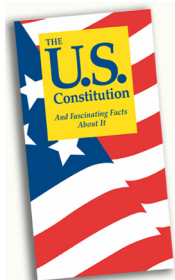
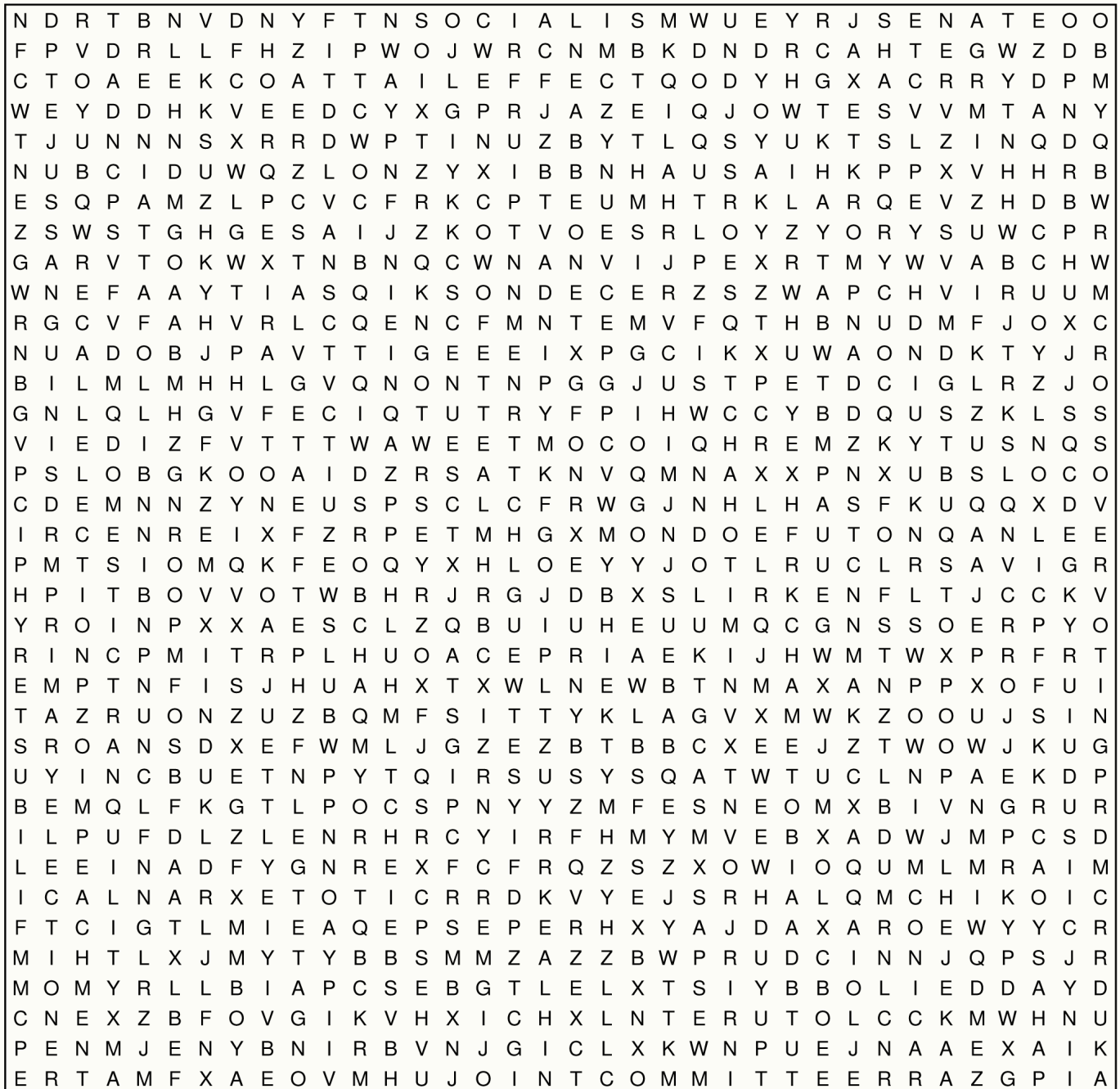


Word Find #3



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Word List

Amendment: a formal change to the United States Constitution. As of 1992 there are twenty-seven amendments or “changes” to the Constitution.

bill of attainder: a legislative act that authorizes punishment for a person even though he or she was not found guilty by a court of law.

Cabinet: a group of governmental officials who head various departments in the Executive Branch and advise the president.

cloture: the procedure for ending debate in the United States Senate

coattail effect: the influence on the outcome of an election that a popular or unpopular candidate has on the other candidates on the same party ticket.

crossover voting: this is part of the open primary system in which the voters are not required to vote based upon their party affiliation.

détente: a relaxation of tension between countries.

domestic tranquility: peace at home.

exclusionary rule: this is a judicial doctrine based on the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution which protects the American people from illegal searches and seizures. Any evidence obtained in this manner would be inadmissible in a court proceeding.

express powers: powers specifically granted to the federal government as enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

filibuster: the technique used in the United States Senate to delay proceedings and prevent a vote on a controversial issue.

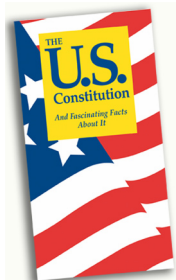
home style: the technique used by a member of Congress to properly present himself/herself to constituents.

impeachment: Constitutional “check” the Congress has on the President or other high federal officials. It involves an accusation against that official.

inalienable rights: the natural rights of all men defined by John Locke as life, liberty, and property that can only be taken away by God. Government is created to protect these rights.

inherent powers: those powers the federal government exercises in foreign affairs which are not specifically stated in the Constitution. They are available because of the status the United States has as a national government.

joint committee: a committee made up of members of both houses of government in order to speed action on the legislation



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Word List *(continued)*

jus sanguinis: citizenship acquired by citizenship of the parents. **jus soli:** citizenship acquired by place of birth.

lobbyist: a person who works for an organized special interest group, association, or corporation. An attempt is made to influence policy decisions primarily in the legislative branch of government.

loose interpretation: a Hamiltonian view of the Constitution that advocates the idea that the federal government has a wide range of powers as implied in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

nominating convention: a “meeting” in which a political party will choose its candidate for president.

pocket veto: the constitutional procedure that president may use to prevent a bill from coming a law without giving specific reasons.

poll tax: the requirement that a person must pay a certain amount of money in order to vote. This was found to be unconstitutional in 1964 by the Twenty-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

primary election: an election held to determine the various candidates chosen from that party to run for political office.

recall election: a special election called by voters to remove an elected official before his/her term expires.

retrospective voting: voting that takes into consideration such things as the performance of the political party, the officeholder, and/or the administration.

Senate: one of the two houses of Congress historically known as the “upper” house that contains two representatives from each state regardless of population. Presently there are 100 members in this body.

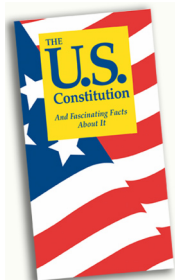
Socialism: a type of government that believes its major role should be on the concentration of national planning and public ownership of business. **sovereignty:** the source of a government’s power or authority.

strict interpretation: a Jeffersonian view of the Constitution that advocates the idea that the federal government has only those powers as identified in Article I, Section 8.

tyranny: description of a government that is cruel or unjust.

unitary system: a type of government that concentrates power in the central government.

whip: the party leader who is the “intermediary” between the leadership and the rank and file in the legislature.



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