



## FLASH CARD VOCABULARY STRATEGIES

### Country Cards

**Learning Objectives:** The students will...

1. Understand vocabulary terms used on Country Cards.

**TEKS:** 6.21A

**Materials Needed:** Country Card Vocabulary Flash Cards.

**Vocabulary:** Country Card vocabulary

**Teaching Strategy:** Select the vocabulary cards that are included the current unit of study and then select from the following activities to use with your students:

1. Mix, Match, Freeze
  - a. Make one set of one-sided copies of the Vocabulary Flash Cards and cut them into individual cards.
  - b. Pass out terms to half of the students and definitions to the other half.
  - c. On signal, students get up and move around the room trying to locate their matching information.
  - d. When a group is sure that they have a match, they freeze until their match is verified.
2. Study Flash Cards
  - a. Make a two-sided copy of the flash cards for each student.
  - b. Students will have their own set of flash cards to review and study.
  - c. Students may draw a picture of symbol on the front or back of the card to help them remember the meaning.
3. Memory Match
  - a. Make a one-sided copy of the flash cards for each pair of students.
  - b. After shuffling the cards, student should lay them out blank side up in rows.
  - c. Students should take turns turning over the cards in pairs. If student can match the term and the definition, then they take that set of cards.
  - d. The student with the most cards wins.
4. Card Sort
  - a. Make a two-sided copy of the flash cards.
  - b. Individually, or in groups, students are handed the cards for that unit.
  - c. Instruct students to group the cards in categories. Closed sort—Teacher determines categories, and students must place terms into the correct categories. Open sort—Students determine their own categories and placement of terms.
  - d. Students should be able to explain why they placed the terms into their categories.

Bicameral

Constitutional

Capital City

Democracy

Chief of State

Dictatorship

Civil Rights/  
Freedoms

Direct  
Democracy

Communist

Electoral  
College

Having a Constitution (form of government that is written down)

Having two parts of a legislature.  
“Bi” means two.

A government where the people rule, either by themselves or thorough elected representatives.

The city where a state or nation houses its government.

A country that is ruled by a single leader, who is not elected and uses force to keep control.

The formal head of a nation, as distinguished from a Head of Government. In most nations, this is a ceremonial role with little power

A form of democracy where citizens themselves serve as their government, voting and acting on every issue. There are no elected representatives.

Rights that protect individual freedoms, such as speech, religion, assembly, petition, and property.

Electors chosen by the voters of each state that elect the president and vice-president of the United States of America.

Government owns everything, including the businesses, farms, and property, and also provides health care, education, and general welfare for its citizens.

Ethnicity



Head of  
Government



Executive



Independence



Federal



Islamic  
Republic



Federation



Judicial



GDP



Legislative



A person in charge of a country's government. This person holds real power in the government.

Examples: President, Prime Minister, Chancellor



A group of people that share the same common heritage and a common culture.



Freedom from a colonial ruling power, or date that a region becomes an independent country.



Branch of government that includes the Head of State and Head of Government.

Examples: Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Chancellors



A form of government that is ruled by and controlled by followers of the Islamic faith.



A group of states with a republican form of government. There is usually a division of powers between states and the federal government.



A branch of government that interprets the meaning of law and settles disputes.



There is a division of powers between governments such as states or provinces and the national government.



A branch of government that makes the laws and is also tasked with other duties such as approving executive appointees.



Gross Domestic Product is the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.



Limited  
Government



Per Capita



Literacy



Political Parties



Monarchy



Popular Vote



Nation or State



Province



Parliament



Republican  
Government



Value of goods and services a person produces in a given time. Usually shown in an average dollar amount.

A type of government where the leaders have limited power and must follow the same laws all citizens follow.

A political organization that seeks to influence government policy by nominating candidates and trying to elect them to positions in government.

The ability to read and write.

The process by which qualified voters choose their candidates or vote on issues.

A ruling position that is passed down within a certain family (hereditary). Usually a King or Queen. Rule by One.

An administrative division of a nation. Same as a state in the United States.

A politically organized body of people under a single government.

A government where the power rests with the people. The people elect representatives to represent them in government.

A national legislative body. Same as United States Congress.

Socialist

Unicameral

Suffrage

Unitary

Theocracy

Universal

Totalitarian

Unlimited  
Government

Transitional

Having one legislative body.  
“Uni” means one.

An economic system of community ownership.  
In this system the people control the means of production and distribution for the good of all.

A government where most or all of the power is in the hands of a central (national) government.

The right to vote.

Including every citizen in a country.

A government which is controlled by a particular religious group.

A type of government where the leaders have no limits to their power.

A country with one political party. Citizens are forced to do what the government tells them to do, and are prevented from leaving the country.

A nation that is passing from one form of government to another.