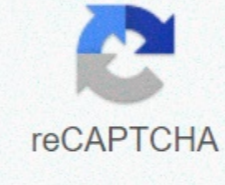




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Democracy – Government by the people, both directly or indirectly, with free and frequent elections. Direct Democracy - Governments where citizens vote in law and choose officials directly. Democracy Representative - Government in which people choose governing and law passing; also called a republic. Constitutional Democracy – A government that reinforces recognised limitations on governing individuals and allows the voice of the people to be heard in free elections, just, and relatively frequent elections. Constitutionalism – The range of accommodation, including checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, rule of law, due process, and a bill of rights, which requires our leaders to listen, think, negotiate, and explain before acting or making laws. Then we hold them politically and legally responsible for how they exercise their power. Statism - The right leaders of the country are supreme about the rights of people who make up the nation. Popular consensus – The idea that a government just must derive its powers from the consensus of the people it governs. Majority of rules – Governance according to the express preferences of the majority. Plurality – Candidates or parties with most votes cast in an election, not necessarily more than half. Theocracy - Government by religious leaders, which claim divine guidance. Articles of Confederation – The first governing document of the Confederate states mapped in 1777, ratified in 1781, and replaced by the present Constitution in 1789. Annapolis Convention - A convention held in September 1786 to consider trade and navigational issues, went to five states and important because it gives the call to Congress and states for what has become the Constitutional Convention. Constitutional Convention - The Convention of Philadelphia, May 25, September 17, 1787, is debating and agreeing on the U. S. Constitution. The Shays Rebellion - Rebellion led by Daniel Shays in Massachusetts growers in 1786-1787, protested against mortgage forces. It highlighted the necessity for a strong national government even as calls for the Constitutional Convention were out. Bicameralism - The principle of a house legislature. The Plan of Virginia – Initial proposals of the Constitutional Convention were made by the Virginia delegation for a strong central government and a bicameral legislature dominated by the major states. New Jersey Plan – The Constitutional Conventional Proposal made by William Paterson in New Jersey for a central government and a single house legislature in which each state should be represented equally. Compromise Compromise – Compromise Agreement by states in the Constitutional Convention for a bicameral legislature and a lower house in which would be based on population and upper households where each state would have two senators. Three fifth compromise - Compromise between the northern and southern states of the Constitutional Convention that three fifth of the slave population should be counted on to determine the direct tax and representation of the House of Representatives. Federalists – Upholding the ratification of the constitution and in a strong central government. The Federalists – Essays promotes ratification of the Constitution, published anonymously by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison in 1787 and 1788.You just finished Chapter 1: Constitutional Democracy. Great job! Previous Chapter Chapter: Use – → keys to navigate! Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 1: Constitutional Democracy StudyNotes.org. Study Note, LLC., 17 Nov. 2012. Internet. December 15, 2020. <https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-1-constitutional-democracy/=>. Page 2Natiirel - The law or nature of God that defines right out of evil and is above human law. Separation of powers – Constitutional division of power among the legislature, executive, and judicial branch, and the legislature's branch makes law, applies to the executive and enforcement law, and the judiciary interprets law. Checks and balances – Constitutional subsidy of power that allows each of the three branches of government to check some others' acts and therefore ensure that no branch can be dominated. Government divide – Governance is divided between parties, especially when someone holds the presidency and other controls them one or both houses in Congress. Main Direct - Polls in which voters select party candidates. Initiative – Proceedings so a certain number of voters can, by petition, propose a law or constitutional amendment and submitted to the voters. Referendum - Procedures for submitting to popular voting measures passed by the legislature or proposing amendments to a state constitution. Recall - Procedures for submission of popular votes to remove officials from office before the end of their term. Marbury v. Madison - A landmark case of United States law and the basis for the exercise of judicial review in the United States, under Article three of the US Constitution. The case caused a petition to the Supreme Court by William Marbury, appointed as Peace Justice in District of Columbia by President John Adams right before he left office, but that the commission did not deliver John Marshall, Secretary of State Adams. When Thomas Jefferson was supposed to office, he ordered the new secretary of state, James Madison, to keep marbury and several commissions elsewhere. Mabury and </https://>Others petitioned the Court to force Madison to deliver the commission to Marbury. The Supreme Court denied Marbury's petition, holding that the statute on which it based claims it was unconstitutional. Judicial Review – A court's power to refuse to enforce a law or a government regulation that in the opinion of judges' conflicts with the United States Constitution or, in a state court, the Constitution. Write to the mandate – Court orders direct an official to do an official assignment. Impeachment - Formal indictment by the lower house of legislature against a public official, the first step in removing from office. Executive Order - Directives provided by a president or governor with the force of law. Executive privilege – The power to maintain executive communication is confidential, especially if they relate to national security. Impoundment - Presidentially refuse to allow an agency to spend money that Congress authorizes and appropriate. You just finished Chapter 2: The Constitution lives. Great job! Previous Chapter Chapter: Use – → keys to navigate! Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 2: The Constitution Lives StudyNotes.org. Study Note, LLC., 17 Nov. 2012. Internet. December 15, 2020. <https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-2-the-living-constitution/=>. Page 3Devoation of revolution – Efforts to slow down the growth of the federal government do not return many functions in states. Federalist – Constitutional arrangements in which power is distributed between a central government and subdivisional government, called states. National and government subdivisions both exercise direct authority on individuals. Dual federalism (layer of cake federalism) – Views of the Constitution as providing a list of limited powers – mainly foreign policy and national defense – to the national government, leaving the rest of the sovereign states. Every government level is dominant in its own sphere. The Supreme Court serves as lamenting between the national governments and states in disputes over which levels of government have a responsibility for a particular activity. Federalist Cooperative – Stress federalism as a system of interventional relations in delivering government goods and services to individuals and calls for cooperation among various levels of government. Marble cake federalism – Consequences of federalism as a marble cake at which all levels of government are involved in a variety of issues and programs, rather than a layer cake, or double federalist, with fixed divisions between layers or levels of government. Competitive federalists – See the national government, 50 states, and thousands of local governments as competing with each other on how to put together service packages and taxes. Apply analogy</https://> the market: we have a few choices about what kind of phone service we use. Permissive federalism – Implication that federalism provides a share of power and authority between national and state governments, sharing the rest of the state over permission with the national government permission. Our federalism – championed by Ronald Reagan, assumptions that the power of the federal government is limited in favor of the large reserve powers in states. System of Units – constitutional arrangements focusing power in a central government. Confederation – Constitutional arrangements in which sovereignty nations or states, not compact, create a central government but carefully limit its powers and not give it direct authority over individuals. Powers expressed – The Powers of the Constitution especially provide one of the branches of the national government. Implicit power – Power inferred from the express powers allowing Congress to carry out its functions. Necessary and appropriate clauses – Clause of the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3) puts the powers involved in Congress. It declares that Congress, in addition to its expressed powers, has the right to make all necessary and appropriate laws to bring all the powers of the Constitution to the national government. Foreign powers – The national government's power in foreign affairs that the Supreme Court has declared not depend on constitutional subsidy but rather grows from the very existence of national governments. Trade Clause - The Clause of the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1) that gives Congress the power to control all business activities that cross state lines or affect more than one state or other nation. Federal Mandated Funds – A federal government requirement imposed as a requirement for receiving federal funds. Powers concurrent - Powers that the Constitution provides both national and state governments, such as the power for taxes. Full faith and credit credit – Clause of the Constitution (Article 4, Section 1) that requires each state to recognize civil judgments acquired by courts in other states and accept public records and act as valid. Extradition – Legal Process so an alleged criminal offending has been remitted by officials in one state by officials in the state in which the alleged crime is being committed. Compact Interstate – An agreement among two or more states. Congress must approve more such agreements. National Supremacy – Constitutional doctrine that whenever conflicts occur between constitutionally authorized national and state or local government, the federal government will be issued. Preemption - The rights of a federal law or a settlement to a state or local regulation. Centralists – People favor national action on action at the state and local levels. Downtralis – People favor state or local action rather than national action. State rights – Power expressly or implied reserved in their state. Categories-formula grants – Congress appropriate for a specific purpose, such as school lunch or building airports and highways. These funds are allocated by formula and are subject to detailed federal requirements, often on a matching basis; that's what, the local government receives federal funds to be put off some of its own dollars. The subsidy categories, in addition, provides federal supervision to ensure federal dollars are spent as Congress wants. Project grants – Congress appropriate a certain sum, which is allocated to state and local units and sometimes nongovernmental agencies, based on applications from those who want to participate. Examples are grants by the National Science Foundation of universities and research insituts supporting the work of scientists or grants from states and locals to support training programs and work programs. Block subsidy – These are state-wide grants to states for prescribed activities – wellness, child care, education, social services, preventive health care, and health services only-with only a few attached strings. States have greater flexibility in how decisions to spend dollars to subsidized, but when federal funds are for any fiscal years they go, no more matching federal dollars. Direct Order – A technique in Congress to establish federal regulations. Direct order must be complicated with threats of criminal or civil sanctions. One example is the Employment Equality Opportunity Act of 1972, preventing employment discrimination by state and local governments on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, and national origin. Cross-cutting requirements – A technique in Congress to establish federal regulations. Federal grants can establish certain conditions that are extended to all activities supported by federal funds, regardless of their sources. The first and most popular of these are Title VI of the Civil Rights Act 1964, which maintains that through the use of federal funds, no one can discriminate against the basis of race, color, or national origin. More than 60 cross-cut requirements regarding matters such as the environment, historic preservation, contract earnings rate, access to government information, care of experimental animals, and treatment of human subjects in research projects. Kwasover Sanctions - A technique in Congress to establish federal regulations. These sanctions allow the use of federal funds through a program to influence state and local regulations in another. For example, an act of 1984 reduced federal aid by up to 15 percent for any state that does not adopt a drink age of 21. Total and Partial Preemption – A technique in Congress to establish federal regulations. Total preption remnant of the national government powers under the supremacy and trade classification for state conflicts and local activities. Built on this constitutional authority, federal laws in certain areas preempted entirely state and local governments in the field. Sometimes federal laws are provided for partial preemption in establishing basic regulations but requires states to administer them. Some programs give states an option to participate, but if a state chooses to fail to do so, the national government steps in and runs the program. Even worse in the state's point of view is partial presentation, where the national government requires states to act on losing other funds but give no money to support state action. Creative Federalism – During the Great Society, the marble cake approaches to relationship intergovernment. Fiscal federalism – Through different target programs, slices up the marble cake in many different pieces, making it even harder to differentiate the functions of the levels of government. Necessary and appropriate clauses – Clause of the Constitution declaring that Congress should have the power to make all necessary and appropriate laws to bring to the execution of the outgoing powers. . This clause is also called the elastic clause as is a major and significant power in Congress, granting Congress the ability to interpret its legislators' ability in a broad manner. Linkage Institution - Means not who can express preferences regarding the development of public regulations. Photo views – Photo opportunities set up by their kandina. The media have been accused of streamlining complicated political issues by relying on photo views to explain them to the public. Sound Mode – the 30-second statement on display in evening news. Media have been accused of simplifying complicated political problems by relying on sound bites to explain to them to the public. Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 3: American Federalism StudyNotes.org. Study Note, LLC., 17 Nov. 2012. Internet. December 15, 2020. <https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-3-american-federalism/=>. Page 4Politic culture – Broadly sharing beliefs, values, and norms about how citizens relate to their government and one another. Social Capital - Democratic and civic habits of dispute, compromise, and respect for differences, which grow from participation in voluntary organizations. Natural Rights - Everyone's right to dignity and value; also called for human rights. Democratic Consensus - Widespread agreement on fundamental principles of democratic governance and the values submitted. Majority of rules – Governance according to preferences expressed in the majority.</https://>Sovereignty - A belief that ultimate power resides in the individuals. American Dream – Spread throughout the United States is a country of opportunities and that individual and hard work initiatives can bring economic success. Capitalism – An economic system characterized by private property, competitive market, economic incentives, and limited government participation in the production, distribution, and pricing of goods and services. Suffrage – Right to vote. Monopoly – Dominance in an industry by a single company that fixes price and discourages competition; also, the company that dominated the industry by what they meant. Antitrust legislation – federal law (beginning with the Sherman Act of 1890) that tried to prevent a monopoly from dominating an industry with trade restrictions. Political ideology – A consistent pattern of belief on political values and the role of government. Conservatives – A limited belief of government to ensure competitive market orders and personal opportunities. Socialism – An economic and governmental system based on public ownership of the means of production and exchange. Libertarianism – An ideology that attributes individual freedom and insists on minimal government, promotes a free market economy, a noninterventionist foreign policy, and an absence of regulation of moral, economic, and social life. You just finished Chapter 4: Political Culture and Ideology. Great job! Previous Chapter Chapter: Use – → keys to navigate! Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 4: Political Culture and Ideology StudyNotes.org. Study Note, LLC., 17 Nov. 2012. Internet. December 15, 2020. <https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-4-political-culture-and-ideology/=>. Page 5Ethnocentrism - Belief in the superiority of the country or ethnic group. Political socialization – The process by which we develop our political attitude, values, and beliefs. Demographics – The study of the characteristics of population. Political Prediction – A feature of predictive people in political behavior. Reinforce cleavage – Divisions of society that strengthen each other, make groups more homogeneous or similar. Cross-cut cleavage - Division of the corporation that cuts across demographic categories to produce groups that are more heterogeneous or different. Manifest Destiny - A notation made by an American of the ninth century that the United States was destined to rule the continent, from the Atlantic Pacific. Race – A grouping of human beings with different characteristics determined by genetic inheritance. Ethnicity – A social division based on national origin, religion, language, and often race. Differences between political views </hps://> ormale and female behaviors. Fundamentalism - conservative Christians who (as a group) have become more active in politics in the past two decades and have been especially influenced in the 2000 presidential election. Gross gross domestic product (GDP) – Total production of all economic activities in the nation, including goods and services. Socioeconomic Status (SES) – A division of population based on occupation, income, and education. You just finished Chapter 5: The American Political Landscape.Nice Job! Previous Chapter Chapter: Use – → keys to navigate! Aboukhadijeh, Feross. Chapter 5: The American Political Landscape StudyNotes.org. Study Note, LLC., 17 Nov. 2012. Internet. December 15, 2020. <https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-government/vocabulary/chapter-5-the-american-political-landscape/=>. </https://></https://>

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