: NOW, **NAACP**, ACLU

**What is a protest movement?**

Groups that form out of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Goal is to b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through public demonstrations or other forms of direct action. Examples: BLM, Occupy Wall Street.

**TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS INTERESTS**

Social Movements Interests from American History

The Progressive Era 1890-1920

Progressive Era Amendments:

16th Amendment- income tax

17th Amendment- direct election of senators

18th Amendment-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19th Amendment- granted women the right to vote

**Civil Rights – NAACP – used litigation to end separate but equal**

**Martin Luther King- Southern Christian Leadership Conference- used civil disobedience to garner national attention to the plight of African Americans in the south**

**Environmental Movement**

Congress passed the first Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act, respectively, in part through the efforts of the environmental groups.

**Consumer Movement**

Ralph Nader emerged as America’s chief consumer advocate. He published Unsafe at Any Speed, an exposé of the industry, especially General Motors’ (GM) sporty Corvair ***AMSCO pg. 571***

**INTEREST GROUP VS. SOCIAL MOVEMENT**

**Interest groups** voluntarily association of people who come together with the goal of getting the p\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they favor enacted

**Social movements** diffuse (spread out, not concentrated) groups that e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the public and put pressure on policymakers an effort to bring about so s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change

**TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS: INSTITUTIONAL GROUPS**

Logo

Description automatically generatedIntergovernmental lobby are g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institutions and their e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—police, firefighters, EMTs, sanitation workers, and others—who have a keen interest in government rules and regulations that affect their jobs and funding that impacts their salaries.

**Professional associations** are concerned with business success and the laws and practices that guide their trade.

**Think tanks** are research institutions, often with specific ideological goals in mind to influence policy**.**

**TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS: PUBLIC INTERESTS GROUPS**

**Public Interests Groups-** is an organization that works or the best interests of the o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ community, rather than the n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interests of one segment. It seeks policies that benefit all or most people, whether or not they belong to or support the organization.

**Common Cause**- is an organization fighting for an a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government, equal rights/opportunities/representation and empowering voices to be heard.

**League of Women Voters-** We empower v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and defend democracy through advocacy, education, and litigation, at the local, state, and national levels.

**Public Citizen, Inc.-**is a nonprofit c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advocacy organization that champions the public interest – your interests – in the halls of power. Ex. Safety in medical devices.

**THE INFLUENCE OF LOBBYISTS**

**WHAT IS LOBBYING?**

* Attempting to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the decisions of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Interest group lobbying is generally most e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technical issues that are not well publicized (nobody has expertise on the issue except for the lobbyist)

**WHO ARE LOBBYISTS AND WHAT DO THEY DO?**

* A person who is employed by and acts for an organized i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group or corporation to try to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy decisions and positions in the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch (bureaucratic agency) and l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch (congressional committee)
  + I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governmental decisions, especially legislation
  + Provide i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to government (Lobbyist = policy specialist, congressman = policy generalist)
  + T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at hearings
  + Help w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislation
* **The r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ door is the employment cycle from government to interest group**
  + Government employee to lobby the agency they came from is illegal –> conflict of interest
  + Congress to lobbyist is legal (with a “cooling off” period)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **EXPLAIN WHY LOBBYISTS ARE GOOD FOR AMERICA?** | **EXPLAIN WHY LOBBYISTS ARE BAD FOR AMERICA?** |
| * They provide useful i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to government * They provide a means of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) for people * They provide a means of representation on the basis of i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A “third house of Congress.” * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment protection * Lobbyists have always s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money. It’s more out in the open. * As Madison points out in *Federalist* #\_\_\_\_\_\_, the “remedy” of curing the evils of faction by eliminating their causes is w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the disease. Potential loss of l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is worse than the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of lobbyists. | * Rich and powerful interests are o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represented. * Average and poor people are u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represented. * By safeguarding, l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, equality is sacrificed. * Single-issue lobbies, especially, contribute to political polarization. * Lobbies contribute even further to diffusion of power, making it even m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for govt. to get things d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**LOBBYING BY INTEREST GROUPS**

**Interacting with government officials in order to advance a group’s public policy goals (done to all branches)**

Legislative – influence legislation

* Congress is a target for lobbyists
* Strategies:

» Contact members or their staff

» Prepare research reports and briefs to bring more attention to issue

» D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bills and lobby to have them introduced

» Provide useful and timely i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Executive – how laws are implemented**

* + When establishing rules and procedures, bureaucratic agencies generate data and hire experts
  + Aide in the creation of regulation, just like policy

**Judicial** – how laws are interpreted

* File lawsuits

» *Brown v. Board of Education*

» NAACP attempted to end legal segregation

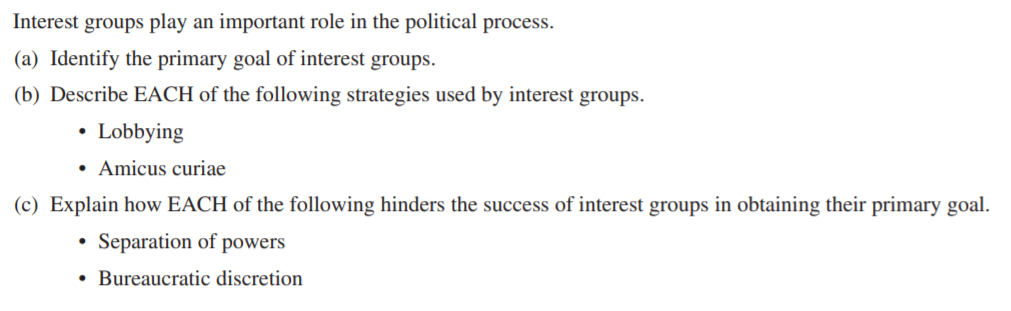
* When n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party to a case, can file a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_briefs (attempt to p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Court to agree with the arguments set forth in the brief- written arguments for a court case presented to the judges of the court)
* I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ judicial appointments
* Lobbyists provide useful k\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and access( linkage) to those in government
* Lobbyists have greater access to policymakers than average citizens

**THEORIES OF INTEREST GROUP FORMATION**

Three main theories explain the impact of groups on the political process, all seek to control the

**policy agenda: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* **Participatory democracy** - theory that believe that citizens impact policymaking through their involvement in civil society
* groups outside the government that advocate for policy
* **Pluralist theory-** political power is distributed among many competing groups, which means that no one group can grow too powerful
* **Elite theory** a theory that the wealthy elite class has a disproportionate amount of economic and political power

**FRQ PRACTICE 172**