

Unit 1 Glossary: Government and Politics of the United Kingdom

The Government of the UK

Topic:	Key word:	Definition:	Examples:
The Nature and Sources of the British Constitution	Codified		
	Uncodified		
	Statute		
	Common Law		
	Conventions		
	Authoritative opinions		

	The royal prerogative		
	Rule of Law		
	Parliamentary sovereignty		
	Individual and collective rights		
The structure and role of	Scrutiny of executive		
	Commons		

Parliament	Lords		
	MPs and Peers		
	Delegates and Trustees		
	Burkean theories of representation		
	Delegate theories		
	Mandate theories		
	Trustees		
	Parliamentary privilege		
	Opposition		
	Legislation		
	Debate		
	Redress of Grievances		
Campaign			

	Referendum		
The Prime Minister and Cabinet	Core executive		
	Prime minister		
	Primus inter pares		
	Cabinet		

	Inner cabinet		
	Cabinet committee		
	Individual and collective responsibility		
	Accountability		
The Judiciary	Supreme court		
	Judicial independence and impartiality		
	Separation of powers		
	Ultra vires		
	Judicial review		
Devolution	Devolution		
	The Scottish parliament and government		
	The Welsh assembly and government		
	The Northern Ireland assembly and government		

The Politics of the UK

Topic:	Key words:	Definitions:	Examples:
Democrac y and Participation	Direct democracy		
	Representativ e democracy		
	Suffrage		
	Participation		

	Partisan dealignment		
Elections and Referendums	Majoritarian and proportional electoral systems		
	Voting behaviour		
	Manifesto		
	Campaigns		
	Referendums		
Political Parties	Ideology		
	Party structure		
	Party systems		

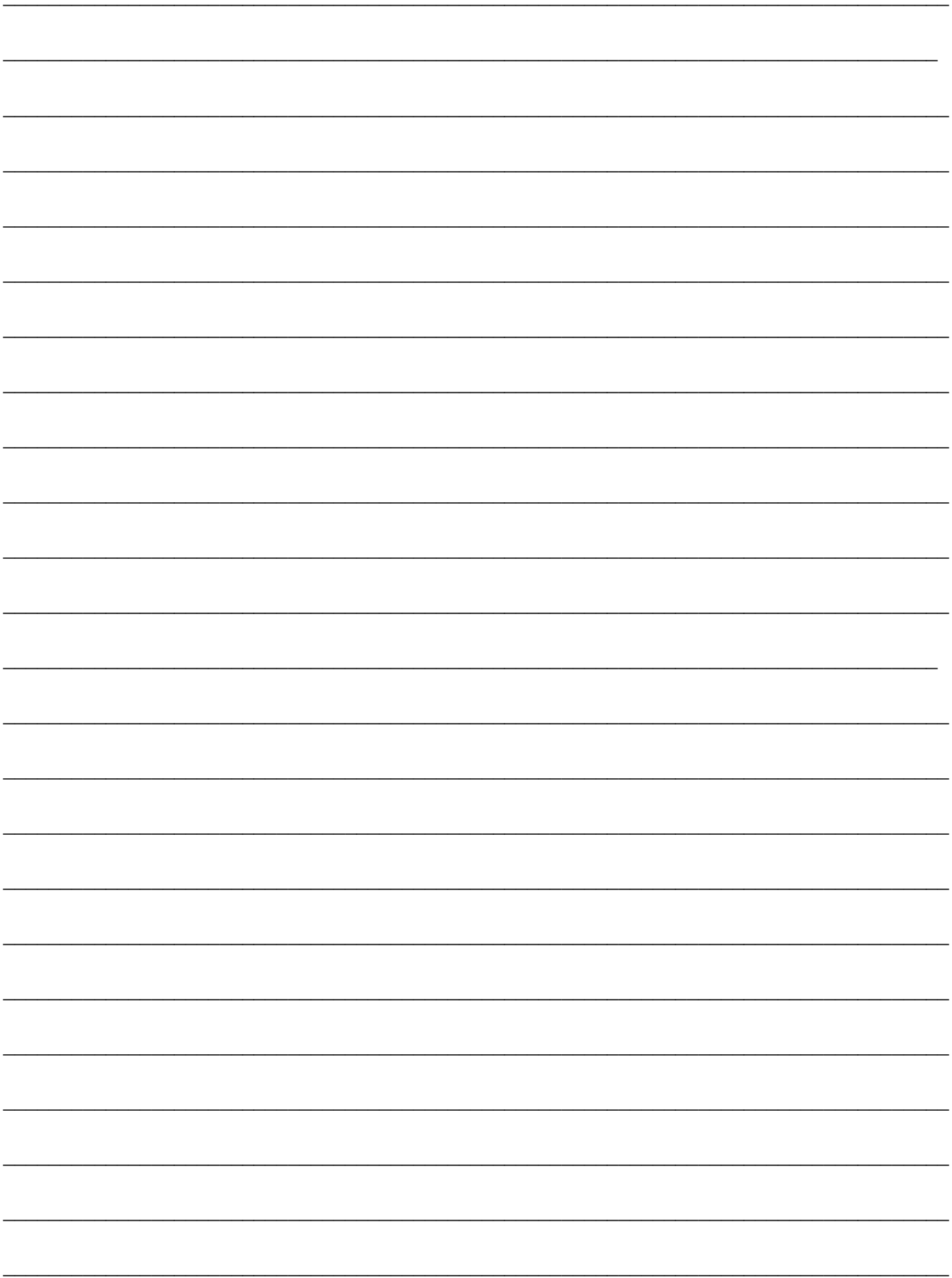
	Party funding		
	Party functions		
	Minor parties		
	Political agenda		
Pressure Groups	Pluralism		
	Insider and outsider pressure groups		
	Promotional and interest groups		
The European Union	EU institutions		

Read the following extract from this BBC Article about **Proportional Representation**:

Sir Keir suggested he would not put a pledge for electoral reform in Labour's manifesto, saying it was "not a priority for me".

"There are a lot of people in the Labour party who are pro-PR but it's not a priority and we go into the next election under the same system that we've got, First Past The Post, and I'm not doing any deals going into the election or coming out of the election," he added.

[Labour members back calls for electoral reform - BBC News](#)



--

Unit 2 Glossary: Government and Politics of the United States

The Government of the US

Topic:	Key word:	Definition:	Examples:
The constitutional framework of US government	US constitution		
	Bill of Rights		
	Separation of powers		
	Checks and balances		
	Federalism		
The legislative branch of the government: Congress	Congress		
	House of representatives		
	Senate		
	Oversight		
	Committee system		
The executive	The executive		
	The president		

branch of the government: President	Formal powers		
	Informal powers		
	Checks and balances		
	Imperial presidency		
	Imperilled presidency		

--	--	--	--

The judicial branch of government	Supreme court		
	Judicial activism		
	Judicial restraint		
	Judicial review		
	Strict and loose constructionism		

--	--	--	--

The electoral process and direct democracy	Electoral college system		
	Primaries		
	Caucuses		
	National nominating conventions		
	Direct democracy		
	Voting behaviour		

	Popular vote		
	Split ticket voting		
	Abstention		
	Incumbency		
Political parties	Ideology		
	Factionalism		
	Party decline		
	Party renewal		
	Party organization		
	Third parties		
	Independent candidates		
Pressure groups	Political pluralism		
	Electoral finance		
	Iron triangles		
	Promotional groups		
	Interest groups		
	Political Action Committees and Super PACs		

Civil rights	Civil liberties		
	Civil rights		
	Landmark rulings		
	Supreme court		

	Civil rights movement		
--	-----------------------	--	--

--	--	--	--

Comparative Politics			
-----------------------------	--	--	--

Topic:	Focus:	Examples:	
---------------	---------------	------------------	--

Constitutional arrangements	What are the key similarities and differences between the UK and US constitutions and their impact on government and politics in their respective countries?		
-----------------------------	--	--	--

	How have the nature (codified/uncodified), sources and provisions, separation of powers, checks and balances between UK and US		
--	--	--	--

	changed?	
	What are the similarities and differences between the devolution model in the UK and the federal model in the USA?	
	What are the relative strengths and weaknesses of the legislatures? What is similar about their	

	powers and roles?	

The executives	What are the roles and powers of the UK prime minister and of the US president? How do they differ from each other and the extent of their accountability to the legislatures?	
	What is the relationship of the UK prime minister and of the US president to other institutions of government like?	
The judiciaries	What are the three similarities and differences between supreme courts?	
	What impact do judiciaries have on government and politics?	

	How relative is the extent of the powers of the UK Supreme Court and the US Supreme Court?	
	Compare and contrast the	

	independence of the judiciary in the UK and the USA.	
--	--	--

Electoral and party systems	What is similar and different about the elections and electoral systems used in the UK and USA?	
	Compare and contrast the two-party systems and how they operate in the UK and the USA.	

	What are some of the debates in the UK and USA surrounding campaign and party finance?	
	What examples of internal unity within the parties in the UK and the USA can you find?	
	Why does the USA have a two party system whilst the UK is moving towards a multi-party system?	
	Can you find examples of	

	third party and independent candidates in the UK and the USA?	
	What are the party policies in the UK and the USA like?	

<p>Pressure groups</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the key similarities and differences of the influences on government in the UK and the USA.</p>	
	<p>What is the different power, influence and methods of pressure groups like in the UK and the USA?</p>	
<p>Civil rights</p>	<p>What are the key similarities and differences regarding the protection of civil rights in the UK and the USA?</p>	
	<p>Can you find examples of debates about the civil rights movement?</p>	
	<p>How effective were the civil rights</p>	

	campaigns in the UK and the USA?	
--	----------------------------------	--

Read the following extract from this BBC Article about the **Indictment of Trump**:

Mr Trump has been charged with mishandling hundreds of classified documents, including some about US nuclear secrets and military plans. The indictment accused him of keeping the files at his Florida estate Mar-a-Lago including in a ballroom and a shower.

He lied to investigators and tried to obstruct their investigation into his handling of the documents, the indictment alleged. It is the first ever criminal prosecution against a former US president.

In a speech on Saturday at a Republican Party convention in Georgia, Mr Trump said: "They're cheating, they're crooked, they're corrupt - these criminals cannot be rewarded, they must be defeated."

He joked that every time he flies over a "blue state" - one controlled by the Democrats - he gets subpoenaed. Mr Trump, who is running for the White House again in 2024, called the indictment a "hoax" by the "corrupt political establishment", also describing it as a "joke" and a "travesty".

Read the information and answer the following question:

To what extent could the indictment of Trump pave the way for change for presidential elections?

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

A blank sheet of lined paper with 18 horizontal lines. Each line is preceded by a short horizontal tick mark on the left side, serving as a margin indicator. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

—

—

Unit 3 Glossary: Political ideologies

Core ideologies

Topic:	Key concepts/ideas/ideologies:	Definition:	Examples:
Liberalism	Freedom		

	Classical liberalism		
	Modern liberalism		
	Free Market		

Conservatism	Authority		
	Private property		
	Traditional conservatism		
	The new right		

Socialism	Marxism		
	Class analysis		
	Socialism		
	Revolutionary socialism		
	Social democracy		

Other ideologies

Topic:	Key words:	Definitions:	Examples:
---------------	-------------------	---------------------	------------------

Nationalism	Sovereignty		
	Minority nationalism		
	State nationalism		

--	--	--	--

Feminism	Equality of treatment		
	Gender		
	Liberal feminism,		
	radical feminism.		

--	--	--	--

Multiculturalism	Equality		
	Anti discrimination		
	Human nature		
	Integration		
	Segregation		

--	--	--	--

Anarchism	Autonomy of the individual		
-----------	----------------------------	--	--

	Abolition of coercive relationships		
--	-------------------------------------	--	--

	Opposition to societies without governments.		
	Individual anarchist traditions		
	Collectivist anarchist traditions.		
Ecologism	What is the intrinsic relationship between humankind and nature like?		
	What are light greens and dark greens in ecologism?		

