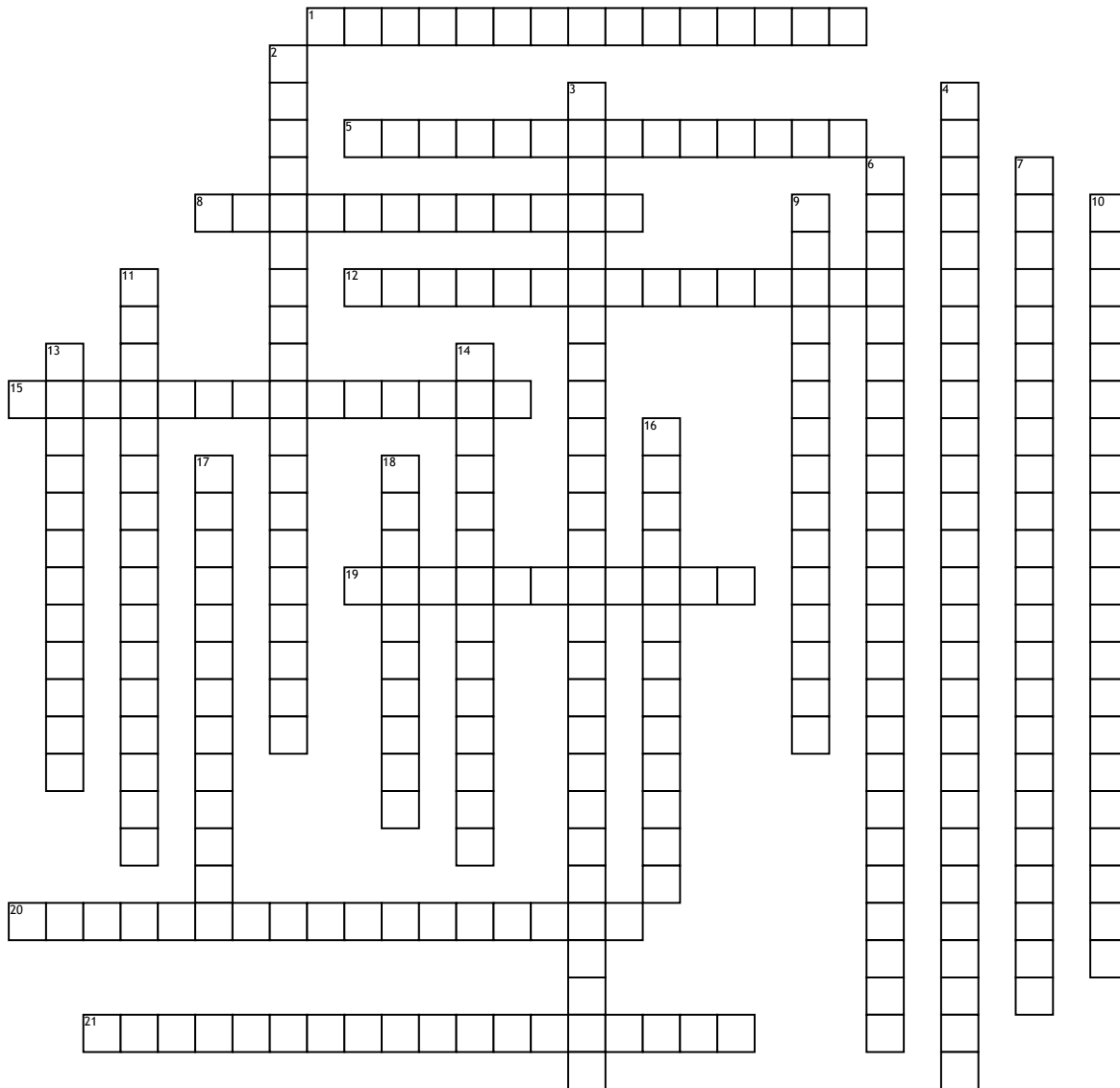


# Foundations of U.S. Government Key Terms



## Across

1. opposed the Constitution, arguing that it would violate people's rights and take over states' power; advocate liberty, private initiative, and free enterprise today
5. Supreme Court's ability to determine constitutionality
8. list of people's rights that were added to the Constitution 3 years after it was ratified
12. Powers that are given to the national government
15. gave the Supreme Court the power to oversee business issues
19. supported the Constitution and a strong central government; advocate active government today
20. the three national branches must interact

21. division of national government into legislative, executive, and judicial

## Down

2. gave the implied powers to the national government
3. Written by Thomas Jefferson; asserted that Virginia could not support one church over another...used in the 1st Amendment
4. Written by George Mason; became the basis for the Bill of Rights
6. Meeting where founders created a stronger, more balanced government
7. First national government of the US; greatly impacted by fear of British system of government; states had all power; no executive or judicial
9. balanced the large and small states' interests and created a two-chamber Congress...House of Representatives is based on population; Senate has equal representation
10. slaves were counted as 3/5ths of a person so that southern states had more representation in the House of Representatives
11. Case that created Judicial Review
13. James Madison's plan that structured the government; included checks and balances and separation of powers
14. powers given to the states
16. Uprising that showed the failure of the Articles and convinced founders to create a new government
17. federal government can do whatever is necessary and proper
18. system of government in which state and national levels check each other