**The American Dream?**

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| Constitution |  | The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's behaviour or political views. |
| Suffrage | Ensuring that groups or individuals are all treated in the same way and are not treated differently or less favourably, especially in terms of status, rights, or opportunities. |
| Capitalism | The power or right to act, speak, or think as one want, and not being imprisoned or enslaved. |
| Liberty | This term refers to the basic rights afforded, by laws of the government, to every person, regardless of race, nationality, colour, gender, age, religion, or disability. They ensure one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of the society and state without discrimination or repression. |
| unalienable | A right that cannot be taken away |
| Freedom | An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state. |
| Equality | The policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering. People believe that the government should have a limited role in business and the economy, allowing the free enterprise system to operate according to its own laws. This can be termed as *free enterprise, free market, individualism.* |
| Laissez-faire | The socioeconomic relationship between a worker and an employer, where the worker sells his or her labour under a formal or informal employment contract. These transactions usually occur in a labour market where wages are market determined. This means that the worker has a weak bargaining position and is more likely to be exploited. |
| The franchise | The condition of self-government. On a personal level, this is the capacity to decide for oneself and pursue an informed course of action in one's life, often regardless of any particular moral content, uncoerced. Politically, it is the right to self-government or a country or region. |
| Republicanism | The right to vote in political elections |
| Sovereignty | The right to vote in political elections |
| Wage labour | An established set of principles governing a state. |
| Civil rights | A political ideology where the power of government is held by the people. The people have an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch and give power to leaders they elect to represent them and serve their interests. The representatives are responsible for helping all the people in the country, not just a few people. |
| Autonomy | The ultimate overseer; the full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside sources or bodies. The 17th Century Enlightenment philosopher Thomas Hobbes argued that this was given to rulers on a contractual basis by the people, where they surrender some of their freedoms and submit to the authority of the ruler (or to the decision of a majority) in exchange for protection of their remaining rights until said ruler fails to act for the common good. |