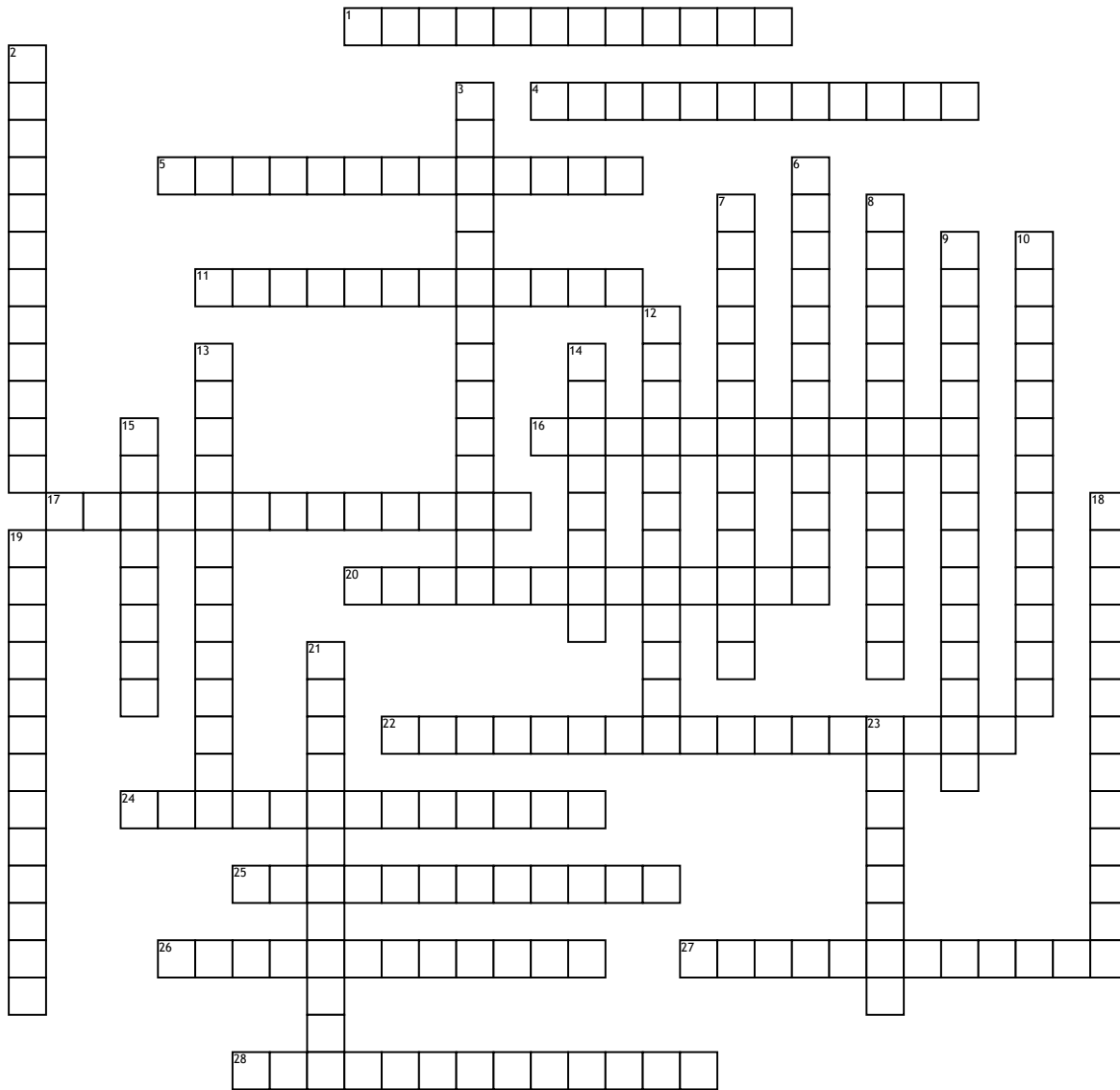


The Founding Period - U.S. Constitution and Amendments



Across

1. The rights of one group may not infringe on the rights of another and any right not stated are reserved by the people.

4. All accused have the right to a public and speedy trial, to know what they are accused of, and to face their accusers.

5. This amendment clarifies and grants citizenship and guarantees the protection of all citizens by the constitution.

11. The first ten amendments to the constitution that explicitly protect specific rights of citizens.

16. The rights of the accused include not being charged for the same exact crime twice (double jeopardy), not having to testify against yourself, or be deprived of life, liberty, or property without following due process of law.

17. This amendment created an income tax in 1909.

20. Any power or authority not specifically designated in the constitution is reserved for the states and the people.

22. The branch of government responsible for writing laws. Includes the House of Representatives and the Senate (together known as Congress).

24. The amendment that abolished slavery.

25. A document describing the structure of the U.S. government and the responsibilities, functions, and restrictions of each branch and office.

26. Protects citizens from search and seizures of their property without a warrant or probable cause.

27. The right to a trial by jury.

28. This amendment allowed the people to elect their own senators by direct election.

Down

2. The right to bear arms.

3. The branch of government responsible for interpreting laws and determining whether a law is constitutional or not. Includes the Supreme Court as well as local and district courts. Judges are responsible for interpreting the law.

6. Protection from excessive fines, bail, or cruel and unusual punishment.

7. This amendment granted women the right to vote (suffrage) in 1920.

8. This amendment prohibited poll taxes and was passed in conjunction with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

9. The branch of government responsible for enforcing the law. Includes the office of the President and other positions of state such as the Attorney General or the Secretary of Defense.

10. This amendment gives all men the right to vote regardless of race or color.

12. Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.

13. This amendment repealed (cancelled, took back, or removed) prohibition.

14. The part of the constitution that describes the structure of the legislative branch

15. The part of the constitution that describes the structure of the judicial branch.

18. This amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 in response to draft and conscription protests related to the Vietnam war.

19. This amendment prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, and exportation of alcohol in 1919. Often referred to as "Prohibition".

21. Prohibits the quartering of troops (housing troops in the homes of private citizens without their consent).

23. The part of the constitution that describes the structure of the executive branch.