

CHAPTER 3 INTEREST GROUPS

The key terms and objectives provide a look at the fundamental goals of Chapter 3. This section serves as a guide to a basic understanding of your textbook.

After reading this chapter, you should be able to:

Define *interest*, *interest groups*, and *political interest groups*.

Be able to recognize how interest groups contrast with political parties.

Be familiar with the main categories used by the authors to classify interest groups and be able to provide examples of each. (economic, public, etc)

Know the three general rules of interest group formation. Which groups of people are more likely to be organized?

Be familiar with the functions of interest groups and the activities they perform. In which government arenas do interest group attempt to influence public policy?

Recognize what lobbyists do to influence policymakers. What important resources do lobbyists use? What makes for successful lobbyists? What are the role of Political Action Committees?

Be familiar on how interest groups influence administrators and co-opt agencies. How was the insurance industry an illustration of an example of co-optation?

Know the relationship between interest groups and the Courts.

Be familiar with the major interest groups in Texas.

Recognize the influence of organized labor and the restrictive nature of Texas laws regarding unions. What are the right to work laws?

Be familiar with the groups that represent teachers. How influential are teacher groups as interest groups?

Be familiar with how interest groups are regulated in Texas. What was the Ethics bill of 1991? Be familiar with the Ethics Commission. How are members to the Ethics Commission chosen?

TERMS FOR REVIEW

Political Action Committee (PAC)
"co-optation" (the insurance industry)
Brown v. Board of Education
organized labor
NAACP
revolving door
Political Interest Groups
AFL-CIO
Texas Trial Lawyers Association
Texans for Lawsuit Reform
Texas Medical Association

"lobbying"
Smith v. Allright
Interest group
Teacher groups
LULAC
The Christian Right
Ethics Commission
Ethics Bill
Ethics Commission
Plutocratic system
co-opting

CHAPTER 4

POLITICAL PARTIES

The key terms and objectives provide a look at the fundamental goals and ideas of Chapter 4. This section serves as a guide to a basic understanding of your textbook.

After reading this chapter, you should be able to:

Define *Ideology*

Be familiar with the ideologies of *liberalism* and *conservatism* with regard to economic policy

Identify policy differences between *liberals* and *conservatives* (See Table 4 -1). (gun control, abortion, etc)

Define political socialization and know the basic agents that influence its process.

Be familiar with the types of interests that generally support the two major parties (See Table 4-2).

Be familiar with the historical development of political parties in Texas. Who dominated Texas politics in the early Republic? After the Civil War? Currently?

Know the functions of political parties. What is the basic purpose of political parties?

Be familiar with Texas Political Party Platforms (See Table 4-4)

Be familiar with the both the temporary and permanent political party organization.

Know the purpose of political party precinct and state conventions.

Know the importance of Party Organization.

Be familiar with the Two Parties and their factions.

Know the geographic, socioeconomic, and ethnic distribution of Republicans and Democrats

Be familiar with Third Parties and Ballot Access in Texas. What was the Raza Unida Party?

Be familiar with the key terms and study questions at the end of the chapter

TERMS FOR REVIEW

Political Socialization

Ideology

Temporary party organization

economic laissez-faire

Permanent party organization

liberals

interest

Raza Unida

State Executive Committee

Liberal Democrats

Third parties

Populist Party

Populism

Sam Houston

John Tower

Bill Clements

one-party system

conservatives

coalitions

realignment

County Executive Committee

Precinct Chairperson

Conservative Democrats

political parties

LULAC

media in Texas

CHAPTER 5 VOTERS, CAMPAIGNS, AND ELECTIONS

The key terms and objectives provide a look at the fundamental goals and ideas of Chapter 5. This section serves as a guide to a basic understanding of your textbook.

After reading this chapter, you should be able to:

- Know why people vote. What is the importance of voting?
- How has suffrage expanded. Where has the initiative for changes in voting policy come from? National or State?
- What were some early restrictions on voting? Give examples.
- Be familiar with voter registration requirements in Texas. How does Texas voter turnout compare to the national average?
- Be familiar with the percentages of the voting-age population voting in National Elections, 1972-2008 (Table 5-1). How does it compare to the national average?
- Identify the reasons for low voter turnout in Texas.
- Recognize voter turnout rate disparities by socioeconomic and ethnic status.
- What are the consequences of nonvoting?
- Understand the importance of election campaigns. What resources are most important in campaigns?
- Be familiar with the importance of campaign money and where it comes from.
- Recognize the efforts to regulate campaign spending.
- Be familiar with the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972 .The Texas Campaign Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1973, and the 1991 Ethics Law. Hard money versus Soft money.
- Know the significance of the *Buckley v Valeo* case.
- Be familiar with the effects of negative campaigning.
- What are primary elections? What are the different types of primary elections? What type of primary election does Texas have? When is the general election held?
- Be familiar with public elections. When are elections held? Who administers primary elections?
- Be familiar with Special Elections. How do cities elect their councils?
- Who is the principal election officer for the state?
- Be familiar with process for Absentee or Early Voting.

Be familiar with the key terms and study questions at the end of the chapter.

TERMS FOR REVIEW

Suffrage	24th Amendment
Voter registration process	publicly funded campaigns
Poll tax	privately funded campaigns
Revenue Act of 1971	Ethics Law of 1991
Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972	<i>Buckley v Valeo</i>
Texas Campaign Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1973	Voting Rights Act - 1965
General election	Special elections
Primary elections	Soft money
Open primary	Secretary of State
Closed primary	Hard money
Texas primaries	equal protection clause
	Absentee Voting