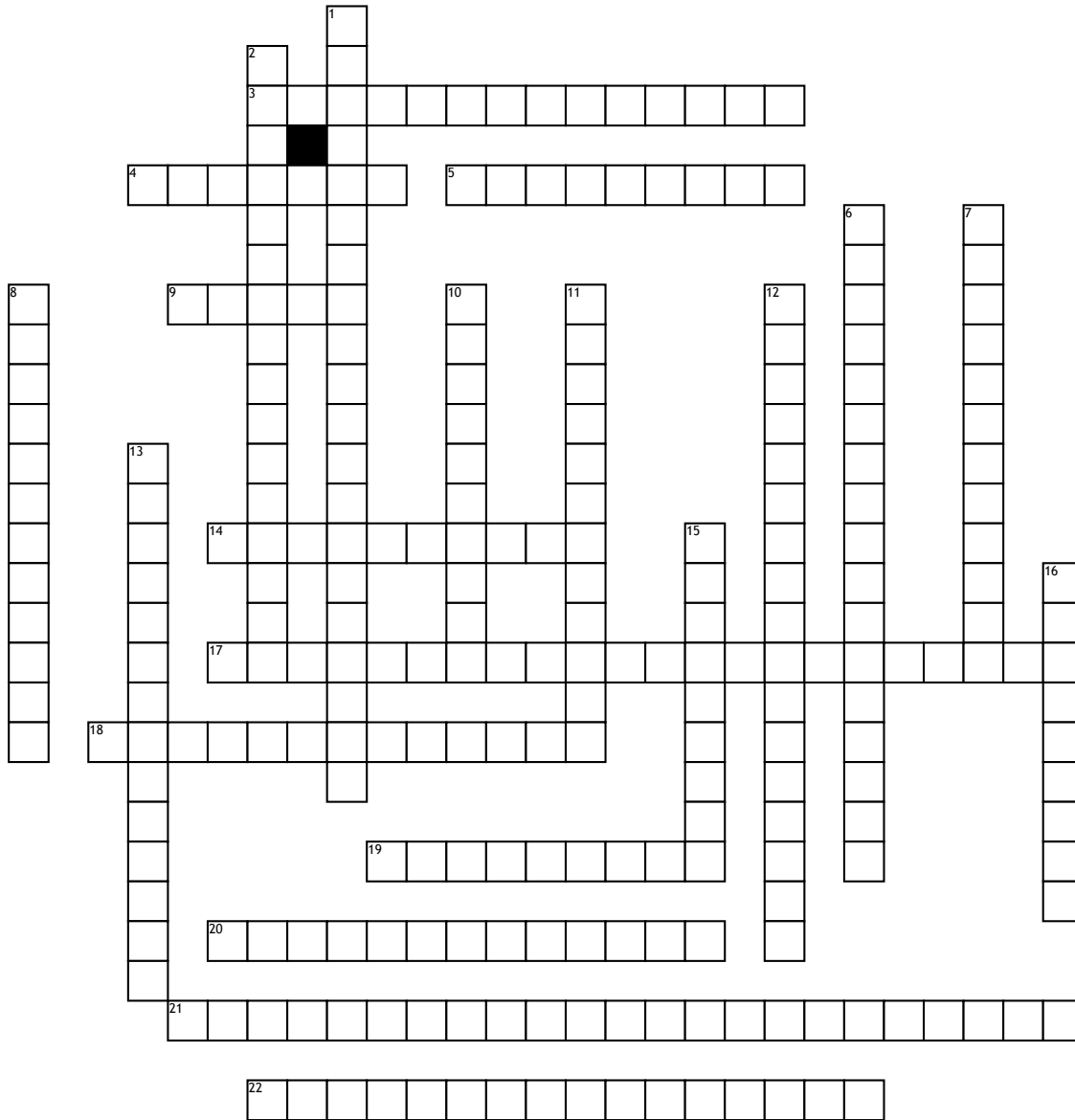


Political Dictionary



Across

- 3. The power to execute, enforce, and administer law.
- 4. A member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to it by birth or naturalization and is entitled to full civil rights.
- 5. Having supreme power within ones own territory; neither subordinate nor responsible to any other authority.
- 9. A body of people living ina defined territory who have a governemtn with the power to make and enforce law without the consent of any higher authority.
- 14. The institution through which a society makes and enforces its public policies.
- 17. A form of government in which the executive and legislative branches of the government are sepearate, independent, and coequal.
- 18. A joining of of several groups for a common purpose.

- 19. A form of government in which the supreme authority rests with the people.
 - 20. The power to interpret laws, to determine their meaning, and to settle disputes within society.
 - 21. A form of government in which the executive branch is made up of the prime minister, or premier, and that official's cabinet.
 - 22. Basic principle of federalism; the consitutional provisions by which governmental powers are divided on a geographic basis.
- Down**
- 1. An economic system characterized by private or corporate ownershipof capital goods; investments that are determined by private decison rather than by state control, and determined in a free market.
 - 2. The power to make a law and to frame public policies.
 - 6. A form of government in which powers are divided between a central government and several local governments.

- 7. In a democracy, the majority of the people will be right more often than they will be wrong, and will be right more often than will any one person or small group.
- 8. A form of government in which the leader has absolute power and authority.
- 10. An adjustment of opposing principals or systems by modifying some aspect of each.
- 11. The body of fundamental laws setting out the principles, structures, and processes of a government.
- 12. A centralized government in which all government power belongs to a single, central agency.
- 13. All of the many goals that a government pursues in all of the many areas of human affairs in which it is involved
- 15. A form of government in which the power to rule is held by a small, usually self-appointed elite.
- 16. A form of government in which a single person holds unlimited political power.