• **affirmative action**: the practice or policy of favoring groups that have previously been discriminated against. Affirmative action policies are most often used in education and employment.

• **civil**: occurring between or among citizens of the State.

• **civil rights**: rights which guarantee equal social opportunities and equal protection of the law, regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or other characteristic.

• **discrimination**: prejudicial or unjust treatment of a person or group of people based on a group or category that they belong to (e.g. race, class, gender, etc.).

• **disenfranchisement**: the state of being deprived of a right or privilege, especially the right to vote.

• **due process**: requirement that legal matters be resolved through established rules and procedures, including the fair treatment of individuals in the judicial system.

• **equality before the law**: the right to equal protection of the law (i.e. the law applies the same to everyone, regardless of their race, gender, profession, etc.).

• **oppression**: treating people in an unjust manner.

• **political rights**: rights to political participation, including the right to vote and the right to join a political party.

• **prejudice**: a negative attitude towards a person or group of people.

• **repression**: subduing, restraining, or limiting someone, often by force.

• **rights**: a legal entitlement to obtain something, to be protected from something, or to act in a certain way.

• **self-determination**: the process by which a person, group, or country controls their own affairs.