*QUESTIONS*

1. Read, or reread as the case may be, [*Federalist No. 10*](http://www.constitution.org/fed/federa10.htm) and comment on its impact with respect to interest groups.
2. Is increased participation in special interest groups and decreased in election turnout actually a paradox, as asserted by the text?
3. What is an interest group and what is the importance of interest groups in the modern American political system?
4. Discuss the three main theories of interest group politics—i.e. pluralist, elite, and hyperpluralist—in the framework of what you now know.
5. After viewing Table 11.1, did anything strike you as odd or interesting?
6. Discuss the relative value of Olson's law of large groups.
7. Answer the questions posed at the end of the subsection “The Virginia 21 Coalition” using both the text and the group's [website](http://www.virginia21.org/):
   1. Would you give money and/or volunteer for a group in your state like Virginia 21; why or why not?
   2. Which of the strategies of interest group lobbying discussed in this chapter do you think would be most effective for a group like Virginia 21?
8. Why isn't there a Poor People's political action committee?
9. Discuss Figure 11.3 on page 316.
10. Ornstein and Elder have four important ways lobbyists can help a member of Congress; comment on them.
11. Discuss electioneering, campaign financing, and its effects on the modern American political process.
12. What effect do you believe amicus curiæ briefs have on the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States?
13. Answer the question posed by the “You Are the Policymaker” section on page 319: Should PACs be eliminated?
14. Discuss the types of interest groups.