Second Week of Government Vocabulary

1. Cabinet – group made up of the heads of the Executive Branch departments that advises President.
2. Elastic Clause – gives Congress the power to make all laws which shall be “necessary and proper” to carry out its responsibilities.
3. Supreme Court – The major body of Judicial Branch
4. Unconstitutional – when a law is declared null and void because it is in opposition with the Constitution which is the Supreme law of the land.
5. Census –an official counting of the people in a country or area
6. Veto – the constitutional right or power of the president or legislature to reject bill passed by another branch of government.
7. Appeal – to make a request to a request to a higher court for a hearing of a case.
8. Jurisdiction –authority to hear and decide cases.
9. Bicameral – having two legislative chambers
10. Unicameral –having one legislative chamber
11. Bayard v. Singleton – A court case in North Carolina that established the concept of judicial review in determining the ownership of Loyalist properties.
12. Marbury v. Madison – the 1803 Supreme Court in which the Supreme Court asserted its right to declare a law passed by Congress unconstitutional
13. Impeach –to accuse an official of wrongdoing or misuse of power.
14. Electoral College – The electors chosen by each state who cast the official votes for President and Vice President after a presidential election
15. Executive Branch – The branch of government that carries out the laws made by Legislative Branch
16. Judicial Branch – The branch of government that interprets and applies the laws and settles disputes through a system of courts.
17. Legislative Branch –The branch of government that makes the laws.
18. Original Jurisdiction – The legal authority to be the first court to hear a case.
19. Political parties – Groups organized to promote particular political beliefs and support candidates for public office who share their views.
20. Judicial Review – The power of the courts to declare laws and actions of the local, state or national government invalid if they violate the Constitution.
21. Supremacy clause – The clause of the Constitution, (Article VI Section 2) that states the Constitution, the laws passed by Congress, and the treaties of the United States are the nation’s highest laws and must be obeyed by the states.