

GOVERNMENT AP

Chapter 7: Participation and Voting

MERIDIAN NOTES

Vocabulary

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| 1. Terrorism | Premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents. |
| 2. Political Participation | Actions of private citizens by which they seek to influence or support government and politics. |
| 3. Conventional Participation | Relatively routine political behavior that uses institutional channels and is acceptable to the dominant culture. |
| 4. Unconventional Participation | Relatively uncommon political behavior that challenges or defies established institutions and dominant norms. |
| 5. Direct Action | Unconventional participation that involves assembling crowds to confront businesses and local governments to demand a hearing. |
| 6. Supportive Behavior | Action that expresses allegiance to government and country. |
| 7. Influencing Behavior | Behavior that seeks to modify or reverse government policy to serve political interests. |
| 8. Class Action Suit | A legal action brought by a person or group on behalf of a number of people in similar circumstances. |
| 9. Suffrage | Also called <i>franchise</i> . The right to vote. |
| 10. Progressivism | A philosophy of political reform based on the goodness and wisdom of the individual citizen as opposed to special interests and political institutions. |
| 11. Direct Primary | A preliminary election, run by the state government, in which the voters choose each party's candidates for the general election. |

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| 12. Recall | The process for removing an elected official from office. |
| 13. Referendum | An direct election by the people on a policy issue. |
| 14. Initiative | A procedure by which voters can propose an issue to be decided by the legislature or by the people in referendum. It requires gathering a specified number of signatures and submitting a petition to a designated agency. |
| 15. Standard Socioeconomic Model | A relationship between socioeconomic status and conventional political involvement; people with higher status and more education are more likely to participate than those with lower status. |

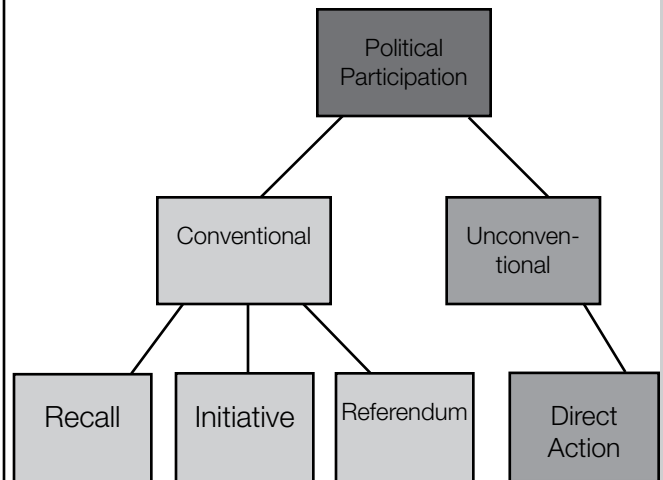


Figure 1: Types of political participation. Includes only vocabulary terms.

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