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| **Section Title** | **Summary of key ideas / definition of key terms** | **Constitutional / Court connections** |
| **Setting the Political Agenda** | 1. **Set by: Groups, Institutions and Media.** 2. **Groups- Interest Groups** 3. **Institutions- Branches of Government and Bureaucracy** 4. **Media- Press informing the people.** | **Checks and Balances and setting parameters of what the government can and cannot do.** |
| **Costs, Benefits and Policy** | 1. **Cost- burden people must bear from a proposed policy.**   **\* Usually non monetary such as: requiring formal reports, restricting activities, and performing functions for the government.**   1. **Benefit- a satisfaction people receive from the policy.**   **\*Usually intangible such as restriction of competition, access public resource, and coordinating actions of government agencies.**   1. **Four Kinds of policies: -Majoritarian Politics: Promise benefits to large numbers of people at a cost that many will bear. -Interest Group Politics: Confer benefit to small group to be burdened by small group. -Client Politics: Small group to benefit, large group to pay. –Entrepreneurial Politics: A large group benefits, small group pays.** | **Bureaucratic System of formal reports. Activity restrictions by law, restriction of rights of individuals and groups.**  **Functions of government agencies performed.**  **Monopolies not allowed.** |
| **Business Regulation: A Cast Study** | 1. **Efforts of government to regulate business also illustrate relationship of wealth and power.**   **View shows wealthy Americans having great access to political power.**  **Economic power allows people to buy political power.**   1. **Some laws reflect majoritarian politics and do not pit groups against one another.** 2. **Labor management conflicts of 20th century exemplify interest group politics.** 3. **Client politics is evident in business regulation, licensing of occupations by the state are ways to prevent fraud, malpractice and safety hazards.** 4. **Entrepreneurial Politics are evident in regulating businesses.** | **Federal Trade Commission Act and The Sherman Act.**  **Creation of National Labor Relations Board**  **Taft-Hartley Act**  **Landrum-Griffin Act.**  **1906 Pure Food and Drug Act, Clean Air Act and Toxic Substance Control Act** |
| **Perceptions, Beliefs, Interests and Values** | 1. **Perception of costs and benefits affect politics.** 2. **Individuals and groups use this to attempt to frame and define issues to their advantage.** 3. **Values are vital in policy making.** 4. **People’s views on policies are important.** | **The people have the right to influence government.**  **Interest groups lobby for policies that benefit their cause.** |

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