

I. How is political power distributed?

A. Marxist view: government is merely a reflection of underlying _____ forces.

1. Whichever class dominates the _____ also dominates the _____

B. Power elite view: American democracy actually dominated by _____

1. Most _____ gov't
2. most enjoy great _____, _____, _____
3. Mills: _____ leaders, top _____ officials, handful of _____ officials; added later: major communications chiefs (Turner, Murdoch), top labor officials, special interest groups, others

C. Bureaucratic view: Power mainly in the hands not of _____ officials but _____ officials, career government employees

1. Virtually _____
2. _____ even to elites
3. Don't just _____ policy _____

D. Pluralist view: Power devolves to _____

1. Political resources (money, prestige, media, etc) widely scattered and _____
2. So many governmental institutions that exercise power no single political group could _____

II. Is democracy driven by self-interest?

A. Pluralist view

- B. Policies of politics are not wholly _____
- C. Democracy itself is not driven mainly or solely by people's baser motives or selfish desires
- D. Examples of how democracy not driven by self-interest:
1. Policy may be good or bad

 2. Self-interest of individuals

 3. In times of crisis, Americans behave in ways that plainly transcend

- E. Two historical examples
1. Revolutionary movement of the 1770s and 1780s
 2. Fight for civil rights in 1950s, 60s
- F. Is democracy driven by self-interest? More no than yes.

III. What explains political change?

- A. Nation has fluctuated between _____ and _____ government
- B. Has fluctuated between _____, _____
- C. Fluctuated between _____ and _____
- D. Now:
- E. What explains political change? Deep-seated beliefs, major economic developments, widely shared/competing opinions about dominant political problem of the day shapes the nature of day-to-day political conflict. It is about how people, or elites claiming to speak for the people, define the
