

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 16 Vocab Terms Matching

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| 1. the tendency to form small-scale associations for the public good | A. public interest group |
| 2. something of value that cannot be withheld from a nonmember of a group | B. social capital |
| 3. political scientist David B. Truman's theory that interest groups form in part to counteract the efforts of other groups | C. collective good |
| 4. funds that an appropriations bill designates for a particular purpose within a state or congressional district | D. economic interest group |
| 5. a group with the primary purpose of promoting the financial interests of its members | E. trade association |
| 6. potential members fail to join a group because they get the benefit or collective good sought by the group without contributing the effort | F. lobbyist |
| 7. an organized group that tries to influence public policy | G. lobbying |
| 8. the activities of a group or organization that seeks to influence legislation to help support group's position | H. earmark |
| 9. representative from an interest group who seeks to influence legislation that will benefit his or her organization through political persuasion | I. patron |
| 10. a person who finances an interest group or activity | J. free rider problem |
| 11. federally mandated, officially registered fund-raising committee that represents interest groups in the political process | K. political action committee |
| 12. An organization that seeks a collective good that will not selectively and materially benefit group members | L. interest group |
| 13. the networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively. | M. disturbance theory |
| 14. a group that represents a certain industry | N. civic virtue |