

<p><b>1. Declaration of Independence</b> 独立宣言</p> <p>It was mainly <b>drafted</b> by <b>Thomas Jefferson</b> and was <b>adopted by the Congress</b> in <b>1776</b>. During that time, people of English colonies in North America were <b>fighting for</b> their freedom and independence from the British rule. This document declared that all men were <b>equal</b> and that they should have some <b>common rights</b> such as <b>life, liberty and pursuit of happiness</b>. Also, it explained that the purpose of <b>government</b> was to <b>secure the rights</b> mentioned above.</p>
<p><b>2. Boston Tea Party</b> 波士顿倾茶事件</p> <p>It was <b>direct action by colonists</b> in Boston against the British government. They boarded on the ships and <b>threw the tea</b> which belonged to the <b>East India Company</b> into the Boston Harbor. It was a significant event in the <b>growth of American Revolution</b>.</p>
<p><b>3. Checks and Balances</b> 权力制衡</p> <p>It maintains the balance of power between the <b>3 branches of government</b>. The Constitutional system of checks and balances means that each branch of government <b>supervises the other branches</b> so as to <b>prevent</b> one branch from <b>ignoring or overpowering</b> the others.</p>
<p><b>4. Separation of Powers</b> 三权分立</p> <p>It is the division of the <b>law-making, law-enforcing, and law-interpreting</b> powers among <b>independent legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government</b>. It includes various <b>limits and controls</b> on the powers of each branch and it is designed to <b>prevent any branch from becoming too powerful</b>.</p>
<p><b>5. Republicanism</b> 共和主义</p> <p>Republicanism in the United States is <b>a set of ideas that guides the government and politics</b>. Republicanism is a set of beliefs that a republican government is one in which people <b>elect representatives to govern</b>. People <b>vote</b> for members of the <b>House of Representatives and the Senate</b>, and for members of the <b>Electoral College</b> who, in turn, choose the <b>president</b>. Republicanism is to <b>avoid monarchy</b>.</p>
<p><b>6. Bill of Rights</b> 权利法案</p> <p>It is the <b>collective name</b> for the first <b>ten amendments</b> to the US Constitution. They refrain the national government from tampering with <b>fundamental rights</b> such as freedom of speech and civil liberties and emphasize the <b>limited character of national power</b>.</p>
<p><b>7. Miranda Rights</b> 米兰达权利</p> <p>It includes <b>4</b> parts. 1 You have the right to <b>remain silent</b>. 2 Everything you say <b>can be used against you</b> in court. 3 You have the right to <b>talk with a lawyer</b> before questioning and <b>have your lawyer present</b> during questioning. 4 If you <b>cannot afford</b> a lawyer, a lawyer will be provided <b>without charge</b>. It represents <b>procedural justice</b> and can be regarded as a <b>protection of basic human rights</b> facing the strong legislature power.</p>
<p><b>8. Freedom of Speech</b> 言论自由</p> <p>In the U.S., freedom of speech is protected by the <b>First Amendment</b> to the US Constitution, is the right to <b>speak freely without censorship</b>. It includes the right to <b>express, seek, receive</b></p>

and impart information and ideas regardless the media used.	
<b>9. G.I. Bill of Rights</b> 美国军人权利法案 It granted financial aid to members of armed forces after the end of World War II. Soldiers thus could go to college. Their achievements changed the traditional image of higher education from something only for the elite to something within the reach of ordinary citizens.	
<b>10. No Fault Divorce</b> 无过错离婚 This policy provides that divorce should be granted on the basis of uncompromising differences that have caused the unavoidable breakdown of the marriage. It also provides for mostly equal division of property, and bases allowance on the length of the marriage and the earning ability of both sides.	
<b>11. Affirmative Action</b> 平权运动 In practice, it saves employment and admissions quota and preferential treatment for women, minorities, and the disabled in job-training and professional education, employment and the placement of government contracts. The goal is to achieve equality for women, minorities, and the handicapped.	
<b>12. Federal Reserve System</b> 联邦储蓄制度 It is the central banking system of the US. At the top of the system is the Federal Reserve Board which is an independent agency over whose actions neither the president nor Congress has any direct control. It consists of the Board of Governors, 12 Federal Reserve Banks and member banks. Its influence over the economy is mainly through monetary policy	
<b>13. The Electoral College</b> 选举人团 It is the institution that elects the President and Vice President in the US every 4 years. Each state is distributed a number of Electors or Electoral College Votes (ECV) based on its Congressional representation. The Electors meet in their state capitals and formally elect the president. The successful candidate must obtain an absolute majority in the College—at least 270 ECV.	
<b>14. Traditional Images of The Two Parties</b> 两党传统	
Democrats (South) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Less wealthy people, more liberal-minded, play an active role for the federal government in the economic and social.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Helping the poor, elderly, homeless</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Handling unemployment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with the environment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Improving health care</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Advocate gun control</li> </ul>	Republicans (North & Midwest) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wealthy and conservative, favor free economic principles, prefer state and local government power to federal power</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Managing foreign policy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with national defense</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Holding down taxes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Against gun control</li> </ul>

### 15. Public Assistance 政府援助

Public assistance is government aid to individuals who can demonstrate that they are living in poverty by official standards. It refers to assistance programs that provide either cash assistance or benefits to individuals and families from any governmental entity. There are two major types of public assistance programs; social welfare programs and social insurance programs.

### 16. Invasion of Privacy 侵犯隐私

It might be triggered by disclosing the truth. There are four ways that the mass media can invade someone's right of privacy.

- ☐ Intruding upon a person's solitude or seclusion
- ☐ Unauthorized release of private information
- ☐ Publicizing people in a false light or creating a false impression of them
- ☐ Use of a person's name or likeness for commercial purposes

### 17. Judicial Review 司法审查（合宪检查）

It includes the power of the federal courts to declare federal, state, and local laws invalid if they violate the Constitution, the supremacy of federal laws or treaties when they conflict with state and local laws, and the role of the Supreme Court as the final authority on the meaning of the Constitution.

### 18. Common Law 判例法

It exists in the form of court decisions and legal precedents that are in fact in written form. It is law developed by judges through decisions of courts.

### 19. Judicial Independence 司法独立

It is embodied in life tenure and protected salaries, minimizes the risk of judges' deviating from the law established in the Constitution by freeing the judiciary from executive and legislative control.

### 20. Police Abuse 警察暴力

Police abuse is the repression by personnel affiliated with law enforcement when dealing with suspects and civilians. The term is also applied to abuses by "corrections" personnel in municipal, state, and federal prison camps, including military prisons.

The term police abuse is usually applied in the context of causing physical harm to a person. It may also involve psychological harm through the use of intimidation tactics that often violate human rights