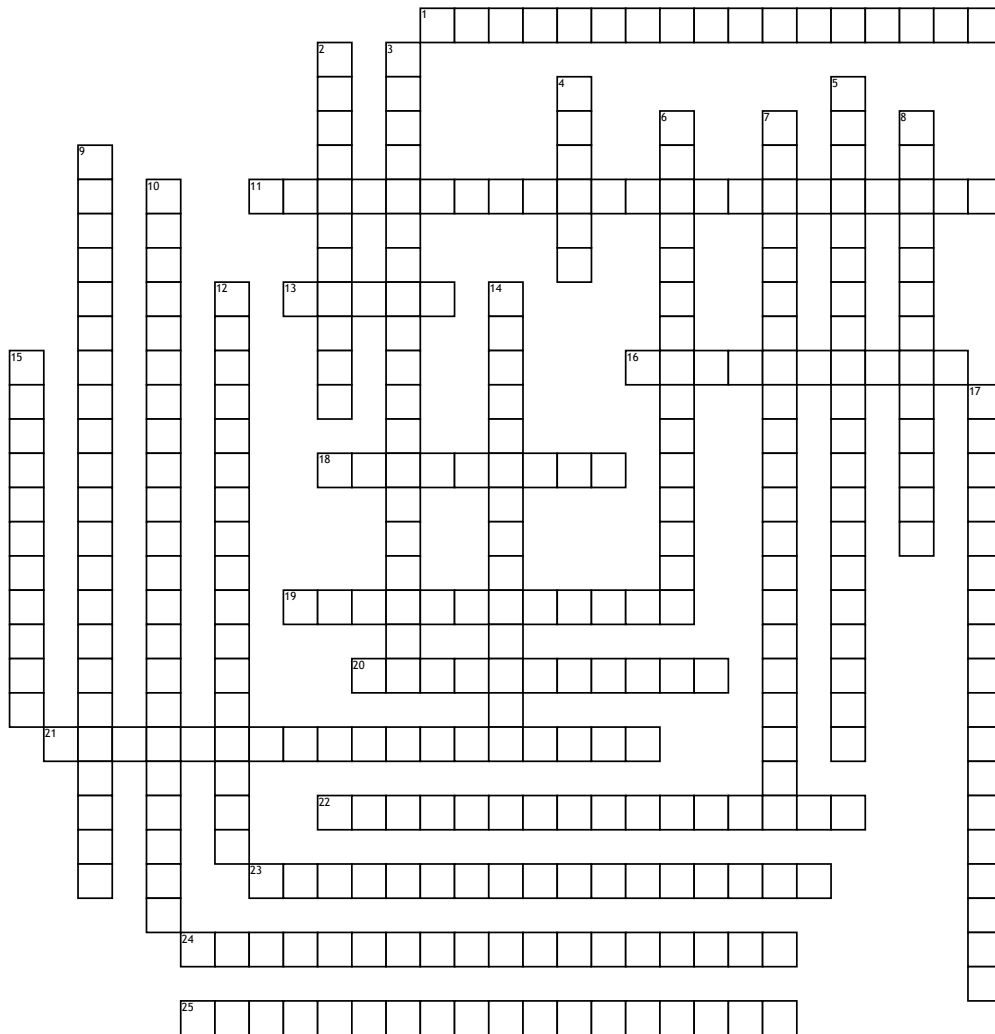


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# AP Comparative Government Winter Break Vocabulary



**Across**

- 1. People choose policy by being represented by elected representative officials
- 11. When the government loosens controls on the economy to open up a freer market
- 13. A government in power that rules over a nation and creates policies that affect the daily lives of the nation's inhabitants
- 16. The division of power between central and local governments- some powers are shared and some powers are specifically separated
- 18. A statistical formula that measures the economic inequality in a state
- 19. Groups that bring people together with a common interest, more likely to be found in liberal democracies
- 20. The leader who is a ceremonial, unifying factor in a country who doesn't always operate in the day to day operating of the government
- 21. A system where an elite person grants a loyal supporter a position or material object in return

- 22. The leader who is politically active as a leader in the executive branch and oversees the daily operations of the government. He or she often works with a cabinet in deciding policy
  - 23. The citizens exercise faith and trust in the government and believe that they can understand and influence political affairs
  - 24. A structure within society that connects people to the government (like elections, running for candidacy, polls)
  - 25. A US-based government-funded nongovernmental organization that rates countries based on how much civil liberties, democracy, and freedom of the press exists in each state
- Down**
- 2. The control of a state by large interest group
  - 3. A government that concentrates its power on having authority and power in the hands of the elite few rather than being responsible to the people and protecting their civil rights
  - 4. A large group of people united by common descent, history, culture or language inhabiting a geographical region

- 5. When there are two houses in a law-making, governmental body
- 6. The people directly decide on policy through referendums and initiatives
- 7. When there is only one house in a law-making, governmental body
- 8. The central government holds all the power; sometimes the power is devolved to local levels
- 9. the process by which people form their ideas about politics, the number one factor is the family
- 10. When there is large diversity of many groups that are lobbying for something
- 12. Powers that are given to different branches of the government that limit the other branches in order to prevent the abusive of power
- 14. When the government regulates the state's economy and limits individual profit
- 15. A large, complex organization with a hierarchy of regional officials that uses task specialization and/or merit to govern a state
- 17. A democracy that can only guarantee elections taking place- no civil rights or fair and competitive elections

**Word Bank**

- |                       |                         |                          |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Head of government    | Gini Index              | Nation                   | Illiberal democracy  | Linkage Institution  |
| Corporatism           | Checks and balances     | Unicameral legislature   | Civil Society        | Political efficacy   |
| Indirect democracy    | Direct democracy        | Bureaucracy              | Patron client system | Command economy      |
| Bicameral legislature | Political Socialization | Head of state            | State                | Authoritarian Regime |
| Unitary system        | Economic liberalization | Interest group pluralism | Freedom House Rating | Federalism           |