



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

VOCABULARY

checks and balances:	a system that allows each branch of a government to amend or veto acts of another branch so as to prevent any one branch from having too much power
consent:	permission for something to happen or agreement to do something (noun); give permission for something to happen (verb)
consent of the governed:	a government dependent on the consent of the people, as expressed by votes in elections.
democracy:	a system of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly
direct democracy:	a form of government where policies and laws are decided by a majority of all those eligible to vote rather than by a body of elected representatives
federalism:	a mode of government that combines a central or “federal” government with regional governments (state and local) in a single political system, dividing the powers between the two
govern:	to conduct the policy, actions, and affairs of a state, organization, or people
indirect democracy:	citizens elect individuals who make decisions on their behalf on how the government should operate
limited government:	a government that only has those powers delegated to it by law, often through a written constitution
popular sovereignty:	a government based on the consent of the people
representative government:	A system of government where citizens elect representatives to make decisions and govern on their behalf
republicanism:	theory of government that emphasizes the participation of citizens for the common good of the community
rule of law:	everyone, including government officials, must follow the law
separation of powers:	a model that divides the government into separate branches, each of which has separate and independent powers, thus to ensure that no one branch is more powerful than another.