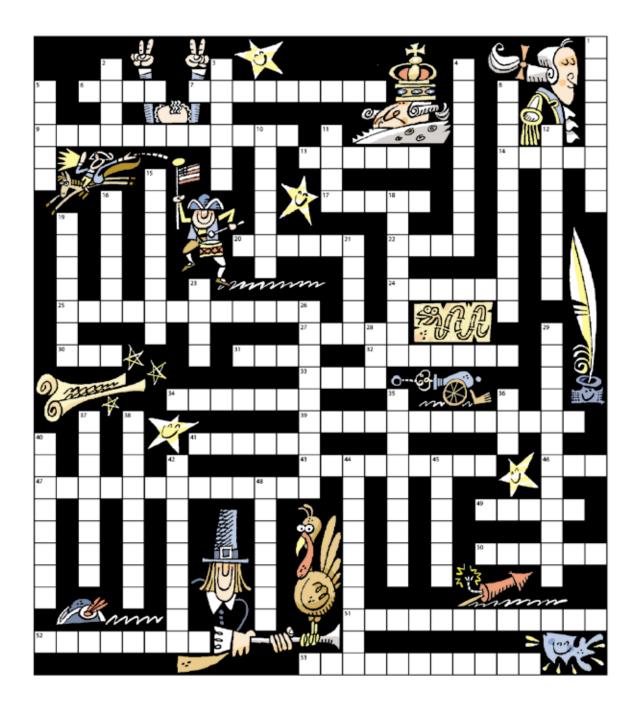
U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Basic #1





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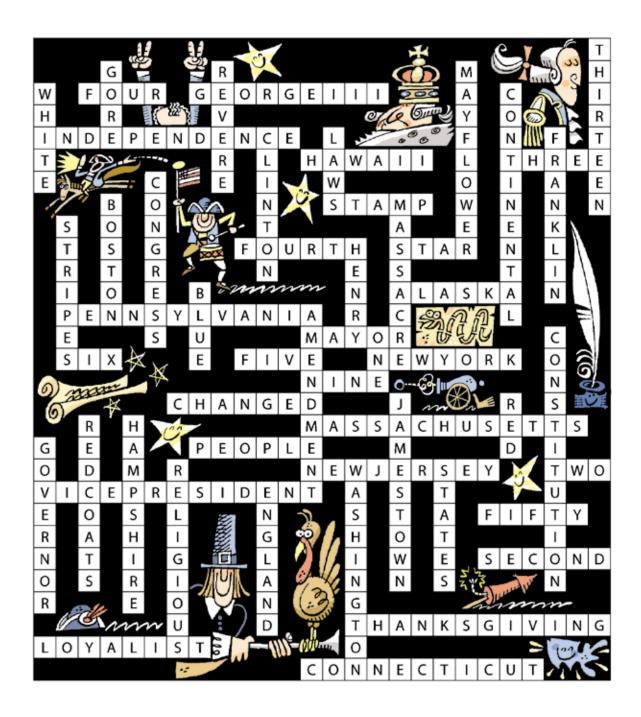
U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Basic #1 (Continued)

ACI	ROSS	46.	How many full terms can the president	16.	The destruction of a cargo of tea by
6.	The United States president is elected for years.	47	of the United States serve? The (2 words) becomes president		colonists who were opposed to the tea tax is known as the Tea Party.
7.	King of England during the American Revolution.	71.	of the United States if the president should die.	18.	The name given to the clash between British soldiers and Bostonians was
9.	The Declaration ofwas a proclamation of the former American colonies	49.	How many stars are there on the United States flag?		the "Boston" - several colonists were killed.
	that they were now and henceforth free states.	50.	The Continental Congress called for peace, made preparations for war,		The on the United States flag represent the original 13 states. Patrick was a Virginia patriot
	The 50th state added to our Union was	51.	and declared independence. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?	۷۱.	whose eloquent speeches helped to stir up resistance to Britain.
	How many branches are there in the government of the United States?	52.	Colonist who remained loyal to the King of England during the American	23.	The colors of the United States flag are red, white, and
17.	This British act levied an internal tax on various documents and articles in the American colonies.	53.	Revolution; a Tory. One of the 13 original colonies.	26.	A change to the United States Constitution is called an
20.	The date of Independence Day is July		WN	28.	Article of the Constitution tells how the Legislative Branch of
22.	There is one for each state in the Union on the United States flag.	1.	How many stripes are there on the United States flag?	29.	government should work. The is the supreme law of the United States.
24.	The 49th state added to our Union was	2.	Al: President Bill Clinton's vice president.	35.	Established in 1607, this colony became the first permanent English
	One of the 13 original colonies. What is the head executive of a city government called?	3.	A Boston patriot, Paul rode to warn Lexington and Concord that the British were marching their way.	36.	colony in America. The stripes on the United States flag are and white.
	Article states that the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land.	4.	Pilgrim agreement (compact) before landing at Plymouth to pass and obey	37.	Name given to the British soldiers by the people of Boston.
	Article sets forth the ways to amend the Constitution.	5.	laws for the good of the colony. The stars on the United States flag are	38.	One of the 13 original colonies (New).
	One of the 13 original colonies (two words).	8.	George Washington was Commander-	40.	What is the head executive of a state government called?
	How many Supreme Court justices are there?	10.	in-Chief of the Army. Bill: The president following George Bush.	42.	The Pilgrims came to America for freedom.
34.	The Constitution of the United States can be		It is the duty of Congress to make	44.	The first president of the United States was George
41.	One of the 13 original colonies. The of the United States elect Congress. One of the 13 original colonies	12.	Benjamin was a statesman who helped arrange a military alliance with France and headed the American peace talks.		There are 50 in the Union. On Independence Day we celebrate independence from
40.	One of the 13 original colonies (two words).	15.	The Senate and the House of Representatives is what we call		



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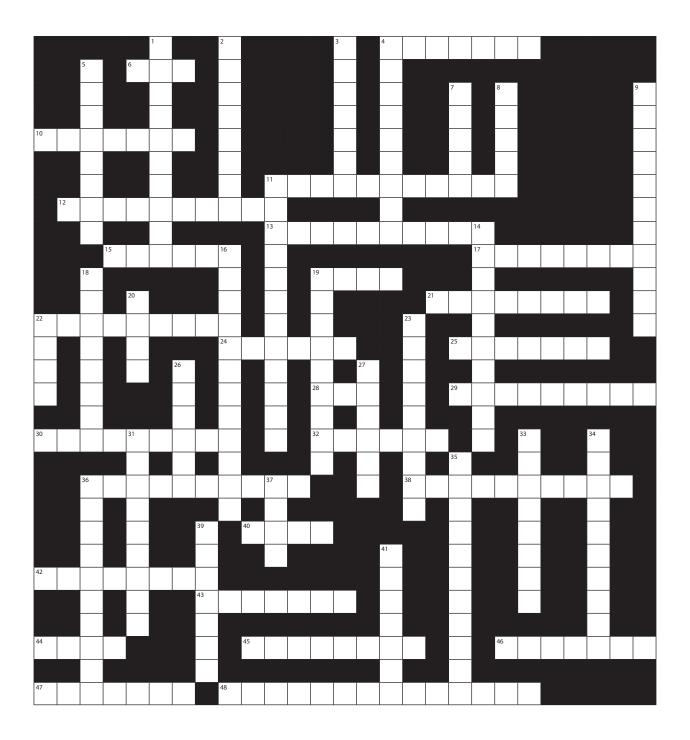
U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Basic #1





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U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Intermediate #2





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How many times may a congressman be

of the U.S., "The Star Spangled Banner".

allegations to our allegations bould

reelected (two words).

Francis Scott _

ACROSS

U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Intermediate #2

_ wrote the national anthem

10.	A election is an election neig				the purpose of laws.
	before the general election to determine the main candidates representing the various political parties.	42.	A person must have lived in the U.S. for at least years in order to be eligible to become president.	14.	The right to apply for federal opportunities is one benefit of being a citizen of the United States.
11.	British practice of boarding American ships and seizing sailors for service in the British navy.	43.	A group of governmental officials who head various departments in the Executive		The Proclamation freed many slaves.
12	,		Branch and advise the president.		The right to vote; also called the franchise.
	The White House is located in, D.C. (1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.).	44.	A person must be a U.S citizen to be eligible to become president.	19.	A political candidate who is not a leading contender but receives unexpectedly strong
13.	A person must be at least (hyphenated word) years old by the time he/she will serve in order to be eligible to become president.	45.	Alexander: Washington's Sec. of the Treasury and leader of the Federalist Party.	20.	support. (two words) A check the president has on the powers of the legislative branch to reject or refuse to
15.	James: 5th U.S. President; noted for an early U.S. doctrine dealing with	46.	Daniel: Orator and statesman from Massachusetts; advocated a strong national government to preserve the Union .	22.	sign a bill from Congress. The right to serve on a is one benefit
	European interference.	47			of being a citizen of the United States.
17.	John: A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court whose opinions strengthened national power.	47.	James: 4th U.S. President; had to flee the capital when the British burned it during the War of 1812.		The Executive Branch of our government has the purpose of laws.
19.	The national is the total amount of money the government owes.	48.	A government is when the people elect representatives to make laws for their	26.	A democracy is a political process in which the people are able to have direct control over the government in making
21.	Roger: Left Puritan colony seeking religious freedom; settled the colony of		benefit; indirect democracy; a republic.		decisions, e.g., colonial New England's town meeting and today's referendum.
	Rhode Island.	DOV	VN	27.	A election is a special election called
22.	Thomas: First president elected by original Democratic-Republican (now	1.	The term " of powers" refers to the philosophy of a balanced government in		by voters to remove an elected official from office before his/her term expires.
	Democratic) Party.		which each of the three branches of	31.	Powers that are exclusively for the federal
24.	The Constitution set up a system of and balances in which the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of	2.	government has its own powers. An democracy is a political process in which the people control the government		government and are enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution are called powers.
	government have the power to check each other to maintain a balance of power.		through elected political officials - also called a republic.	33.	William: Governor of Plymouth Colony; was chosen by the Pilgrims.
25.	Description of a government that is cruel or unjust - term used by the American colonists	3.	The government may not or house soldiers in private homes during peacetime	34.	Powers that are shared by the federal government and the state governments.
	towards King George III of England.		without the owner's consent. This is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.	35.	A Constitutional check the Congress has on
	The first 10 amendments to the Constitution (Bill of Rights) were adopted in 179	4.	The Plan was much like the Articles of Confederation and called for no executive		the President or other high-ranking federal officials. This involves an accusation against
29.	William: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during the Reagan and Clinton administrations.		or judicial branches and a one house legislature with equal state representation.	36.	that official. How many senators are there in Congress
30	A formal change to the United States		(two words)		(two words)?
50.	Constitution.	5.	George Washington, inaugurated as the first	3/.	A tax is the requirement that a person must pay a certain amount of money in order
32.	The government may not or take a person's property without a warrant. This is		President of the United States in 1789, was of the Constitutional Convention.		to vote - found to be unconstitutional in 1964 by the 24th Constitutional Amendment.
	a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.	7.	A person may not be tried for the same crime and does not have to testify	39.	The 1775 gunfire at Lexington and
36.	James: Wealthy Englishman who		against him or herself. This is a right		were indeed "Shots heard round the world".
	established the colony of Georgia as a haven for debtors.		guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.	41.	John C: Leading defender of states' rights but supported federal improvement programs; a War Hawk.

convention is a meeting in which a

__: The "Great Compromiser";

his tariff plan ended nullification controversy;

political party will choose its candidate

for president.

a War Hawk.

40. Henry_

_ committee is made up of members

laws

of both houses of government in order to

speed action on the legislation.

Domestic _____: Peace at home.

the nurnose of

11. The Judicial Branch of our government has



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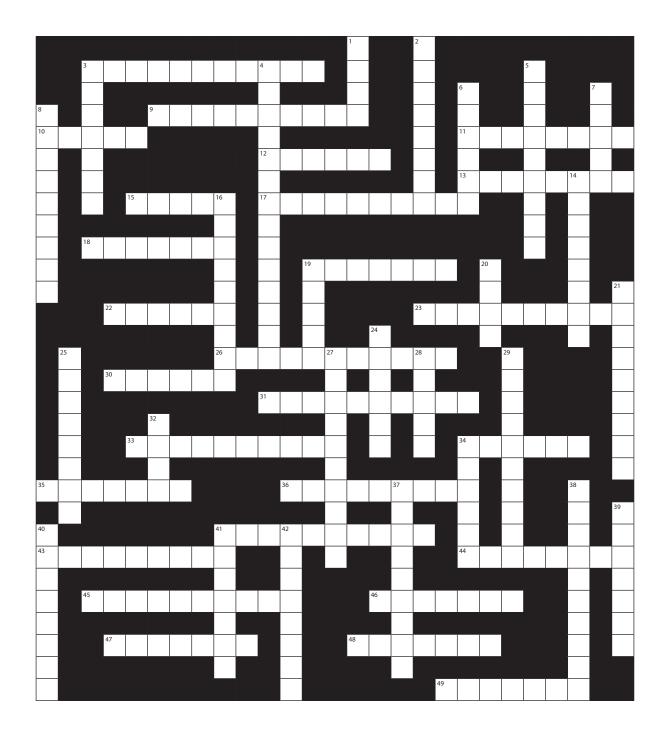
U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Intermediate #2

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U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Advanced #1





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U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Advanced #1

ACROSS 3. The natural rights of all men defined by John Locke as life, liberty, and property that can only be taken away by God are called _____ rights. 9. Free ____ An economic system in which one makes decisions on what products to make, how much of that product to produce, and how to establish the price. 10. James _____: British general who captured Quebec from French Gen. Montcalm in 1759, thus ending Wars for Empire in North America. 11. A ____ budget: A philosophy with the

- objective of not spending more money than is taken in by the government. 12. A country which was one of our allies
- during World War II.

 13. Amendment _____ is one amendment that
- Amendment _____ is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.
- 15. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
- 17. One who holds public office that normally carries some type of electoral advantage.
- 18. Refusal to buy, sell, or use goods or services from another area (state; nation).
- The _____ Rebellion: a rebellion against an excise tax on liquor by Pennsylvania farmers; ended when government sent in federal troops.
- 22. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to occasionally take _____ (against belligerent countries).
- 23. The number of voting members in the House of Representatives is 4_____ (hyphenated word).
- 26. An _____ (three words) law Is a law that makes an act a crime after it was committed.
- Hill overlooking Boston Harbor; first and costly direct confrontation between Colonial and British troops.
- The division of power between the national government (delegated power) and the state governments (reserved power).
- 33. In order to protect inalienable rights, a _____ is created.
- 34. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
- 35. Amendment _____ is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.

- 36. Marquis de _____: French nobleman and soldier; fought for patriot cause as a general in the Continental Army.
- 41. The technique used in the United States
 Senate to delay proceedings and prevent a
 vote on a controversial issue.
- 43. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
- 44. Mercenary soldiers from Germany hired to fight in the British army against the colonists.
- 45. The procedure that allows voters to initiate legislation by obtaining signatures on a petition.
- 46. The number of electors in the Electoral _____ is determined by the number of representatives each state (including Washington, D.C.) has in the House and Senate.
- 47. United _____: A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
- 48. New _____: A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
- Pacifist Protestants who were critical of England's church; established colony of Pennsylvania.

DOWN

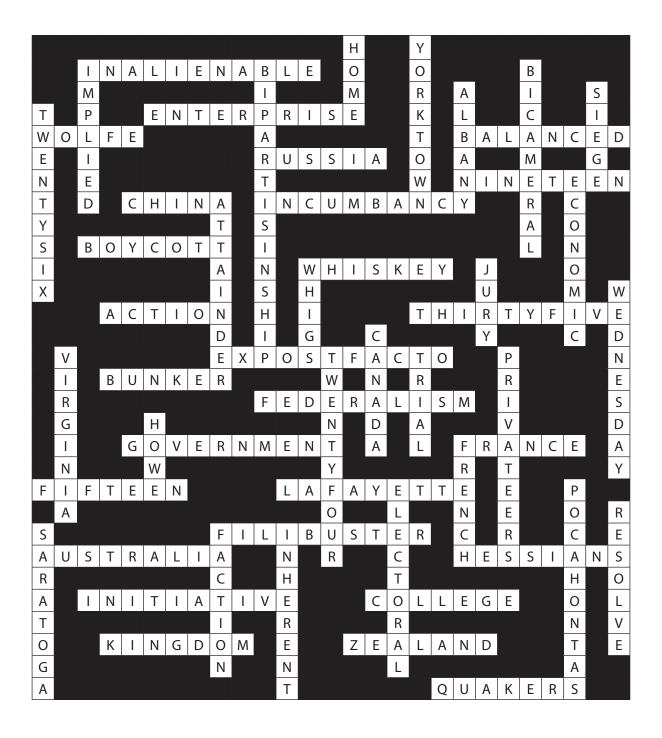
- Constitutional _____ rule: Constitutional authorization for parts of the local government to conduct their own affairs.
- British Gen. Cornwallis surrendered on Oct. 17, 1781 following the siege (battle) of
- 3. An ______ power is one that is not really stated directly in Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution (called the necessary and proper clause of the elastic clause).
- 4. Emphasizes cooperation between the major political parties.
- 5. A _____ legislature: Refers to a two-house legislature.
- The _____ Plan of common defense against the French and Indians was considered but never adopted by the colonies.
- 7. The surrounding of a fortified place or fort by enemy forces trying to capture it.
- Amendment _____ (hyphenated word) is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.
- 14. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to provide _____ aid to many countries.

- Bill of _____: A legislative act that authorizes punishment for a person even though he/she was not found guilty by a court of law.
- Edmund Burke was one of many _____ who urged England to treat the colonists with more understanding.
- 20. The right to a trial by a _____ in most cases is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
- In a presidential election year the electors of the Electoral College meet in their respective state capitals on the first Monday after the second to vote for the President.
- 24. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
- 25. George Washington: Young commander of troops in the French and Indian War (1754-1763).
- Amendment _____ (hyphenated word)
 is one amendment that guarantees or
 addresses voting rights.
- 28. A person charged with a crime still has many rights, such as the right to a _____ and to be represented by a lawyer. This is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
- 29. Armed private ships commissioned by a government at war to attack and capture enemy ships.
- 32. William _____: British commander of New York City; chief commander of British troops in America.
- 34. The defeat of British Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga in Oct., 1777 led to the ____ entering the Revolutionary War on the American side.
- 37. The _____ College: The name for the indirect process by which the people elect the president.
- 38. Daughter of Powhatan (chief of Indians near Jamestown); thought to have rescued John Smith.
- One of the purposes of the United Nations is to allow countries to discuss and try to _____ world problems.
- 40. Battle of _____: Turning point in the Revolutionary War; British Gen. Burgoyne was defeated here in Oct., 1777.
- 41. An organized group of politically active persons who are trying to attain special goals usually less than a majority.
- 42. The federal government exercises _____ powers In foreign affairs they are not specifically stated in the Constitution.



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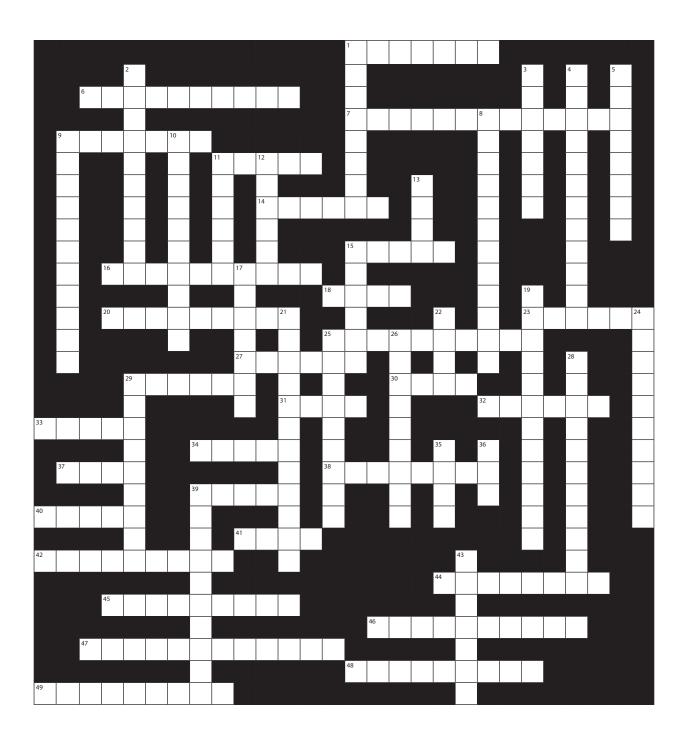
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U.S. Constitution Crossword Puzzles: Expert #2





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ACR	OSS	32.	People of good social position belonging to	8.	The Constitution was written in in 1787.			
1.	Document granted by a king giving permission to start a colony and establishing	33.	the upper class of society below the nobility. The Minority Leader is the party leader	9.	A election is an election that indicates the existence of a pattern of partisan support			
5.	a government there. The Act required colonies where British troops were stationed to provide them with a place to live.	34.	in each house of government elected by the minority party. The Continental Congress: Meeting of colonists to discuss rights and settling	10. 11.	The Amendment deals with women's vote. A Jeffersonian view of the Constitution that advocates the idea that the federal government has only those powers as identified in Article I,			
7.	The term voting refers to voting that takes into consideration such things as the performance of the political party, the	37.	differences with Britain. A seat is an elected office where the party in power or the incumbent is so strong	12.	Section 8 is called interpretation. Chester: 1800's Vice President who			
9.	officeholder, and/or the administration. A political is an organization for	20	that being reelected is a foregone conclusion. The belief that one can have a forceful and		took over as Chief Executive because the President he served died while still in office.			
<i>.</i>	running a city or state government by dispensing patronage or favors from the	50.	meaningful impact on public affairs is known as political		The head of a political machine is called a Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for President four			
11.	smallest units of government (neighborhood or ward) to the largest. The phrase in the Constitution about "full	39.	John: 1800's Vice President who took over as Chief Executive because the President he served died while still in office.	15.	times. In terms of Electoral votes, his biggest margin of victory came in 1936 against Republican Alfred			
	faith and credit" would be most important to someone taking a trip to another	40.	Rivals while still active in political affairs, Pres. T. Jefferson and Pres. J became good	17.	A system is a type of government that concentrates power in the central government.			
14.	The practice of voting for candidates without taking into consideration their political affiliation is known as splitting.	<i>4</i> 1	friends later. They corresponded frequently & both died on the nation's 50th birthday. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's program for		British name for people in the English colonies on the North American mainland.			
15.	The term interpretation refers to a Hamiltonian view of the Constitution that		the nation was known as the "New". The and Proper Clause is the implied	21.	A government is one that is characterized by a single party or individual controlling the entire country and every aspect of society.			
	advocates the idea that the federal government has a wide range of powers as implied in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.		powers clause located in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.	22.	President Harry S. Truman's program for the nation was known as the " Deal".			
16.	Colonists who traded several years of service for passage to the colonies were know as	44.	Senatorial: The custom in the Senate to refer the names of possible appointees (esp. Fed. judges) to senators from the states from	24.	The Acts were laws passed by England to control colonial trade for England's own benefit.			
18.	servants. Henry: Boston bookseller and military		which the appointees reside and withdrawing the names regarded as objectionable.	25.	British minister who made enforcement of Navigation Acts easier with new taxes and			
20	genius who became the first Secretary of War.		The Amendment deals with income tax.	26.	laws via the Acts. Barry Goldwater ran into trouble in his 1964			
20.	The term prior refers to limiting First Amendment rights prior to the actual activity that would carry out that freedom (a speech,	46. 47.	Dwight D: One of many military heroes who later became President. Economic system where a favorable balance	20.	campaign against Lyndon Johnson in part because of his famous comment, " in the defense of Liberty is no vice."			
23.	movie, newspaper, book). President Polk's campaign slogan "54-40 or fight" referred to the dispute with Britain over		of trade (more exports than imports) leads to wealth.	28.	The Constitution Convention's compromise over the problem of slavery led the delegates			
25.	the boundary of the Territory.	48.	British minister responsible for the Stamp Act and other measures for controlling the colonies.		to propose and accept the famous "" rule. (hyphenated word)			
	right to worship as they chose; also found in Maryland, 1649.	49.	Government control is in the hands of a limited number of people who are chosen on the basis of wealth and power.	29.	Group (house; assembly) of representatives chosen by Jamestown colonists to make their laws.			
2/.	A political committee is a legal organization whose function it is to collect money and make campaign contributions to	DOV	VN	35.	Resolved by Treaty (1794): British troops were to withdraw from America's			
29.	selected candidates. Warren: U.S. Supreme Court Chief	1.	The Acts were British acts that closed Boston Harbor and cut back the powers of		Northwest; also settled Revolutionary War financial claims.			
	Justice 1969-1986; in 1986 he resigned to help the nation get ready to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.	2.	the Massachusetts colonial assembly. George: One of many military heroes who later became President.	36.	The Affair: French offer for negotiations after an American apology, loan, and payment of a bribe.			
30.	An American who favored continued British rule of the thirteen colonies; a loyalist.	3.	President Lyndon Johnson's program for the nation was known as the "Great".		The Amendment deals with slavery. The National Security is the part of the			
31.	The ballot originated in the 1820's because of the belief that the voting population should be able to elect all of the	4.	A French term meaning to let alone. Refers to: the government should not get involved with the peoples' lives (two words).		executive branch of government that is a planning and advisory group whose function is to assist the president on matters of			
	officials that govern them.	5.	The Acts were British acts that closed Boston Harbor and cut back-the powers of the Massachusetts colonial assembly.		national security.			



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Word Find #1

K K Z U C Z W K K T X N V R S S E R G N O C F E D E R A L W H C U G I T C H J H Y U X Q Y F S W O O O D O Y J B T H J B C W N R Q P K S C Y J J Z Z E B H M P P S V L N M H C T Y E X E C U T I V E B R A N C H R M S Z H U S A G S O V C W F U D G P B E O N J V W R B U G K O K N V N C Q A T E F W U G C Y QSVELBNCKT IUXPCTQKOZMJQQRGI ICQVLWXSOUDA M G I S P L U Q D Q O R S T D M M Z N L N X B Y N W M I R K A H G E S A I D S W V Y E W D W S O Q J N G Q Q M D C H T G L M O O F O U N D I N G F A T H E R S E D D U W K H H N U H E S E X Y C W F K G A T Z Z T Z G W L F W N H F O N A F W A V U P O E Q T E V Y W L T N P T X M O N J E E W D Q J C B Q C N O C L Y H C I Y N H B B D K Z E R Y L U P E T A N E N F V M G H G H Z J K U O M H G T Q S C M T VXZFQNZXNREBT D F A L E X A N D E R H A M I L T O N P Y F P J C A J Z N W N V E T T E A D E P N B O L K W R R M L X F I J X E S P O C K G K B T M K R R N R V T M C H Z N T Y I D H V L F D O P Z A U P J J V M E K D E U E N X Y T X E P M X B N W Y G K B E A T F G M Z Y F E D W W V Z S X E K S J I T C P D D Z F E W E R G C N W R K O U T R A Z Q J Q I S A B K G A T O T Q V S R A P Y R S D S L C S Y T W J I C R A X N K R W U Y E F U X G J H M W O A S A P E D L U T E D C A D H D A U S F T R Y E P T O O N S M P R G X D S E A S L Q M N D R A T T S S M A P C B E W H B K L D T M V E R I F L Y B Q X K Q S A C G V L U M N P Q Q E F E L J K D V A S R C A A Z X A M I S D T L D H U N U M I E Z W X L W I T S W N M R I N N I X I D L C Q W X P Z L Z F A H V N D A E Q D X W Q V H Z L R F T SOTJTIAMNUFCTEGXOVVLOBZRVNDLMANJCDSXDNFWU X J A Z X U S C O N S T I T U T I O N I Y O U Y A I M A A Z T Q W A K D N U O V O U T J S P H U X U I X W Q T M L Q Y G A N I D S L D K V S Q S B F F W O P E P T I X Q Q A B H V X A Q I J K A L L T Y Y H O O F C S P P Y W I BMVLZRWTPLKKTXYMBSCKGDNRTUXERVFVUEK I O E E I H Q R U L W K Y P I R D K Y O A H O S B V J M D S T U R A D N H V O H V C H S S A W J E O Y G A R T I C L E S O F C O N F E D E R A T I O N B F W U H A G D A N I E L C A R R O L L B U A D M V F K T M C X H A X K Z I X E A E J M M X L X N O I T N E V N O C L A N O I T U T I T S N O C H X L L O L O S C F E B E R U T A L S I G E L X G O G H T O B O N A Q Q Z R L H G N E C X X T U P R X E S N C X V Q Z L A Z D H F M W O D F W I S E T A G E L E D K W R Z O O D I K I K C K C O C N A H N H O J F S Q I A M S J V F P K W L I N B S D R Q R O S L P U G A C O N T I N E N T A L C O N G R E S S . K U L H B V N W H X N D L P S P K K L N A N O S L I W S E M A J J E D W A R D R U T L E D G E U S C P Q I U C C E Z O P S O A Q A R Z P B Q Q B D S S Q Q E W A U R I T F T S P S N S J R L N D E R A M I R X I F J M T D I D O P M T B Z G I T H Z T Q N L M T K L A R D U A S T K S Q Y K T E O A F C R P P S H R L X E X X W R Q Y F C O X Z U V U N M H W K E K N L R E O B H T W Q T E F N P Y F Q D I V F Z H V C Z X W N R X L V C N Q Y B X B E N J A M I N F R A N K L I N N E E V E X S C K N N T E K P M M Z M E D M I U YWIXYRREGEGDIRBLEYSFREVOLUTIONARYWARIXIE



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Word Find #1

Word List

Benjamin Franklin Bicameral Congress Constitutional Convention Continental Congress. **Daniel Carroll** Declaration of Independence Delegates **Edward Rutledge** Elbridge Gerry **Executive Branch Federalist Papers** Legislature **Northwest Ordinance** Oliver Wendell Holmes Patrick Henry Representatives **Revolutionary War US Constitution** Alexander Hamilton Articles of Confederation **Founding Fathers** House of Representatives James Madison James Wilson John Hancock Samuel Chase Separate but equal Signers



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Word Find #1 Answer Key

ZUCZWKKTXNVR<u>SSERGNOC</u>FEDER HYUXQYFSWOOODOYJBTHJBCWNRQPKSCY J J Z Z E B H M P P S V L N M H C T Y E X E C U EBRANCH) RMS AGSOV \W F U D G P B E O N J V W R B U G K O K N V N C Q A T E F W U G IUXPCTQKOZMJQQRGIICQVLWXSOUDA INXVPBDOYTPLEZEFDZLBBSCAN X Y V M Y L Z PU Q D Q O R S T D M M Z N L N X B Y N W M I R K A H G E S A I D **N**GQQMDCHTGLMOO(FOUNDINGF X Y C W F K G A T Z Z T Z G W L F W N H F O N A F W A C W E A (A,M) T TXMONJEEWDQJCBQCNOCL YHCIYN KZE T A N E N F V M G H G H Z J K U O M H G T Q S C M Y W DF (A EXANDERHAM U M QNZXPNBOLKWRRMLXF JXESPOCKGKB Υ F ΜK RNRVTMC DHVLF DOPZAUP JVMEKDEUE XY J MXBNWYGK ·G M Z Y F E D W W V Z S X E K S∕ J) I K Q A ХН DDZFEWERGC NWRKOUTRAZQJQ ISABKG/A/TOTQV RAIRI SDSLC $(V \times V)$ CRAXNKRWUYEFUXGJH⁄M/WOASA D L DCADHD ONSMPRGXDS/E/ASLQMND Т MAPCBEWHBKL FLYBQXKQ/S/ACGVLUMN QQD, A S R C A A Z X√S) D\T L D H U N U/M/ I E Z W X L W CQWXP)Z Т NNIXIDL HVND/A/EQDXWQVHZ I A M N U F C T E G X O V V L OBZRV ND LMAN J C D S X D N (I/MAAZTQWAKDN) ONIYOUY WILQYGANID/SXL VD K V S Q S B F F W O Ρ E F Υ J S P H U X U I X W Q T L L T Y Y H/O/O F SPPYWIHRV XQQABHVXAQI J K ZRWTPLKKTXYMB\S)CKGD(V\RTUX\E\RVFVUEK D Χ E I H Q R U L W K Y P I R D K Y O A H O S B V J M D) S T U R A H V H S S A W J E O Y G (A R T ESOFCONFEDERA W <u>CARROLL</u>BUADMVFKTMCXHAXKZIXEA E TNEVNOCL A N O U T Т SNOCHXLLOLO B E R U T A L S I G E D X G O G H T O B O N A Q Q Z R L H G N E C X X NCXVQZLAZDHFMWODFWI<u>SETAGE</u> E D) K W R Z K C K C O C N A H N H O J) F S Q I A M S J V F P K W L ALCONGRESS ..) K U L H B V N W H X N DIŒ DWARDRU ZOPSOAQARZPBQQBDSSQQEWAUR N TSPS|R|AMIRX IFJMTD1 DOPMTBZGITHZT QNLMTKL ΙAΙ CRPPSHRLXEXXWRQY FCOXZUVU KNLREOBHTWQTEFNPYFQDIVFZHVCZXWNRXLV T N N E E V E X S C K N N T E K P M M Z M (E) D M AMINFRANK L YWIXYRREGEGDIRBLE)YSF(RE



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Word Find #4

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Word Find #4

Word List

balanced budget: a philosophy with the objective of not spending more money than is taken in by the government.

Bill of Rights: the first ten amendments to the Constitution that were adopted in 1791. These are the basic rights that all Americans have and its purpose is protect the people from the government.

checks and balances: a system set by the Constitution in which the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government have the power to check each other to maintain a "balance" of power.

concurrent powers: powers that are shared by the federal government and the state governments. **delegated power:** powers that are exclusively for the federal government and are "enumerated" in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

direct democracy: a political process in which the people are able to have direct control over the government in making decisions. In colonial America this was the New England town meeting and today could be a exemplified by the referendum.

Electoral College: the name for the "indirect" process by which the people elect the president. The "electors" are determined by the number of representatives each state (including Washington, D.C.) has in the House of Representatives and Senate. In a presidential election year the "electors" meet in their respective state capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday to "vote" for the President.

executive agreement: an agreement between the President of the United States and another country that does not require the advice and consent of the Senate.

faction: an organized group of politically active persons who are trying to attain special goals. This group is usually less than a majority.

free enterprise: an economic system in which one makes decisions on what products to make, how much of that product to produce, and how to establish the price.

House of Representatives: the "lower" house of Congress in which states are represented based on population. Presently there are 435 members in this body.

implied power: a power that is not really stated directly but is "implied" in Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution. This is called the "necessary and proper" clause of the "elastic" clause.

incumbency: one who holds public office that normally carry some type of electoral advantage. **initiative:** the procedure that allows voters to "initiate" legislation by obtaining signatures on a petition **Judicial Branch:** one of the three branches of our government with the purpose of interpreting laws. **laissez faire:** a French term meaning to let alone. This refers that the government should not get involved with the peoples' lives.



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Word Find #4

Word List (continued)

localism: when states or certain areas tend to act independently and not as a part of the country. **maintaining election:** an election that indicates the existence of a pattern of partisan support. **oligarchy:** government control is in the hands of limited number of people who are chosen on the basis of wealth and power.

political efficacy: the belief that one can have a forceful and meaningful impact on public affairs. **president pro tempore:** the senior member of the majority party in the Senate who serves as the president of the Senate when the Vice President is absent.

prior restraint: limiting First Amendment rights prior to the actual activity that would carry out that freedom (a speech being made, a movie being shown, a newspaper or book being published, etc.)

red tape: a way of describing dissatisfaction with the workings of a bureaucracy in terms of inefficiency, mismanagement, republic: the type of government in which voters elect representatives to make the laws for the country.

safe seat: an elected office where the party in power or the incumbent is so strong that being reelected is a foregone conclusion.

Senatorial courtesy: the custom in the United States Senate to refer the names of possible appointees (specifically federal judges) to senators from the states from which the appointees reside and withdrawing the names of those appointees that these senators regard as objectionable.

spoils system: the practice of rewarding those who worked in a successful political campaign by giving them governmental jobs.

ticket splitting: the practice of voting for candidates without taking into consideration their political affiliation.

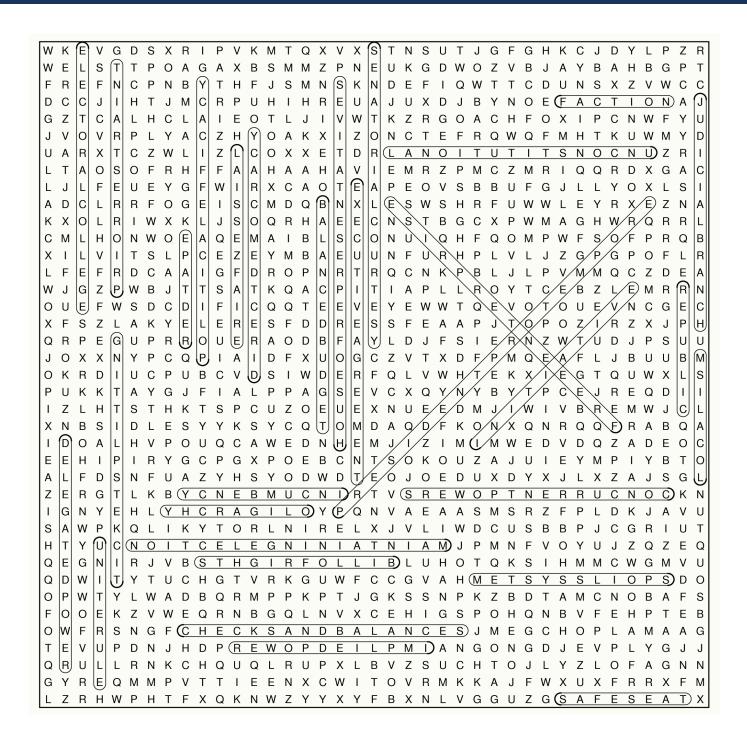
unconstitutional: a legislative act or presidential action that violates the Constitution based on the interpretation of the Supreme Court.

unite rule: a rule that the entire delegation to a party convention must cast its vote based upon the rule of the majority.



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Word Find #4 Answer Key





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