Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Origins of US Government Principles, Values, Ideals Vocabulary** Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Introduction and Directions:** As we seek to understand the Origins, Principles, Values and Ideals of the US Government there is a lot of vocabulary that we must understand. In this assignment, you will find the vocabulary listed on the left with a definition/description. You need to write the word in your own word and then draw a picture that will help you remember the word and definition/description. Also, add what document or historic thinker this idea comes from. **This is due at the beginning of class on Friday 10/20**

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| **Vocabulary Word** | **Definition in Your Words** | **Picture to Remind You** | **What document/thinker proposed this principle, value, or idea?** |
| **Limited Government**: the principle that a governing or controlling body exists only within pre-defined restrictions that are established by a constitution or other source of authority |  |  |  |
| **Division of Power**: the principle that sovereignty (power over the people) should be divided between at least two branches of a government; examples include the U.S. the federal government and the states sharing power; and the federal government has three branches |  |  |  |
| **Checks and Balances**: A fundamental principle of American government, guaranteed by the Constitution, whereby each branch of the government (executive, judicial, and legislative) has some measure of influence over the other branches and may choose to block procedures of the other branches. |  |  |  |
| **Rule of Law**: the principle that all people and institutions are subject to and accountable to law that is fairly applied and enforced; the principle of government by law; ALL people must follow all the laws |  |  |  |
| **Parliament:** the highest legislative authority in Britain (and other countries), consisting of the House of Commons, which includes the Prime Minister, (who has executive, like a president, power) and the House of Lords |  |  |  |
| **Petition**: make or present a formal request to (an authority) with respect to a particular cause; a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority with respect to a particular cause |  |  |  |
| **Force Theory**: This theory is based upon the idea that a government arose when the people of an area were brought under the authority of one person or group who is the strongest |  |  |  |
| **Divine Right Theory**: This theory is based on the notion that a god or multiple gods chose certain people to rule a civilization or group of people. |  |  |  |
| **Evolution Theory**: This theory is formed on the principle that the state (government) was a natural extension of the family, becoming more and more complex as the family grew. |  |  |  |
| **Social Contract Theory**: the voluntary agreement among individuals by which an organized society and government is created to secure mutual protection and welfare or to regulate the relations among its members.This theory was created in the 1600s when the Europeans challenged sovereign rulers (kings).  |  |  |  |
| **State**: a nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government; must have a population of people, territory to control, sovereignty (power over itself), and a functional government |  |  |  |
| **Sovereign:** supreme ruler, especially a monarch; possessing supreme or ultimate power; In US the people should be the sovereign power  |  |  |  |
| **Self Government:** government of a country by its own people, especially after having been a colony. |  |  |  |
| **Magna Carta:** Article from the English Charter of 1215 which included protections of church rights, protections against illegal imprisonment, access to swift justice |  |  |  |
| **Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments to the US Constitution, ratified in 1791 and guaranteeing such rights as the freedoms of speech, assembly, and worship |  |  |  |
| **Representative Government:** An electoral system where citizens vote to elect people to represent their interests and concerns. Those elected meet to debate and make laws on behalf of the whole community or society, instead of the people voting directly on laws and other debates. |  |  |  |
| **Right to a Fair Trial:** Right guaranteed by the 6th Amendment including a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury with a judge based on facts and evidence |  |  |  |
| **Right to Bear Arms:** Right guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment which states, "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." |  |  |  |
| **Privacy:** A right that is not explicitly included in the Constitution, but inferred from the 4th Amendment which states, “"[t]he right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated,” |  |  |  |
| **Federalism:** a mix of government, combining a central or 'federal' government with state governments in a single political system. Within federalism, the federal government has greater power than state governments. |  |  |  |
| **Freedom of Speech:** A right guaranteed by the 1st Amendment to speak your mind (that is not a threat of violence, or knowingly ruins a person’s reputation, known as libel and slander) without censorship or restraint.  |  |  |  |
| **Freedom of Religion:** A right guaranteed by the 1st Amendment which stops the Congress from making a law "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof” and prohibits the establishment of one official national religion by Congress. |  |  |  |
| **Freedom to Peaceably Assemble:** A right guaranteed by the 1st Amendment which states that, "Congress shall make no law respecting...the right of the people peaceably to assemble.” Sometimes used interchangeably with the [freedom of association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_association), is the [individual right or ability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right) of people to come together and collectively express, promote, pursue, and defend their ideas including the right to protest.  |  |  |  |
| **Militia:** a military force that is raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency. |  |  |  |
| **Warrant:** a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or some other body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice. |  |  |  |
| **Capital Crime:** A crime, such as murder or betrayal of one's country, that is treated so seriously that death may be considered an appropriate punishment |  |  |  |
| **Civil Case:** A non-criminal lawsuit, usually involving private property rights. Criminal cases involve an action that is considered to be harmful to society as a whole. |  |  |  |
| **Speedy and Public Trial:** A right guaranteed by the 6th Amendment and protects the defendant from delay between the presentation of charges and the beginning of trial. |  |  |  |
| **No Cruel and Unusual Punishment:** A right guaranteed by the 8th Amendment and includes torture, deliberately degrading punishment, or punishment that is too severe for the crime committed. |  |  |  |
| **Bail:** the temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, sometimes on condition that a sum of money be lodged to guarantee their appearance in court. |  |  |  |
| **Enumerated Power:** The powers of the federal government that are specifically described in the Constitution are sometimes called 'delegated' or 'expressed powers.’ They are intended to limit the power of the federal government. |  |  |  |
| **Due Process:** fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizen's entitlement. The principle that an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards. |  |  |  |
| **Eminent Domain:** the right of a government or its agent to take private property for public use, with payment of compensation. |  |  |  |
| **Habeas Corpus:** a writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention. |  |  |  |
| **Double Jeopardy:** the prosecution of a person twice for the same offense. |  |  |  |
| **State’s Rights:** Established by the 10th Amendment. The rights and powers held by individual US states rather than by the federal government. These are called ‘reserved powers.’ |  |  |  |
| **Democracy:** a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. |  |  |  |
| **Republic:** a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch**.** |  |  |  |
| **Unalienable Rights:** Rights that cannot be taken away or denied without due process of law. Its most famous use is in the Declaration of Independence, which says people have unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. |  |  |  |
| **Civil Rights:** the rights of citizens to political and social freedom, including the rights of individuals to receive equal treatment |  |  |  |
| **Domestic Tranquility:** referred to peace among the states. Constitution gives power to federal government squash rebellion and to smooth tensions between states. |  |  |  |
| **Common Defense:** means that the Constitution promised that the new national government would protect every state and every citizen within the nation. Included in this phrase is the expectation that each state in the new nation would come to the aid, protection, and defense of every other state when needed or called on.  |  |  |  |
| **General Welfare:** provides that the governing body empowered by the Constitution may enact laws to promote the general welfare of the people, sometimes worded as the public welfare. In some countries, this has been used as a basis for legislation promoting the health, safety, morals, and well-being of the people governed thereunder. |  |  |  |
| **Grand Jury:** a jury, normally of twenty-three jurors, selected to examine the validity of an accusation before trial. |  |  |  |