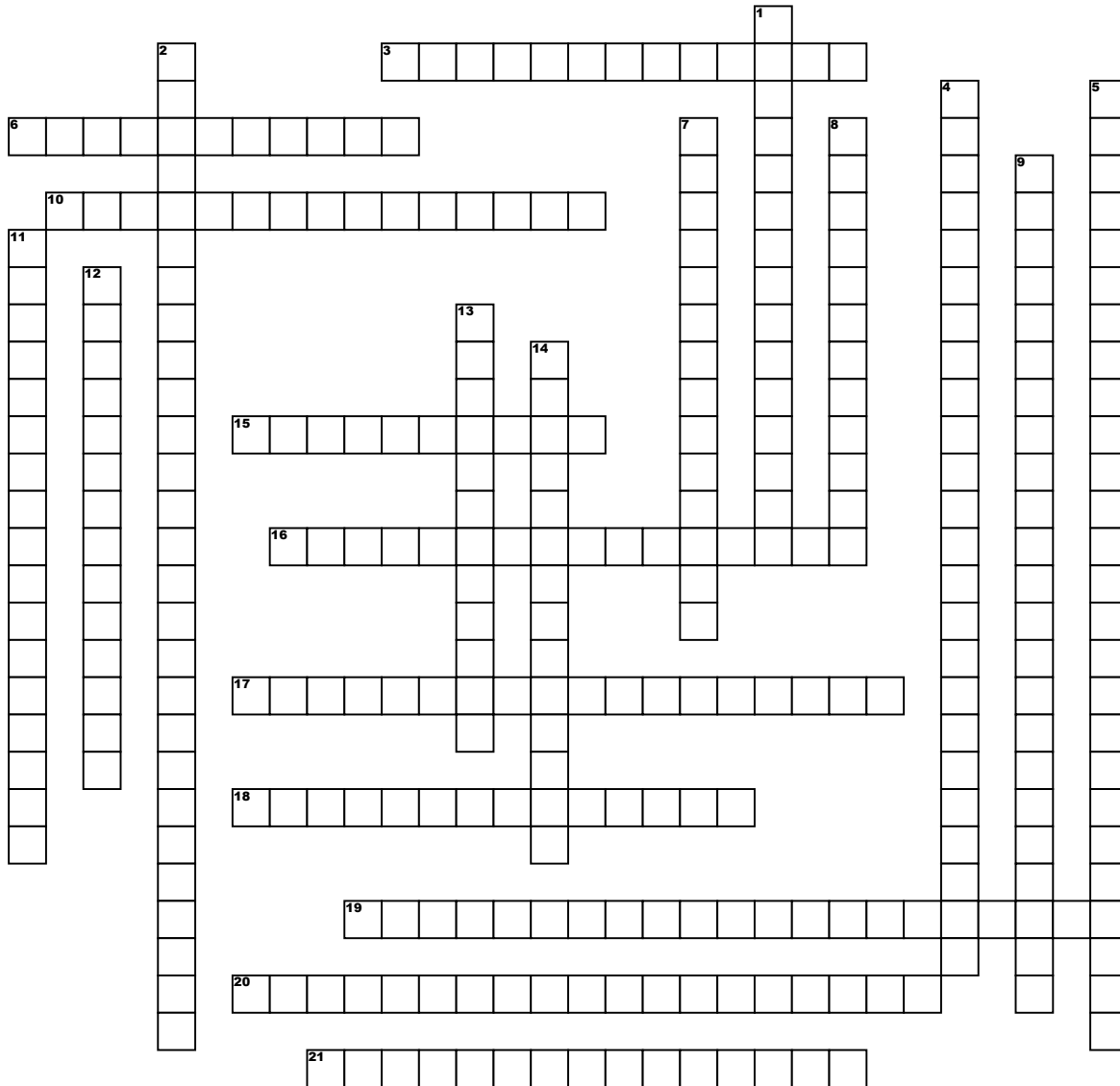


Foundations of U.S. Government



Across

- 3.** Federal government can do whatever is necessary and proper
- 6.** Supported the constitution and a strong central government; advocate active government today
- 10.** Opposed the constitution, arguing that it would violate people's rights and take over states' power; advocate liberty, private initiative, and free enterprise today
- 15.** System of government in which state and national levels check each other
- 16.** Case that created judicial review
- 17.** Division of national government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches
- 18.** Supreme Court's ability to determine constitutionality

19. Slaves were counted as 3/5 of a person so that southern states had more representation in the House of Representatives

20. Gave the implied powers to the national government

21. Balanced the large and small states' interests and created a two-chamber Congress; House of Representatives is based on population, Senate has equal representation

Down

- 1.** Powers that are given to the national government
- 2.** Written by George Mason; became the basis for the Bill of Rights
- 4.** Meeting where founders created a stronger, more balanced government

5. Written by Thomas Jefferson; asserted that Virginia could not support one church over another

7. Gave the Supreme Court the power to oversee businesses issues

8. James Madison's plan that structured the government

9. First National government of the US; greatly impacted by fear of British system of government

11. The three national branches must interact

12. Uprising that showed the failure of the Articles and convinced founders to create a new government

13. List of people's rights that were added to the constitution 3 years after it was ratified

14. Powers given to the states