

**AP United States Government
Chapter 7 Study Guide – Interest Groups**

Name: _____

Key Terms: On index cards, define the following terms.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Interest groups | 6. Incentives | 11. Public interest |
| 2. Lobbyist | 7. Material incentives | 12. Direct lobbying |
| 3. Social movements | 8. Purposive incentives | 13. Indirect lobbying |
| 4. Latent interests | 9. Labor movement | 14. Climate control |
| 5. Free rider problem | 10. Service sector | 15. Boycott |

Questions: Complete the following as you read the chapter in your textbook.

1. Read the *What If?* section on page 233. What do you think about government regulation of interest groups?
2. What are interest groups?
3. Why did James Madison support the forming of interest groups?
4. Why do scholars believe the increase of groups is hindering effective government?
5. What is the relationship between social movements and interest groups?
6. How did the following groups become influential in politics?
 - a. Women:
 - b. African Americans:
 - c. Latinos:
 - d. LGBT:
7. How do the Bill of Rights and our federal system support the proliferation of groups?

8. Why might it be irrational for people to join groups that serve the collective good?

9. Explain how interest groups use the following incentives to combat the free rider problem.
 - a. Solidary incentives:

 - b. Material incentives:

 - c. Purposive incentives:

10. Describe the following types of economic interest groups, including what policies they support.
 - a. Business interest groups:

 - b. Agricultural interest groups:

 - c. Labor interest groups:

 - d. Public-employee unions:

 - e. Interest groups of professionals:

 - f. The unorganized poor:

11. Describe the following types of interest groups, including what policies they support.
 - a. Environmental groups:

 - b. Public-interest groups:

 - c. Other interest groups:

12. What is the main purpose of interest groups?

13. Describe the difference between direct and indirect lobbying techniques.

14. List some ways interest groups may engage in direct lobbying.

15. Describe the following direct techniques and how they are designed to influence policymakers.
 - a. Ratings:

 - b. Building alliances:

 - c. Campaign assistance:

16. Why might interest groups choose to use indirect lobbying techniques instead of direct techniques?

17. Describe the following indirect techniques and how they are designed to influence policymakers.
 - a. Generating public pressure:

 - b. Constituent (grass-roots) lobbying:

 - c. Unconventional forms of pressure:

18. What are some ways policymakers have attempted to regulate the activities of lobbyists?

19. List five legal restrictions on lobbyists that were a result of legislation passed in 1995.

20. How have recent lobbying scandals affected the relationship between lobbyists and policymakers?

21. What are some ways interest groups affect representative democracy?

22. How much influence do interest groups have on public policy?

23. Read *What Would You Do?* on pages 260-261. How would you vote on legislation to regulate firearms purchases?