

Pre-chewed Politics

Subject Knowledge Flash Cards

Flash cards are a quick and easy way for your class to assess their understanding of key words, terms and concepts. They can then identify areas for development and further revision.

Instructions

1. Print out the flash cards double sided (they have been prepared to print correctly when double sided only). Cut the cards out. You will need a set per pair if they are to be used as a classroom activity.
2. Each pair has one set of cards. They should first shuffle the cards ready to play. They can then take it in turns to lift a card from the pile and have their partner identify the correct answer – with either the word itself facing them (so their partner must give the definition), or the definition facing them (so their partner must identify the key word from the definition).
3. If they correctly answer, they keep the card. If not, they should note the word and definition down for further revision and put the card itself back into the pack to be played again. At the end of the pack, the student with the most correctly identified cards wins.

These cards can also be used as part of individual at home revision.

Pressure group

Term used for pressure groups that aim to promote issues and policies that do not exclusively benefit the group's members

Functional representation

Pressure groups that regularly consult with the government and are able to work effectively within Parliamentary procedures

Aims and status

Pressure groups that are unable or unwilling to work with the government or Parliament, and focus their efforts on influencing public opinion

Sectional / interest groups

Term used for the various people and places that pressure groups target to apply pressure for their desired changes

Cause /
promotional
groups

A group of like minded individuals who seek to influence the public and/or government policy and legislation for a particular cause or concern

Insider
groups

Function provided by pressure groups when representing specific sections & social groups in society, not just set geographical constituencies

Outsider
groups

The two main methods of categorising pressure groups

Access
points

The term used for pressure groups that aim to protect the interests of their members - membership of these groups is usually exclusive

Policy communities

A democracy in which power is fragmented & dispersed. There is open and fair competition between pressure groups, with equal opportunity to influence

Policy networks

A view that power is, or should be, fragmented & dispersed. Open competition creates a degree of balance, preventing the emergence of a powerful elite

Direct action

The view that, despite the appearance of open competition, power is concentrated in the hands of a small number of powerful individuals & groups

Lobbyist

The concern that, in a majoritarian democracy, the interests of the majority will inevitably be considered above the interests of the minority

Pluralist
democracy

Small, stable, elite
groups of government
officials & interest group
leaders, who have a
shared interest in a
particular policy area

Pluralism

Loose and large groups of
ministers, civil servants,
pressure groups,
academics & think tanks,
who have a shared
interest in a particular
policy area

Elitism

The use of violent or
non-violent protest to
immediately achieve
political or social aims,
rather than going through
traditional, official
channels

Tyranny of
the
majority

Someone who, for a fee,
attempts to influence
government policy and
legislation on behalf of
another individual or
group

Hyperpluralism

The concern that self-interested minority groups can pressure the government to put their needs above the national interest

Primary groups

Broad term used when governments work closely with pressure group elites, particularly business groups, to make important decisions without the voters

Secondary groups

Informal networks of people and organisations who support broadly similar goals that can often initially be seen as radical

Clicktivism

Where the government closely consults, negotiates and compromises with business leaders and trade unions to plan economic policy

Tyranny of the minority

Term used when there are so many groups objecting to the government's plans that it struggles to function effectively

Corporatism

Pressure groups that spend the majority of their time working to represent the interests and views of their members

Social movements

Pressure groups that occasionally take political action, but primarily offer services for members (that are likely why many joined)

Tripartism

Derisive term used to describe political action on social media that does not necessarily show genuine political engagement or awareness

Consultation

Pressure groups that tend to be consulted on particular issues where their expertise is required

Umbrella groups

Pressure groups that act as an insider group, operating within the formal official channels, but with very little real influence

Cheque book members

Pressure groups with radical aims that reject the existing political system and refuse to limit themselves by working within its formal procedures

Core insiders

Pressure groups that lack the skills and knowledge to act as an insider group

Specialist insiders

Where the government invites pressure groups to submit responses to proposed legislation, possibly after publishing a white or green paper

Peripheral insiders

Organisations that represent the interests of a number of different pressure groups that share similar interests or causes

Ideological outsiders

Term used to describe people who donate to pressure groups and charities, but do not take any further political action to further the group's aims

Outsiders by necessity

Pressure groups that work closely and regularly with the government across a broad range of issues

Potential
insiders

Pre-chewed Politics

Pressure groups that are working to become insiders groups, and just lack sufficient support and experience

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