

Government Vocabulary

African Union (AU)-Members from all African countries (except Morocco and Madagascar) who's focus is to the rid the continent of ideas of colonization and apartheid/segregation. They also focus on promoting unity between all African nations and intensify development on the continent.

Diplomacy- art of negotiating with other countries.

European Union (EU)-an economic and political union of 27 independent member states which are located primarily in Europe.

Government-group who creates, enforces, and interprets laws.

G-8 (Group of 8)-Assembly of world leaders (from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and United Kingdom) who meet annually to discuss global issues.

Incentive-any factor that enables or motivates a particular course of action

Jurisdiction-the extent or range of authority.

Limited Power-Power of the government has some restrictions and those restrictions are based on laws, actions found in a constitution, and/or the people they serve.

Nation-State-a specific territory formed of citizens who share common culture, history and government/laws.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-military alliance between 28 countries (EX. UK, France, US, Germany) where its member countries agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)-group of 12 nations that pursues ways and means of ensuring the stabilization of prices in international oil markets with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations; giving due regard at all times to the interests of the producing nations and to the necessity of securing a steady income to the producing countries; an efficient and regular supply of petroleum to consuming nations, and a fair return on their capital to those investing in the petroleum industry.

Political Scientists-people who study the state of government and politics.

Sanction-penalties imposed by a country or group of countries on another country or group of countries.

United Nations (UN)-A collections of world countries (excluding Kosovo, Taiwan, and Vatican City) that formed after World War II to 1. Save future generations from war, 2. Promote Human Rights, and 3.

Establish equal rights for all persons.

Unlimited Power-Power of the government has NO restrictions and the government may act how they want, when they want due to no constitution or laws that limit the government.