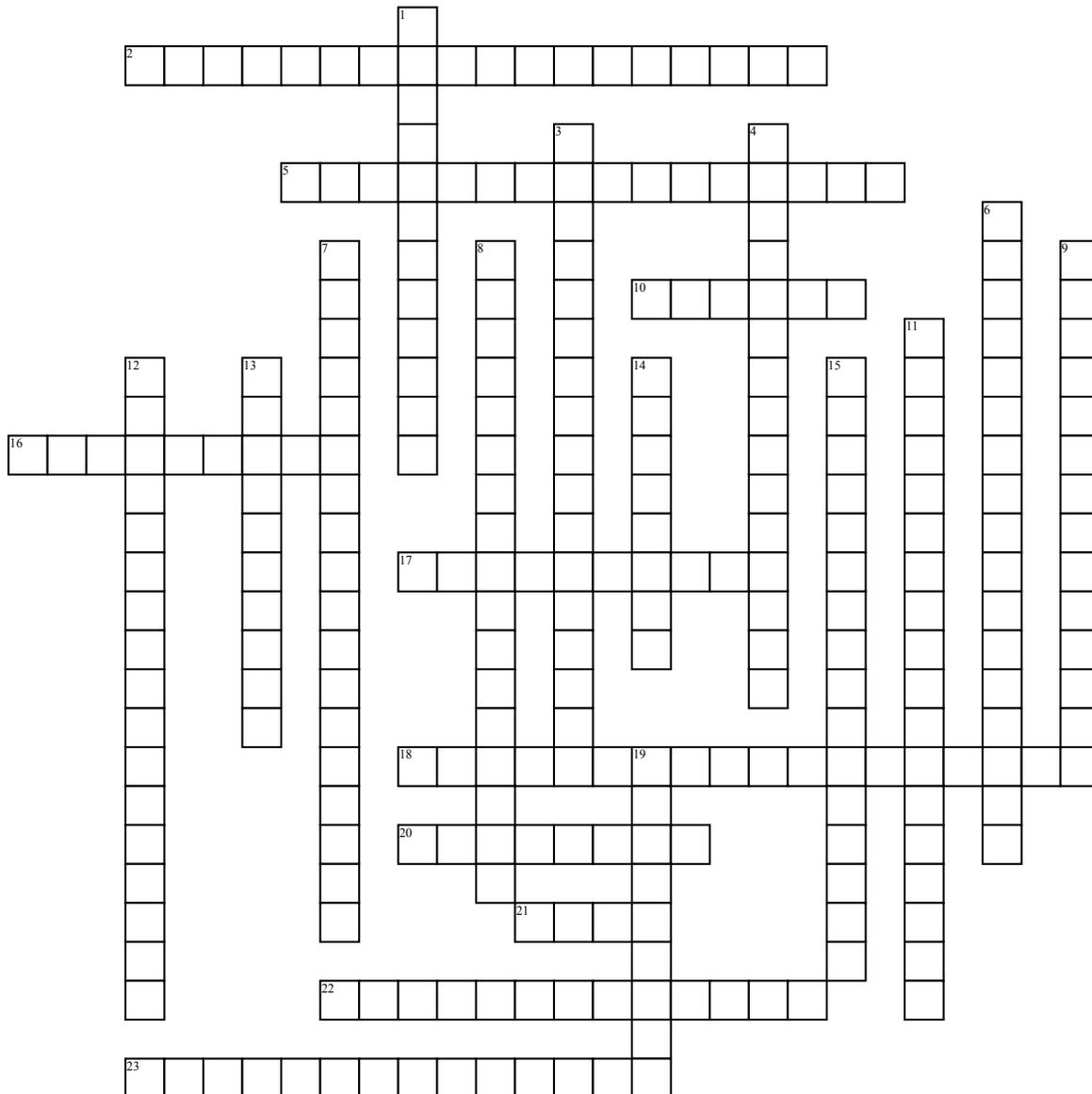


# Unit 2- The Constitution



## Across

2. an act of vesting the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government in separate bodies.

5. not in accordance with a political constitution, especially the US Constitution, or with procedural rules.

10. a formally concluded and ratified agreement between countries.

16. a minor change in a document

17. the federal principle or system of government.

18. a custom whereby presidential appointments are confirmed only if there is no objection to them by the senators from the appointee's state, especially from the senior senator of the president's party from that state.

20. a preliminary or preparatory statement; an introduction.

21. a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body.

22. a statement in the U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 8) granting Congress the power to pass all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the enumerated list of powers.

23. review by the US Supreme Court of the constitutional validity of a legislative act.

## Down

1. the first ten amendments to the US Constitution, ratified in 1791 and guaranteeing such rights as the freedoms of speech, assembly, and worship.

3. governing or controlling body whose power exists only within pre-defined limits that are established by a constitution or other source of authority.

4. Article V creates a two-stage process for amending the Constitution: proposal and ratification. An amendment can be proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress or... By two-thirds of state legislatures requesting Congress to call a national convention to propose amendments. An amendment can be ratified by a favorable vote in three-fourths of all state legislatures or by such a vote in specially called ratifying conventions called in three-fourths of the states.

6. the Constitution does not specifically list these processes as forms of amending the Constitution, but because of change in society or judicial review changed the rule of law de facto.

7. an international agreement, usually regarding routine administrative matters not warranting a formal treaty, made by the executive branch of the US government without ratification by the Senate.

8. 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.

9. the prosecution of a person twice for the same offense.

11. authority of a state and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives (Rule by the People), who are the source of all political power.

12. constitutional government.

13. fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizen's entitlement.

14. the foundation for how the United States government is organized

15. a body of people representing the states of the US, who formally cast votes for the election of the president and vice president.

19. the restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined and established laws.