**Chapter 9: Interest Groups**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following is NOT an interest group?

@ See pages 245 and 246.

a. Mothers Against Drunk Driving

b. Greenpeace

c. National Rifle Association

d. Democratic Party

e. American Civil Liberties Union

2. According to \_\_\_ interest groups could play an important role in democratic politics, by offering competing views and preventing a “tyranny of the majority.”

@ See page 247.

a. James Madison

b. Thomas Jefferson

c. George Washington

d. John Adams

e. Benjamin Franklin

3. Which of the following levels is represented by a broad group of people that share a common trait, but may or may not be actively engaged in interest group politics?

@ See pages 248 and 249.

a. Categoric interest

b. Formal membership

c. Group leaders

d. Social movement

e. Peak association

4. Which of the following does NOT explain why people typically join interest groups?

@ See pages 249 to 251.

a. Group membership is in their rational self-interest

b. They are required to for their job

c. They gain a sense of solidarity from the group

d. They stand to benefit directly from it

e. They are committed to the group’s ideology

5. Which of the following does a lobbyist in a democracy NOT do?

@ See pages 253 and 254.

a. Provide information to relevant policymakers

b. Persuade lawmakers to vote on a certain proposal

c. Assemble networks of actors around an issue

d. Pressure legislators to amend policy on behalf of interest groups

e. Buy off or bribe supporters

6. This category of interest group assembles purely around a particular and specific interest.

@ See pages 255 and 256.

a. Instrumental

b. Value

c. Single-issue

d. Material

e. Associational

7. When an interest group is formed around a material interest, we say that group has a \_\_\_ in the material or industry involved.

@ See page 256.

a. role

b. stake

c. franchise

d. share

e. product

8. Which of the following is not a “resource” used by interest groups?

@ See pages 259 and 260.

a. Information

b. Money

c. Members

d. Connections with parties

e. Government officials

9. Strict connections of influence between Japanese business, interest groups, and government is referred to as the \_\_\_ .

@ See page 266.

a. Steel Circle

b. Glass Box

c. Iron Triangle

d. Wood Diamond

e. Stone Square

10. In 2000, this politician won the Mexican presidential election, ending the one-party rule by the PRI.

@ See pages 270 and 271.

a. Felipe Calderon

b. Enrique Pena Nieto

c. Miguel de la Madrid

d. Vicente Fox

e. Ernesto Zedillo

**True/False Questions**

11. Interest groups influence politics by running candidates for office.

@ See page 246.

a. True

b. False

12. Categoric interests can be based upon ethnicity, culture, geography, or even social status.

@ See page 249.

a. True

b. False

13. Communal interest groups focus on promoted shared traits and identities of their membership.

@ See page 255.

a. True

b. False

14. Public interest groups typically form around tangible and targeted goals.

@ See page 266.

a. True

b. False

15. The Japanese Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has been in power almost without interruption since the end of World War II.

@ See page 267.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. Do you believe that interest groups play an important part of the policymaking process or do they unfairly privilege certain interests over others? Why?

Type: E

17. Have you ever joined an interest group? What caused you to join? If not, are there groups out there that you would consider joining? What would it take for you to join one?

Type: E

18. Why do lobbyists get a bad name? How might additional government regulations help to correct for this bad reputation?

Type: E

19. What resources are required for interest groups to be successful in achieving their policy goals? Which one do you feel is the most vital, in general?

Type: E

20. How do interest groups cooperate or influence government policy in Mexico and Japan? Are the systems comparable to the United States or are they each fully unique?

Answers:

1. d

2. a

3. a

4. b

5. d

6. c

7. b

8. e

9. c

10. d

11. False

12. True

13. True

14. False

15. True