

Civics, Citizenship & Conservation Glossary: Fill in the blanks!

Word	Meaning/Definition
-----	Involvement and informed participation in the civic and political activities of society at local, state, national, regional and global levels.
-----	A person who takes steps to make social, political or environmental change happen relating to a cause or issue that they are passionate about.
-----	the policy or action of using campaigning to bring about political or social change
____ of Parliament	a law made by Parliament; a bill which has passed all three readings in each house and has received the royal assent
The ----- -----	The national government of the Commonwealth of Australia, which is also known as the federal government or the Commonwealth Government, established by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.
-----	public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy.
-----	A proposal for a new law which has been presented to Parliament
The -----	Consists of the most senior ministers, including the Prime Minister. It's role is to make major policy decisions, including decisions about spending, appointments and introducing legislation.
-----	A term that is popularly understood as sharing of resources among a community for the benefit of that community as a whole.
-----	Careful management of the environment and natural resources, acknowledging that they may be changed in order to affect a better future for humankind, but not if the impacts on them are too great.
-----	A set of fundamental principles on which a state or other organisation (such as a club) is governed.
-----	Determination and evaluation of benefits and costs of a project or decision. The evaluation includes monetary and non-monetary effects.
-----	A form of government where a decision-making power is vested in the people, whose elected representatives determine policy and/or laws.
-----	People participating in person and directly on issues they seek to change.
-----	A functioning unit of nature defined by a complex set of relationships among its living organisms (such as microorganisms, plants, animals, humans) and its nonliving components (such as water, minerals, soil, air), where all organisms and components are interdependent through nutrient cycles and energy flows.
-----	a species of animal or plant that is seriously at risk of extinction.
-----	A person who understands their rights and responsibilities at a global level;

Word	Meaning/Definition
-----	A process and rules by which decisions are made and implemented within entities such as national and state governments, corporations and other organisations.
-----	A political doctrine that derives its meaning from political philosophy, political behaviour and political morality, not from constitutions or other laws. It concerns the implied approval to act in a particular way on a public issue given by the electorate to its representative or government.
-----	Forms of communication between a source and receivers including television, radio, print media and the internet, as well as forms of social media. A key part of democracies with diverse views.
-----	A member of Parliament who is a member of the executive government, and who is usually in charge of a government department
Non-Government -----	A group that is organised at a local, national or international level around a common interest and on a non-profit, voluntary basis.
-----	A law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions.
----- Minister	The head of the national government, the chief minister in some countries, including Australia
-----	A statement or action expressing disapproval of or objection to something.
-----	the action of restoring a person, animal or ecosystem to health or normal function through after any sort of damage or injury has been occurred.
-----	the action of returning something to a former condition.
----- and -----	Entitlements and obligations that are associated with living in Australia. These are a cornerstone of modern democracies.
-----	In Australia this a written <i>law</i> , also known as an act of parliament or legislation, which commences as a bill, is passed by the parliament and has received royal assent (by the <i>Governor-General</i> or a governor, or, in very rare cases, directly by the monarch).
-----	An ongoing capacity of an <i>environment</i> to maintain all life, whereby the <i>needs</i> of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their <i>needs</i> .
----- System	A system of parliamentary government, also known as responsible government, which evolved in England and was adopted in its colonies, including Australia. It is based on the principle that the executive government is responsible to the people through the parliament.

Solutions

#	Word	Meaning/Definition
6, 11	Active Citizenship -----	Involvement and informed participation in the civic and political activities of society at local, state, national, regional and global levels. It contrasts with 'passive citizenship' where citizens participate only minimally to meet their basic individual responsibilities including voting and paying taxes.
8	Activist -----	A person who takes steps to make social, political or environmental change happen relating to a cause or issue that they are passionate about.
8	Activism -----	the policy or action of using campaigning to bring about political or social change
3, 2,10	Act of Parliament ---	a law made by Parliament; a bill which has passed all three readings in each house and has received the royal assent
3, 10, 10,	The Australian Government -----	The national government of the Commonwealth of Australia, which is also known as the federal government or the Commonwealth Government, established by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.
8	Advocacy -----	Public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy.
4	Bill -----	A proposal for a new law which has been presented to Parliament
7	The Cabinet -----	The <i>Cabinet</i> consists of the most senior ministers, including the Prime Minister. The <i>Cabinet's</i> role is to make major policy decisions, including decisions about spending, appointments and introducing legislation.
6, 4	Common Good -----	A term that is popularly understood as sharing of resources among a community for the benefit of that community as a whole.
12	Conservation -----	Careful management of the environment and natural resources, acknowledging that they may be changed in order to affect a better future for humankind, but not if the impacts on them are too great.
12	Constitution -----	A set of fundamental principles on which a state or other organisation (such as a club) is governed.
4, 7, 8	Cost Benefit Analysis -----	Determination and evaluation of benefits and costs of a project or decision. The evaluation includes monetary and non-monetary effects.

9	Democracy -----	A form of government where a decision-making power is vested in the people, whose elected representatives determine policy and/or laws.
6, 6	Direct Action -----	People participating in person and directly on issues they seek to change.
9	Ecosystem -----	A functioning unit of nature defined by a complex set of relationships among its living organisms (such as microorganisms, plants, animals, humans) and its nonliving components (such as water, minerals, soil, air), where all organisms and components are interdependent through nutrient cycles and energy flows..
10, 7	Endangered species -----	a species of animal or plant that is seriously at risk of extinction.
6, 7	Global Citizen -----	A person who understands their rights and responsibilities at a global level; that is, one's identity transcends geography or political borders, and rights and responsibilities are derived from being human.
10	Governance -----	A process and rules by which decisions are made and implemented within entities such as national and state governments, corporations and other organisations.
7	Mandate -----	A political doctrine that derives its meaning from political philosophy, political behaviour and political morality, not from constitutions or other laws. It concerns the implied approval to act in a particular way on a public issue given by the electorate to its representative or government.
5	Media -----	Forms of communication between a source and receivers including television, radio, print media and the internet, as well as forms of social media. A key part of democracies with diverse views.
8	Minister -----	A member of Parliament who is a member of the executive government, and who is usually in charge of a government department
3-10, 12	Non-government Organisation -----	A group that is organised at a local, national or international level around a common interest and on a non-profit, voluntary basis.
6	Policy -----	A law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions.
5, 8	Prime Minister -----	the head of the national government, the chief minister in some countries, including Australia
7	Protest -----	a statement or action expressing disapproval of or objection to something. E.g. "the team lodged an official protest".
14	Rehabilitation -----	the action of restoring a person, animal or ecosystem to health or normal function through after any sort of damage or injury has been occurred.

11	Restoration -----	the action of returning something to a former condition.
6, 3, 16	Rights and Responsibilities ----- -----	Entitlements and obligations that are associated with living in Australia. Rights and responsibilities are a cornerstone of modern democracies. While all people in Australia enjoy certain rights (for example, freedom of speech), there are also responsibilities (for example, paying taxes, jury service). Citizens also have the right to vote and the responsibility of voting at elections.
7	Statute -----	In Australia, a <i>statute</i> is a written <i>law</i> , also known as an act of parliament or legislation, which commences as a bill, is passed by the parliament and has received royal assent (by the <i>Governor-General</i> or a governor, or, in very rare cases, directly by the monarch). A <i>statute</i> may commence upon royal assent, or a specified date, or upon a date declared in a proclamation.
14	Sustainability -----	An ongoing capacity of an <i>environment</i> to maintain all life, whereby the <i>needs</i> of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their <i>needs</i> .
11, 6	Westminster System -----	A system of parliamentary government, also known as responsible government, which evolved in England and was adopted in its colonies, including Australia. It is based on the principle that the executive government is responsible to the people through the parliament. The executive government is formed by those who command the support of the lower House of Parliament. Ministers, including the Prime Minister, are members of a House of Parliament and are accountable to it. There is a separate, largely ceremonial, head of state, an independent public service and an independent judiciary that applies the rule of law.