

Vocabulary Chapter 5 Student Choice



Across

- 2.** A series of essays defending and explaining the Constitution, written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay.
- 4.** The belief that government should be based on the consent of people.
- 6.** A government in which the citizens rule through elected representatives.
- 10.** An uprising of debt-ridden Massachusetts farmers protesting increased state taxes in 1787.
- 14.** The branch of government that administers and enforces the laws.
- 15.** The Constitutional Conventions agreement to count three fifths of a states slaves as population for purposes of representation and taxation.
- 16.** Supporters of the Constitution and of a strong national government.

Word Bank

Republicanism
 Three-Fifths Compromise
 Federalism
 Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 Federalist
 Republic
 Checks and balances

- 17.** An alliance permitting states or nations to act together on matters of mutual concern.

18. A group selected by the states to elect the president and the Vice President, in which each states number of electors is equal to the number of its senators and representatives in Congress

19. A document that outlined the form of government in the new United States.

20. The branch of government that makes laws

Down

1. The provisions in the US Constitution that prevent any branch of the US government from demanding the other two branches.

3. A law that established a procedure for the admission of new states to the Union.

5. The branch of government that interprets the laws and the Constitution.

7. The official approval of the Constitution, or of an amendment, by the states.

8. A law that established a plan for surveying and selling the federally owned lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.

9. An opponent of a strong central government.

11. The first ten amendments of the US Constitution, added in 1791 and consisting of a formal list of citizens rights and freedoms

12. A political system in which a national government and constituent units, such as state governments, share power.

13. Constitutional Conventions agreement to establish a two-house national legislature, with all states having equal representation in one house and each state having representation based on its population in the other house.

Judicial branch
 Great Compromise
 Land Ordinance of 1785
 Executive branch
 Legislative branch
 Bill of Rights
 Antifederalist

Articles of Confederation
 Shay's Rebellion
 Electoral college
 Confederation
 "The Federalist"
 Ratification