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Chapter 10 the articles of confederation answer key

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How does collective goods differ from private goods? Collective goods offer certain benefits, while private goods are distributed extensively. Collective goods and personal effects both offer certain benefits. Collective goods and personal effects both offer widely distributed benefits. Collective goods offer widely distributed benefits, while private goods offer certain benefits. 3. Why might some companies compete together in association? Because often there is strength in numbers because they often have common issues that can affect the whole industry because they can all benefit from all-above 4 government policies. What benefits do personal and public interest bring to society? What are some of the disadvantages of personal and public interest? 5. What kind of incentives appeal to a person's concern about a cause? solid incentive incentives negative incentive material 6. Which of the following is the best example of solid benefits? join groups to be with others like you join groups to get financial benefits joining the group because you care about the reason of joining the group because it is your work requirements 7. What are some ways to overcome collective action problems? 8. Why do some groups have an easier time to overcome collective action problems? 9. changes have occurred in lobbying environments in the last three or four decades? There are more professional lobbying. Many interests lobbying both national and state governments. Debris of interest has occurred. all above 10. Which of them is the iron triangle aspect? Liquid Liquid among the importance of much competition for access to syndiotic relations decision-makers among congressional committees, executive agencies, and interest groups of three interest groups that have formed a coalition of 11. What are the group entries granted to citizens? 12. Why do low-income groups do not participate in the system of interest groups? 13. What are some obstacles for participation? 14. Which of the following is true to spend in politics? The Supreme Court has yet to address the issue of money in politics. The Supreme Court has limited spending on politics. The Supreme Court has opposed sanctions to spend on politics. The Supreme Court has ruled that companies can spend an unlimited amount of money but unions cannot. What is the difference between a PAC and a super PAC? The PAC can contribute directly to a candidate, but a super PAC cannot. Conservative interests favor pac on super PACs. Contributions to the PAC are unlimited, but restrictions have been placed on how much money can be contributed to the super PAC. Super PACs are more likely to support incumbent candidates than PACs. 16. How do interest groups lobby the judicial branch? 17. How do their interest groups and lobbyists decide which legisle to lobby? And where do they do that? 18. Revolving door laws designed to do the following? preventing lawmakers from using their legislative relationships by becoming lobbyists immediately after leaving office helping lawmakers seek work after they leave the office blocking lobbyists from running for public office all 19 above. In what ways lobbyists are regulated? Certain activities are prohibited. Contributions must be disclosed. Lobbying is prohibited shortly after leaving office. all above 20. How might exposure needs affect lobbying? Lobby?

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