

Declaration of
Independence

Important Documents

Articles of
Confederation

Important Documents

United State
Constitution

Important Documents

Bill of Rights

Important Documents

Common Good

Unit I

Representative
Democracy

Unit I

Limited Government

Unit I

Federalism

Unit I

Separation of
Powers

Unit I

Checks and Balances

Unit I

Rule of Law

Unit I

Individual Rights
and responsibilities

Unit I

Confederate

Unit I

Unitary

Unit I

Democratic

Unit I

Authoritarian

Unit I

Amendments

Unit I

Consent of the
governed

Unit I

<p>Written in 1787. Sets basic principles upon which government was built and operates today</p>	<p>Established “a firm league of friendship” among the thirteen states. (States had more power than the national government.) November 15, 1777. The first government of the United States. 1777-1789</p>	<p>Proclamation of Independence. July 4, 1776... a written petition to England that the Colonies were no longer part of the kingdom.</p>
<p>System of government in which public policies are made by officials selected by the voters and held accountable in elections. (ex. USA)</p>	<p>the good of a community... it will benefit everyone</p>	<p>The first ten amendments ratified by the States and became part of Constitution, December 15, 1791... these 10 amendments guarantee personal freedoms.</p>
<p>Basic principle of American system of government, that the executive, legislative, and judicial powers are divided among three independent but equal branches of government</p>	<p>A system of government in which a written constitution divides power between a national (or central), government and several regional governments. (hint think N.S.L)</p>	<p>Basic principle of American government which states that government is restricted in what it may do, and each individual has rights that government cannot take away.</p>
<p>A characteristically American view is that, barring some disability, individuals are responsible for their own actions and well-being.</p>	<p>Concept that holds that government and its officers are always subject to the law. (Ex. President Bush can be arrested and if found guilty put in jail.)</p>	<p>System overlapping the powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to allow each branch to check the actions of the others.</p>
<p>A form of government in which the supreme authority rests with the people.</p>	<p>A centralized government in which all government powers belong to a single, central agency.</p>	<p>A form of government in which states hold absolute power. (ex. Compare it to students running the school.)</p>
<p>A political theory that says a government's legitimacy and moral right to use state power is, or ought to be, derived from the people or society over which that power is exercised. <i>(People give Permission)</i></p>	<p>A change in, or addition to, a constitution or law.</p>	<p>A form of government in which those in power hold absolute and unchallengeable authority over the people. (also known as Totalitarian)</p>

Majority Rule

Popular Sovereignty

McCulloch v. Maryland

Unit 1

Unit 1

Supreme Court Cases

Marbury v. Madison

Plessey v. Ferguson

*Brown v. Board of
Education Topeka
Kansas*

Supreme Court Cases

Supreme Court Cases

Supreme Court Cases

Miranda v. Arizona

Gideon v. Wainwright

*Tinker v. Des Moines
Board of Education*

Supreme Court Cases

Supreme Court Cases

Supreme Court Cases

New Jersey v. TLO

Equal Justice
Under the Law

Electoral Process

Supreme Court Cases

Unit 2

Political Parties

Interest groups

Citizens

Unit 2

Unit 2

Unit 2

Media and it's roles

Public Opinion

Regional Interests

Unit 2

Unit 2

Unit 2

<p>1819. <u>Necessary and Proper Clause</u>. (Elastic Clause) Attempt to tax a federal government's bank. Law was unconstitutional. The US when necessary can pass laws that the states have to follow. Also <u>Supremacy Clause</u></p>	<p>Basic principle of the American system of government which asserts that the people are the source of any and all government power, and government can exist only with the consent of the governed. (people have the power)</p>	<p>A principle by which a numerical majority of an organized group holds the power to make decisions binding on all in the group. <i>(you need to have more than half of the vote.)</i></p>
<p>1954. <u>14th Amendment Equal Protection</u> clause 10 year old girl not allowed to attend neighborhood school because she was an African American. <u>This decision overturned <i>Plessey v. Ferguson</i></u></p>	<p>1896. <u>14th amendment equal protection</u> clause. Louisiana law required separate seating for white and African American citizens on public railroads. Plessey argued that his equal protection of the laws was violated. Louisiana law seen as reasonable. <u>Separate but Equal is considered legal by Supreme Court</u></p>	<p>1803. Expanded the power of the Supreme Court with <u>judicial review</u>, (all you have to remember) power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.</p>
<p>1969. Students wore black armbands to express opposition to the war in Vietnam. Court upheld the students. <i>(extension of 1st amendment right of free speech)</i></p>	<p>1963. <u>6th Amendment, right to counsel (lawyer)</u>. Man accused and sentenced for breaking and entering. Appealed case to Supreme court because unconstitutionally denied counsel during trial.</p>	<p>1966. <u>5th 6th and 14th amendments, rights of the accused</u>. Arrested for kidnapping and sexual assault, confessed they were aware of actions. Appealed after conviction, claiming without counsel and without warning, the confession was illegally gained. <i>(Police now have to read or tell people their rights.)</i></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary elections/Caucuses 2. National (party) convention 3. Campaigning 4. General Election 5. Electoral College (Presidential only) 	<p>5th and 14th amendment, all people are treated the same in the court process.</p>	<p>1985. <u>4th and 14th amendment</u>. T.L.O was a high school student caught smoking cigarettes, in the principles office her purse was searched cigarettes, marijuana, and evidence that T.L.O had been involved in marijuana dealing, and then sentenced to probation by juvenile court. She appealed the case, on the grounds of unreasonable search. <u>The court overruled T.L.O saying the school had the right to maintain an environment in which learning can take place. They created a reasonable search rule for schools.</u></p>
<p>A member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to it by birth or naturalization and is entitled to full civil rights.</p>	<p>Private organizations whose members share certain views and work to shape public policy. (Example the NRA, national rifle association)</p>	<p>A group of persons who seek to control government through the winning of elections and the holding of public office. (example: the two biggest in the USA are Republican and Democrat)</p>
<p>The interests of a particular section of the country, state or district or group. <u>Example: (Chesapeake Bay Maryland, Virginia, Earthquake building codes California)</u></p>	<p>The complex collection of the opinions of many different people; the sum of all their views. (what the public think is important.)</p>	<p>(Newspaper, Radio, TV, Internet,) To inform the public.</p>

Campaign finance

Unit 2

Demographic trends

Unit 2

Primary and
general elections

Unit 2

Voting patterns

Unit 2

Political action
committees
(PACs)

Unit 2

Lobbyists

Unit 2

Candidates

Unit 2

Referendum

Unit 2

Initiative

Unit 2

Reapportionment

Unit 2

Amendment process

Unit 3

Regulatory agencies

Unit 5

Federal Trade
Commission

Unit 5

Food and Drug
Administration

Unit 5

Environmental
Protection Agency

Unit 5

Federal Communications
Commission

Unit 5

Federal Aviation
Administration

Unit 5

Judicial
review

Unit 5

<p>(Primary) The first round of elections where voters narrow the field of candidates. Think of a soccer or basketball tournament, you win you keep going you lose your done.) (General) The regularly scheduled election at which voters make a final selection of officeholders.</p>	<p>The data or trend from a particular area example how many live there, the racial make up, the most popular age group, how people vote... <u>Demographic is the number of people who fit a certain description.</u></p>	<p>The means by which money is raised for election campaigns.</p>
<p>People attempting to influence government decisions (especially legislation) on behalf of the interest groups they belong to.</p>	<p>The political extension of special-interest groups which have a major stake in public policy.</p>	<p>How an area tends to vote (Example: Montgomery County tends to vote Democrat)</p>
<p>A process in which a certain number of qualified voters sign petitions in favor of a proposed statute or constitutional amendment, which then goes directly to the ballot. <u>The people ask the government to put something to a vote</u></p>	<p>A process by which a legislative measure is referred to the State's voters for final approval or rejection. <u>The government asks the people their opinion. Ex: MD is asking the people about slot machines, in Nov. 2008</u></p>	<p>People who seek or are nominated for an office. (The people who are running for an elected job)</p>
<p>Executive department agencies that regulate business and products in order to protect the people. (Example: FDA or food and drug administration.)</p>	<p>2/3 vote in each house of congress, or a national convention called by congress at the request of 2/3 of the state legislatures. Ratified by ¾ of the state legislatures or ¾ states in conventions called for it.</p>	<p>Legal redistribution of seats (positions) in a legislative body. (Where they re-draw the district lines, to fit current populations.)</p>
<p>(EPA) An agency founded for the specific purpose of protecting human health and safeguarding the natural environment.</p>	<p>(FDA) An agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, that advances the nation's welfare by protecting consumers against health hazards that usually are beyond an individual's control.</p>	<p>(FTC) An independent federal agency that regulates advertising and other promotion and sales practices of firms engaged in interstate commerce.</p>
<p>The power of the Supreme Court (established by <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>) to interpret laws, to determine their meaning, and to settle disputes within society.</p>	<p>(FAA) An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation charged with regulating air commerce, promoting aviation safety, and overseeing the operation of airports, including air traffic control.</p>	<p>(FCC) An independent executive agency formed to regulate interstate and foreign communications.</p>

Defendant

Unit 4

Prosecutor

Unit 4

Reasonable
doubt

Unit 4

Felony

Unit 4

Misdemeanor

Unit 4

Grand jury

Unit 4

Indictment

Unit 4

Probable cause

Unit 4

Presumption
of innocence

Unit 4

Plea
bargaining

Unit 4

Writ of
habeas corpus

Unit 4

Subpoena

Unit 4

Civil law

Unit 4

Plaintiff

Unit 4

Torts

Unit 4

Contract

Unit 4

Breach of contract

Unit 4

Damages

Unit 4

<p>The question whether due process has happened or not</p>	<p>: a person who brings an official case before a court (Criminal Law) (they are representing the government whose law was broken)</p>	<p>In a civil suit, the person against whom a court action is brought against by the plaintiff; <u>in a criminal case, the person charged with the crime.</u></p>
<p>The formal device by which a person can be accused of a serious crime. <u>You see the Grand Jury before going to court! This is where you are formally accused or indicted</u> (has 12-23 members)</p>	<p>A lesser offense, punishable by a small fine and/or a short jail term (a year or less).</p>	<p>A serious crime which may be punished by a heavy fine and/or imprisonment or even death.</p>
<p>In the United States all persons before the court are innocent until proven guilty in a court of law.</p>	<p>Reasonable grounds, a reasonable suspicion of crime.</p>	<p>A formal complaint before a grand jury which charges the accused with one or more crimes.</p>
<p>An order for a person to appear and to produce documents or other requested materials.</p>	<p>A court order which prevents unjust arrests and imprisonments.</p>	<p>: the negotiation of an agreement between a prosecutor and a defendant whereby the defendant is permitted to plead guilty to a reduced charge</p>
<p>a wrongful act other than a breach (break) of contract for which relief (money) may be obtained in the form of damages or an injunction (a court ordered stop of use)... a special kind of civil case.</p>	<p>In civil law, the party who brings a suit or some other legal action against another (the defendant) in court. The person suing.</p>	<p>The portion of law relating to human conduct, to disputes between private parties, and to disputes between private parties and government not covered by criminal law. <u>Usually a disagreement... example divorce or custody disputes</u> (hint think Brittany and Kevin)</p>
<p>l: loss or harm resulting from injury to person, property, or reputation 2plural: compensation in money imposed by law for loss or injury</p>	<p>The breaking of a legal agreement, or the breaking on a contract before its terms are met.</p>	<p>a binding agreement between two or more persons or parties; <i>especially</i>: one legally enforceable</p>

Preponderance
of evidence

Unit 4

Petit jury

Unit 4

Market economy

Unit 5

Command economy

Unit 5

Mixed economy

Unit 5

Traditional economy

Unit 5

Opportunity cost

Unit 5

Monetary policy

Unit 5

Federal Reserve
(FED)

Unit 5

Fiscal policy

Unit 5

Price stability

Unit 5

Gross Domestic
Product (GDP)

Unit 5

Consumer Price
Index
(CPI)

Unit 5

Interest rates

Unit 5

Government
expenditures

Unit 5

Entitlements

Unit 5

Unemployment rate

Unit 5

Cost benefit
analysis

Unit 5

<p>Economic system in which decisions on production and consumption of goods and services are based on voluntary exchange of markets.</p>	<p>A jury of 12 persons impaneled to try and to decide finally upon the facts at issue in causes for trial in a court... Better known as a JURY or Trial JURY</p>	<p>In a civil court case there needs to be enough evidence that shows the person (usually the defendant) is liable or responsible for the damage caused.</p>
<p>Tradition determines how a society is organized to produce, distribute and consume goods and services.</p>	<p>Economic decisions are made by individuals, businesses, and government. Wealth can be made or lost in the market</p>	<p>A central authority makes most of the major decisions about production and distribution of goods and services</p>
<p>The agency responsible for regulating the money supply</p>	<p>The action by the Federal Reserve (The Fed) to adjust the money supply and to adjust interest rates in order to keep prices stable, keep employment high and keep the economy growing.</p>	<p>The value of the best alternative given up when a choice is made. (your second best choice)</p>
<p>The dollar value of all the goods and services produced within a country in a given year. Tells over all health of the economy. Per-capita GDP tells how much is produced, on average per person.</p>	<p>Non fluctuating (changing prices) at least not very often.</p>	<p><u>The government's use of taxing and spending</u>, helps keep the economy stable and meet socio-economic goals</p>
<p>Where government spends its money, schools, roads etc.</p>	<p>Interest is the fee paid on borrowed <u>money</u>. The original amount lent is called the "principal," and the percentage of the principal which is paid/payable over a period of time is the "interest rate."</p>	<p>Measures the price of a standard group of goods of a typical consumer. The change from year to year determines the inflation rate, the percentage change in prices over time. The key indicator is the cost of living.</p>
<p>Comparing the costs and benefits of possible choices.</p>	<p>Percent of a country's labor force that is unemployed and possibly in need of government assistance.</p>	<p>A benefit that federal law says must be paid to all those who meet the eligibility requirements.</p>

Business cycle

Unit 5

Scarcity

Unit 5

Inflation

Unit 5

Social security

Unit 5

North American Free
Trade Agreement
(NAFTA)

Unit 5

Civil rights

Unit 4

Supply and demand

Unit 5

Competing socio-
economic goals

Unit 5

National
sovereignty

Unit 6

Self-determination

Unit 6

National security

Unit 6

Economic

Unit 6

Ideological

Unit 6

Humanitarian

Unit 6

War Powers Act

Unit 6

Policies, choices,
actions


Unit 6

International
organizations

Unit 6

Public policy

Unit 7

<p>a continuing rise in the general price level usually attributed to an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to available goods and services</p>	<p>The state of unlimited wants and limited resources that forces economic decision making</p>	<p>The life span of business which includes Expansion, Peak, Recession/Contraction, and Trough</p> 
<p>A term used for those positive acts of government that seek to make constitutional guarantees a reality for all people.</p>	<p>An agreement which removed trade restrictions among the United States, Canada, and Mexico, thus increasing cross-border trade.</p>	<p>Safety net for societies that started during the great depression by FD</p>
<p>The ability of a country to rule and govern the country without foreign influence</p>	<p>Equity, security, productivity, national defense, environmental protection, education quality, freedom, growth, stability, social safety net. (guy juggling quarters paper)</p>	<p>Economic Principles that simplifies the rule of economy to included the “want” of an item compared to the “availability” of a good or service.</p>
<p>Economic well-being of US, global economic conditions, support of developing nations. (think bomb and heart)</p>	<p>National defense, weapons of mass destruction, arms control, terrorism, security of other nations.</p>	<p>Concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves.</p>
<p>An act passed in 1973 (over a presidential veto) that placed restrictions on the president’s ability to use military force.</p>	<p>Support of human rights, support of developing nations, spread of democracy, disaster relief, environmental concerns.</p>	<p>Spread of democracy, supports of developing nations, support of human rights.</p>
<p>All the goals a government sets and the various courses of action it pursues as it attempts to realize these goals.</p>	<p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, International Red Cross.</p>	<p>Political, diplomatic, economic (foreign aid, economic sanctions, trade status and trade barriers), military, cultural.</p>

Affirmative action

Unit 7

Equal justice
under law

Unit 7

Minority rights

Unit 7

Fair Housing
legislation

Unit 7

Smart Growth
legislation

Unit 7

Welfare

Unit 7

Demographic
factors

Unit 7

Role individuals, groups,
PACs in public policy

Unit 7

Social safety net

Unit 7

Medicaid,
Medicare

Unit 7

Environmental
legislation to address
air and water pollution

Unit 7

Legislation to
address
equity

Unit 7

Rights

Unit 4

Due process

Unit 4

Equity

Unit 4

Eminent domain

Unit 4

Responsibilities

Unit 4

Criminal law

Unit 4

<p>Legislation created during the civil rights movement to assure equality in all government funded activities.</p>	<p>All people are entitled to fair and equal court proceedings. They can't treat people differently because of race, religion, gender...)</p>	<p>an active effort to improve the employment or educational opportunities of members of minority groups and women; <i>also</i> : a similar effort to promote the rights or progress of other disadvantaged persons</p>
<p>Cash assistance to the poor.</p>	<p>Laws passed in Maryland in the 1990's (now nation wide) that created sensible growth, instead of new growth in promoted the use and renovating of already developed land, in an effort to save farms and our natural environment.</p>	<p>Forbids (doesn't allow) discrimination in financing, sales or renting of housing.</p>
<p>collection of services provided by the state (such as welfare, unemployment benefit, universal healthcare, homeless shelters, and perhaps various subsidized services such as transit), which prevent any individual from falling into poverty beyond a certain level</p>	<p>Want to have public policy go in there favor.</p>	<p>The characteristics that define an area, usually race, gender, political affiliation etc. These changes as new people move in.</p>
<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Civil Rights Act of 1968, Title IX, American with Disabilities Act, and Age Discrimination Act.</p>	<p>Clean Air Act, Water Pollution Control Act, Chesapeake Critical Bay Area Law.</p>	<p>A program administered by the state to provide medical insurance to low-income families.</p>
<p>justice according to natural law or right; <i>specifically</i> : freedom from bias or favoritism</p>	<p>The government must act fairly and in accord with established rules in all that it does.</p>	<p>Something to which one has a just claim: as a: the power or privilege to which one is justly entitled <voting <i>rights</i>> <his <i>right</i> to decide> b (1): the interest that one has in a piece of property — often used in plural <mineral <i>rights</i>> (2)plural: the property interest possessed under law or custom and agreement in an intangible thing especially of a literary and artistic nature</p>
<p>The portion of the law that defines public wrongs and provides for their punishment.</p>	<p>1: the quality or state of being responsible: as a: moral, legal, or mental accountability b: RELIABILITY, TRUSTWORTHINESS 2: something for which one is responsible : BURDEN <has neglected his <i>responsibilities</i>></p>	<p>Power of a government to take private property for public use. However the government has to compensate or pay a fair market value.</p>

Appellate
Jurisdiction

State Government Glossary

Trade Barriers

State Government Glossary

Barter

State Government Glossary

Bicameral

State Government Glossary

Bill

State Government Glossary

Budget

State Government Glossary

Budget Deficit

State Government Glossary

Budget Surplus

State Government Glossary

Buyer/ Consumer

State Government Glossary

Cabinet

State Government Glossary

Capitalism

State Government Glossary

Capital Resources
(Goods)

State Government Glossary

Charter

State Government Glossary

Civil Disobedience

State Government Glossary

Civil Liberty

State Government Glossary

Civil Rights Act
(1964)

State Government Glossary

Civil Rights

State Government Glossary

Common Law

State Government Glossary

<p>An exchange of goods and services.</p>	<p>Interferences with the free exchange of resources, goods and services between and among countries including tariffs, quotas, standards, licenses, subsidies, and embargoes.</p>	<p>The legal authority of a court to hear appeals from a lower court.</p>
<p>An Itemized (listed) summary of expenses and income for a given period of time.</p>	<p>A proposal presented to a legislative body at the state or national level for possible enactment as law.</p>	<p>A legislative body composed of two houses. (In the US the Congress is split into the Senate and the House of Representatives. In Maryland the General Assembly is split into the State Senate and the House of Delegates.)</p>
<p>An individual or group of people who purchase/ use resources, goods, and/or services.</p>	<p>A positive balance at the end of a business year.</p>	<p>A negative balance at the end of the business year.</p>
<p>The goods that are made and constructed by people and used to produce other goods and services. (like a hammer, machines)</p>	<p>An economic system in which economic decisions for production are made by individuals (producers and consumers) and are based on profit motive and individual interests.</p>	<p>Secretaries of the executive departments, the vice president and other top officials that help the president make decisions and policy. At the state level the governor also has a cabinet.</p>
<p>Personal freedoms that the government cannot take away by law, constitution, or judicial interpretation.</p>	<p>A Refusal to obey a law or to protest a government policy, usually on the grounds that it is morally unjust.</p>	<p>A city's basic law or its constitution; historically it is a written grant of authority from the King.</p>
<p>The body of unwritten law, which originated in England and was later, applied in the US. Based on judicial precedent (example) rather than Statutory laws (written laws made by a legislative branch)</p>	<p>Protections and privileges given to all US citizens by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Regardless of race, sex, national origin, or sexual orientation.</p>	<p>An act of congress designed to protect the rights of individuals to fair treatment by private persons, groups, organizations, businesses, and government.</p>

Communism

State Government Glossary

Concurrent Powers

State Government Glossary

Conservative

State Government Glossary

Convention

State Government Glossary

Constitution (general)

State Government Glossary

Constituents

State Government Glossary

Maryland State
Courts

State Government Glossary

Debt

State Government Glossary

Court of Appeals

State Government Glossary

Denied Powers

State Government Glossary

Deficit

State Government Glossary

United States
Courts

State Government Glossary

Dictatorship

State Government Glossary

Deregulation

State Government Glossary

Depression

State Government Glossary

Disenfranchise

State Government Glossary

Discount (interest)
Rate

State Government Glossary

Distribution

State Government Glossary

<p>People who generally like tradition and a limited government. (in the US they tend to be Republican)</p>	<p>Powers that both the national and state governments have. (Ex. Make laws, collect taxes.)</p>	<p>A political and economical theory in which factors of production are collectively owned (everyone shares and works together)</p>
<p>Residents of a district or members of a group represented by an elected official.</p>	<p>A set of customs, traditions, rules and laws that sets fourth the way a government is organized and operated.</p>	<p>A meeting of a group of individuals for a similar purpose. In the case of political parties, conventions are held to nominate candidates for political office.</p>
<p>A state or Federal court, which hears, appeals from judgments and rulings of trail courts or lower appeals courts.</p>	<p>Money owed to a person, company or government.</p>	<p><i>A</i> Court of Appeals <i>Special</i> Court of special Appeals <i>Cow</i> Circuit Courts <i>Died</i> District Courts</p>
<p><i>S</i> Supreme Court <i>A</i> Court of Appeals <i>D</i> District Courts</p>	<p>The amount by which a sum of money falls short of the required or expected amount.</p>	<p>Limitations on the powers of the governments. (examples: no titles of nobility, no ex post facto laws) Things the government can not do!</p>
<p>A period of low economic activity and widespread unemployment.</p>	<p>The process of reducing government regulations.</p>	<p>A government in which the leader has absolute power and authority.</p>
<p>The movement, transfer, or disbursement of goods and services from the point of production to the point of consumption; Also allocation of resources, goods and services among consumers.</p>	<p>The interest rate the Federal Reserve System charges member banks for overnight loans.</p>	<p>To deprive an individual of the right to citizenship including the right to vote.</p>

Delegate

State Government Glossary

Delegated Powers

State Government Glossary

Double Jeopardy

State Government Glossary

Domestic Policy

State Government Glossary

Economic Growth

State Government Glossary

Economic Sanctions

State Government Glossary

Elastic Clause

State Government Glossary

Elector

State Government Glossary

Electoral College

State Government Glossary

Embargo

State Government Glossary

Entitlements

State Government Glossary

Entrepreneur

State Government Glossary

Equilibrium Price

State Government Glossary

Equal Opportunity

State Government Glossary

Equity

State Government Glossary

European Union
(EU)

State Government Glossary

Externalities

State Government Glossary

Free Trade

State Government Glossary

<p>Part of the 5th amendment that says that no person can be put in jeopardy of life or limb twice; once a person has been tried for a crime, he/she cannot be tried again for the same crime.</p>	<p>Powers given to the National government by the Constitution. (Example: raise a military, coin(make) money, and regulate trade/commerce) Also known as expressed or enumerated powers.</p>	<p>Representative; lawmaker who views him or herself as the agent of those who elect him or her and votes accordingly, regardless of his or her personal opinions.</p>
<p>Economic penalties (punishments) applied by one country or group of countries on another for economical, political or other reasons. Economic sanctions can include embargoes, tariffs, duties (taxes), and quotas.</p>	<p>Growth that occurs when increasing amounts of goods and services are produced over the long term; generally measured as GDP (gross domestic product). Economic growth is a goal for most countries because it can improve their standard of living.</p>	<p>Policies related to a country's internal (inside) affairs rather than foreign affairs.</p>
<p>Representatives of each state who vote for the President and Vice-President. Each state has as many electors as it has member of Congress.</p>	<p>Member of a party chosen in each state to formally elect the President and Vice-President.</p>	<p>It expands the power of congress. They can make laws or policies that they feel are "Necessary and Proper" for the common good.</p>
<p>A person who takes the risk to start a new business.</p>	<p>Programs in which congress set eligibility requirements and those individuals that meet the criteria can receive these benefits. (example: to collect Social Security a person has to now be 65 years old.)</p>	<p>A prohibition by a government on certain or all trade with a foreign nation. (example US and Cuba)</p>
<p>The effort of the government to try and make all aspect of life as fair as they can.</p>	<p>An equal chance for all persons to participate in such areas as education, employment, and political participation.</p>	<p>The price at which the quantity supplied equals the quantity demanded for a resource, good, or service; also called the market- clearing price.</p>
<p>Exchange of resources, goods, and services without barriers of trade.</p>	<p>The positive or negative effects that result when the production or consumption of a good or service affects the welfare of people who are not the parties directly involved in a market exchange... (a side-affect, like pollution from a factory.)</p>	<p>An organization of European nations that establishes the legal European citizenship and sets economic and political polices of its member nations. Members also get free trade, easier travel between members.</p>

Federal Reserve
System

State Government Glossary
Unit 5

Fiscal Policy

State Government Glossary
Unit 5

Foreign Policy

State Government Glossary
Unit 6

General Assembly

State Government Glossary

Gerrymandering

State Government Glossary

Globalization

State Government Glossary

Goods

State Government Glossary

Human Resources

State Government Glossary

Impeachment

State Government Glossary

Implied Powers

State Government Glossary

Import

State Government Glossary

Inferior Courts

State Government Glossary

International
Monetary
Fund (IMF)

State Government Glossary

Interdependence

State Government Glossary

Jurisdiction

State Government Glossary

Just Compensation

State Government Glossary

Justice

State Government Glossary

Laissez- Faire

State Government Glossary

<p>Politics of the federal government directed to matters beyond United States borders, especially relations with other countries.</p>	<p>A course of action that seeks to help the economy grow, keeps prices stable, and keeps employment at a high level by affecting the level of taxes and government spending. In the US is mostly the job of the President and Congress, at the state level the Governor and General Assembly</p>	<p>The nation's central bank. See monetary policy for more info.</p>
<p>The act, process, or policy including the spread of the economy, worldwide trade, and the effects on the culture and geography. This increases relationships and interdependence among regions of the world... Hint: think of all the countries where you can find a <i>MacDonald's</i>.</p>	<p>The dividing of a geographic area into an electoral district to give an unfair political advantage to a party or group.</p>	<p>The legislative body in the State of Maryland. It is broken into two houses the State Senate and the House of Delegates.</p>
<p>Charging a public official with a crime in office for which they can be tried and removed from office. (Two presidents have been impeached, none removed... Andrew Johnson 1865-1869 and Bill Clinton 1993-2001</p>	<p>The health, strength, talents, education, and skills that humans can used to produce goods and services: Hint: a company's employees are its human resource.</p>	<p>Physically tangible (easily gotten) objects that can be used to satisfy economic wants, including but not limited to food, shoes, cars, houses, books, and furniture.</p>
<p>The lower federal court beneath the Supreme Court. A decision from an inferior court is subject to review by another court...</p>	<p>A good or service purchased from another country.</p>	<p>Powers of the National government that are suggested but not fully written in the constitution. Example... The National Bank and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)... these powers are also part of the Necessary and proper clause, to give the US government room to grow over time.</p>
<p>The authority of a court to rule on certain cases.</p>	<p>The condition in which events in one part of the community, state, nation or world, or one part of the economy affect events in another part. ... Under interdependence countries or place are less self-reliant, and need other places and its resources, goods or services to survive.</p>	<p>This is an international organization of 184 countries established to promote monetary cooperation and exchange stability. They also promote economic growth and high levels of employment and provides temporary financial assistance.</p>
<p>A government doctrine of noninterference in business practices and in the economic affairs of individuals. (the government lets people do as they please with very little intervention)</p>	<p>Fairness, the idea that every person deserves to be treated fairly.</p>	<p>The full value of a property paid to the owner when property is taken by the government for public use, this provided for by the 5th amendment.</p>

Law of Demand

State Government Glossary

Law of Supply

State Government Glossary

Libel

State Government Glossary

Litigation

State Government Glossary

Local/State powers

State Government Glossary

Magna Carta

State Government Glossary

Market

State Government Glossary

North Atlantic Treaty
Organization (NATO)

State Government Glossary

Monetary Policy

State Government Glossary

Natural Resources

State Government Glossary

Original Jurisdiction

State Government Glossary

Pardon

State Government Glossary

Parliamentary

State Government Glossary

Petitioning

State Government Glossary

Perjury

State Government Glossary

Prime Minister

State Government Glossary

Principle (Democratic)

State Government Glossary

Propaganda

State Government Glossary

<p>False written or published statements intended to damage a person's reputation.</p>	<p>The price and quantity supplied of a resource, good or service are directly related, other things being equal. As price decreases, quantity supplied decreases. As price increases, quantity supplied increases.</p>	<p>The price and quantity demanded of a resource, good or service are inversely related, other things being equal. As price increases, quantity demanded falls. As price decreases, quantity demands rise.</p>
<p>A document drawn up by English nobles in 1215 that spelled out certain rights and limited the King's power.</p>	<p>In the Constitution, power is divided between the national government and the 50 state governments. State governments determine the authority and powers that local governments will have.</p>	<p>A judicial contest, lawsuit, or trial through which legal rights are sought and enforced.</p>
<p>A course of action that seeks to affect the amount of money and credit available in the economy and the cost of the credit (interest rates) in order to help the economy grow, keeps prices stable and keeps employment high. Monetary policy is the responsibility of the Federal Reserve.</p>	<p>NATO- was one of the regional organizations formed in the post WWII era. It was created in 1949 and its members-the United States, Canada, most Western European Nations- agreed to combine forces to treat any war against one as a war against all.</p>	<p>An arrangement wherein buyers and seller can exchange resources, goods, and services. A market might be a physical place such as a store or an auction, or it may be through the phone or internet.</p>
<p>The official release of a person charged with a crime, at the request of a chief executive, which then excuses the individual from the consequences of an offense of crime.</p>	<p>The legal authority of a court to be the first to hear a case.</p>	<p>The renewable, and nonrenewable gifts of nature that can be used to produce goods and service, including but not limited to land, water, animals, minerals, trees, climate, soil, fire, seeds, grain, and fruit.</p>
<p>The act of lying under oath</p>	<p>A formal written application requesting government action. One may petition a court for a specific judicial action, such as an appeal or a request in a change in policy or a new policy.</p>	<p>A form of government that gives government the authority to a legislative or parliament, which in turn selects the executive form its own members.</p>
<p>To spread a doctrine or opinion by through allegations usually from a particular political party's point of view or purposes.</p>	<p>A basic rule that guides, influences thought or action. Democratic principles included such things as rule of law, popular sovereignty, majority rule, and trial by jury.</p>	<p>The highest-ranking member of the executive branch of a parliamentary government as in Great Britain and Japan.</p>

Protectionism

State Government Glossary

Public Opinion

State Government Glossary

Public Policy

State Government Glossary

Quota

State Government Glossary

Ratification

State Government Glossary

Recession

State Government Glossary

Redistricting

State Government Glossary

*Regents of University of
California v. Bakke*

State Government Glossary
Supreme Court Case

Mapp v. Ohio

State Government Glossary
Supreme Court Case

*Hazelwood v.
Kuhlmeier*

State Government Glossary
Supreme Court Case

Texas v. Johnson

State Government Glossary
Supreme Court Case

Regulatory Agencies

State Government Glossary

Regulatory Policy

State Government Glossary

Repeal

State Government Glossary

Republic

State Government Glossary

Reserved Powers

State Government Glossary

Search Warrant

State Government Glossary

Services

State Government Glossary

<p>Government responses to public issues; all of the goals a government sets.</p>	<p>The collective opinion on a particular issue or group of related issues that is held by a large segment of society.</p>	<p>A policy of using barriers of trade that may limited the free flow of goods, service, and resources.</p>
<p>A slowdown in economic activity for a least two consecutive quarters (6 months.)</p>	<p>Formal approval; final consent to the effectiveness of a constitution, constitutional amendment, or treaty.</p>	<p>The limit on the quantity of a product that may be imported. A limit on the number of immigrants that may enter a country.</p>
<p>. was a landmark case in the area of U.S. criminal procedure, in which the United States Supreme Court decided that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment, which protects against "unreasonable searches and seizures", may not be used in criminal prosecutions in state courts, as well as federal courts.</p>	<p>Decided in 1978 by the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court held in a closely divided decision that race could be one of the factors considered in choosing a diverse student body in university admissions decisions. The Court also held, however, that the use of quotas in such affirmative action programs was not permissible; thus the Univ. of California, Davis, medical school had, by maintaining a 16% minority quota, discriminated against Allan Bakke , a white applicant</p>	<p>The state's responsibility to set up new election district lines after reapportionment is complete.</p>
<p>Government jurisdictions or departments that issue laws, ordinances, and other regulations that organizations, businesses, groups and governments must comply with. (example: FCC, EPA)</p>	<p>A decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that invalidated prohibitions on desecrating the American flag in force in 48 of the 50 states. Justice William Brennan wrote for a five-justice majority in holding that the defendant's act of flag burning was protected speech under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution</p>	<p>The U.S. Supreme Court held for the first time that public school officials may impose some limits on what appears in school-sponsored student publications. (a United States Supreme Court decision which held that public school curricular student newspapers that have not been established as forums for student expression are subject to a lower level of First Amendment protection than independent student expression or newspapers established (by policy or practice) as forums for student expression)</p>
<p>A government in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who are entitled to vote for officers (representatives.) that exercise authority for them and that are responsible for them (the voters.)</p>	<p>Removal or reversal of an authoritative action such as a law.</p>	<p>A course of action that seeks to correct for certain market failures and achieve certain socioeconomic goals directly though legislation and indirectly through the actions of regulatory agencies.</p>
<p>Physically intangible actions that can be performed to satisfy economic wants. (Examples: medical care, haircuts, education, police protection.)</p>	<p>A court order signed by a judge describing a specific place to be searched for specific items.</p>	<p>Those powers that belong to the states, which the Constitution does not grant to the national government and does not, at the same time deny to the states.</p>

Shortage

State Government Glossary

Slander

State Government Glossary

Smart Growth

State Government Glossary

Social Contract

State Government Glossary

Socio-Economic Goals

State Government Glossary
Card 2

Specialization

State Government Glossary

Subpoena

State Government Glossary

Subsidies

State Government Glossary

Sue

State Government Glossary

Surplus

State Government Glossary

Tariff

State Government Glossary

Tax

State Government Glossary

Title IX

State Government Glossary

Trade- Off

State Government Glossary

Treaty

State Government Glossary

Trade

State Government Glossary

United Nations (UN)

State Government Glossary

USAID

State Government Glossary

<p>Government policy in Maryland to address the issues of urban sprawl (spreading out of cities and suburbs) urban decay (cities losing population to suburbs) and environmental concerns such as the health of the Chesapeake Bay.</p>	<p>False and malicious (mean) use of spoken words to injure a reputation.</p>	<p>In economics a market situation in which the price is set below the equilibrium price, thus causing the quantity demanded to be more than the quantity supplied (not enough stuff, to match what people want)</p>
<p>The production of a narrower range of goods and services than is consumed by an individual or group. (A cardiac-surgeon specializes in hearts, a Mechanic who only fixes foreign made cars...)</p>	<p>Broad social goals that relate economics and guide government and society in making decisions. Goals will vary in importance from place to place and time to time, Current Events and issues often drive and push the importance of the goals. (Example in 2008 the war in Iraq is forcing money to be sent on National Defense instead of Education.)</p>	<p>This is the theory that a nation exists due to the will of the people and that the power stays with the people, which the nation protects.</p>
<p>To bring legal proceedings against an individual or corporation.</p>	<p>Financial assistance granted by a government to an individual or private business. (Some farmers are paid not to grow certain crops... i.e. corn)</p>	<p>A legal document that orders a person appear in court and/or produces documents or other requested materials for a trial.</p>
<p>Mandatory payment to the government, imposed on individuals, groups, and businesses to enable governments to provide services.</p>	<p>A list of system of taxes (duties) imposed by a government on imported or exported goods.</p>	<p>A market situation in which the price is set above the equilibrium price causing the quantity to be demanded less.</p>
<p>A formal agreement between two or more sovereign states.</p>	<p>A situation that occurs when choices or decisions involve giving up (trading off) some of one thing to get more of something else.</p>	<p>A part of the 1972 Education Act stating that no person may be denied the benefits of a federally funded education program or activity based on this or her gender. (example girls are allowed to play football in MCPS)</p>
<p>The United States Agency for International Development carries out US foreign –aid programs. The agency concentrates on five areas of foreign policy; promoting economic growth, advancing democracy, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting public health and protecting the environment.</p>	<p>After WWII and international organization was formed to replace the League of Nations that hoped to settle disputes between nations and prevent any future wars. Its goals have expanded today to include humanitarian efforts, social and economic development and protecting human rights.</p>	<p>To engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of resources, goods, or services.</p>

Urban Sprawl

State Government Glossary

Veto

State Government Glossary

Witness

State Government Glossary

World Bank

State Government Glossary

World Trade Organization
(WTO)

State Government Glossary

World Health Organization
(WHO)

State Government Glossary

<p>Someone who is called to give evidence and testifies in front of a court.</p>	<p>Chief Executive's power to reject a bill passed by legislature; (in Latin it literally means "I forbid")</p>	<p>Sprawl is the spreading out of a city and its suburbs over more and more rural (Country) land. This involves the conversion of open space (rural land) into built-up, developed land over time. (Think of Montgomery County to Washington D.C.)</p>
<p>A United Nations agency committed to assisting under-developed nations combat health related issues including simple childhood diseases and epidemics.</p>	<p>An international organization based in Geneva (Switzerland) that monitors and enforces rules governing global trade.</p>	<p>One of the world's largest sources of development assistance with helping the poorest people and the poorest countries.</p>