

| Term | S.O.L.# | Civics and Economics Definition |
|--|---------|--|
| <i>1st amendment</i> | 3 | <i>Part of the Bill of Rights, guarantees the freedom of religion, assembly, press, petition, and speech.</i> |
| <i>5th Amendment</i> | 10 | <i>Guarantees due process protections for citizens against unfair actions of the national government.</i> |
| <i>10th Amendment</i> | 7 | <i>Reserves powers not given to the national government for the states.</i> |
| <i>14th amendment (citizenship)</i> | 3 | <i>Defines citizenship as all people who are born or naturalized in the United States. Also requires that states treat all citizens fairly and equally (due process).</i> |
| <i>14th Amendment (due process)</i> | 10 | <i>Guarantees due process protections for citizens against unfair actions of the state and local governments.</i> |
| <i>16th Amendment</i> | 13 | <i>Gives Congress the power to tax personal and business incomes.</i> |
| <i>Absolute</i> | 3 | <i>Complete; total; not limited in any way.</i> |
| <i>Accountability</i> | 4 | <i>Being responsible and accepting the consequences for what you do and say.</i> |
| <i>Accountable</i> | 9 | <i>To be responsible for the consequences of one's actions and decisions.</i> |
| <i>Alien</i> | 3 | <i>A person living in the country who is not a citizen.</i> |
| <i>Ambassador</i> | 6 | <i>Government official sent to another nation to officially represent one's own nation.</i> |
| <i>Amendment</i> | 2 | <i>A change in, or a statement added to a legal document (i.e. the US Constitution).</i> |
| <i>Anti-trust law</i> | 13 | <i>Law designed to prevent the formation of monopolies.</i> |
| <i>Appeal</i> | 10 | <i>Asking a higher court to review a case already heard in a lower court.</i> |
| <i>Appellate jurisdiction</i> | 10 | <i>The authority of a court to hear an appeal of a case from a lower court.</i> |
| <i>Arraignment</i> | 10 | <i>The step in a criminal case where the person accused of a crime appears in court to hear the exact charges against them, and to plead guilty or not guilty of the crime.</i> |
| <i>Articles of Confederation</i> | 2 | <i>The document that established the first form of national government for the United States. It was adopted during the revolution, and its weaknesses led to the writing of the US Constitution.</i> |
| <i>Aspiration</i> | 14 | <i>A person's hopes and goals for the future.</i> |
| <i>Assembly, right of</i> | 3 | <i>Right of people to hold meetings and demonstrations.</i> |
| <i>Attorney General</i> | 7 | <i>In Virginia, an elected official who is the state's official lawyer. Part of the executive branch, they serve a 4 year term.</i> |
| <i>Bail</i> | 10 | <i>The money put up by a person arrested for a crime as a guarantee that if he is released, he will show up for the trial. If they show up, the money is returned.</i> |
| <i>Bank</i> | 12 | <i>Business that takes in deposits and makes loans. They encourage saving and investing by paying interest on the deposits that people make, and they make money available for individuals and businesses to borrow.</i> |
| <i>Bias</i> | 5 | <i>A consistent tilt to favor one side of an issue, while ignoring or discounting evidence that supports the other side.</i> |
| <i>Bicameral</i> | 6,7 | <i>A legislature that has two houses.</i> |
| <i>Biennial budget</i> | 7 | <i>A budget that is written for a two year time period.</i> |
| <i>Bill</i> | 6,7 | <i>In the lawmaking process, a proposed law .</i> |
| <i>Bill of Rights</i> | 2 | <i>The first 10 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. This listing of basic rights was added to the Constitution in 1791, and includes guarantees of the freedom of religion, press, assembly, speech, and petition.</i> |
| <i>Board of Supervisors</i> | 8 | <i>The elected lawmaking body found in counties in Virginia.</i> |
| <i>Branches</i> | 6 | <i>The parts of a larger whole (i.e. 3 branches of government).</i> |
| <i>Budget</i> | 6 | <i>A written plan of how money will be spent and from where the money will come.</i> |
| <i>Bureaucracy</i> | 6 | <i>Government offices and the people who work in them.</i> |
| <i>Cabinet (national)</i> | 6 | <i>Group of top-level officials that advise the President. They are the heads of the large federal agencies (such as Department of Defense, and the Department of the Treasury). Appointed by the president, but must be approved by Congress.</i> |
| <i>Cabinet (Virginia)</i> | 7 | <i>In Virginia, the group of top-level officials that advise the Governor. They also help administer many of the large state agencies. Cabinet members are appointed by the Governor.</i> |

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| <i>Campaign</i> | 5 | <i>The organized effort by a candidate to win support in an election. As a verb: the act of seeking support in an election.</i> |
| <i>Campaign Finance Reform Laws</i> | 5 | <i>Laws that try to limit how much money an individual, an organization, or a company can donate to a political candidate. These laws attempt to make sure that no one can "buy" an election.</i> |
| <i>Capital</i> | 11 | <i>Money, equipment, tools, and buildings used by a business to produce goods and services (something that is made, then used to make something else).</i> |
| <i>Capitalism</i> | 11 | <i>The basic economic system in the U.S. and most modern nations.</i> |
| <i>Central bank</i> | 13 | <i>In any country, the government established bank that controls the supply of currency for that nation. The Federal Reserve is the Central Bank for the U.S.</i> |
| <i>Central Planning</i> | 11 | <i>Economic planning decisions are made by the government.</i> |
| <i>Charter</i> | 2,7 | <i>A government document that grants official permission.</i> |
| <i>Charters of the Virginia Company of London</i> | 2 | <i>This document guaranteed that English settlers would have the same rights of Englishmen, even though they were living in the colonies.</i> |
| <i>Check / Checks</i> | 13 | <i>Small paper forms used by people who have checking accounts at a bank to make payments or withdraw money. Used for payment, it allows others to take a specific amount of money from your account by presenting the check at a bank.</i> |
| <i>Checks and balances</i> | 6 | <i>The rules in the Constitution that give each branch of government the power to stop or limit unwise actions by the other branches. For example: the president can veto laws passed by Congress.</i> |
| <i>Choice</i> | 11 | <i>Selecting an item or action from a set of alternatives.</i> |
| <i>Circular flow</i> | 12 | <i>Continuous flow of money, resources, goods, and services among individuals, businesses, and the government.</i> |
| <i>Citizen</i> | 3 | <i>Person recognized as holding full membership and political rights in a nation. A citizen owes allegiance to a government and receives protections from it.</i> |
| <i>Citizenry</i> | 7 | <i>Citizens when considered as a group.</i> |
| <i>Citizenship</i> | 3 | <i>Participation in a nation's political life, including the rights, duties and responsibilities of a citizen.</i> |
| <i>City Council</i> | 8 | <i>Elected lawmaking body found in cities in Virginia.</i> |
| <i>Civic</i> | 3,4 | <i>Having to do with the rights and duties of citizens.</i> |
| <i>Civil case</i> | 10 | <i>A legal case where a court settles a disagreement between two parties, usually over money.</i> |
| <i>Clause</i> | 10 | <i>A separate part of a document containing specific requirement.</i> |
| <i>Command economy</i> | 11 | <i>Economy where the government makes all decisions about what will be produced, who will produce it, and who will get it (Communism).</i> |
| <i>Commerce</i> | 7 | <i>The buying and selling of goods and services.</i> |
| <i>Common good</i> | 3 | <i>Something that is done that will benefit everyone.</i> |
| <i>Compensation</i> | 10 | <i>Something, usually money, given someone or some group to make up for a harm that was done to them.</i> |
| <i>Competition</i> | 11 | <i>Competition between sellers of similar products that results in higher quality goods and services at lower prices.</i> |
| <i>Concurrent powers</i> | 7 | <i>Powers that are shared between federal and state levels of government (i.e. collecting taxes, enforcing laws, and establishing courts).</i> |
| <i>Confirm</i> | 6 | <i>To officially approve.</i> |
| <i>Congress</i> | 6 | <i>Elected legislative branch that makes laws for the United States.</i> |
| <i>Consent of the governed</i> | 2 | <i>Fundamental principle that states that people are the only source of a government's power. (Consent = permission) i.e. We give the government permission to make our laws.</i> |
| <i>Consequences</i> | 3 | <i>Results of an action. Usually thought of as negative.</i> |
| <i>Conservative</i> | 5 | <i>Political views that favor traditional ideas about individual responsibility, family life, and business freedom. Conservatives generally believe the role of the government, and especially federal government social programs, should be limited. Most conservatives today tend to be Republicans.</i> |

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| <i>Constitution of the United States</i> | 2 | <i>The document, adopted in 1788 that establishes the structure and basic rules of the U.S. Government.</i> |
| <i>Constitution of Virginia</i> | 2 | <i>The document that establishes the structure and basic rules for the government of Virginia.</i> |
| <i>Consumer</i> | 13 | <i>A person who buys goods and uses services.</i> |
| <i>Consumer Rights</i> | 13 | <i>Term for various rights held under law by consumers, such as the protection from fraudulent business practices and unsafe products.</i> |
| <i>Consumer sovereignty</i> | 11 | <i>"The consumer is king". Buyers decide what will be produced by what they are willing to purchase. Producers won't make things that consumers will not buy.</i> |
| <i>Consumption</i> | 11 | <i>Buying and using a product.</i> |
| <i>Contract</i> | 13 | <i>Formal written agreement between two or more parties.</i> |
| <i>Contribution</i> | 9 | <i>In politics, a contribution means money donated to a politician's campaign. This must be done without the promise of something specific in return (this is called a "bribe" and is illegal).</i> |
| <i>Convention</i> | 2 | <i>Meeting called for a special purpose.</i> |
| <i>Corporation</i> | 12 | <i>Form of business organization, which often has large numbers of investors as part owners. The owners are called shareholders or stockholders, and receive a share of the profits. An investor's risk is limited to the amount they invest.</i> |
| <i>Courtesy</i> | 3 | <i>Practicing good and considerate behavior toward others.</i> |
| <i>Credit union</i> | 12 | <i>A type of bank that is open only to members of the sponsoring group, such as an employer or a worker's association.</i> |
| <i>Criminal case</i> | 10 | <i>A legal case in which the government accuses an individual of breaking the law.</i> |
| <i>Currency</i> | 13 | <i>Paper money and coins used in a country. Its how people make exchanges and purchase products.</i> |
| <i>Damages</i> | 10 | <i>In a civil case, money being sought by a person or group to compensate them for a wrong or injury done to them by someone else.</i> |
| <i>Debit card</i> | 13 | <i>A card that looks like a credit card, but works like a check to transfer money from your checking account at a bank. It can be used to make purchases, and the amount will be deducted from your checking account.</i> |
| <i>Declaration of Independence</i> | 2 | <i>Declared the colonies free and independent from British rule in 1776. Stated that all people are equal, and have certain unalienable rights (life, liberty, pursuit of happiness) that no government can take away.</i> |
| <i>Defendant</i> | 10 | <i>Person accused of a crime in a criminal case, or in a civil case, the person being sued.</i> |
| <i>Demand</i> | 11 | <i>The amount of a good or service that people are willing and able to buy at a certain price.</i> |
| <i>Democracy</i> | 2 | <i>A system of government in which the people hold the ultimate power (i.e. The people rule).</i> |
| <i>Deposit</i> | 12 | <i>In banking, a deposit is the money a person puts into the bank for safekeeping, and usually also because the banks pay interest on deposits.</i> |
| <i>Diverse</i> | 3 | <i>Made up of different parts, particularly people.</i> |
| <i>Due process</i> | 3 | <i>Legal procedures that the government must follow, in a fair manner according to the rules of law when dealing with citizens. All citizens are entitled to fair treatment by the government (Protected by the 5th and 14th Amendments).</i> |
| <i>Duties</i> | 3 | <i>Things that people must do or they will be punished. Examples include paying taxes, following laws, serving in court, serving in the military if drafted, etc.</i> |
| <i>Editorial</i> | 5 | <i>In a newspaper, a short essay that gives the newspaper publisher's or top editors' view of a public issue. An editorial can focus public attention on an important issue, and often gets public officials to act.</i> |
| <i>Electoral College</i> | 5 | <i>The group, as described in the Constitution, which actually casts the votes that select the president and Vice-President. The public according to how popular votes chooses the members from each state in that state is cast.</i> |

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| <i>Electoral Votes</i> | 5 | <i>Votes for president and vice-president that are cast by electors at the Electoral College. The number of electoral votes that a state gets is decided by the number of people who represent that state in Congress (House + Senate).</i> |
| <i>Electorate</i> | 5 | <i>All of the people who are eligible to vote.</i> |
| <i>Employment</i> | 13 | <i>The work in which a person is engaged.</i> |
| <i>Entity</i> | 12 | <i>Something that exists and may be noticed as different from other things.</i> |
| <i>Entrepreneur</i> | 12 | <i>A person who starts a new business, in hope of making a profit.</i> |
| <i>Entrepreneurship</i> | 11 | <i>The ability to be an effective entrepreneur. This is an important resource. Entrepreneurs bring new ideas, talent, and the willingness to put it together to create new products and services.</i> |
| <i>Environmental Protection Agency</i> | 13 | <i>(EPA)- agency of the federal government responsible for enforcing laws that protect the environment.</i> |
| <i>Executive branch</i> | 6 | <i>The branch of government that executes (carries out) laws made by the legislative branch. At the national level, the executive branch is headed by the president.</i> |
| <i>Executive branch (VA)</i> | 7 | <i>Branch of government that carries out state laws. At the state level, this branch is led by the Governor, and Lt. Governor.</i> |
| <i>Expressed powers</i> | 6 | <i>Powers of the national government that are actually listed in the Constitution. Ex: Congress has the power to declare war.</i> |
| <i>Federal Communications Commission</i> | 13 | <i>(FCC) - an agency of the federal government that enforces laws regulating radio and television broadcasting.</i> |
| <i>Federal mandate</i> | 7 | <i>Laws passed by congress that requires states to take the specified actions. In many cases, however, Congress does not provide the funding (money) to pay the costs. This creates tension between the National Government and the States.</i> |
| <i>Federal Reserve</i> | 13 | <i>("The FED")- central bank of the U.S. It issues currency to regular banks and serves as the bank for the U.S. government. It also regulates the money supply for the nation.</i> |
| <i>Federal Trade Commission</i> | 13 | <i>(FTC)- agency that enforces laws regulating business.</i> |
| <i>Federalism</i> | 6,7 | <i>A design for government that divides or shares power between a national level and the state level.</i> |
| <i>Fee</i> | 13 | <i>A charge for a service or privilege (i.e. a fee for registering for school).</i> |
| <i>Felony</i> | 10 | <i>A serious crime such as murder, kidnapping or armed robbery.</i> |
| <i>Financial capital</i> | 12 | <i>Money available for investment in a business.</i> |
| <i>Financial Institution</i> | 12 | <i>Term for banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. These all accept deposits of money, pay interest on deposits, and make loans.</i> |
| <i>Fiscal responsibility</i> | 14 | <i>Making good decisions about money.</i> |
| <i>Forum</i> | 9 | <i>A place where public issues can be discussed. This can be a real place where people meet such as a town hall meeting, or it can be a place where people can post their opinions such as the editorial section of a newspaper, or an internet site.</i> |
| <i>Free Market Economy</i> | 11 | <i>Individuals own businesses, and have freedom to choose how to spend, buy, sell, or invest without undue interference from the Government.</i> |
| <i>Funds</i> | 13 | <i>A supply of money.</i> |
| <i>General Assembly</i> | 7 | <i>In Virginia, the elected lawmaking branch of the state government. It consists of the House of Delegates, and the Virginia Senate. It meets at the State Capital building in Richmond.</i> |
| <i>Global economy</i> | 9 | <i>Trade between nations that connect one country to the rest of the world.</i> |
| <i>Government</i> | 2 | <i>The ruling authority for a country. It's who is in charge.</i> |
| <i>Governor</i> | 7 | <i>Head of the executive branch of government at the state level. In Virginia, the governor is elected to a four-year term. Have many similar duties and responsibilities as the President, but does their job at the state level.</i> |
| <i>Guaranteed</i> | 3 | <i>Promised.</i> |
| <i>Honesty</i> | 3 | <i>Telling the truth.</i> |

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| <i>House of Delegates</i> | 7 | <i>Larger of the two houses that make up the General Assembly in Virginia. It has 100 elected members.</i> |
| <i>House of Representatives</i> | 6 | <i>Part of Congress with 435 elected members, representing a district from their state.</i> |
| <i>Household</i> | 12 | <i>A family or group of people living together in the same residence, or an individual living alone in their residence.</i> |
| <i>Illegal alien</i> | 3 | <i>A person living in the U.S. who is not a citizen, and did not have permission to enter the country.</i> |
| <i>Immigrant</i> | 3 | <i>A person who comes to the U.S. from another country with the intention of living here permanently.</i> |
| <i>Impeach</i> | 6 | <i>Power of Congress to accuse a president or federal judge of wrongdoing, and remove the person from office if found guilty.</i> |
| <i>Implement</i> | 3 | <i>To put a plan into action.</i> |
| <i>Implied Powers</i> | 6 | <i>Powers of Congress not actually listed in the Constitution, but implied by a power that is listed. Example: The power to create a draft of men for the army is implied by the expressed power give to Congress to create an army.</i> |
| <i>Incentives</i> | 11 | <i>Something that motivates or encourages an individual or business to do something, (perhaps something that they might not have otherwise done).</i> |
| <i>Income</i> | 12,13 | <i>Money received for labor or services.</i> |
| <i>Income Tax</i> | 13 | <i>Tax that is based on how much money you make.</i> |
| <i>Incorporated</i> | 8 | <i>Organized and maintained as a legal government locality by the state.</i> |
| <i>Inflation</i> | 13 | <i>Rise in prices, usually caused by too much money in circulation.</i> |
| <i>Innovation</i> | 12 | <i>To begin or introduce something new.</i> |
| <i>Insurance</i> | 14 | <i>A contract with a company paid to protect a person against losses or debts.</i> |
| <i>Interest</i> | 12 | <i>Payment made as a fee for borrowing money. A bank pays interest to a depositor, and then charges interest to someone else for borrowing money. As long as a bank collects more interest from borrowers than they pay to depositors, they make money.</i> |
| <i>Interest groups</i> | 5,7,9 | <i>Organizations created to press for laws and policies their members favor. Example:: The National Rifle Association. Interest groups play a big role in politics because they can bring attention, money, and votes to public issues.</i> |
| <i>Investment</i> | 12 | <i>A purchase of something in hope that it will increase in value over time.</i> |
| <i>Investor</i> | 12 | <i>A person who puts money into a business in order to make a profit.</i> |
| <i>Judicial branch</i> | 6 | <i>Branch of government that includes the courts whose job it is to interpret laws.</i> |
| <i>Judicial review</i> | 10 | <i>The power of the Supreme Court to strike down a law as unconstitutional. This power was established in the case of Marbury v. Madison.</i> |
| <i>Jurisdiction</i> | 10 | <i>The power of a court to hear a particular type of case.</i> |
| <i>Jury</i> | 10 | <i>In a trial, the group of citizens that hears the case against the person accused. Citizens generally must serve on a jury if called.</i> |
| <i>Justice</i> | 10 | <i>The title for a judge at either the U.S. or Virginia Supreme Courts. It can also mean fairness or proper treatment under the law.</i> |
| <i>Juvenile</i> | 10 | <i>A person under age 18, and not legally an adult.</i> |
| <i>Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court (JDR)</i> | 10 | <i>In Virginia, a court that has original jurisdiction in cases involving juveniles and also family cases. Judges have more latitude in making decisions in these cases (more freedom to decide what is best). The goal of JDR court is to rehabilitate young offenders.</i> |
| <i>Labor</i> | 12 | <i>Work. The physical act of doing stuff to produce goods and services.</i> |
| <i>Legislation/legislator</i> | 6,7 | <i>Legislation is a term for laws passed by an elected lawmaking body. People who serve in the lawmaking body are called legislators.</i> |
| <i>Legislative Branch</i> | 6,7 | <i>Branch of government that makes laws. (Congress at the national level, the Virginia General Assembly at the state level).</i> |
| <i>Legislature</i> | 6 | <i>Lawmaking body of government. Example: Congress.</i> |
| <i>Levies</i> | 6 | <i>(noun) Another word for taxes or fees.</i> |

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| <i>Levy</i> | 7 | <i>(verb) The act of charging or collecting taxes.</i> |
| <i>Liability</i> | 12 | <i>Responsibility for an action or debt. How much a person could lose.</i> |
| <i>Liberal</i> | 5 | <i>Political views that favor a larger role for the government in promoting greater equality of conditions in society. Liberals generally believe the government should create large programs to help meet the needs of citizens. Liberals today tend to be Democrats.</i> |
| <i>Lieutenant Governor</i> | 7 | <i>In Virginia, an elected official in the executive branch who serves a four year term. (Similar to the Vice-President at the national level).</i> |
| <i>Limited government</i> | 2 | <i>The fundamental principle that says the government does not have unlimited power. Government is not all-powerful and can do only those things people have given it the power to do.</i> |
| <i>Lobby</i> | 9 | <i>Seeking to influence a legislator to vote for or against a bill.</i> |
| <i>Lobbyist</i> | 9 | <i>A person whose job is to contact elected officials and convince them to vote a particular way on a proposed law. Lobbyists are often hired by interest groups.</i> |
| <i>Locality</i> | 8 | <i>A certain neighborhood, place, or region.</i> |
| <i>Majority rule</i> | 2 | <i>Principle of democratic government that says that the side with the most votes wins.</i> |
| <i>Mandate</i> | 7 | <i>An official command or instruction</i> |
| <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | 10 | <i>Supreme Court case in 1803 that established that the court has the power of Judicial Review.</i> |
| <i>Marketplace</i> | 11 | <i>The general process of conducting business activities.</i> |
| <i>Markets</i> | 11 | <i>A place where things are bought and sold. Prices vary in markets because of supply and demand.</i> |
| <i>Means (factors) of production</i> | 11 | <i>Factories, farms, and mines of a nation.</i> |
| <i>Media</i> | 5 | <i>All forms of communication including TV, Radio, Internet, Newspapers, etc.</i> |
| <i>Misdemeanor</i> | 10 | <i>A minor crime that has a maximum punishment of less than one year in jail.</i> |
| <i>Mixed economy</i> | 11 | <i>An economy that is a mix of the free market with some government involvement. This is what the U.S. has. Individuals make private decisions about their businesses, but the government may step in at times to pass regulations for the common good.</i> |
| <i>Moderate</i> | 5 | <i>People who fall in the middle range between liberal and conservative. Most citizens' views are generally moderate and we call these people in the middle the political center.</i> |
| <i>Money supply</i> | 13 | <i>Amount of money available in an economy. It includes not just coins and paper money, but also money held in certain kinds of bank accounts.</i> |
| <i>Monopoly</i> | 13 | <i>A situation where one business controls all or almost all of the sales of a product. In most cases, monopolies are illegal.</i> |
| <i>Naturalization</i> | 3 | <i>The process by which a non-citizen becomes a citizen.</i> |
| <i>News media</i> | 5, 9 | <i>Form of communication that is set up to report current events and other news items. Includes TV, radio, internet, newspapers, etc.</i> |
| <i>Nominate</i> | 5 | <i>To officially put forth a candidate to run for an office, or be chosen for a government position.</i> |
| <i>Op-Ed pieces</i> | 5 | <i>Commentary essays run in a newspaper, usually on the page facing the editorial page. They may be submitted by anyone, including readers, political leaders, and experts.</i> |
| <i>Opinion</i> | 5,9 | <i>A belief held with confidence, but not supported by positive knowledge or proof.</i> |
| <i>Opportunity cost</i> | 11 | <i>What you give up when you make a choice. It is your next best alternative.</i> |
| <i>Ordinance</i> | 8 | <i>Law passed at the local level.</i> |
| <i>Original jurisdiction</i> | 10 | <i>A court's authority to hear a case for the first time.</i> |
| <i>PAC's</i> | 5 | <i>Political Action Committees. These organizations raise money to donate to candidates based on whether the candidate supports the PAC's views on issues.</i> |
| <i>Pandemic</i> | 9 | <i>A disease affecting many people and spread over a wide area.</i> |

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| Partnership | 12 | A form of business organization that has two or more owners who share the profits of the company. Partners are responsible for any debt. |
| Patriotism | 3 | Love of one's country and honoring its traditions. |
| Petition, right of | 3 | Right of citizens to bring their concerns to government and be heard. |
| Plaintiff | 10 | In a civil case, the plaintiff is the person or group bringing the complaint to court. In a criminal case, this would be the made up of the government (prosecution). |
| Platform | 5 | The official statement of a party's views or positions on public issues. |
| Plea | 10 | In a criminal case, the defendant will declare whether they are guilty or not guilty. |
| Policy | 6 | A plan of action designed to address a problem. |
| Political cartoon | 5 | An illustration containing a comment about current events or people in the news. |
| Political party | 5 | An organization of citizens that tries to get its members elected to public office and influence public policies and views. |
| Popular votes | 5 | The actual votes of the people. Determined by counting how the people actually voted. This decides all elections except for presidential where the popular vote decides which electors will go from a state. |
| Preamble | 2 | Beginning of the Constitution. States the reasons the Constitution was written. Begins "We the People..." saying that the power of government comes from the people. |
| President | 6 | Head of the Executive Branch of Government at the national level. |
| Price | 11 | The amount of money exchanged for a good or service. |
| Private property | 11 | Anything owned and controlled by an individual, rather than the government. |
| Private sector | 11 | The part of an economy that is controlled by individuals, and not the government. |
| Probable cause | 10 | The level of evidence needed to make an arrest or get a search warrant. The evidence must be more than just suspicion, but doesn't have to be absolute proof. |
| Producers | 12 | A term for a business. These are people who make goods or provide services. |
| Production | 11 | Turning resources into goods and services that can be offered for sale. |
| Profit | 11 | Money earned by a business. $Income - Expenses = Profit$ |
| Profit motive | 11 | Principle that says that businesses will take the action that will generate the most profit for their company. |
| Propaganda | 5 | Information, usually false or misleading that is deliberately repeated over and over in an attempt in influence votes or public opinion on an issue. |
| Property rights | 13 | Laws that protect the right of people to control their own property. |
| Proprietorship | 12 | A form of business where one owner takes all the risk and keeps all the profit. |
| Public agenda | 9 | The topics that the public cares about and that officials decide to correct. |
| Public goods and services | 12 | Things like parks, highways, police, and defense that are provided for the public by the government. They are paid for with taxes, fees, and government borrowing. |
| Public health | 7, 9 | The well being of the population, especially regarding medical issues. |
| Public Opinion | 9 | The views of large numbers of people on a particular issue. This can be measured with surveys, and the results are used by officials to help decide how to vote. |
| Public policy | 9 | How the government responds to an issue or problem. |
| Public sector | 11 | Part of an economy controlled by the government (i.e. roads, schools, police, etc.) |
| Ratify/ratification | 2 | To officially approve a document or proposal (Amendment process). |
| Registrar | 5 | An official responsible for keeping records. |
| Regulate | 6,7 | To control or direct according to rules or law. |
| Regulatory agencies | 13 | Agencies of the government that make sure businesses are acting properly. |
| Representative government | 2 | Government in which the people elect representatives who make laws and govern on their behalf. |
| Reserved powers | 7 | Powers that belong to the states by the 10 th Amendment to the US Constitution. |
| Resources | 11 | Anything used in the production of goods and services. <u>Natural Resources</u> are things from nature like wood, or gold. <u>Capital Resources</u> are used to make other things such as money or tools. <u>Human Resources</u> are the labor of the workers. <u>Entrepreneurship</u> is the ability to come up with new ideas for businesses. |

Civics and Economics Glossary

| Term | S.O.L.# | Civics and Economics Definition |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|
| <i>Respect</i> | 3 | <i>Treating others in the proper way (the way you would like to be treated).</i> |
| <i>Responsibilities of Citizens</i> | 3 | <i>Things that a citizen should do, but are not required to do (voluntary). For example, one responsibility of a good citizen is voting. People should vote, but you won't be punished if you don't.</i> |
| <i>Responsibility</i> | 3 | <i>Being reliable, doing what you should do, and especially what you say you will do.</i> |
| <i>Revenue</i> | 12 | <i>Money collected by the government through taxes and fees. This is used to pay for public goods and services.</i> |
| <i>Rights</i> | 3 | <i>Something a person has a claim to by law, tradition, or nature.</i> |
| <i>Rule of law</i> | 2 | <i>Fundamental principle that says the government must obey the laws, just as the people do. The laws apply to everyone equally, no matter who you are. Government has to follow policies that allow everyone to be treated the same.</i> |
| <i>Salary</i> | 14 | <i>Money regularly paid to an employee. Salary is not based on specific number of hours worked or quantity of work accomplished. Can be paid weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly.</i> |
| <i>Savings and Loan</i> | 12 | <i>Type of bank that is focuses on providing home loans.</i> |
| <i>Scarcity</i> | 11 | <i>Principle that there is never enough of anything to satisfy the total of what everyone wants. Resources and goods are limited, so we have to make choices.</i> |
| <i>School Board</i> | 8 | <i>Elected or appointed groups in Virginia that oversees the public schools in their cities, towns or counties.</i> |
| <i>Self-assessment</i> | 14 | <i>The process of "looking at oneself in the mirror" and examining one's talents, skills, and aspirations. It is part of the process that an individual must go through while deciding on possible careers.</i> |
| <i>Self-reliance</i> | 4 | <i>Depending on oneself, rather than others.</i> |
| <i>Senate</i> | 6 | <i>House of Congress with 100 members (two from each state).</i> |
| <i>Separation of Powers</i> | 6 | <i>The dividing of government power into branches, so no one branch can gain too much power and abuse it.</i> |
| <i>Sheriff</i> | 8 | <i>In Virginia, elected official responsible for various police and public safety matters.</i> |
| <i>Simulation</i> | 5 | <i>A "play acting" version of a real activity, such as an election or trial, often done so the participants can gain practice.</i> |
| <i>Soundness</i> | 13 | <i>Being financially secure.</i> |
| <i>State of the Union Address</i> | 6 | <i>A speech made by the president that highlights issues and policies that the President would like Congress to pass.</i> |
| <i>Statute</i> | 2 | <i>Another word for state law.</i> |
| <i>Supply</i> | 11 | <i>Amount of a good or service that producers are willing and able to sell at a given price.</i> |
| <i>Supreme Court</i> | 6 | <i>The highest court in the Judicial Branch.</i> |
| <i>Technology</i> | 12,14 | <i>The use of scientific knowledge, methods, or materials to solve problems.</i> |
| <i>Third Party</i> | 5 | <i>In a two-party system, the smaller "extra" political parties. While they rarely win national elections, they can influence politics by focusing attention on specific issues.</i> |
| <i>Town Council</i> | 8 | <i>Elected lawmaking body found in incorporated towns in Virginia.</i> |
| <i>Traditional economy</i> | 11 | <i>System where decisions are made based on whatever was done in the past. Most people were farmers, and you usually did what your parents did. Bartering and trading at a subsistence level is common.</i> |
| <i>Tranquility</i> | 2 | <i>Peace, calm, order.</i> |
| <i>Trustworthiness</i> | 4 | <i>Being a person who others know that they can trust.</i> |
| <i>Two-party system</i> | 5 | <i>A political system with two main political parties, as in the United States. Smaller "third parties" may exist, but have much less influence than the major parties.</i> |
| <i>Unalienable rights</i> | 2 | <i>Basic individual rights that cannot be taken away (Declaration of Independence)</i> |
| <i>USCIS</i> | 3 | <i>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (formerly known as INS). This federal agency handles immigration and naturalization cases.</i> |
| <i>Veto</i> | 6 | <i>Power of the president to block a law passed by Congress.</i> |

Civics and Economics Glossary

| Term | S.O.L.# | Civics and Economics Definition |
|---|---------|---|
| <i>Virginia Declaration of Rights</i> | 2 | <i>Written by George Mason, served as a model for the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution.</i> |
| <i>Virginia Senate</i> | 7 | <i>Smaller of the two houses that make up the General Assembly in Virginia. It has 40 elected members.</i> |
| <i>Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom</i> | 2 | <i>Written by Thomas Jefferson, guaranteed freedom of religion to citizens of Virginia. Set a clear separation of church and state.</i> |
| <i>Vocational training</i> | 14 | <i>Education aimed at preparing students for a specific job or job field.</i> |
| <i>Volunteer</i> | 3 | <i>Doing something without pay.</i> |
| <i>Wage</i> | 14 | <i>Amount of money paid to an individual for performing a job for a specified period of time (such as per hour).</i> |
| <i>Warranty</i> | 14 | <i>Legal guarantee that a product will work as it should during a stated time period.</i> |
| <i>Welfare</i> | 3 | <i>Health, happiness, and good fortune.</i> |
| <i>Work ethic</i> | 14 | <i>The attitudes and behaviors that show one's desire to do a job well and to take pride in a job well done.</i> |