

# Crash Course U.S. Government - Day 65

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1. What does **pluralist theory** state? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. What are **collective action** problems? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What is “**free riding**?” \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What are the four types of benefits interest groups provide to avoid the free rider problem and build membership?

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5. What are **political entrepreneurs**? \_\_\_\_\_

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6. What is **lobbying**? \_\_\_\_\_

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7. What are some **insider** strategies for lobbying? \_\_\_\_\_

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8. What are **outsider** strategies for lobbying? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Answers

1. Every group with a particular interest should be able to form an organization that will pursue policies to further that interest.
2. problems that occur when people should work together, but do not
3. When people who get a big benefit from a program do not contribute enough or at all because they know the project will get done without them, then other people don't want to pay for it either because someone else might get something for free and the project does not get done.
4.
  - 1) material benefits
  - 2) informational benefits,
  - 3) solidarity benefits
- 4) purposive benefits
5. politicians who recognize untapped potential of a group that hasn't organized yet
6. An attempt to influence policy by persuading a government policy making official
7. Directly persuading elected officials and using the courts, direct lawsuits, funding the lawsuits of other plaintiffs
8. Mobilizing the public, organizing advertising campaigns and protests, grassroots organizations