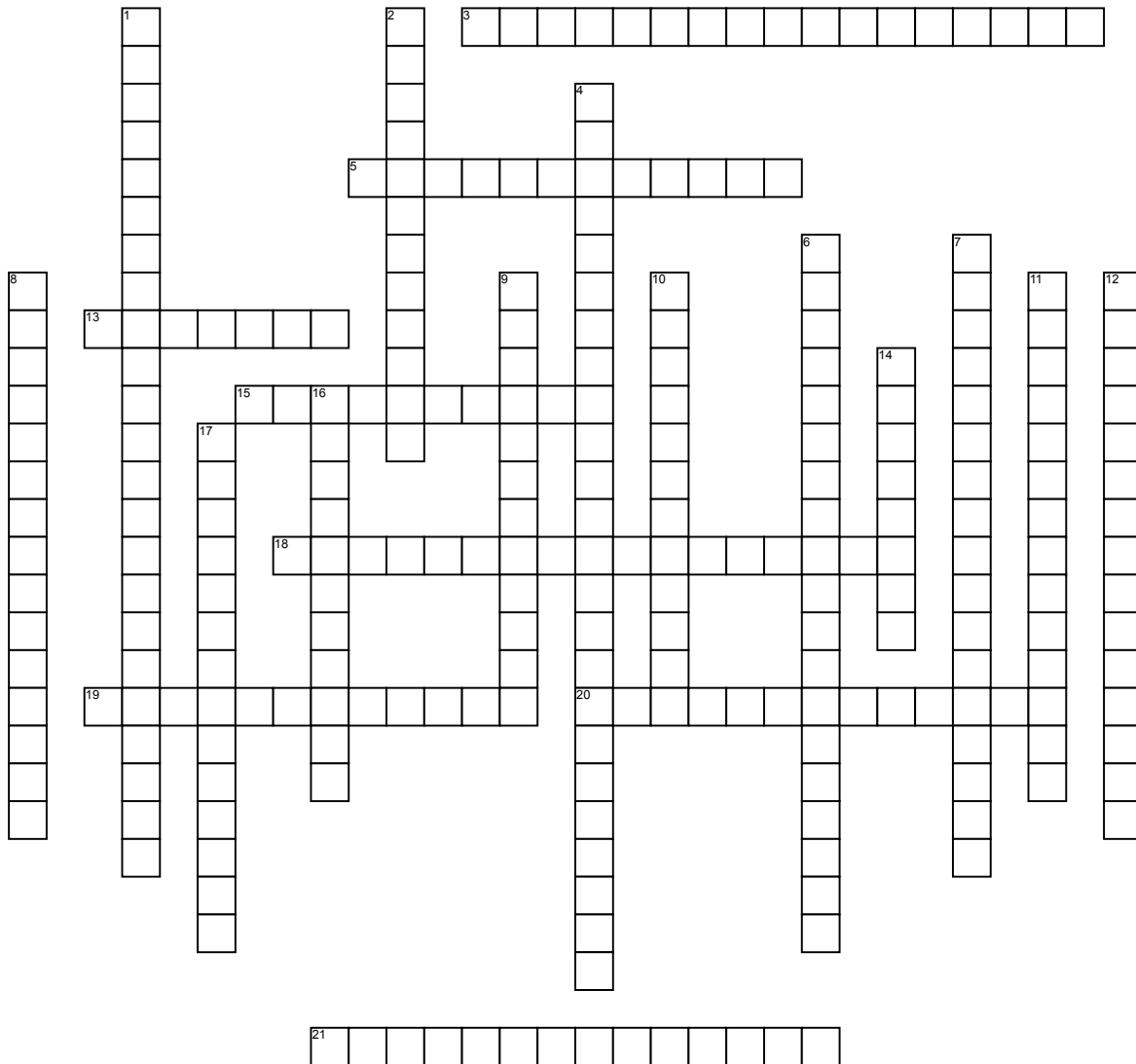


# The Constitution



**Across**

- 3. prevents one branch from dominating the others
- 5. the required three-fourths of the states had ratified ten of the amendments, which became known as the
- 13. one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, signer of the Treaty of Paris, and first Chief Justice of the United States
- 15. favored the new Constitution's balance of power between the states and the national government.
- 18. makes laws
- 19. co-wrote the Federalist Papers and sponsored the Bill of Rights.

20. The delegates called this new form of government a \_\_\_\_\_, or alliance

21. a populist uprising against controversial debt collection and tax policies

**Down**

- 1. one in which two levels of government shared fundamental powers.
- 2. planter and politician who became known as an orator during the movement for independence in Virginia
- 4. a procedure for dividing the land into territories.
- 6. established a plan for surveying the land

7. used his experience and powers of persuasion to win support for the document he drafted

8. offered a two-house Congress to satisfy both small and big states

9. official approval

10. political leader from Connecticut who suggested the Great Compromise

11. interprets the laws

12. Carries out laws

14. A division of a country with some corporate powers

16. was an American soldier, revolutionary, and farmer famous for being one of the leaders in Shays Rebellion

17. opposed having such a strong central government and were against the Constitution.