



**government**

The institutions and processes through which public policies are made for a society

**public goods**

Goods, such as clean air and clean water, that everyone must share.

**politics**

Process by which we select our leaders and policies they pursue.

**political participation**

Activities citizens do to influence leaders and policies. Ex. voting, protest.

**single-issue group**

Groups that have a narrow interest, on which their members tend to take an uncompromising stance.

**policy making system**

proces by which policy comes into being

**linkage institutions**

political channels through which people's concerns, interests, and problems become policy issues.

**policy agenda**

The issues that attract attention of public officials.



**political issues**

when people disagree about a problem and how to fix it

policy making institutions

branches of government charged with taking action on political issues.

**public policy**

a choice that government makes in response to a political issue

**policy impacts**

the effects a policy has on people and problems.

**democracy**

a system of organizing government that responds to public preferences

**majority rule**

majority's desire respected

**minority rights**

guaranteed rights to those in the minority

**representation**

relationship between few leaders and many followers



**Pluralism**

theory of democracy that allows policy making to be open to many different groups with no dominating group.

**Elitism**

theory that upper class elite holds power and makes policy

**hyperpluralism**

strong groups create gridlock.

**policy gridlock**

interests conflict and nothing gets done

**political culture**

overall set of values shared within a society.

**gross domestic product**

value of final goods and services produced



<b>Democracy</b>	Government by the people; Majority Rule
<b>Direct Democracy</b>	The citizens or people make the laws for themselves collectively instead of having an elected official do it for them
<b>Representative Democracy</b>	Citizens elect officials to rule and make laws
<b>Constitutional Democracy</b>	The government is based on the people, and the people make the laws, and directly make decisions with limited the government restrictions.
<b>Constitutionalism</b>	Following the rules of a government and its constitutional principles.
<b>Statism</b>	Putting control of money and policies into the hands of a government designed specifically for it
<b>Popular Consent</b>	The will of the people governs them all
<b>Majority Rule</b>	Whatever side of the poll has more people to vote for it wins



**Majority**

The greater number of to parts; a number more than half of the total

**Plurality**

Having a larger number than the others, but not having half or more than half

**Social Capital**

Connections between people that can be economically and socially valuable

**Ideology**

The way that a person thinks about the world, and how they believe one should live

**Theocracy**

Rule by people in the same or similar parties who share the same religious beliefs and preferences.

**Articles of Confederation**

A document established to form a league of friendship between our 13 original colonies; common action for the common good

**Annapolis Convention**

Called by Virginia to discuss uniform regulation of commerce and change Articles of Confederation

**Constitutional Convention**

Held to revise, and possibly replace the Articles of confederation and create a strong federal government



<b>Shays' Rebellion</b>	Rebellion of farmers who were protesting due to the foreclosures of farms in western Massachusetts
<b>Bicameralism</b>	The practice of having two chambers of parliament and legislature
<b>Virginia Plan</b>	Proposed a strong government that could make and enforce laws and collect taxes
<b>New Jersey Plan</b>	Small states have the same power as larger states
<b>Connecticut Compromise</b>	Provided states with equal representation in the senate
<b>Three-Fifths Compromise</b>	Under this compromise, slaves were counted as three-fifths of a human being
<b>Federalists</b>	a member of a former political party in the U.S. that favored a strong centralized federal government
<b>Antifederalists</b>	Central government should be equal to or inferior to the State government



# The Federalist

Series of 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to persuade voters in New York to adopt the Constitution.



<b>Natural Law</b>	Rights given to every human because they exist
<b>Inalienable Rights</b>	rights that may not be given away by those who have them
<b>Social Contract (Legitimacy)</b>	View that morality is based on social agreements that serve the interests of those who make the agreement.
<b>Divine Right of Kings</b>	Power given to the king comes from god
<b>Popular sovereignty</b>	The power of the government rests with the people
<b>Classical Republicanism</b>	The idea that the individual exists to serve the common good of the country
<b>Delegated (Enumerated) Powers</b>	Written in the constitution; numbered power.
<b>Republican Government</b>	Representation, by vote of the people.



<b>Federal Government</b>	Power is shared between local (subnational) and national government
<b>Unitary Government</b>	Central government has most of the power and decision-making ability
<b>Confederation government</b>	Government where power is split between central government and states.
<b>Corruption of Blood</b>	The incapacity to inherit, or pass an inheritance, in consequence of an attainder to which the party has been subject.
<b>Reserved Powers</b>	Power belongs to the states
<b>Concurrent Powers</b>	Power belongs to the state and national government.
<b>Denied Powers</b>	Power cannot be exercised
<b>Necessary And Proper (elastic) Powers</b>	The Congress shall have Power - To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.



<b>Separation of Powers</b>	Splitting of national power into 3 parts, legislative, judicial, and executive.
<b>Checks and Balances</b>	Each branch has the power to stop the others.
<b>Full Faith and Credit Clause</b>	Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.
<b>Privileges and Immunities Clause</b>	The Privileges and Immunities Clause (U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1, also known as the Comity Clause) prevents a state from treating citizens of other states in a discriminatory manner, with regard to basic civil rights.
<b>Letters of Marque and Reprisal</b>	an official warrant or commission from a government authorizing the designated agent to search, seize, or destroy specified assets or personnel belonging
<b>Theocracy</b>	Theocracy is a form of government in which a god or deity is recognized as the state's supreme civil ruler
<b>Secular Government</b>	Government with separation of church and state
<b>Amendment</b>	Altering or abolishment of a part of the Constitution



<b>Ratify (Ratification)</b>	The act of approving a law or bill.
<b>Extended Sphere</b>	Idea that more representation is stronger than less representation.
<b>Dual federalism</b>	Both national and state governments supreme in their own spheres
<b>Nationalization Period</b>	This period marked a substantial growth in the power of the national government and was dominated by the federal Supreme Court under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall
<b>Cooperative Federalism</b>	cooperative federalism, began when Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the presidency in 1933. This period of increased cooperation was made necessary because of the economic collapse during the great depression
<b>Creative Federalism</b>	This period was marked by the use of categorical grants that the national government provided to the states for a specific purpose
<b>New Federalism</b>	established federal revenue sharing which provided block grants that the states could use for any purpose that they desired, which increased the power of the states to make their own decisions
<b>Competitive Federalism</b>	This period has been called Competitive Federalism because there was an increased competition between the states and the national government to exert influence and power



<b>Elites</b>	Rule by identifiable group of persons who possess a disproportionate share of political power
<b>Monarchy</b>	<b>One Ruler</b>
<b>Democracy</b>	Direct - People handle problems themselves; Indirect - Representatives are elected to handle problems.
<b>Oligarchy</b>	<b>Few Rulers</b>
<b>Aristocracy</b>	Wealthy ruling class
<b>Charter</b>	A document issued by a sovereign, legislature, or other authority, creating a public or private corporation, such as a city, college, or bank, and defining its privileges and purposes.
<b>Bicameral</b>	Two Chamber legislature
<b>Unicameral</b>	Single Chamber legislature



<b>Federalists</b>	Supported ratification of the constitution
<b>Anti-Federalists</b>	Opposed ratification of the constitution
<b>Compromise</b>	concept of finding agreement through communication, through a mutual acceptance of terms
<b>Federal Revenue Sharing</b>	provided block grants that the states could use for any purpose that they desired, which increased the power of the states to make their own decisions
<b>Block Grant</b>	which increases the power of the states to make their own decisions
<b>Categorical Grant</b>	grants, issued by the United States Congress, which may be spent only for narrowly-defined purposes
<b>Repeal</b>	reversing or removal of a law
<b>Abolish</b>	To get rid of a law