

	A	B
689	rule n. & v. / ruler n.	possession or control of authority and/or of physical force sufficient to compel or dominate 'subject' persons to perform certain tasks, to restrict their actions or movements or speech, to surrender their property, etc.
690	reign n. & v. NOT the same as "rein" a	the exercise and/or duration of the rule of a monarch/sovereign -- <i>Queen Victoria reigned for nearly 80 years.</i> -- <i>The reign of Richard the Lionheart lasted from 1189-1199.</i>
691	governance n. / governor n. / government n.	1. in a personal context, control and conduct of behavior; restraint or ability to restrain; 2. in a political context, systematic direction or management of various institutions (could include court(s), armies, legislatures, financial institutions, schools, local magistrates) according to some kind of principle or philosophy ; these institutions act as vehicles for political authority and provide an infrastructure for the social, economic, and political interactions of a population [term is associated more with ancient Greece and Rome and the 18th-21st centuries than with other ancient cultures or with the medieval/renaissance periods]
692	monarch n. / monarchical adj.	a usually hereditary ruler or "king"/"sovereign" who is either the figurehead or the actual primary leader over an extensive geographic region and its peoples.
693	regal adj.	king-like, resembling the mannerisms and ceremonies and personal bearing associated with royal authority -- <i>Her posture was regal; she always sat up straight with her nose in the air.</i>
694	imperious adj. / imperial adj.	characteristic of or to do with empire or a style of governance or mannerisms associated with an empire -- <i>She ran her classroom with an imperious mien.</i>
695	partisan adj. & n.	loyal to a political party (a group of persons within a polity that share and act as agents for a specific set of political principles and policies) -- <i>She is so fiercely partisan she will not even speak to a Republican.</i>
696	autocracy n. / autocratic adj. / autocrat n.	[ancient term] rule by one, or that is concentrated in or focused upon the authority of a single person -- <i>Given that their mission is to educate citizens to participate in democracy, the administrations of most public school systems, not to mention the management of their classrooms, are surprisingly autocratic.</i>
697	oligarchy n. / oligarchic adj. / oligarch n.	[ancient term] rule by a small elite stratum of a population -- <i>If real power is currently concentrated in the hands of corporate executives rather than liberal democratic governments, then in effect we are living under an oligarchy.</i>
698	bureaucracy n. / bureaucratic adj. / bureaucrat n.	[modern term] administration of work, power, and money by means of a system of "offices" (includes and implies the coordination of a set of predictable procedures and paperwork and forms and bylaws and groups of specialized workers that dictate how work is conducted and how authority is administered in large, modern organizations--including government agencies, corporations, schools, libraries, the military, health care, etc.) -- " <i>a soulless bureaucrat</i> " [think IRS]
699	tyranny n. / tyrannical adj. / tyrant n.	[use of term extends back to ancient Greek history-- a "tyrant" was a specially appointed-leader designated to establish civil order when it broke down in a republic] mode of authority associated with a power-hungry solitary ruler who governs arbitrarily, primarily to maintain his own power, and taking a sadistic pleasure in his ability to dominate his subjects [think Sheriff of Nottingham]
700	despotism n. / despotic adj. / despot n.	the Roman version of "tyranny"; originally applied to rule by certain classes of rulers, as Byzantine emperors, bishops of the Greek church, etc.; still applied as a close synonym to "tyrant" and "autocrat" [connotes a kind of pettiness; as if you'd learn who the true tyrant is when one despot outwits another] -- <i>She ruled her classroom despotically and would not tolerate any subordination.</i>

	A	B
701	feudalism n. / feudal adj./ lord n. / vassal n.	Mode of rule associated with medieval Europe whereby economic and political authority was borne by a land-holding, hereditary, hierarchical aristocracy that both supported and was supported by the military and economic pre-eminence of a monarch. Under feudalism, social and political and hereditary ties were maintained by a traditional system of "patronage" that directed the descent of property through families, as well as military and other services owed up the social hierarchy from "vassals" to their "lords" [think Shakespeare's history plays].
702	authoritarian adj.	[use of term extends back to early modern history] style/mode of rule or governance that emphasizes strict laws and obedience and discipline as a core value [could apply to individual rulers, to nation states and philosophies of governance, to armies, schools, families, etc] -- <i>Educational practices in the 1800's were far more authoritarian than they are today.</i> -- <i>Her authoritarian father would not countenance any backtalk from his children.</i> [think Rumsfeld and Cheney]
703	absolutism n. / absolutist adj. / ABSOLUTE adj. / absolute monarch n.	mode of centralized rule/governance associated foremostly with 17th and 18th century France in which the extent of royal power eclipsed that which was held by monarchs in feudal times [In an absolute, "divine right" monarchy, power once distributed between a monarch and aristocrats becomes wholly centered in a royal court that makes use of the physical spectacle of architecture, pomp, fashion, and entertainment to maintain its hold on the attention and loyalty of the ruling elite.] -- <i>The French Revolution is the most famous historical example of popular revolt against absolutism.</i> -- <i>As Lord Acton famously remarked, "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely."</i> -- <i>Since he treated his personal work habits as absolutes, no wonder he refused to apply for any position that called for "team players."</i> [think Louis XIV, think Versailles, think <u>Amadeus</u>]
704	demagoguery n. / demagogue n.	the use of popular prejudices and false claims and promises in order to gain power -- <i>Hitler exploited carefully produced demagoguery in his mass rallies during the 1930s. He made paranoid hysteria seem patriotic.</i>
705	dictatorship n. / dictatorial adj. / dictator n.	[modern parlance of term emerges in 19th century] style/mode of governance that is authoritarian and autocratic; a dictator is typically a military usurper and a tyrant who relishes public verbal and visual displays of his power [think Frederico Franco; think Saddam Hussein]
706	totalitarian adj. / totalitarianism n.	Mode of rule that emerges in the 20th century that unites military dictatorship, mechanized urban industry and bureaucracy, communications expertise, and corrupted populist political ideology. [In a totalitarian state, a dictatorial ruler or oligarchy manipulates military, media, and commerce to promote itself as a progressive revolution, even though in actuality it rules through a repressive centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over extensive aspects of its subjects lives. Totalitarian states attempt to control not just how its subjects act but how they think.] -- <i>Many persons who had supported the theoretical principles behind Communism in the early twentieth century found themselves disillusioned by Stalinist Russia's totalitarian practices.</i> -- <i>Orwell's <u>1984</u> is a classic dystopic vision of life in a totalitarian state.</i>
707	mandate n. & v.	an authoritative order or command; to authorize or decree, make mandatory -- <i>The FDA mandates that consumers be notified of health risks.</i> -- <i>The mandate was passed without much resistance.</i> -- <i>Al Gore supporters deeply resent that George Bush conducted his presidency as if his narrow (or non-existent) margin of victory was in fact a mandate.</i>
708	manifesto n.	a forceful declaration of intentions, opinions, or purposes (often political purposes) -- <i>Marx's <u>Communist Manifesto</u>, much shorter than <u>Das Kapital</u>, was published in 1848.</i> -- <i>By presenting their opinions as a defiant manifesto, rather than negotiating with the school administration, the students affirmed their seriousness but undermined their ability to bargain.</i>
709	usurp v. / usurper n.	appropriate or take over (a right, prerogative, etc.) wrongfully; esp. seize or assume (another's position or authority) by force -- <i>Richard III usurped the throne from the weak-willed Henry.</i>

	A	B
710	philanthropic <i>adj.</i> / philanthropy <i>n.</i>	benevolent, generous, humane; making contributions to benefit the human condition -- <i>Now that Bill Gates has secured his billions, he has turned his attention to philanthropy/philanthropic causes.</i>
711	misanthropy <i>n.</i> / misanthropic <i>adj.</i> / misanthrope <i>n.</i>	skeptical about or hostile to humanity and/or human behavior -- <i>I would imagine that the role of "assistant principal" might tend to conduce towards misanthropy, since one is faced every day with humanity, if not always at its worst, then certainly not at its best.</i>
712	misogynistic <i>adj.</i> / misogyny <i>n.</i>	evincing a pejorative dislike of women -- <i>Those who dislike hiphop often cite the prevalence of misogynistic lyrics as a key reason.</i>
713	sensibility <i>n.</i> (often used as plural)	the capacity for being affected at once emotionally and intellectually, whether pleasantly or unpleasantly; the capacity to respond intelligently and perceptively to intellectual, moral, or aesthetic events or values, especially those considered higher or refined -- <i>Even though he works as an accountant, he has acute aesthetic sensibilities. His office is not just functional, but beautiful. -- I have so much trust in my best friend Jane's sensibility and her awareness of my taste that I would trust her to select a car, a house, even a spouse for me.</i>
714	countenance <i>n. & v.</i>	1. appearance, especially the expression of the face; 2. to extend approval or toleration to -- <i>Her character was written on her countenance; one senses instantly that she is a kind person. -- The strict teacher would not countenance any food or drink in his classroom.</i>