**7th Grade Civics**

**Academic Vocabulary Words and Terms**

**By Florida Civic Standards**

**2016 - 2017**

**SS.7.C.1.1**

*Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu’s view of separation of power and John Locke’s theories related to natural law and how Locke’s social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.*

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Enlightenment:** a period in European history when many educated people stressed the importance of learning and reasoning; education was considered the key to understanding and solving society's problems**.**

**Founding Fathers:** representatives from each of the 13 colonies who participated in writing the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution.

**Individual Liberty:** a person's ability to be free and independent.

**Influence:** having an effect or impact on the actions, behavior, opinions, etc., of another or others.

**Natural Law:** laws passed by government to protect natural rights.

**Natural Rights:** the belief that individuals are born with basic rights that cannot be taken away by governments.

**Social Contract:** an implied agreement among the people of an organized society that defines the rights, duties, and limitations of the governed and the government.

**Separation of Powers:** the structure of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that sets up three branches with their own distinct powers and responsibilities.

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**SS.7.C.1.2**

*Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense” had on colonists’ views of government.*

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Common Law:** law based on customs and prior legal decisions; used in civil cases.

**Common Sense:** a pamphlet published by Thomas Paine in 1776 to convince the American colonists to support becoming independent from England.

**Compact:** an official agreement made by two or more parties.

**English Bill of Rights:** a government document that expanded the powers of the English Parliament and expanded the rights of the people, as well as further limited the rights of the king; written by the members of the English Parliament in 1689.

**Habeas Corpus:** the principle that the government has to provide a cause or reason for holding a person in jail.

**Limited Government:** a government that has been limited in power by a constitution, or written agreement.

**Limited Monarchy:** a system of government in which the king or queen shares authority with an elected legislature and agrees to be bound by a constitution or a set of laws, also known as a constitutional monarchy.

**Magna Carta:** a government document that limited the power of the king of England and protected the rights of the nobility; written by the English nobles in 1215.

**Mayflower Compact:** an agreement between individuals that created a government that would provide order and protect the rights of the colonists; written by a group of English Puritans in Massachusetts in 1620.

**Rights:** a set of things that people believe they should be free to do.

**Self-Government:** popular or representative system where the people create and run their own government**.**

**Thomas Paine:** the colonial journalist who wrote Common Sense in 1776.

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**SS.7.C.1.3**

*Describe how English polices and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.*

**Duty:** a tax.

**Export:** goods sent to another country.

**Goods:** merchandise or objects for sale or trade.

**Import:** goods brought into the country.

**Individual Rights:** rights guaranteed or belonging to a person.

**Levy:** to collect by legal authority.

**Parliament:** the English legislature.

**Representation:** a person or group acting on behalf of another person or group.

**Tax:** money charged by a government for specific facilities or services

**Taxation without Representation:** the idea that it is unfair to tax someone without giving them a voice in government.

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**SS.7.C.1.4**

*Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence.*

**Abolish:** to end.

**Assent:** to agree.

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

**Consent of the Governed:** an agreement made by the people to establish a government and abide by its laws.

**Declaration of Independence:** a document written in 1776 that listed the basis for democratic government and the grievances of the colonists.

**Deprive:** to take something away.

**Derive:** to take.

**Despotism:** a system of government where the ruler has unlimited power.

**Dissolve:** to bring to an end.

**Endow:** to be given something naturally.

**Enlightenment:** a period in European history when many educated people stressed the importance of learning and reasoning; education was considered the key to understanding and solving society's problems.

**Grievance:** a complaint.

**Impel:** to urge.

**Impose:** to establish by using authority or power.

**Institute:** to establish.

**Liberty:** an individual's right to be free.

**Oppression:** the use of authority or power in a cruel or unjust manner.

**Pursuit of Happiness:** whatever an individual defines as making them happy**.**

**Quarter:** to house**.**

**Rectitude:** the quality or state of being correct.

**Self-Evident:** obvious, having no need of proof.

**Tyranny:** a government that abuses its power.

**Tyrant:** a single ruler that possess.

**Unalienable Rights:** basic rights of the people that may not be taken away.

**Usurpation:** the act of exercising power by force.

**Natural Rights:** the belief that individuals are born with basic rights that cannot be taken away by governments.

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**SS.7.C.1.5**

*Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.*

**Amendment:** a change to a constitution (e.g., U.S. Constitution, Florida Constitution).

**Articles of Confederation:** the first constitution of the United States.

**Confederation:** a system of government where power is located with the independent states and there is little power in the central government; a confederation is also known as a con-federal system.

**Constitutional Convention:** a meeting in Philadelphia in 1787 where delegates decided to throw out the Articles of Confederation and draft the Constitution.

**Debt:** something owed; such as money.

**Enforce:** to carry out effectively.

**Regulate:** to control, govern, or direct according to rule.

**Revolt:** to rise up against the authority of a ruler or government.

**Shays's Rebellion:**

an event when 2,000 Massachusetts farmers rebelled against land foreclosures and debt from the Revolutionary War.

**Unanimous:** in complete agreement.

**Tax:** money charged by a government for specific facilities or services.

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**SS.7.C.1.6**

*Interpret the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution.*

**Defense:** method of protecting oneself.

**Domestic:** referring to something at home, not foreign.

**Establish Justice:** make a fair and honest system for all.

**Form a More Perfect Union:** create an even better government that will make life.

**Insure:** ensure, to make sure.

**Insure Domestic Tranquility:** government will protect citizens from conflict in the country and make sure that states do not go to war with each other.

**Justice:** a system of establishing what is legal and illegal by fair rules.

**Ordain:** to establish something by law.

**Posterity:** future generations.

**Preamble:** the introduction to the U.S. Constitution.

**Promote the General Welfare:** government is focused on the public interest and that every state and individual can benefit from what the government can provide.

**Provide for the Common Defence:** protect the country from other countries or groups that might try to harm us.

**Secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and Our Posterity:** secure liberty and freedom for current and future generations.

**Tranquility:** peace.

**Union:** something formed by combining parts, such as states into one country.

**Welfare:** well-being.

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**SS.7.C.1.7**

*Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.*

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Constitutional Government:** a form of government based on a written set of laws that all citizens agree to; in this form of government, the constitution is the highest law of the land.

**Impeach:** to bring formal charges of wrongdoing against a public official (such as the U.S. President).

**Judicial Review:** the power of the judicial branch to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches and determine whether or not they are unconstitutional (this includes laws passed by Congress); the U.S. Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison established this power.

**Limited Government:** a government that has been limited in power by a constitution, or written agreement.

**Marbury v. Madison:** U.S. Supreme Court case that established judicial review.

**Ratify:** to confirm by expressing consent or approval.

**Separation of Powers:** the structure of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that sets up three branches with their own distinct powers and responsibilities.

**Veto:** a decision by an executive authority such as a president or governor to reject a proposed law or statute.

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**SS.7.C.1.8**

*Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of the Bill of Rights.*

**Anti-Federalist Papers:** a series of essays written to oppose and defeat the proposed U.S. Constitution.

**Anti-Federalists:** a group of people in the early United States who opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution because they feared a strong national government and a lack of protection for individual rights.

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Federal System:** a system of government where power is shared between a central government and states.

**Federalist Papers:** a series of essays written to explain and defend the proposed U.S. Constitution.

**Federalists:** a group of people in the early United States who favored the establishment of a strong national government and who worked for ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

**Necessary and Proper Clause:** the power of Congress to make laws they view as necessary and proper to carry out their enumerated powers; also known as the elastic clause.

**Ratification:** the process of formally approving something.

**Separation of Powers:** the structure of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that sets up three branches with their own distinct powers and responsibilities.

**Ratify:** to confirm by expressing consent or approval.

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**SS.7.C.1.9**

*Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of the American legal, political, and governmental systems.*

**Fourteenth Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that defines citizenship, grants citizenship to former slaves and defines voters as males at least 21 years of age.

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches

**Citizen:** a legal member of a state and/or country.

**Eighth Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provides freedom from excessive bail or fines and freedom from cruel or unusual punishment for a person accused of a crime.

**Fifth Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provides protections to a person accused of a crime, including the right of due process.

**Fourth Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provides freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures; this amendment also states that warrants must only be issued with probable cause (evidence that gives someone a reason to think that a crime has been or is being committed).

**Impartial Juries:** a group of citizens sworn to give a fair verdict according to the evidence presented in a court of law.

**Independent Judiciary:** the principle that decisions from the courts are fair and impartial and are not influenced by the other branches of government.

**Law:** a rule established by government or other source of authority to regulate people's conduct or activities.

**Monarchy:** a form of government headed by a king or queen who inherits the position, rules for life, and holds power that can range anywhere between limited to absolute.

**Petition:** a formal written request made to a person in authority, a leader, and/or an elected official.

**Rule of Law:** the idea that those who govern must follow the laws; no one is above the law.

**Separation of Powers:** the structure of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that sets up three branches with their own distinct powers and responsibilities.

**Sixth Amendment:** an amendment to the Constitution that provides protections and rights to a person accused of a crime, including the right to a speedy trial with an impartial jury.

**Trial:** a legal process in which someone accused of a crime faces a judge and a jury, whose job is to look at the facts and decide whether the accused person is guilty or not guilty; the right to a trial is protected in the Sixth Amendment.

**Enforce:** to carry out effectively.

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**SS.7.C.2.1**

*Define the term “citizen,” and identify legal means of becoming a U.S. citizen.*

**Fourteenth Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that defines citizenship, grants citizenship to former slaves and defines voters as males at least 21 years of age.

**Alien:** any person not a citizen or national of a country.

**Candidate:** a person running for political office.

**Citizenship:** being a legal member of a state and/or country.

**Due Process:** the right of people accused of crimes to have laws that treat them fairly, so that they cannot lose their life or freedom without having their legal rights protected.

**Good Moral Character:** not participating in certain crimes or behavior.

**Immigrant:** a person who comes to a country to live there permanently.

**Law of Blood:** a person's citizenship at birth is the same as that of his or her biological mother or father.

**Law of Soil:** a person's citizenship at birth is determined by the country where he or she was born.

**Legal Permanent Resident:** someone who is legally and permanently living in the U.S., but not a citizen.

**Naturalization:** the process by which an immigrant becomes a citizen.

**Party Platform:** a written statement of the goals of a political party.

**Resident:** someone who lives in a place for a minimum period of time.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965:** a federal law that banned race discrimination in voting practices by federal, state, and local governments.

**Natural Rights:** the belief that individuals are born with basic rights that cannot be taken away by governments.

**Citizen:** a legal member of a state and/or country.

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**SS.7.C.2.2**

*Evaluate the obligations citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation, and serve on juries.*

**Common Good:** beliefs or actions that are seen as a benefit to the community rather than individual interests, also known as the public good.

**Naturalized:** a person who has gone through the process by which an immigrant becomes a citizen.

**Obligation:** a requirement, something a person has to do.

**Petitioning the Government:** the right to ask the government to solve a problem or to express an opinion about how the government is being run.

**Responsibility:** something a person should do.

**Selective Service:** a system by which men ages 18 through 25 register with the U.S. government for military service.

**Citizen:** a legal member of a state and/or country.

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**SS.7.C.2.3**

*Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels. (Registering to vote, volunteering, communicating with government officials, etc…).*

**What is an example of a citizen carrying out a responsibility?** Watching the news to stay informed.

**What is the first step in resolving a problem?** Ask yourself if the problem can be resolved by a citizen volunteerism alone (may require help from local/state/federal government).

**What is a petition?** A list of citizens' signatures. The names show support for an initiative, like a new ordinance being passed.

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**SS.7.C.2.4**

*Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other Amendments to the Constitution.*

**Amendment:** a change to a constitution (e.g., U.S. Constitution, Florida Constitution).

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

**Constitutionality:** whether or not something is legal under the U.S. Constitution.

**Cruel and Unusual Punishment:** punishment prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; includes torture or other forms of punishment too severe for the crime committed.

**Double Jeopardy:** the prosecution of a defendant for a criminal offense for which he has already been tried; prohibited in the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

**Eminent Domain:** the right of the government to take private property for public use; the Fifth Amendment requires that people be paid fairly (compensated) for their property if it is taken by the government.

**Equal Protection Under the Law:** a guarantee under the 14th Amendment that a state must treat a citizen or class of citizens the same as it treats other citizens or classes in like circumstances.

**Freedom of Peaceable (Peaceful) Assembly:** the right to hold meetings and form groups without interference by the government; guaranteed in the First Amendment.

**Freedom of Press:** the right of the press to write and print news and information free from government interference; guaranteed in the First Amendment.

**Freedom of Religious Exercise:** the right for citizens to practice the religion of their choice without government interference; guaranteed in the First Amendment.

**Freedom of Speech:** the right for citizens to speak freely without government interference; guaranteed in the First Amendment.

**Freedom to Petition the Government:** the freedom for citizens to engage in any nonviolent, legal means of encouraging or criticizing government action; guaranteed in the First Amendment.

**Jury:** a group of citizens sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence presented in a court of law.

**Miranda v. Arizona:** U.S. Supreme Court cases that upheld the Fifth Amendment protection from self-incrimination.

**Plead the Fifth:** the act of a person refusing to testify under oath in a court of law on the grounds that the answers could be used as evidence against him to convict him of a criminal offense.

**Pleading the Fifth:** the right of a person to refuse to testify under oath in a court of law on the grounds that the answers could be used as evidence against him to convict him of a criminal offense.

**Precedent:** a court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to those in a case currently before a court.

**Privacy Rights:** the right to keep things out of the public.

**Property Rights:** the right to own property; mentioned in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

**Right to Bear Arms:** the idea in the Second Amendment that people have an individual right to own and carry weapons.

**Right to Legal Counsel:** the right of a defendant to be assisted by an attorney, and if he cannot afford his own lawyer, the government must appoint one for him; established in the Sixth Amendment.

**Rights of the Accused:** the rights included in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments: protection from unreasonable search and seizure, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination, the right to due process, right to a speedy and public trial, trial by jury, the right to be informed of criminal charges, right to confront witnesses in court, right to an attorney, protection from self-incrimination.

**Search and Seizure:** the process by which police or other authorities who suspect that a crime has been committed do a search of a person's property and collect evidence related to the crime; protection from illegal search and seizure is in the Fourth Amendment.

**Self-Incrimination:** the right in the Fifth Amendment that protects a person from being forced to reveal to the police, prosecutor, judge, or jury any information that might subject him or her to criminal prosecution.

**Suffrage:** the right to vote.

**Symbolic Speech:** an action that expresses an idea.

**Tinker v. Des Moines:** U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld a student's First Amendment right to engage in symbolic speech in school.

**Trial by Jury:** a trial in which the issue is determined by a judge and a jury, usually with 12 members, whose job is to determine facts and make a judgment of guilty or not guilty; protected in the Sixth Amendment.

**Unconstitutional:** not in agreement with the U.S Constitution.

**Un-enumerated Rights:** according to the Ninth Amendment, any right that is not specifically addressed in the Constitution still may be protected (e.g., privacy).

**Due Process:** the right of people accused of crimes to have laws that treat them fairly, so that they cannot lose their life or freedom without having their legal rights protected.

**Ratify:** to confirm by expressing consent or approval.

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**SS.7.C.2.5**

*Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.*

**Appellate Process:** the process of asking a higher court to decide whether a trial was conducted properly.

**Draftee:** someone registered for selective service that is chosen by the government for military service.

**Ex Post Facto:** a Latin term meaning "after the fact".

**Ex Post Facto Law:** a law that makes an act a crime after the crime has been committed.

**First Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting Congress from establishing a religion, and from interfering with freedom of religious exercise, press, speech, assembly, or petition.

**Individual Rights:** rights guaranteed or belonging to a person.

**Judicial Branch:** the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch.

**Privacy:** not in public.

**Public Interest:** common benefit, the general benefit of the public.

**Safeguard:** to protect.

**World War I:** a war between the Allied Powers (including Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, the U.S., Japan, Romania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro), and the Central Powers (including Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria); that lasted from 1914 to 1918.

**Writ:** law.

**Common Good:** beliefs or actions that are seen as a benefit to the community rather than individual interests, also known as the public good.

**Federal System:** a system of government where power is shared between a central government and states.

**Habeas Corpus:** the principle that the government has to provide a cause or reason for holding a person in jail.

**Independent Judiciary:** the principle that decisions from the courts are fair and impartial and are not influenced by the other branches of government.

**Precedent:** a court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to those in a case currently before a court.

**Selective Service:** a system by which men ages 18 through 25 register with the U.S. government for military service.

**Freedom of Speech:** the right for citizens to speak freely without government interference; guaranteed in the First Amendment.

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**SS.7.C.2.6**

*Simulate the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice.*

**What is a trial?** A formal examination of evidence before a judge, and typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings.

**What are the steps in a trial?** Selection of a Jury, Opening Statements, Presentation of Evidence and Testimony of Witness, Closing Arguments, Charging the Jury, Deliberation.

**What is a jury?** A body of people (typically twelve in number) sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court.

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**SS.7.C.2.7**

*Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.*

**What issues should candidates focus on?** Presidential candidates should focus on issues that the voters seem to care about.

**How many major political parties are there in the U.S.A?** There are two major parties in the U.S.A.

**How many electoral votes does California have?** California has 55 electoral votes.

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**SS.7.C.2.8**

*Identify America’s current political parties and illustrate their ideas about government.*

**Candidate:** a person running for political office.

**Communist Party:** a political party that believes the government should control the entire economy, and there should be no private ownership of business.

**Democratic Party:** a political party that believes that the federal government should take a more active role in people's lives, particularly those who are in need.

**Federal Government:** the national level of government; the government of the United States.

**Government:** a system or organization for exercising authority over a body of people.

**Libertarian Party:** a political party that believes in individual freedom and believes the only purpose of government is to protect this freedom.

**Majority Party:** the political party with the most elected members.

**Minority Party:** the political party second in the number of elected members.

**Political Party:** an organization that tries to get political power by electing members to public office so that their political ideas can become laws or policies.

**Political System:** the members of a social organization who are in power.

**Republican Party:** a political party that believes that the federal government should play a less active role in people's lives and that individuals can take care of themselves without government help.

**Socialist Party:** a political party that believes in democratic government but also that the government should run some of the largest parts of the economy.

**Society:** a body of individuals living as members of a community.

**Third Party:** a political party that is not one of the two major parties in the country; a minor party.

**Two Party System:** a political system consisting primarily of two major parties, more or less equal in strength.

**Party Platform:** a written statement of the goals of a political party.

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**SS.7.C.2.9**

*Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political adds.*

**Candidate:** a person running for political office.

**Candidate's Platform:** a written statement of the goals of a candidate.

**Elector:** a person who has the right to vote in an election.

**Evaluate:** to determine or judge.

**Florida House of Representatives:** the lower house of the Florida legislature.

**Florida Senate:** the upper house of the Florida legislature.

**Governor:** the head of a state government.

**Issue Based Platform:** a document stating the goals and principles of a political party or political candidate, also known as a political platform.

**Law of Soil:** a person's citizenship at birth is determined by the country where he or she was born.

**Natural Born Citizen:** someone who was born in the U.S. or born to U.S. citizens.

**Political Office:** a position for which a candidate is elected to hold.

**Political Official:** a person holding an elected office.

**Qualification:** the traits and accomplishments that fit a person for some function or office.

**Requirement:** something necessary.

**State Representative:** a member of the lower house of a state legislature (the Florida House of Representatives).

**State Senator:** a member of the upper house of a state legislature (the Florida Senate).

**U.S House of Representatives:** the lower house of the U.S. Congress.

**U.S. Representative:** a member of the U.S House of Representatives; representatives are elected in districts throughout each state.

**U.S. Senate:** the upper house of the U.S. Congress.

**U.S. Senator:** a member of the U.S. Senate elected to represent an entire state; there are two senators per state.

**Vote:** to elect or decide.

**Law of Blood:** a person's citizenship at birth is the same as that of his or her biological mother or father.

**President:** the head of the executive branch.

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**SS.7.C.2.10**

*Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.*

**Congress:** the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

**Democracy:** a system of government in which political power is held by the people.

**Freedom of the Press:** the right of the press to write and print news and information free from government involvement; guaranteed in the **First Amendment**.

**Impact:** to have a strong effect on something or someone.

**Influence:** having an effect or impact on the actions, behavior, opinions, etc., of another or others.

**Lobbying:** participating in activities in order to influence government officials.

**Lobbyist:** a person who participates in activities in order to influence government officials.

**Media:** plural form of the word "medium," refers to various means of communication. For example, television, radio, newspapers and the Internet (web) are different types of media. The term can also be used to describe news organizations as a whole group.

**Monitor:** to watch, keep track of, or check usually for a special purpose.

**Political Action Committee (PAC):** an independent political organization that promotes the cause of a particular interest group, usually through raising money and campaigning to elect candidates who support the group's views.

**Public Agenda:** a list of issues that much of society agrees are a priority.

**Public Sphere:** a place where society discusses the issues that affect everyone.

**Watchdog:** a person or group who acts as a protector or guardian.

**Citizen:** a legal member of a state and/or country.

**First Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting Congress from establishing a religion, and from interfering with freedom of religious exercise, press, speech, assembly, or petition.

**Interest Group:** a group of people who are concerned with a particular issue and who try to influence legislators to act in their favor, also known as a special interest group.

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**SS.7.C.2.11**

*Analyze media and political communications for bias, symbolism, and propaganda).*

**Bandwagon:** propaganda technique encouraging the viewer to like something or someone because everyone else does.

**Bias:** a preference, opinion or attitude that favors one way of thinking or feeling over another.

**Card Stacking:** propaganda technique involving the use of showing one-sided information.

**Glittering Generalities:** propaganda technique using short phrases or words to promote positive feelings or emotions.

**Media:** plural form of the word "medium," refers to various means of communication. For example, television, radio, and the newspaper are different types of media. The term can also be used as a collective noun for the press or news reporting agencies.

**Name Calling:** propaganda technique using negative words to associate with a product or person.

**Plain Folks:** propaganda technique conveying that a candidate is a "regular" person, just like everyone else.

**Political Communication:** the use of media to convey messages or information related to government issues, campaigns or public offices.

**Propaganda:** the method of spreading ideas or information for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person.

**Symbolism:** the use of something to represent ideas or qualities.

**Testimonial:** propaganda technique involving the use of a celebrity or spokesperson to speak on behalf of a product of candidate.

**Transfer:** propaganda technique involving the use of symbols to convey a message or feeling.

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**SS.7.C.2.12**

*Develop a plan to resolve a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.*

**Governmental Agency:** an organization in the government that is responsible for a specific area of the government (for example, the Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Citrus).

**Lawmakers**: members of a legislature that passes laws (for example, U.S. Representative, U.S. Senator, state representative, state senator, city council member).

**Polling Place:** voting location on Election Day.

**Public Policy:** government actions in the form of laws, rules, or regulations.

**School Board:** the group of people elected to manage local public schools.

**Superintendent:** the leader of a school district.

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**SS.7.C.2.13**

*Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.*

**Amend:** to change.

**Anti-Federalists:** a group of people in the early United States who opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution because they feared a strong national government and a lack of protection for individual rights.

**City Council**: the governing body of a city.

**Deliberate:** to think about or discuss issues and decisions carefully.

**Editorial:** an opinion based item generated by the editor or editorial board of a newspaper or other media.

**Federalists:** a group of people in the early United States who favored the establishment of a strong national government and who worked for ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

**Florida Supreme Court:** the highest court in Florida.

**Free Exercise of Religion:** the right for citizens to practice the religion of their choice without government involvement; guaranteed in the First Amendment.

**Individual:** a person.

**Issue:** a subject that is under debate by two or more parties.

**Lobbying:** participating in activities in order to influence government officials.

**Nonprofit Organization:** a group organized on a local, national or international level to perform a variety of services related to an issue or variety of issues; funding goes toward the issue instead of making a profit.

**Party Platform:** a written statement of the goals of a political party.

**Perspective:** point of view.

**Political Party:** an organization that tries to get political power by electing members to public office so that their political ideas can become laws or policies.

**Public Opinion:** the views of the general public.

**Public Policy:** government actions in the form of laws, rules, or regulations.

**Voting Age Population:** citizens residing in the United States, age 18 and older; before the passage of the 26th Amendment in 1971, the voting-age population was age 21 and older for most states.

**Citizen**: a legal member of a state and/or country.

**Democratic Party:** a political party that believes that the federal government should take a more active role in people's lives, particularly those who are in need.

**First Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting Congress from establishing a religion, and from interfering with freedom of religious exercise, press, speech, assembly, or petition.

**Interest Group:** a group of people who are concerned with a particular issue and who try to influence legislators to act in their favor, also known as a special interest group.

**Ratification:** the process of formally approving something.

**Republican Party:** a political party that believes that the federal government should play a less active role in people's lives and that an individual can take care of themselves without government help.

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**SS.7.C.2.14**

*Conduct a service project to further the public good. The project can be at school, within the community, state, national, or international level.*

**Use all vocabulary previously learned for this standard.**

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**SS.7.C.3.1**

*Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).*

**Absolute Monarchy:** a form of autocracy where a person becomes the sole leader of a country by being born into a family of rulers; there are no limits on the monarch's power.

**Anarchy:** the absence of any form of government.

**Autocracy:** a form of government where one person has unlimited power.

**Communism**: a form of government in which a single ruling party owns and controls the entire economy, and in which no private ownership is allowed.

**Dictator:** a military leader who becomes the head of a country, often by force

**Dictatorship:** a form of autocracy where a military leader becomes the leader of a country often through violent means.

**Direct Democracy:** a form of government in which the power to govern is directly in the hands of the people rather than elected representatives**.**

**Form of Government:** the way a government is structured.

**Oligarchy:** a form of government in which a small group (often of wealthy people) has total control and power.

**Representative Democracy/Republic:** a form of government in which the people elect representatives to make laws for them.

**Socialism:** a form of government in which the government plays a major role in running the economy, but private ownership is also allowed and leaders may be elected by the people.

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**SS.7.C.3.2**

*Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.*

**Confederal System:** a system of government where power is located with the independent states and there is little power in the central government.

**Executive:** the power of government to enforce laws, make sure laws are followed.

**Government:** a system or organization for exercising authority over a body of people.

**Judicial:** the power of government to interpret laws

**Parliamentary System:** a system of government where power lies with the legislative body and the leader of the country is part of the legislature.

**Prime Minister:** the head of state in a parliamentary system.

**Unitary System:** a system of government where almost all power is located with the central government.

**Federal System:** a system of government where power is shared between a central government and states.

**Legislative:** the power of government to make laws.

==

**SS.7.C.3.3**

*Illustrate the structure and functions (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the U.S. as established by the Constitution.*

**Appellate Jurisdiction:** the power to hear appeals of cases that have been tried in lower courts.

**Armed Forces:** the nation's military (Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, National Guard and Navy).

**Article:** a numbered chapter or section of a contract, treaty, or constitution.

**Bill:** a proposal for a law.

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Coining Money:** the power of the legislative branch to print money (coins and bills) for use.

**Declaration of War:** the power of Congress to vote to go to war with another country.

**Elastic Clause:** the power of Congress to pass all laws they deem necessary and proper for carrying out its enumerated powers (also known as implied powers).

**Foreign Relations:** the power of the executive branch to decide on the United States' dealings with other countries in order to achieve national goals.

**Immigration:** the movement of people from one country to another country.

**Implied Powers:** powers not written in the U.S. Constitution but are necessary and proper in order for the federal government to carry out the expressed powers.

**Legislative Branch:** the branch of government that creates laws.

**Legislature:** governing body responsible for making laws.

**Naturalization Laws:** laws made by Congress that people from other countries must follow in order to become legal citizens of the United States.

**Original Jurisdiction:** the power of a court to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic.

**Pardon:** the formal act of forgiving someone or excusing a mistake.

**Trade:** to buy and sell goods or services.

**U.S. Congress:** the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

**U.S. House of Representatives:** the lower house of the U.S. Congress.

**U.S. Supreme Court:** the highest court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system.

**Veto:** a decision by an executive authority such as a president or governor to reject a proposed law or statute.

**Congress:** the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

**Enumerated or Delegated Powers:** the powers specifically named and assigned to the federal government or prohibited to be exercised by the states under the U.S. Constitution

**Executive Branch:** the branch of government that enforces the laws made by the legislative branch.

**Impeach:** to bring formal charges of wrongdoing against a public official (such as the U.S. President).

**Judicial Branch:** the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch.

**President:** the head of the executive branch.

**Treaty:** an agreement or arrangement between two or more countries.

**U.S House of Representatives:** the lower house of the U.S. Congress.

**U.S. Senate:** the upper house of the U.S. Congress.

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**SS.7.C.3.4**

*Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.*

**Articles of Confederation:** the first constitution of the United States.

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

**Concurrent Powers:** powers shared by the national, state, and/or local government.

**Federalism:** a system of government in which power is divided and shared between national, state, and local government.

**Necessary and Proper Clause:** the power of Congress to make laws they view as necessary and proper to carry out their enumerated powers; also known as the elastic clause.

**Reserved Powers:** powers that are not granted to the federal government that belong to (are reserved for) the states and the people; **10th Amendment.**

**Supremacy Clause:** the clause that states that the U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that national laws are supreme over state laws, found in **Article VI.**

**Tenth Amendment:** the final amendment in the Bill of Rights, it states: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

**Confederal System:** a system of government where power is located with the independent states and there is little power in the central government.

**Enumerated or Delegated Powers:** the powers specifically named and assigned to the federal government or prohibited to be exercised by the states under the U.S. Constitution.

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**SS.7.C.3.5**

*Explain the Constitutional Amendment Process.*

**Amendment:** a change to a constitution (e.g., U.S. Constitution, Florida Constitution).

**Caucus:** a meeting to select a candidate or promote a policy.

**Propose:** to make a suggestion.

**Rescind:** to officially cancel or overturn.

**Ratify:** to confirm by expressing consent or approval.

**Unconstitutional:** not in agreement with the U.S Constitution.

==

**SS.7.C.3.6**

*Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.*

**14th Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that defines citizenship, grants citizenship to former slaves and defines voters as males at least 21 years of age.

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

**Civil Disobedience:** the refusal to obey certain laws as a form of political protest.

**Cruel and Unusual Punishment:** punishment prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; includes torture or other forms of punishment too severe for the crime committed.

**Discrimination:** treating a person or group unfairly based on their race, religion, gender, disability, or other reasons.

**Economic Freedom:** the freedom to produce, trade, or use any goods or services in a way that is legal.

**Fifth Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provides protections to a person accused of a crime, including the right of due process:

**Forced Internment:** the confinement of a group of people, especially during a war.

**Internment:** to detain or jail someone.

**Property Rights:** the right to own property; mentioned in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

**Public Good:** beliefs or actions that are seen as a benefit to the larger community rather than individual interests, also known as the common good.

**Search and Seizure:** the process by which police or other authorities who suspect that a crime has been committed do a search of a person's property and collect evidence related to the crime; protection from illegal search and seizure is in the 4th Amendment.

**Due Process:** the right of people accused of crimes to have laws that treat them fairly, so that they cannot lose their life or freedom without having their legal rights protected.

**Eminent Domain:** the right of the government to take private property for public use; the Fifth Amendment requires that people be paid fairly (compensated) for their property if it is taken by the government.

**1st Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting Congress from establishing a religion, and from interfering with freedom of religious exercise, press, speech, assembly, or petition.

**Founding Fathers:** representatives from each of the 13 colonies who participated in writing the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution.

**Individual Rights:** rights guaranteed or belonging to a person.

**Public Interest:** common benefit, the general benefit of the public.

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**SS.7.C.3.7**

*Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.*

**13th Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that made slavery unconstitutional in the United States.

**14th Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that defines citizenship, grants citizenship to former slaves and defines voters as males at least 21 years of age.

**15th Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that makes it illegal for the federal or state governments to deny someone the right to vote based on their race.

**19th Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that gave women the right to vote.

**24th Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that made poll taxes illegal as a requirement for voting.

**26th Amendment:** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that lowered the minimum voting age to 18.

**Civil Rights:** the basic rights of citizens to be free from unequal treatment based on certain characteristics (e.g., race, gender, disability).

**Civil Rights Act of 1964:** a federal law that prohibits employment discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, or national origin.

**Civil Rights Act of 1968:** a federal law that prohibits discrimination related to the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin, or sex.

**Discriminate:** to treat a person or group unfairly based on their race, religion, gender, disability, or other reasons.

**Equal Rights Amendment:** a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawing discrimination based on sex.

**Gender:** the state of being male or female.

**Literacy Test:** a written test used to decide whether or not someone was eligible to register to vote.

**Poll Tax:** a fee someone has to pay in order to vote.

**Prohibit:** to forbid or to not allow something.

**Ratify:** to confirm by expressing consent or approval.

**Segregation:** the separation of people, such as segregation based on race.

**States' Rights:** a power or issue for individual states to determine.

**Suffrage:** the right to vote.

**Unconstitutional:** not in agreement with the U.S Constitution.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965:** a federal law that banned race discrimination in voting practices by federal, state, and local governments.

**Civil Disobedience:** the refusal to obey certain laws as a form of political protest.

**Discrimination:** treating a person or group unfairly based on their race, religion, gender, disability, or other reasons.

**Ratification:** the process of formally approving something.

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**SS.7.C.3.8**

*Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.*

**Act:** legislation that has passed both houses of Congress, has been signed into law by the president or passed despite his veto, and therefore becomes a law.

**Ambassador:** a person sent as the chief representative of his or her own government to another country.

**Appellate Jurisdiction:** the power to hear appeals of cases that have been tried in lower courts.

**Appointment:** job or duty that is given to a person.

**Appointment Confirmation:** the process of the Senate approving the president's choices for certain positions within the government.

**Bicameral:** having two chambers (e.g. the two houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives).

**Bill:** a proposal for a law.

**Cabinet:** people appointed by the president to head executive departments of government and act as official advisers to the president.

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Chief Justice:** the head justice, the Chief Justice is "first among equals".

**City Commissioner/Council Member:** a member of the governing body of a city.

**Committee:** a group of House or Senate (or both) members that discusses and debates proposed bills; they may also discuss issues of interest to the country.

**Committee Selection:**

How representatives and senators are chosen for their assigned committees.

**Conference Committee:** a temporary panel composed of House and Senate members, which is formed for the purpose of reconciling differences in legislation that has passed both chambers. Conference committees are usually convened to resolve differences on major and controversial legislation.

**Congresswoman/Congressman:** a member of the U.S. Congress, typically used to address members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

**Constituents:** people public officials are elected to represent.

**County Commissioner:** a member of the governing body of a county.

**Court Order:** a formal statement from a court that orders someone to do or stop doing something.

**Executive Order:** an order that comes from the U.S. President or a government agency and must be obeyed like a law.

**Federal Courts:** courts that decide on cases involving interpretations of the Constitution and laws passed by Congress; the U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court in the land and is at the top of the federal court system.

**How a Bill Becomes a Law:** the process of how a proposed law ("bill") moves through Congress and the president in order to become a law.

**Judgment:** a formal decision given by a court.

**Justice:** the title given to judges of the U.S. Supreme Court and Florida Supreme Court.

**Law:** a rule established by government or other source of authority to regulate people's conduct or activities.

**Majority Leader:** a position where a Member of Congress is elected by the majority party to serve as the chief spokesperson for that party and to manage and schedule the business of either house.

**Majority Vote:** more than half (50%) of the votes.

**Mayor:** the head of government for a city or town.

**Minority Leader:** a position where a member of Congress is elected by the minority party to serve as the chief spokesperson for the party and to support the majority party in managing and scheduling the business of either house.

**Nominate:** to suggest a person for a position or office.

**Ordinance:** a law passed by a city or county that affects local affairs such as traffic, noise, and animal control.

**Original Jurisdiction:** the power of a court to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic.

**President:** the head of the executive branch.

**President Pro Tempore of the Senate:** the person who presides over the Senate when the Vice President is not present.

**Presidential Appointments:** the power of the U.S. President to choose members of his or her cabinet, ambassadors to other nations, and other officials in his or her administration.

**Speaker of the House:** an office identified in Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution; the leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, usually the highest ranking member of the majority party.

**Standing Committee:** permanent committee that focuses on specific subject areas (e.g. Education and the Workforce Committee).

**State Courts:** courts that deal with issues of law relating to those matters that the U.S. Constitution did not give to the federal government and are included in a state's constitution.

**State Legislator:** a member of the Florida House of Representatives (state representative) or Florida Senate (state senator).

**State Representative:** a member of the lower house of a state legislature (the Florida House of Representatives).

**Statute:** a law passed at the state level.

**Summary Judgment:** a judgment decided by a trial court without the case going to trial; a summary judgment is an attempt to stop a case from going to trial.

**U.S Representative:** a member of the U.S House of Representatives; representatives are elected in districts throughout each state.

**U.S. Senate:** the upper house of the U.S. Congress.

**U.S. Senator:** a member of the U.S. Senate elected to represent an entire state; there are two senators per state.

**U.S. Supreme Court:** the highest court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system.

**Unconstitutional:** not in agreement with the U.S Constitution.

**Veto:** a decision by an executive authority such as a president or governor to reject a proposed law or statute.

**World War II:** a war that began in 1937 in Asia, in 1939 in Europe, and in 1941 in the U.S.; it lasted until 1945 and involved most of the world's countries.

**Writ of Certiorari:** the procedure to see if the U.S. Supreme Court will hear a case; a writ of certiorari is issued when a higher level court agrees to hear an appeal of a lower court's decision.

**Citizen:** a legal member of a state and/or country.

**Congress:** the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

**Executive Branch:** the branch of government that enforces the laws made by the legislative branch.

**Federalism:** a system of government in which power is divided and shared between national, state, and local government.

**Florida House of Representatives:** the lower house of the Florida legislature.

**Florida Senate:** the upper house of the Florida legislature.

**Forced Internment:** the confinement of a group of people, especially during a war.

**Governor:** the head of a state government.

**Judicial Branch:** the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch.

**Judicial Review:** the power of the judicial branch to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches and determine whether or not they are unconstitutional (this includes laws passed by Congress); the U.S. Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison established this power.

**Legislative Branch:** the branch of government that creates laws.

**Marbury v. Madison:** U.S. Supreme Court case that established judicial review.

**State Senator:** a member of the upper house of a state legislature (the Florida Senate).

**U.S. House of Representatives:** the lower house of the U.S. Congress.

**U.S. Representative:** a member of the U.S House of Representatives; representatives are elected in districts throughout each state.

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**SS.7.C.3.9**

*Illustrate the lawmaking process at the federal, state, and local levels.*

**Act:** legislation that has passed both houses of Congress, has been signed into law by the president or passed despite his veto, and therefore becomes a law.

**Appointment:** job or duty that is given to a person.

**Appointment Confirmation:** the process of the Senate approving the president's choices for certain positions within the government.

**Bicameral:** having two chambers (e.g. the two houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives).

**Bill:** a proposal for a law.

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**Justice:** the title given to judges of the U.S. Supreme Court and Florida Supreme Court.

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**Veto:** a decision by an executive authority such as a president or governor to reject a proposed law or statute.

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**Citizen:** a legal member of a state and/or country.

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**Governor:** the head of a state government.

**Judicial Branch:** the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch.

**Judicial Review:** the power of the judicial branch to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches and determine whether or not they are unconstitutional (this includes laws passed by Congress); the U.S. Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison established this power.

**Legislative Branch:** the branch of government that creates laws.

**Marbury v. Madison:** U.S. Supreme Court case that established judicial review.

**State Senator:** a member of the upper house of a state legislature (the Florida Senate).

**U.S. House of Representatives:** the lower house of the U.S. Congress.

**U.S. Representative:** a member of the U.S House of Representatives; representatives are elected in districts throughout each state.

**Majority Party:** the political party with the most elected members.

**Minority Party:** the political party second in the number of elected members.

**School Board:** the group of persons elected to manage local public schools.

**Special Committee:** a permanent committee established under the standing rules of both houses of Congress that focuses specific subject areas (e.g. Special Committee on Aging).

**Special Interest Groups:** a group of people who are concerned with a particular issue and who try to influence legislators to act in their favor, also known as an interest group.

**Home rule:** self-government by citizens at the local level.

**Impeach:** to bring formal charges of wrongdoing against a public official (such as the U.S. President).

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**SS.7.C.3.10**

*Identify sources and types (civil, criminal, constitutional, military) of law.*

**Case Law:** law established based on the outcome of former court cases.

**Civil Law:** law that deals with relationships between people (rather than relationships between people and the government).

**Code of Hammurabi:** a written code of rules that guided the ancient society of Babylon; dates back to 1772 B.C.

**Constitutional Law:** law that focuses on interpreting the U.S. Constitution.

**Criminal Law:** law that deals with crimes and the punishments for those crimes.

**Juvenile Law:** law that deals with people who are under the age of 18.

**Magna Carta:** a government document that limited the power of the king of England and protected the rights of the nobility; written by the English nobles in 1215.

**Military Law:** laws that apply only to people in the military.

**Precedent:** a court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to those in a case currently before a court.

**Regulation:** a rule that a government agency makes to enforce a law.

**Source:** a main reference or point of origin.

**Statute:** a law passed at the state level.

**Statutory Law:** laws passed by Congress or a state legislature.

**Type:** a particular category, kind, or group.

**Common Law:** law based on customs and prior legal decisions; used in civil cases.

**Due Process:** the right of people accused of crimes to have laws that treat them fairly, so that they cannot lose their life or freedom without having their legal rights protected.

**Supremacy Clause:** the clause that states that the U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that national laws are supreme over state laws, found in Article VI.

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**SS.7.C.3.11**

*Diagram the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state and Federal levels.*

**Appeal:** a request, made after a trial, asking a higher court to decide whether that trial was conducted properly.

**Appellate Court:** any court that has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

**Appellate Jurisdiction:** the power to hear appeals of cases that have been tried in lower courts.

**Bailiff:** court official who keeps order in the court, calls witnesses, is in charge of and makes sure no one tries to influence the jury.

**Case:** a matter that goes before a judge or court of law.

**Chief Justice:** the head justice, the Chief Justice is "first among equals".

**Circuit Courts:** a court for a defined region of a state (usually including several counties) that has specific divisions and hears cases involving more serious crimes (felonies) and civil cases involving large amounts of money (more than $1000).

**Civil Case:** a case involving the rights of citizens.

**County Courts:** a court that hears both civil and criminal cases involving less serious crimes or minor issues for one specific county.

**Court:** a place where justice is administered.

**Court Clerk:** court officer responsible for giving the oath to jurors and witnesses, is also responsible for court paperwork and physical evidence.

**Court Reporter:** court officer who records, word for word, everything that is said as part of the trial.

**Criminal Case:** a case involving someone who is accused of committing an illegal activity.

**Cross-Examination:** the follow-up questioning of a witness by the side that did not call the witness to the stand.

**Defendant:** the person who answers the legal action of a plaintiff.

**Defense:** the person who answers the legal action of a prosecutor.

**Direct Examination:** the first questioning of a witness by the side that called the witness to the stand.

**District Court of Appeals:** an appellate court in the state court system that reviews decisions made by the lower trial courts.

**Florida Circuit Court:** the courts that have general jurisdiction over matters not covered by the county courts.

**Florida County Courts:** the courts where most non-jury trials occur; they are referred to as "the people's courts" because they handle minor disagreements between citizens and minor criminal offenses.

**Florida District Court of Appeals:** an appellate court in the state court system that reviews decisions made by the lower trial courts.

**Judge:** a public official who decides questions brought before a court.

**Jurisdiction:** the right and power for courts to hear a case, interpret and apply the law.

**Juror:** a member of the jury.

**Plaintiff:** the person who brings legal action against another person in a civil trial.

**Plaintiff/Prosecutor:** the person who brings legal action against another person.

**Prosecution:** the person who brings legal action against another person in a criminal trial.

**Summary Judgment:** a judgment decided by a trial court without the case going to trial; a summary judgment is an attempt to stop a case from going to trial.

**Trial Court:** the local, state, or federal court that is the first to hear a civil or criminal case; involves a hearing and decision with a single judge, with or without a jury.

**U.S. Supreme Court:** the highest court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system.

**Verdict:** a judgment.

**Voir Dire:** the process of questioning potential member of a jury for a trial.

**Congress:** the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

**Florida Supreme Court:** the highest court in Florida.

**Jury:** a group of citizens sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence presented in a court of law.

**Miranda v. Arizona:** U.S. Supreme Court cases that upheld the 5th Amendment protection from self-incrimination.

**Original Jurisdiction:** the power of a court to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic.

**U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals:** the courts where parties who are dissatisfied with the judgment of a U.S. District court may take their case.

**U.S. District Courts:** the courts where most federal cases begin, the U.S. District Courts are courts of original jurisdiction and hear civil and criminal cases.

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**SS.7.C.3.12**

*Analyze the significance and out comes of landmark Supreme Court cases including but not limited to Marbury v Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v Board of Education, Gideon v Wainwright, Miranda v Arizona, and others.*

**Arbiter:** a person with the power to decide a dispute.

**Brown v. Board of Education:** U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that "separate but equal" segregation was not equal in public education.

**Bush v. Gore:** U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that states can not violate the Equal Protection Clause under the 14th Amendment when conducting election recounts.

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Discriminate:** to treat a person or group unfairly based on their race, religion, gender, disability, or other reasons.

**District of Columbia v. Heller:** U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld that the 2nd Amendment protects an individual's right to own a firearm.

**Equal Protection Clause:** the section of the 14th Amendment that says that states must apply the law equally and cannot discriminate against citizens or groups of citizens.

**Executive Privilege:** the belief that the conversations between the president and his aides are confidential.

**Freedom of Expression:** the rights included in the First Amendment: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to assemble peacefully, and freedom to have your own religious beliefs.

**Gideon v. Wainwright:** U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld the 6th Amendment right that all defendants must be appointed a lawyer if they cannot afford their own attorney.

**Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier:** U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that the 1st Amendment does not protect all types of student speech in school.

**In re Gault:** U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that juvenile court must follow the 14th Amendment.

**Judicial Opinion:** judgment by a court.

**Juvenile:** a person under the age of 18 years old.

**Juvenile Rights:** rights of people under age 18.

**Landmark:** an important or unique decision, event, fact, or discovery.

**Legal Equality:** the concept that everyone is equal in the eyes of the law.

**Legal Precedent:** a judicial decision that is used as an example in dealing with later, similar cases.

**Plessy v. Ferguson:** U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that "separate but equal" segregation was not discrimination.

**Presidential Appointments:** the power of the U.S. President to choose members of his or her cabinet, ambassadors to other nations, and other officials in his or her administration.

**Prosecute:** to carry legal action against an accused person to prove his or her guilt.

**Right to Bear Arms:** the idea in the 2nd Amendment that people have an individual right to own and carry weapons.

**Rights of the Accused:** the rights included in the 4th, 5th and 6th Amendments: protection from unreasonable search and seizure, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination, the right to due process, right to a speedy and public trial, trial by jury, the right to be informed of criminal charges, right to confront witnesses in court, right to an attorney, protection from self-incrimination.

**Segregation:** the separation of people, such as segregation based on race.

**Self-Incrimination:** the right in the 5th Amendment that protects a person from being forced to reveal to the police, prosecutor, judge, or jury any information that might subject him or her to criminal prosecution.

**Separate But Equal:** the concept that having separate facilities for African-Americans and white people was not illegal as long as the facilities were equal, from the U.S. Supreme Court case Plessy v. Ferguson.

**Symbolic Speech:** an action that expresses an idea.

**Tinker v. Des Moines:** U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld a student's 1st Amendment right to engage in symbolic speech in school.

**Unanimous:** in complete agreement.

**Unconstitutional:** not in agreement with the U.S Constitution.

**United States v. Nixon:** U.S. Supreme Court case that limited executive privilege.

**Civil Rights:** the basic rights of citizens to be free from unequal treatment based on certain characteristics (e.g., race, gender, disability).

**Due Process:** the right of people accused of crimes to have laws that treat them fairly, so that they cannot lose their life or freedom without having their legal rights protected.

**Judicial Review:** the power of the judicial branch to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches and determine whether or not they are unconstitutional (this includes laws passed by Congress); the U.S. Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison established this power.

**Marbury v. Madison:** U.S. Supreme Court case that established judicial review.

**Miranda v. Arizona:** U.S. Supreme Court cases that upheld the 5th Amendment protection from self-incrimination.

**Precedent:** a court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to those in a case currently before a court.

**Civil Liberties:** rights guaranteed by the laws of a country, (i.e., the Bill of Rights).

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**SS.7.C.3.13**

*Compare the Constitutions of the U.S. and Florida.*

**Abatement:** a deduction or lessening of something.

**Abridge:** to lessen or diminish.

**Amendment:** a change to a constitution (e.g., U.S. Constitution, Florida Constitution).

**Article:** a numbered chapter or section of a contract, treaty, or constitution.

**Authority:** the power to direct the actions of people or to make decisions.

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

**Cession:** the act of giving something up.

**Checks and Balances:** a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

**Constitution:** the basic principles and laws of a nation or state that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it; usually a written document.

**Convention:** an official meeting of state government officials.

**Executive Branch:** the branch of government that enforces the laws made by the legislative branch.

**Florida Declaration of Rights:** the part of the Florida Constitution that lists the basic rights guaranteed to all citizens who live in the state.

**Infringe:** advance beyond the usual limit, encroach.

**Militia:** the entire body of physically fit civilians eligible by law for military service.

**Preamble:** the introduction to a constitution; it states that the people establish the government, and it lists the purposes of the government.

**President:** the head of the executive branch.

**Revenue:** money derived from income.

**State Legislature:** the lawmaking branch of the state government.

**U.S. Supreme Court:** the highest court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system.

**Unconstitutional:** not in agreement with the U.S Constitution.

**Vested:** absolute, fixed, unconditional.

**Veto:** a decision by an executive authority such as a president or governor to reject a proposed law or statute.

**Congress:** the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

**Judicial Branch:** the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch.

**Legislative Branch:** the branch of government that creates laws.

**Ratification:** the process of formally approving something.

**Ratify:** to confirm by expressing consent or approval.

**Supremacy Clause:** the clause that states that the U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that national laws are supreme over state laws, found in Article VI.

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**SS.7.C.3.14**

*Differentiate between local, state, and federal governments’ obligations and services.*

**Expressed/Enumerated Powers:** the powers specifically given to the federal government, also known as delegated powers; they may not be used by state governments.

**Implied Powers:** powers not written in the U.S. Constitution but are necessary and proper in order for the federal government to carry out the expressed powers.

**Inherent Powers:** powers not listed in the U.S. Constitution but are necessary for the federal government to function.

**Local Government:** the government of a municipality (city) or county.

**Obligation:** a requirement, something a person or government has to do.

**Reserved Powers:** powers that are not granted to the federal government that belong to (are reserved for) the states and the people.

**State Government:** the government of an individual state.

**Concurrent Powers:** powers shared by the national, state, and/or local government.

**Federal Government:** the national level of government; the government of the United States.

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**SS.7.C.4.1**

*Differentiate concepts related to U.S. domestic and foreign policy.*

**Alliance:** a union between nations for assistance and protection.

**Allies:** nations united with another for some common purpose such as assistance and protection.

**Ambassador:** a person sent as the chief representative of his or her own government to another country.

**Cabinet:** people appointed by the president to head executive departments of government and act as official advisers to the president.

**Communist:** a country with communism as its form of government; a form of government in which a single ruling party owns and controls the entire economy, and in which no private ownership is allowed.

**Diplomacy:** the work of keeping good relations between the governments of different countries.

**Diplomat:** a person employed or skilled in diplomacy.

**Doctrine:** the principles in a system of belief.

**Domestic Affairs:** issues or concerns in one's own country.

**Domestic Policy:** a government's decisions about issues within the country.

**Foreign Affairs:** issues or concerns about other countries around the world.

**HIV/AIDS:** the virus that causes AIDS, spread through body fluids.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):** a group of 28 countries that has agreed to protect each other in case of attack; founded in 1949.

**Secretary of State:** the head of the U.S. Department of State; a member of the President's Cabinet.

**Treaty:** an agreement or arrangement between two or more countries.

**U.S. State Department:** the federal department of the U. S. government that makes foreign policies; part of the executive branch of the federal government.

**Federal Government:** the national level of government; the government of the United States.

**Foreign Policy:** a government's decisions about relationships with other countries.

**International Relations:** relationship between nations around the world.

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**SS.7.C.4.2**

*Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations such as the United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, and the International Court of Justice.*

**European Union:** an organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

**International Organization:** groups of governments or people from different countries working together to solve an issue that crosses country borders.

**International Red Cross/Red Crescent:** an organization that helps people around the world respond to natural disasters and that checks on the conditions of prisoners of war.

**Non-Governmental Organization (NGO):** a voluntary citizens' group that is organized on a local, national or international level and works ; they perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to governments, advocate for certain issues such as human rights or the environment, and encourage political participation; also known as international non-governmental organization (INGO).

**North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):** a formal agreement among the governments of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to form a free trade zone in North America and eliminate taxes on the buying and selling of each other's products.

**United Nations (UN):** an organization founded in 1943 to keep the peace, develop friendly relationships among countries, and improve the quality of life for the world's poor people; consists of 193 member countries.

**United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF):** an agency of the United Nations established in 1946 to help governments improve the health and education of children and their mothers.

**World Bank:** an organization that helps poor and middle income countries get the money they need to build improvements that will help reduce poverty.

**World Court:** a permanent panel of fifteen judges appointed by the UN to nine-year terms to hear cases; cases argued before the court focus on disputes between nations who agree to accept its decisions.

**World Health Organization (WHO):** an organization established in 1948 within the United Nations that works to improve health throughout the world.

**World Trade Organization (WTO):** an international body founded in 1995 to promote international trade and economic development by reducing taxes and other restrictions.

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**SS.7.C.4.3**

*Describe examples of how the U.S. has dealt with international conflicts.*

**Bay of Pigs:**

a bay of the Caribbean Sea in Cuba: it was the site of an attempted invasion of Cuba by anti-Fidel Castro forces in April 1961.

**Conflict:** a sharp disagreement (as between ideas, interests, or purposes).

**Conflict Resolution:** the process of ending a conflict or disagreement.

**Cooperation:** the act of working together.

**Cuban Missile Crisis:** in 1962, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, 13-day political and military standoff in October over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles in Cuba.

**Diplomacy:** the work of keeping up relations between the governments of different countries.

**The Gulf War:** a military conflict in 1991 between Iraq and a coalition force of 34 nations mandated by the United Nations and led by the U.S., also known as the Persian Gulf War

**The Global War on Terrorism (GWOT):** the military conflict that began with terrorist bombings of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 including the 2001 military conflict in Afghanistan, also called “Operation Enduring Freedom” and the 2003 military conflict Iraq, also called the Iraq War or "Operation Iraqi Freedom".

**Humanitarian Efforts:** work focused on improving the health and happiness of other people.

**International Conflict:** a conflict between two different nations or groups.

**Iran Hostage Crisis:** a 444-day period during which the new government of Iran after the Iranian Revolution held hostage 66 diplomats and U.S. citizens, beginning on November 4, 1979 and ending on January 20, 1981.

**Korean War:** a war between North and South Korea; South Korea was aided by the U.S. and other members of the United Nations from 1950-1953. The armistice stands today and the countries can be at war at the blink of an eye.

**Military Action:** members of the U.S. military (Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard) having a presence in another country typically involving the use of force to stop conflict.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):** a group of 28 countries that has agreed to protect each other in case of attack; founded in 1949.

**Peacekeeping Operations:** enforcing a truce between countries or groups by an international military force.

**Terrorism:** the use of extreme fear as a means of achieving a goal

**United Nations (UN):** an organization founded in 1943 to keep the peace, develop friendly relationships among countries, and improve the quality of life for the world's poor people; consists of 193 member countries.

**U.S. State Department:** the federal department in the U. S. that sets and maintains foreign policies; part of the executive branch of the federal government.

**Vietnam War:** a military conflict (1954-1975) between the Communist forces of North Vietnam supported by China and the Soviet Union and the non-Communist forces of South Vietnam supported by the U.S.

**World War I:** a war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, U.S., Japan, Romania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918

**World War II:** a war that began on July7, 1937 in Asia and September 1, 1939 in Europe and lasted until 1945; it involved most of the world's countries.

**Commander in Chief:** one role of the president is to lead the U.S. military forces.