



Boycott

An act of voluntarily refraining from using, buying, or dealing with a person, organization, or country as an expression of protest



Colony

A body of people living in a new territory but retaining ties with the parent state



Tariff

A tax on imported goods



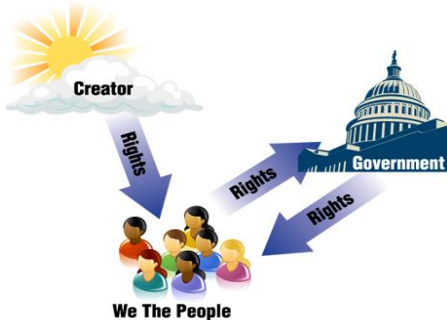
Common Law

The ancient law of England based upon societal customs and recognized and enforced by the judgments and decrees of the courts

Delegates



Role played by an elected representative who votes the way his or her constituents would want him or her to, regardless of his or her own opinions



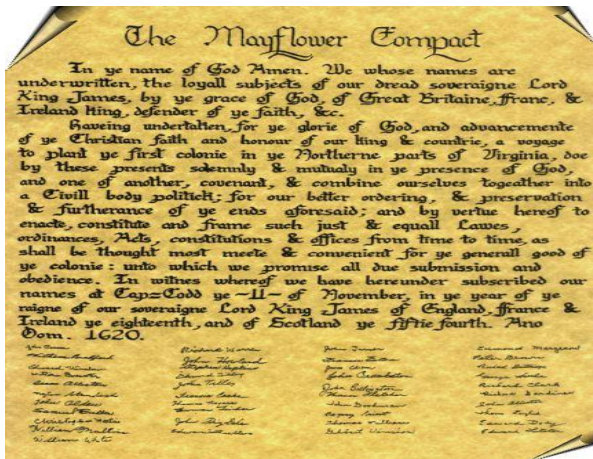
Unalienable

Not to be separated, given away, or taken away

Consent of the Governed



A condition urged by many as a requirement for legitimate government: that the authority of a government should depend on the approval of the people, as expressed by votes in elections



Compact

A formal, legal agreement or contract



Endowed

provide with money: to provide a person or institution with income or property provide with something desirable: to provide somebody or something with desirable qualities, or characteristics



Grievances

A wrong considered as grounds for complaint, or something believed to cause distress



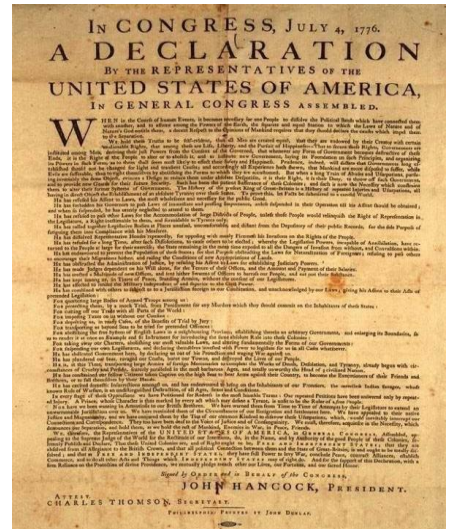
Liberty



Freedom

Independence

Condition of a nation, country, or state in which its residents and population, or some portion thereof, exercise self-government, and usually sovereignty, over the territory



English Bill of Rights



Written in 1689, it limited the power of the monarchy (or king); The king could not raise taxes without parliament consent; banned cruel and unusual punishment; Free speech/debates in parliament



Enlightenment

cultural movement of intellectuals in the 1600s and 1700s, which began first in Europe and later in the American colonies. Its purpose was to reform society using reason,

challenge ideas grounded in tradition and faith, and advance knowledge through the scientific method.

Founding fathers



Political leaders who participated in the American Revolution by signing the Declaration of Independence



Magna Carta

Written in 1215 in England by Barons (or nobles) to King John; It limited the monarch's power and enforced Rule of Law; AKA "Great Charter"

Natural rights



Rights you have simply because you are human (life, liberty, pursuit of happiness)

Social contract



The people agree to create and live under a government and obey its laws; They must give that government the power to make and enforce laws; In return the people gain protection of the govt.

Acts of Parliament



Statutes passed by parliament with the force of law; *Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Declaratory Act, Quartering Act, Tea Act*

Democracy



A form of government in which the people rule and participate in government.

Legislature

A group of representatives with the power to pass, amend, and repeal laws



Parliament

A legislative body made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords; Responsible for making laws of the UK, deciding taxes and scrutinizing the government.



Limited government

The authority and powers of government are limited by a higher law such as the Constitution.



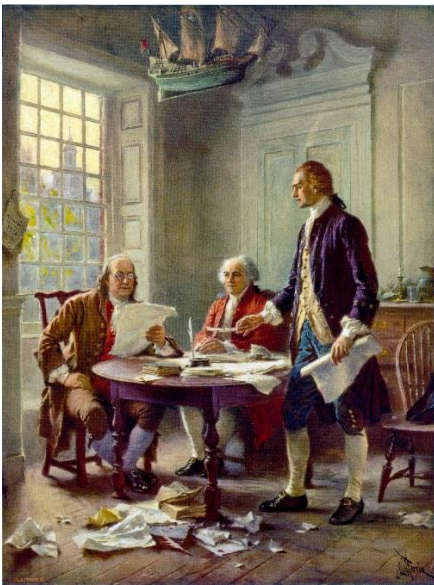
Monarchy

A form of government with one ruler who inherits the crown/throne (England has a form of Monarchy; Queen Elizabeth is a monarch)



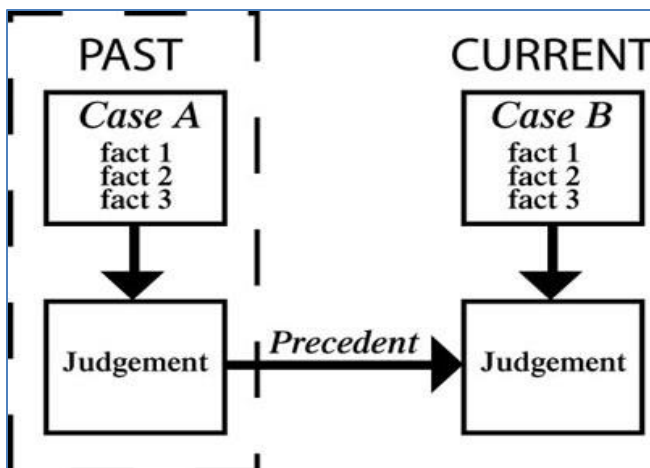
Oppression

The authority or power that is used in a cruel or unjust manner; ill-treatment/killing



Preamble (Declaration of Independence)

Introduction section to the Declaration of Independence; States that sometimes two political connections (*England & American colonists*) must separate



Precedent

An earlier judgment that is used as an example in a current case to help make a new judgment



Repeal

To revoke, cancel or reverse