**Chapter 9, 10 and 11-Vocabulary Terms**

**Chapter 9-Interest Groups:**

**Interest Groups-**A collection of people who share certain views on public matters and work to shape public policy to their benefit.

**Public Policy-**This policy describes all of the many goals that a government pursues in the many areas of human affairs in which it is involved.

**Lobbying-**Process by which organized interests groups attempt to affect the decisions and actions of public officials.

**Lobbyists-**Those people who try to persuade public officials to do those things that interests groups want them to do.

**Grass Roots Pressure-**An example of the indirect approach used by interest groups usually beginning with a push from a small group of passionate citizens that puts pressure on public officials in order to influence policy.

**Chapter 10-Congress:**

**Bicameral-**A legislature made up of two equally powerful houses

**Term-**Two-year period of time during which Congress meets

**Session-**Period of time during which, each year, Congress assembles and conducts business

**Reapportion-**Redistribution of the seats in the House of Representatives every ten years following the census

**Off Year Election-**Congressional election that occurs between presidential election years

**Gerrymandering-**The drawing of electoral district lines to the advantage of a party or group

**Incumbent-**The person who currently holds the office

**Delegates-**One of four voting options for lawmakers in which they see themselves as the agents of the people who elected them

**Trustees-**One of four voting options for lawmakers in which they believe that each question they face must be decided on its merits

**Partisans-**One of four voting options for lawmakers in which they believe that they owe their first allegiance to their political party

**Chapter 10-Congress:** (Continued...)

**Politicos-**One of four voting options for lawmakers in which they attempt to combine the basic elements of the delegate, trustee, and partisan roles

**Chapter 11-Powers of Congress:**

**Expressed Powers-**Powers afforded to the government explicitly and in specific wording in the constitution

**Implied Powers-**Powers afforded to the government by reasonable deduction from the expressed powers

**Inherent Powers-**Powers afforded to the government because it created a national government

**Commerce Power-**The power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign trade

**Tax-**Charge levied by government on persons or property to raise money to meet public needs

**Copyright-**The exclusive, legal right of a person to reproduce, publish, and sell his or her own literary, musical, or artistic creations

**Patent-**A license issued to an inventor granting the exclusive right to manufacture, use, or sell his or her inventions for a limited period of time

**Naturalization-**The legal process by which citizens of one country become citizens of another

**Necessary and Proper Clause-**Constitutional clause that gives Congress the power to make all laws “necessary and proper” for executing its powers

**Liberal Constructionists-**One who argues a broad interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution, particularly those granting powers to the Federal Government

**Strict Constructionists-**One who argues a narrow interpretation of the Constitution’s provisions, in particular those granting powers to the Federal government