AP Comparative Government

Unit 2: Industrialized Democracies

Terms to Know

1. Alternate Voting (AV)
2. Austerity
3. Backbenchers
4. Blair, Tony
5. Brexit
6. British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
7. British National Party
8. British values
9. Cameron, David
10. Chancellor of the Exchequer
11. Clegg, Nick
12. Coalition Government
13. Collective Consensus
14. Collective Responsibility
15. Common Law
16. Common Market
17. Conservative Party
18. “Constitution of the Crown”
19. Crossbenchers
20. Democratic Deficit
21. Devolution
22. EEC
23. Ethnic make-up of the UK (European and non-European, percentages)
24. European Commission
25. European Parliament
26. Euroskeptics
27. EU Council of Ministers
28. EU Court of Auditors
29. EU Court of Justice
30. EU Enlargement – pros, cons
31. First-Past-the-Post Voting System
32. Gradualism
33. Great Reform Acts
34. Good Friday Agreement
35. GDP (UK, comparatively)
36. Gini (UK, comparatively)
37. The “Government”
38. Head of State (UK)
39. Hegemonic Power
40. Hereditary Peers
41. House of Commons (size, membership, responsibilities)
42. House of Lords (size, membership, responsibilities)
43. Hung Parliament
44. In/Out Referendum 2016
45. Labour Party
46. Liberal Democrats
47. Life Peers
48. Loyal Opposition
49. Maastricht Treaty
50. Magna Carta
51. NATO
52. Neo-Liberalism
53. Parliamentary System
54. Parliamentary Sovereignty
55. Plaid Cymru
56. Quangos
57. Question Time
58. Referendum
59. Scottish National Party
60. “Shadow Cabinet”
61. Sinn Fein
62. Social cleavages in UK (multiple)
63. Speaker of the House
64. Supranationalism
65. Thatcher, Margaret/Thatcherism
66. The Third Way
67. Trade Union Congress
68. Treaty of Rome
69. UK Independence Party (UKIP)
70. UK Supreme Court (size, authority)
71. Unitary Government
72. “Vote of No Confidence”
73. Welfare State
74. Westminster Model
75. Whitehall