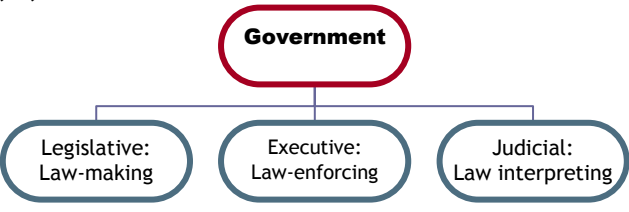


Government AP

Chapter 3 Vocabulary

A Meridian® Study Guide by John Ho and Jason Liu

Chapter III: The Constitution			
1. Declaration of Independence	Drafted by Thomas Jefferson, the document, <i>the document declared the right of the colonies to separate from Great Britain.</i>	12. Electoral College	<i>A body of electors chosen by voters to cast ballots for the President and Vice President.</i>
2. Social Contract Theory	The belief that people agree to set up rulers for certain purposes, and thus <i>has the right to resist or remove rulers who act against those purposes.</i>	13. Extraordinary Majority	<i>A majority greater than the minimum of 50 percent plus one.</i>
3. Republic	A government without a monarch; a government rooted in the consent of the governed, whose <i>power is exercised by elected representatives responsible to the governed.</i>	14. Republicanism	<i>A form of government in which the power resides in the people and is exercised by their elected representatives.</i>
4. Confederation	<i>A loose association of states that agree to cooperate on specified matters.</i>	15. Federalism	<i>The division of power between the central government and the regional governments.</i>
5. Articles of Confederation	<i>The compact among the original thirteen states that established the first government of the United States.</i>	16. Separation of powers	<i>The assignment of law-making, law-enforcing, and law-interpreting function into separate branches of government.</i>
6, 7, 8. Branches of Government		17. Checks and Balances	<i>A government structure that gives each branch some scrutiny of control over other branches</i>
 <pre> graph TD G([Government]) --- L([Legislative: Law-making]) G --- E([Executive: Law-enforcing]) G --- J([Judicial: Law interpreting]) </pre>		18. Enumerated powers	<i>The power explicitly granted to Congress by the Constitution.</i>
9. Virginia Plan	A set of proposals for a new government, submitted to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Separation of government into three branches.</i> • <i>Division of legislature into two houses.</i> • <i>Proportional representation in legislature.</i> 	19. Necessary and proper clause (also "Elastic Clause")	<i>The last clause in Section VIII of the Constitution; it gives Congress the means to execute its enumerated powers. The clause is the basis for Congress' implied powers.</i>
10. New Jersey Plan	Submitted by the New Jersey delegation, the set of nine proposals would have, in effect, <i>preserved the Articles of Confederation by amending rather than replacing them.</i>	20. Implied Powers	<i>Powers needed by Congress to execute its enumerated powers</i>
11. Great Compromise (also "Connecticut Compromise")	Submitted by the Connecticut delegation, the <i>plan called for a bicameral legislature</i> in which representation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>House: Apportioned by population.</i> • <i>Senate: Equal by state.</i> 	21. Judicial Review	<i>The power to declare congressional (and presidential) acts invalid because they violate the Constitution.</i>
		22. Supremacy Clause	<i>The clause in Article VI of the Constitution that asserts that national laws take precedence over state and local laws when the conflict.</i>
		23. Bill of Rights	<i>The first ten amendments of the Constitutions. They prevent tampering with the fundamental rights and civil liberties, and emphasize the limited character of national power.</i>