



Finding a National Voice

Glossary

Source: Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary; Encyclopedia Britannica Online

Census (noun): a usually complete enumeration of a population; specifically : a periodic governmental enumeration of population

Citizen (noun): a native or naturalized person who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it

Conservatism (noun): a political philosophy based on tradition and social stability, stressing established institutions, and preferring gradual development to abrupt change

Debate (noun): the formal discussion of a motion before a deliberative body according to the rules of parliamentary procedure

Democratic Party: one of the two major political parties in the U.S., historically the party of labor, minorities, and progressive reformers

Governor (noun): an official elected or appointed to act as ruler, chief executive, or nominal head of a political unit

House of Representatives: one of the two houses of the bicameral United States Congress, established in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States

Liberalism (noun): political philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of the human race, and the autonomy of the individual and standing for the protection of political and civil liberties

Lobby (verb): to conduct activities aimed at influencing public officials and especially members of a legislative body on legislation

Republican Party: GOP (Grand Old Party) is one of two major U.S. political parties. It was formed in 1854 by former members of the Whig, Democratic, and Free parties. The party is historically concerned with the national interest above sectional interests and states' rights.

Dakota Pathways



Reservation (noun): a tract of land set apart by the federal government for a special purpose, especially one for the use of a Native American people

United States Senate: one of the two houses of the legislature of the United States, established in 1789 under the Constitution