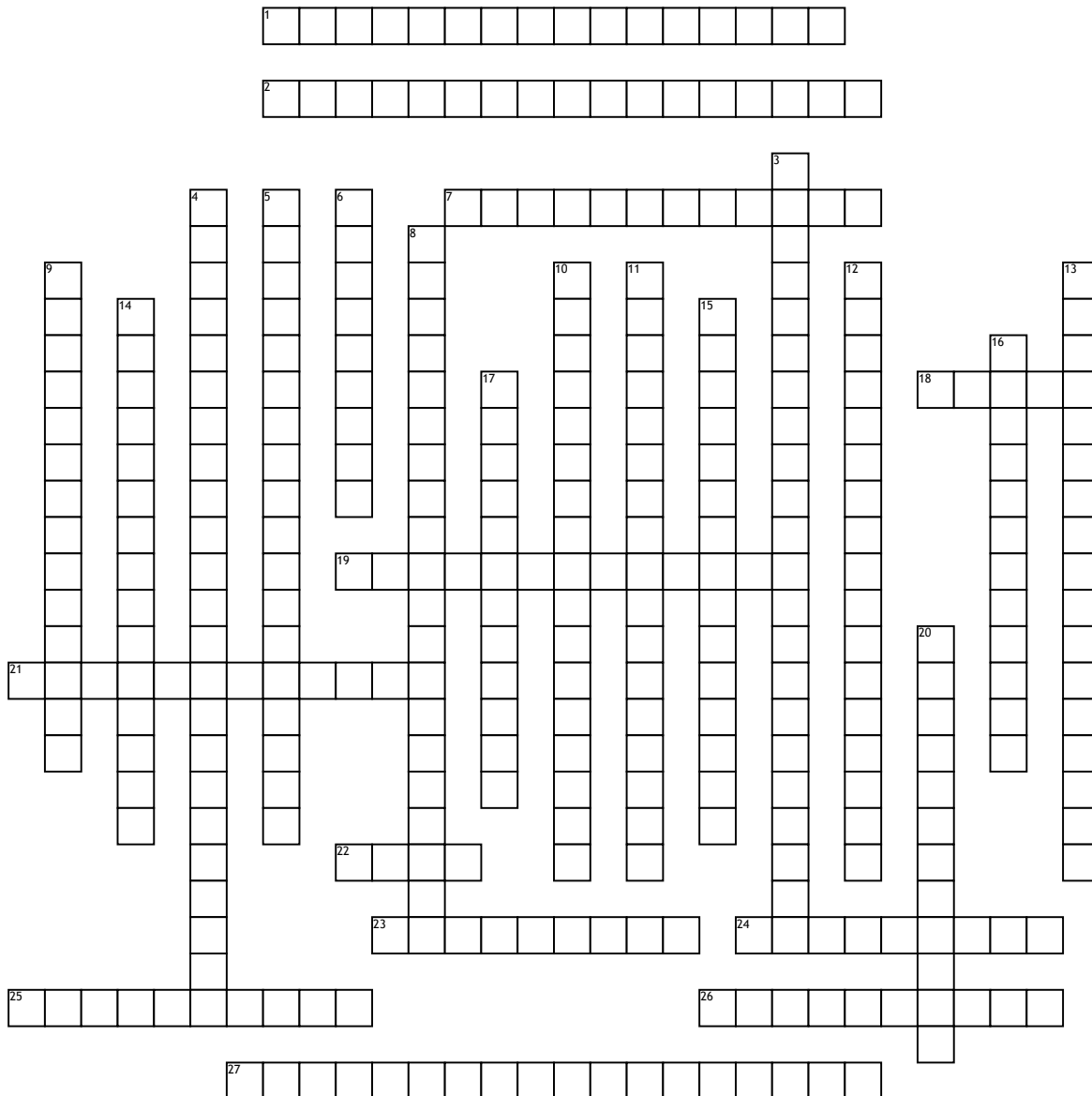


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Foundations of American Government



## Across

1. the principle that sovereignty should be divided between the federal government and the states especially as expressed by the Constitution of the U.S.
2. A form of government in which the powers of all provincial and local governments are specified by a single national government.
7. government by a dictator
18. A nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government
19. a power that is not specifically authorized in writing, but is assumed because of similar powers which have already been granted in writing
21. a formal statement of the fundamental rights of the people of the United States, incorporated in the Constitution as Amendments 1-10, and in all state constitutions.
22. a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body
23. a :the process of altering or amending a law or document (such as a constitution) by parliamentary or constitutional procedure rights that were granted by amendment of the Constitution
24. A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives:
25. The governing body of a nation, state, or community

26. a often capitalized :the distribution of power in an organization (such as a government) between a central authority and the constituent
27. the principle or system of vesting in separate branches the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of a government.

## Down

3. a compromise reached between the northern and southern states of the U.S. in 1787.
4. the original constitution of the US, ratified in 1781, which was replaced by the US constitution in 1789
5. a doctrine in political theory that government is created by and subject to the will of the people
6. Supreme power or authority
8. freedom of private business to organize and operate for profit in a competitive system without interference by government beyond regulation necessary to protect public interest and keep the national economy in balance
9. a constitutional doctrine that gives to a court system the power to annul legislative or executive acts which the judges declare to be unconstitutional
10. counterbalancing influences by which an organization or system is regulated, typically those ensuring that political power is not concentrated in the hands of individuals or groups.
11. Government. restricted with reference to governing powers by limitations prescribed in laws and in a constitution, as in limited monarchy; limited government.

12. Any of several agreements, comparable to treaties, between states of the United States

13. pertaining to or of the nature of a union of states under a central government distinct from the individual governments of the separate states, as in federal government; federal system.

14. The clause in United States Constitution's Article VI, stating that all laws made furthering the Constitution and all treaties made under the authority of the United States are the "supreme law of the land." Chief Justice John Marshall interpreted the clause to mean that the states may not interfere with the functioning of the federal government and that federal law prevails over an inconsistent state law.

15. powers that Congress has that are specifically listed in
16. To approve and give formal sanction to; confirm:
17. A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.
20. the principle that the greater number should exercise greater power.