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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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