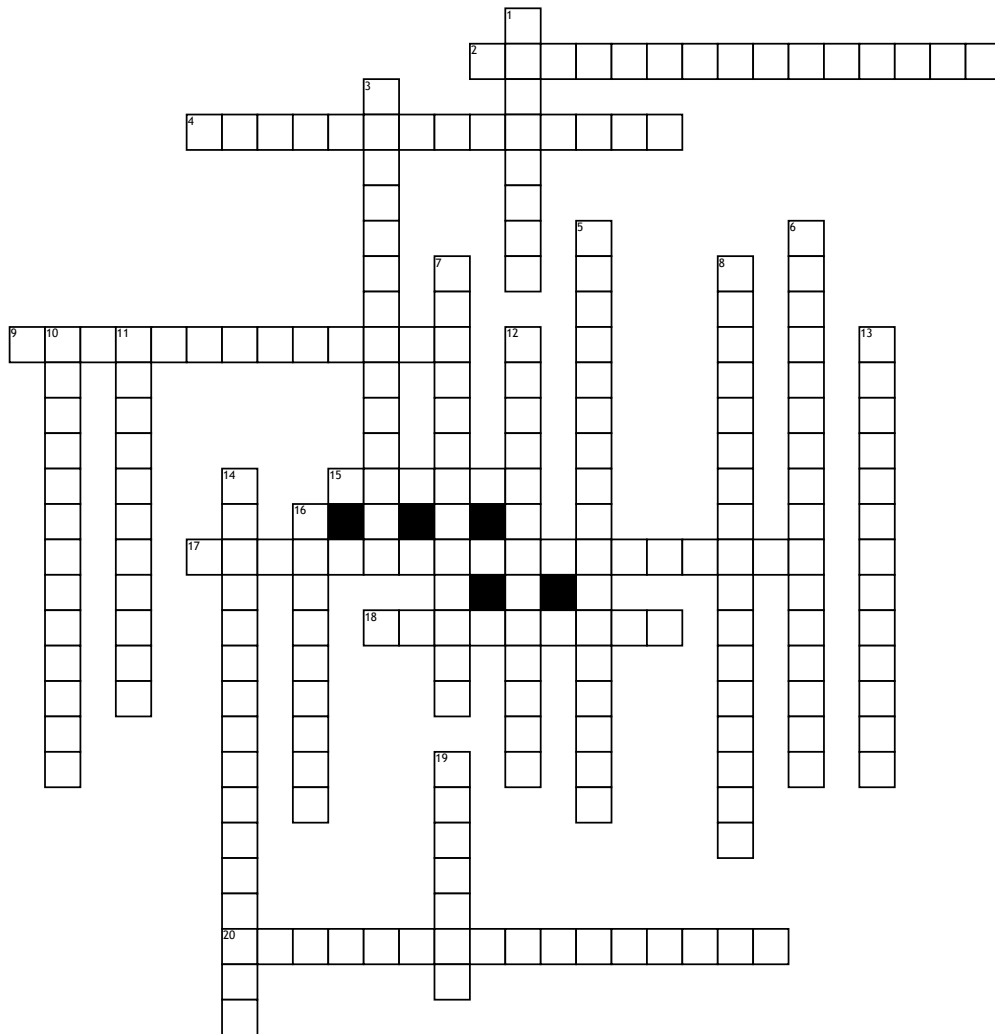


The Federal System



Across

2. A dictatorship that exercises unprecedented control over the masses and seeks to mobilize them for action- a permanent and perpetually unfinished revolution.
4. Each level of government is seen as separate from the other, with the national government having authority over national matters and state governments having authority over state matters.
9. Court case over the issue was over the definition of commerce in 1824.
15. The Southern states threatened to do this if they would not be given the ability to nullify the unfair law forced upon them.
17. States may make agreements, sometimes requiring congressional approval, to work together to solve regional problems. (ex: hot-pursuit agreements, parole and probation agreements, etc.)

18. A political system governed by a few people.

20. Those specifically given to the national governments. (Articles I-V)

Down

1. A government ruled by a king or queen.
3. Powers belonging specifically to the state because they were neither delegated to the national government nor denied to the states.
5. An accused person who flees to another state must be returned to the state in which he/she allegedly committed the crime
6. Unit of local government created to perform specific functions.
7. An alliance of independent states.
8. Grants that have a specific purpose defined by law. (ex: sewage treatment facilities or school lunch programs)

10. Powers that may be reasonably inferred from the Constitution

11. General grants that can be used for a variety of purposes within a broad category. (ex: education, health care, etc.)

12. Reversal of cooperative federalism; placed more responsibility on the state about how grant money would be spent.

13. To reject a federal law at the state level.

14. Powers that belong to both the national and state governments.

16. A political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.

19. A series of reforms enacted by the Franklin Roosevelt administration between 1933 and 1942 with the goal of ending the Great Depression.

Word Bank

extradition clause
block grants
new Deal
special Districts
interstate compacts

confederation
monarchy
implied powers
new federalism
secede

concurrent powers
categorical grants
democracy
oligarchy
totalitarianism

reserved powers
nullification
dual federalism
enumerated powers
Gibbons v. Ogden