

## Unit: 2. HISTORY OF GOVERNMENTS

### VOCABULARY

accountability	being answerable to others
Alexander Hamilton	American statesman, principal author of the Federalist Papers, and the first secretary of the treasury
alliance	a close association of countries
aristocrat	upper-class nobility
aristocratic	nobility or privileged upper-class citizens
ascribing	to give credit or honor to the source
assembly	Greek male citizens who would decide laws, enact government policies, and maintain authority
Axis	coalition of countries that opposed the Allied powers in World War II
chancellor	head of state in some forms of government
city-state	the ancient power structures; cities that were fortified into independent units of strength
colony	a group of people settled in a particular area who carry the same interests
commonwealth	a republic; a nation governed by the people
concentration camp	detainment centers for Hitler's "undesirable" citizens, including those of the Jewish race
Concilium Plebis	the "common-people" assembly which helped give the citizens more political power
culture	the belief, thoughts, and lifestyles of a particular community of people
decimated	to reduce the amount in blocks or sizable amounts

democratic	a government or organized group that strives to be fair and equal to all people
dictator	a sole ruler of a nation; often cruel and abusive
direct democracy	the first name given to the Greek democracy
economic collapse	the financial panic and downfall of a country
electorate	the voting public
empire	a dominating nation with extensive territories and a powerful ruler
fasces	rods bound by straps, blade of an ax would protrude from the rods, symbolizing unity and strength.
fascism	extreme totalitarian government run by a dictator and based on highly-emotional nationalism
The Federalist	a defense of the brand-new Constitution of the United States in a series of articles in 1787-1788
feudal aid	rights benefiting both lord and vassals, who gave money at the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter
feudalism	a system of cooperation among peoples which was basically an exchange of land for protection
fief	the land granted to the vassal
Gestapo	Nazi secret police
Great Depression	result of the stock market panic of the 1920's that brought on the 1930's worldwide economic slump
homage	ceremony which bound the vassal's physical protection for the lord of the manor
indirect ballot	elected representatives cast the vote in the place of the members they represent

inflation	financial instability brought on by continual increase in prices or continual decrease in purchasing power
investiture	the vassal gives his allegiance and is given his rights to control the land but not have ownership of it
James Madison	American statesman, the "Father of the Constitution," and the fourth president of the United States
John Jay	American statesman and the first chief justice of the United States
knight	able-bodied men who are hired by the vassal for the protection of the lord
knighthood	a title that is given to a man by a British king or queen for his achievements or his service to his country. A man who has been given a knighthood can put 'Sir' in front of his name instead of 'Mr.'
laws of the 12 tables	guideline for citizens' behavior; a list of Roman customs about property and punishment
lottery	a form of choosing results or choosing men by the drawing of lots
mercenary	a soldier who is hired for service in a foreign country
Mussolini	Italian Fascist party leader during World War II
natural resources	available supply of goods; not man-made
Nazism	leadership taken and directed by force, often with bloodshed; an oppressive regime
noble	lofty, financially well-to-do citizens who carried much power within the community
patrician	member of Rome's richest and most important families who served on the Senate for life
plebeian	common person or lower-class citizen

Prime Minister	elected leader in a parliamentary democracy
privilege	benefit enjoyed by a person out of grace or mercy not owed to the person
production	the making of goods that can be used or worn for protection or well-being
province	a territory of a nation
representative	member of a legislative power, elected by, and acting on behalf of the voters of his district
republic	a country run by the elected representatives of its people
right	things due to a person
Roman Senate	one of the two houses of the early Roman republic
settler	an emigrant who has arrived in a new area to create a home
social reform	a call for change within a country with regards to education and culture, among other things
socialist	government where the goods and services and political power are distributed among the people
standing army	group of soldiers ready to do battle
subinfeudation	breaking down an already-smaller portion of land in exchange for services and protection
submissive	to surrender to the authority of another
summons	call to appear in court
suppress	to subdue and limit the freedoms of people
sustenance	food and drink; necessary foods in order to stay alive
term	an assigned period of time for an elected official
tribune	leader within the Concilium Plebis

tyrannical government form of fascism government; probably the most extreme

tyrant power-hungry militants who grabbed absolute control by force

vassal man who gives protection to the lord in exchange for land