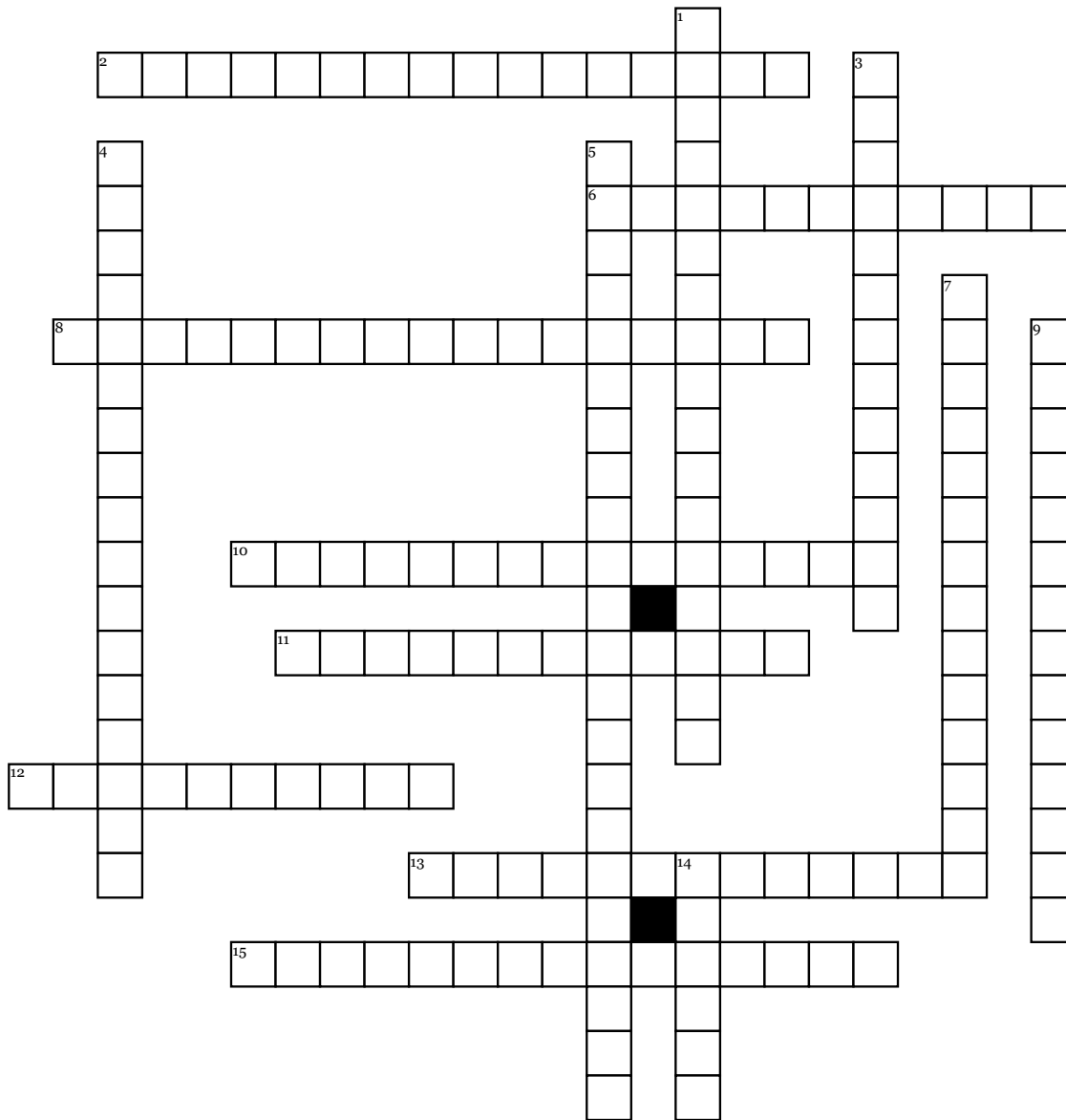


# Congress and Judiciary



## **Across**

- 2.** A judicial philosophy that judges should discern the general principles underlying laws or the Constitution and apply them to modern circumstances.
- 6.** A primary in which anyone who's registered to vote are allowed to vote.
- 8.** A judicial philosophy in which judges play minimal policy making roles, leaving that duty strictly to the legislatures.
- 10.** The opinion of the majority of the court.

**11.** A law making body composed of two parts, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**12.** The first court to hear a case.

**13.** The basic level federal court.

**15.** Lawsuits in which a small number of people sue on behalf of all people in similar situations.

## **Down**

**1.** An opposing opinion to the majority's decision.

**3.** The drawing of legislative district boundaries after a census by a legislature

**4.** An opinion that supports the majority decision, but also stresses a different constitutional basis for the judgement.

**5.** The United States Congress has the authority to conduct hearings, investigations, and budget reviews of the actions by the executive branch.

**7.** The court that hears appeals from a lower court.

**9.** The power of the courts to determine whether acts of Congress, and by implication, the executive are in accord with the U.S. Constitution.

**14.** An official count of the population conducted every ten years.