

GOVERNMENT: Typically the members of a governing Party with a paid and/or appointed position.

POWER: Ability to make someone do something that they would not otherwise have done — coercion.

AUTHORITY: Speaking about a government that is legitimate, e.g. in charge. Three types: traditional, charismatic, legal/rational.

LEGITIMACY: When a government's right to govern is accepted.

CITIZENSHIP: Recognising a person's rights and responsibilities as a full member of a particular state.

DEMOCRACY: Freedom of vote.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY: Everyone has the right to choose who are able to make decisions.

DIRECT DEMOCRACY: Every citizen has the right to have a say in decision making.

PLUTOCRACY: Dominated by the rich.

OLIGARCHY: Ruled by the few. (*These are opposites of pluralism.*)

HOC and HOL = HOP ← bicameral

In a General Election, the voter is fundamentally just voting for his local, constituency MP. The system is one of FPTP, or First Past the Post. There are 650 MPs who govern one constituency in Great Britain, including Northern Ireland.