**Vocabulary  Unit 1**

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|  | **Term** | **Definition** |
| 1 | Amend | To modify formally, as a legal document or legislative bill. |
| 2 | Authoritarian | of or relating to a governmental or political system, principle, or practice in which individual freedom is held as completely subordinate to the power or authority of the state, centered either in one person or a small group that is not constitutionally accountable to the people |
| 3 | Boycott | Withdrawal from commercial or social relations with (a country, organization, or person) as a punishment or protest. |
| 4 | Confederation | Whereas a federation has a strong central government, a confederation is more of an agreement between separate bodies to cooperate with each other. The European alliance could be called a confederation, while the United States is a federation |
| 5 | Constitutional |  loyal to or supporting an established constitution or form of government |
| 6 | Dictatorship |  rule by a dictator : rule, control, or leadership by one person with total power |
| 7 | Direct Democracy | a form of democracy in which people decide (e.g. vote on, form consensus on) policy initiatives directly. This differs from the majority of modern Western-style democracies, which are representative democracies. |
| 8 | Enlightenment | a philosophical movement of the 18th century marked by a rejection of traditional social, religious, and political ideas and an emphasis on rationalism |
| 9 | Federalism | a system of government in which entities such as states or provinces share power with a national government. |
| 10 | Natural Rights | Rights that people supposedly have simply because they exist. The Declaration of Independence of the United States lists life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as natural rights |
| 11 | Parliament | In some countries — Great Britain for example — the group of people who make the laws is called the parliament. It's the equivalent of Congress in the United States. The most common meaning of parliament refers to a country's legislative (law-making) body. |
| 12 | Popular sovereignty | the principle that the authority of a state and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives (Rule by the People), who are the source of all political power. |
| 13 | Precedent | an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances. |
| 14 | Quartering | the provision of accommodations or lodgings, especially for troops |
| 15 | Ratify | sign or give formal consent to (a treaty, contract, or agreement), making it officially valid |
| 16 | Representative democracy | is a type of democracy founded on the principle of elected officials representing a group of people, as opposed to direct democracy. |
| 17 | Social contract | A social contract is an unofficial agreement shared by everyone in a society in which they give up some freedom for security. |