

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in downtown Washington, DC, is home to the headquarters of many lobbying firms and interest groups and is synonymous with interest-group lobbying.

- A) I Street
- B) K Street
- C) M Street
- D) P Street

2. James Madison warns against interest groups in Federalist no. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 10
- D) 25

3. Madison refers to interest groups in the Federalist no. 10 as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) lobbyists
- B) factions
- C) special interests
- D) political parties

4. In Federalist no. 10, Madison suggests the way to prevent factions from killing off popular government is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) outlaw them
- B) increase the number of them
- C) ignore them
- D) limit how many there can be

5. An interest group is defined as an organization whose goal is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) influence citizens
- B) get members elected to office
- C) disrupt the lawmaking process
- D) influence government

6. For an interest group to be successful, it must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) inform members about political developments
- B) communicate members' views to government officials
- C) mobilize the public
- D) all of the above

7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an individual who contacts government officials on behalf of a particular cause or issue.
- A) lobbyist
  - B) constituent
  - C) member of Congress
  - D) specialist
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is an open, participatory style of government in which many different interests are represented.
- A) Demosclerosis
  - B) Pluralism
  - C) Power elite theory
  - D) Punitive theory
9. \_\_\_\_\_ fear that there are so many interests and groups that the entire system is bogging down in stalemate.
- A) Hyperpluralists
  - B) Demosclerosists
  - C) Pluralists
  - D) Monopolists
10. \_\_\_\_\_ states that a handful of wealthy, influential Americans exercise extensive control over government decisions.
- A) Demosclerosis
  - B) Pluralism
  - C) Power elite theory
  - D) Punitive theory
11. Representing practically every conceivable issue and group of people, \_\_\_\_\_ cover the political spectrum.
- A) public interest groups
  - B) citizen groups
  - C) public interest groups and citizen groups
  - D) none of the above
12. \_\_\_\_\_ benefits refer to items distributed by public interest groups as incentives to sign up or remain a member.
- A) Iconic

- B) Material
- C) Expressive
- D) Solidarity

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment in the Bill of Rights guarantees the right to lobby.

- A) Fourteenth
- B) Third
- C) First
- D) Fifteenth

14. The typical interest-group representative spends time \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) researching
- B) attending congressional hearings
- C) building coalitions
- D) all of the above

15. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is a concerted effort by interest groups to arouse popular support or opposition for a policy issue.

- A) issue campaign
- B) focus campaign
- C) “shock and awe” campaign
- D) spotlight campaign

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is an attempt by interest groups to simulate widespread public engagement on an issue.

- A) Issue campaigning
- B) Astroturf lobbying
- C) Waterlogging
- D) Dog whistling

17. According to your book, the powerful \_\_\_\_\_ (which represents more than 2 million U.S. businesses) holds a press conference every January to announce its main goals for the coming legislative season.

- A) NAACP
- B) U.S. Chamber of Commerce
- C) American Federation of Labor
- D) Americans For Prosperity

18. Though she collaborates with many other healthcare lobbyists, Heidi Wagner

- ultimately works for—and is paid by—one employer, making her a \_\_\_\_\_ lobbyist.
- A) special interest
  - B) trade association
  - C) coalition
  - D) single-firm

19. Tom Dobbins is a \_\_\_\_\_ lobbyist who works for the American Composites Manufacturing Association and represents dozens of firms that make composites: everything from high-tech fiberglass boat hulls to carbon-reinforced materials that support our skyscrapers.
- A) special interest
  - B) trade association
  - C) coalition
  - D) single-firm

20. Advocacy groups often engage in \_\_\_\_\_ to advance their cause and win attention.
- A) Bird-dogging
  - B) Tar-and-feathering
  - C) Dog-whistling
  - D) Cornering

21. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the cozy relationship between interest group lobbyists, congressional staffers, and an executive-branch agency in an issue area.
- A) blood alliance
  - B) iron triangle
  - C) congressional watchdog group
  - D) linked alliance

22. The tendency of Washington's most seasoned lobbyists to move from government work (e.g., as a presidential advisor) to lobbying and back again is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the swinging door
  - B) the revolving door
  - C) pinball politics
  - D) ping-pong politics

23. An issue network is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a shifting alliance of public and private interest groups, lawmakers, and other stakeholders all focused on the same policy area
  - B) the cozy relationship in one issue area between interest group lobbyist, congressional

- staffer, and executive-branch agency
- C) an organization run by the current White House administration
- D) the relationship between the president and the cabinet

24. The \_\_\_\_\_ is never a point on an iron triangle.
- A) Supreme Court
  - B) U.S. Congress
  - C) U.S. president
  - D) NAACP

25. When the Supreme Court reviewed affirmative action in the *Fisher* case involving the University of Texas, hundreds of groups and individuals filed more than seventy-five different \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) supporting briefs
  - B) bipartisan briefs
  - C) amicus curiae briefs
  - D) writ of certiorari briefs

26. The 1946 Regulation of Lobbying Act required lobbyists to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) register with Congress
  - B) report the amount and sources of income derived from lobbying
  - C) both a and b
  - D) none of the above

27. Is corruption as big a problem in lobbying today as it has been in the past?
- A) No, it has actually decreased significantly.
  - B) Yes, in fact it has gotten worse.
  - C) It has stayed about the same.
  - D) Corruption has never been a problem with interest group lobbying.

28. Interest groups promote stability by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) keeping a few issues at the forefront of policy, thereby preventing interference by other interests
  - B) checking the power of each other
  - C) destabilizing the governmental processes
  - D) promoting rapid political change

29. How has technology affected the ability of interest groups to distribute information?
- A) It has had no effect.

- B) Interest groups, by and large, prefer older methods of communication.
- C) It has significantly increased their ability to spread information.
- D) Interest groups rarely provide information to the public or anyone else.

30. Are lobbyists held directly accountable by the public for their actions?
- A) Yes
  - B) No
  - C) Most of the time legislation keeps them in line.
  - D) Sometimes

### **Answer Key - Chpt 12 Interest Groups**

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. D
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. C
- 11. C
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. D
- 15. A
- 16. B
- 17. B
- 18. D
- 19. B
- 20. A
- 21. B
- 22. B
- 23. A
- 24. A
- 25. C
- 26. C
- 27. A
- 28. B
- 29. C
- 30. B