

## CHAPTER

## 9

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

## Interest Groups

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**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 9.

**I. Section 1: The Nature of Interest Groups****A. Role of Interest Groups**

1. Interest groups try to have an influence on \_\_\_\_\_, the laws and rules that govern a country.
2. Interest groups are protected by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.

**B. Political Parties and Interest Groups**

1. Both interest groups and political parties involve people \_\_\_\_\_ to accomplish a political purpose.
2. Interest groups and political parties differ in three main ways:
  - 1) interest groups do not \_\_\_\_\_;
  - 2) interest groups are not focused on winning \_\_\_\_\_; and
  - 3) interest groups focus on the concerns of their members, not \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Positives and Negatives**

1. Interest groups can raise awareness of issues, called \_\_\_\_\_, that concern all people.
2. Interest groups can be part of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ system by checking on public officials and agencies to make sure they are performing well.

**II. Section 2: Types of Interest Groups****A. An American Tradition**

There are thousands of interest groups in the United States, both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in size.

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#### B. Economic Interest Groups

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are interest groups that protect business interests.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are a type of economic interest group that protects the interests of workers.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ interest groups represent the interests of farmers.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ serve the members of professions.

#### C. Other Interest Groups

1. The American Civil Liberties Union is an example of an interest group that was formed to promote a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Other groups, such as the National Rifle Association, were formed to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### D. Public-Interest Groups

An interest group that works for the benefit of all citizens is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ group.

### III. Section 3: Interest Groups at Work

#### A. Direct Approach

1. People who directly approach policy makers to try to influence decisions are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The main place public policy is formed in the federal government is in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Lobbyists try to influence Congress by \_\_\_\_\_ when new legislation is being considered.
4. Lobbyists also help lawmakers by writing \_\_\_\_\_, providing \_\_\_\_\_, or even writing \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Lobbyists try to influence the selection of \_\_\_\_\_ in the executive branch.
6. Lobbyists sometimes take \_\_\_\_\_ to promote their interests.

### B. Indirect Approach

1. When all members of a group put pressure on the government it is called \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.
2. Interest groups use the media and well-known \_\_\_\_\_ to shape public opinion.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of persuading people that often uses only evidence that agrees with its ideas.
4. Interest groups use \_\_\_\_\_ to try to get certain people elected to office.