

U.S. Government

Unit 1 Study Guide

Civil rights	natural rights	consent	political rights
Human nature	social contract	Law of nature	
state of nature	Legitimate	unalienable rights	
autocracy	equal protection	canton	higher law
checks & balances	limited government	city-state	private domain
common good	republic	constitution	separation of powers
constitutional gov	totalitarianism	delegate	tyranny
delegated powers	unwritten constitution		written constitution
democracy	dictatorship	implicit consent	explicit consent
civic virtue	established religions	factions	classical republicanism
common good	representative democracy		Age of Enlightenment
papacy	capitalism	private morality	public morality
Christendom	Providence	hierarchical	Judeo-Christian
Reformation	Middle Ages	Renaissance	nation-state
Secular government	charter	manor	Contract
Parliament	custom	rights of Englishman	
Common law	royal charter	due process of law	subject
Feudalism	tenet	Magna Carta	vassal
Monarch	balance of power	burgess(es)	Parliamentary supremacy
English Bill of Rights		Petition of Right	Glorious Revolution
Realm	House of Lords	House of Commons	Revolution Settlement
Writ of habeas corpus		jurist	Rule of Law
Constituents	magistrate	Mass Body of Liberties	
Covenant	suffrage	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	
Indentured servants	primogeniture	Salutary Neglect	Sons of Liberty
First Continental Congress 1774		sovereignty	
Second Continental Congress 1776		writs of assistance	
Legislative supremacy		popular sovereignty	
Massachusetts state constitution		Virginia Declaration of Rights	
Higher law (fundamental law)			

People

John Locke	George Mason	Baron de Montesquieu
Thomas Jefferson	Alexander Hamilton	Benjamin Franklin
William the Conqueror	Sir Edward Coke	Charles I
James II	Anne Hutchinson	Reverend Samuel Hopkins
Samuel Adams	John Hancock	John Adams
King John	James Madison	Francis Bacon