Word Cards

70 tyranny

tyranny is the arbitrary or random use of power, usually in a cruel



and oppressive way; despotism

Example: The Framers of the Constitution wanted to avoid the tyranny they experienced under the British empire.

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71 arbitrary

based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system

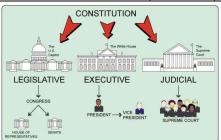


Example: Rule of law prevents the arbitrary use of power.

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72 branches of government

the division of governmental power into three separate



departments: legislative, executive, and judicial

Example: The U.S. Constitution divides power into three separate branches of government.

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73 legislative branch

the part of government that makes laws

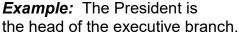


Example: The legislative branch is comprised of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

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74 executive branch

the part of government that implements, supports, and enforces the laws



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75 judicial branch

the part of government that interprets the law and administers justice



Example: The judicial branch is comprised of the court system, with the Supreme Court as the highest court in the land.

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Unit 2: Creating a New Government

76 elections

a formal and organized process of making political choices



Example: Free and fair elections are essential for popular sovereignty.

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77 Congress

the national legislative body in the United States, which is



composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives

Example: Congress has the power to tax and spend.

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78 veto



the constitutional right the

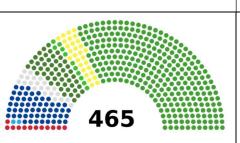
president has to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body

Example: Congress can override the president's veto with 2/3 vote.

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80 override

have final authority or say over; overrule



Example: Congress has the power to override the president's veto.

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79 appointment

the act of assigning a job or position to someone



Example: The president has the power to appoint Supreme Court justices.

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