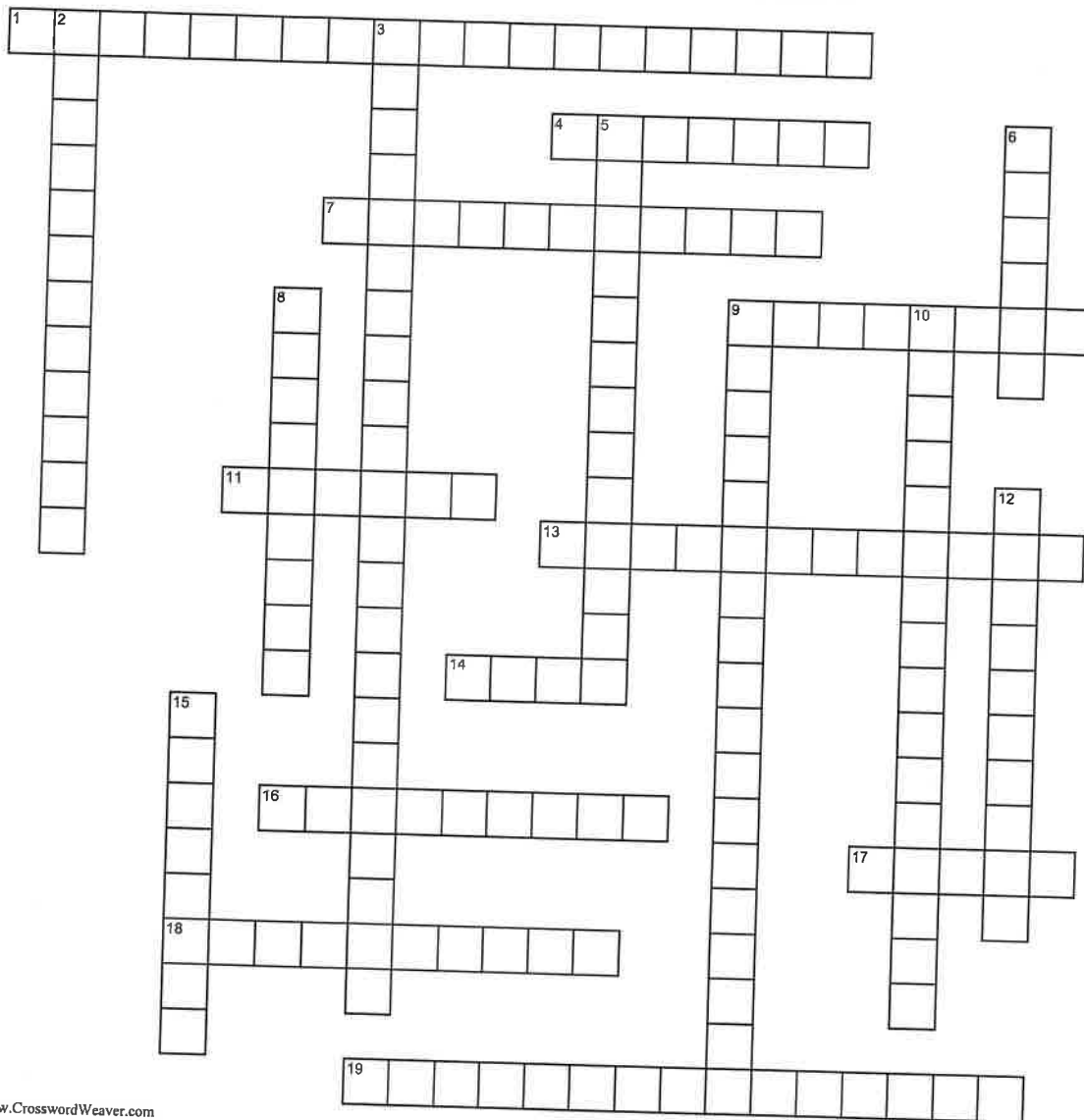


# Chapter 4: The Constitution



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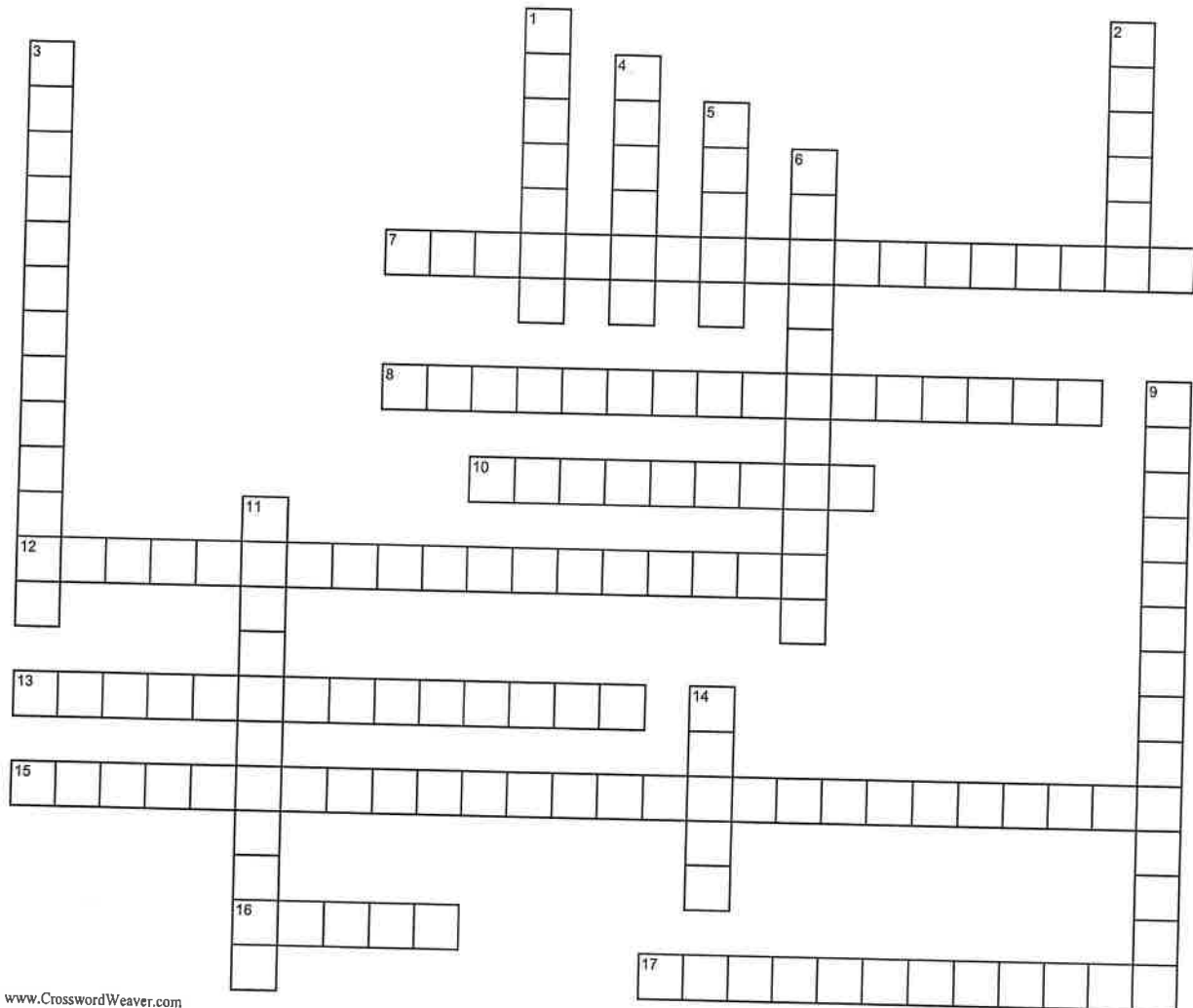
## ACROSS

- 1 this court case established that state laws that conflicted with federal laws are unconstitutional
- 4 in this system of government power is divided between regional and central bodies
- 7 Article I of the Constitution provides for this branch of government
- 9 this contains the purpose of the Constitution
- 11 this amendment protects citizens against unlawful search and seizure
- 13 the right of the accused to be brought before a judge to hear the charges against them
- 14 Over the last 150 years, the right to do this has been granted to former slaves, women, citizens of DC and 18 year olds.
- 16 the power of the president to veto a bill and send it back to Congress
- 17 according to this amendment, Congress may not declare an official religion and must allow citizens to practice their religion freely
- 18 powers specifically listed in the Constitution are called this
- 19 this clause indicates how to resolve conflicts between state and federal laws

## DOWN

- 2 the framers of this created separate branches of government so that no one branch could be too powerful
- 3 if a state's population declined, they would get less representatives in this body. Also, this body can impeach officials
- 5 Congress can make all laws which are "necessary and proper" for carrying out its duties (what is it called?)
- 6 power and authority in our government come from this group
- 8 this basic principle was established in US vs. Nixon
- 9 this principle says that power resides in the will of the people. It is a guiding principle of the Constitution along with separation of powers and an independent judiciary
- 10 this court case established the Supreme Court's right to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional
- 12 this term means that people accused of a crime get certain rights
- 15 the states and this body are involved in the amendment process

# Chapter 5: Bill of Rights



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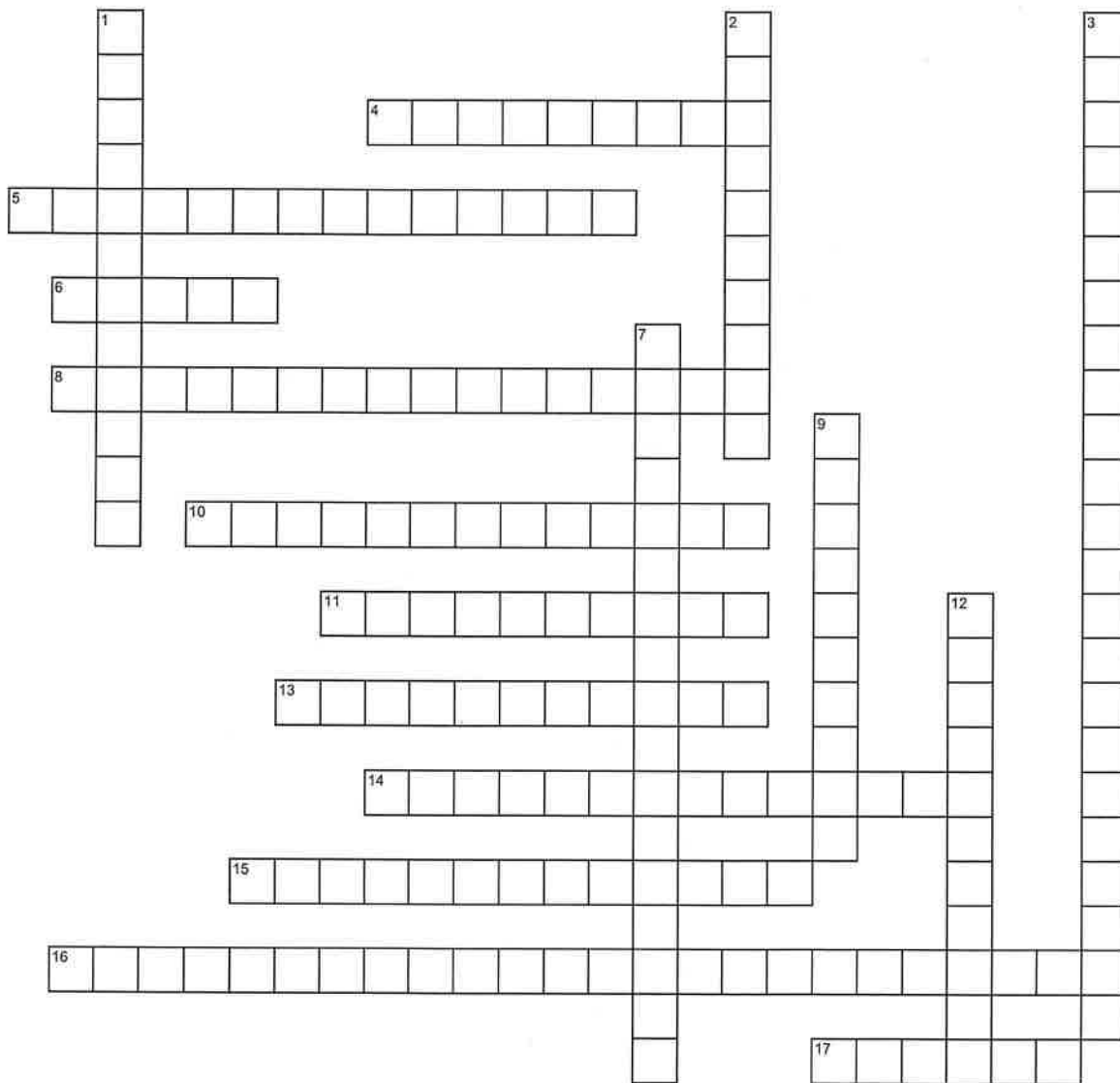
## ACROSS

- 7 In this 1963 case, the court ruled that the sixth amendment guarantees legal counsel regardless of the defendant's ability to pay
- 8 this landmark case decided the use of public funds to support private religious schools was unconstitutional and established a three point test to determine if and when a government action violates the Establishment Clause
- 10 a decision by a court that serves as an example or guide for future decisions is called this
- 12 the phrase, "you have the right to remain silent" relates to the provision in the Bill of Rights regarding this
- 13 protect you from the govt--freedoms govt can't take away: speech, religion, assembly
- 15 In this 2008 case, the Supreme Court struck down a law prohibiting the registration and possession of firearms
- 16 this amendment guarantees the privacy of people's homes
- 17 this body interprets the Bill of Rights

## DOWN

- 1 orally spreading false information about someone with intent to cause harm
- 2 this amendment says that law enforcement officials must have a warrant before searching private property
- 3 This clause guarantees the ability to practice whatever religion one chooses
- 4 this amendment guarantees the right to bear arms
- 5 this amendment allows us to criticize our laws and leaders
- 6 this unpopular form of expression is protected by the first amendment
- 9 this term refers to preventing publication of certain material
- 11 guarantees by the govt: equal treatment under the law, trial by jury
- 14 publishing false information about someone with intent to cause harm

# Chapter 6: Federalism



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## ACROSS

- 4 powers given to the national government
- 5 drawing a legislative district to give one party an advantage
- 6 This group of people usually approve an amendment to the state constitution
- 8 this term refers to legislation the national government requires state or local governments to implement at their own expense
- 10 distributing seats in the House of Representatives based on population. It is the responsibility of the state legislature.
- 11 power to levy taxes is this type of power
- 13 in this type of federalism, the roles of state and local are a chaotic mix because they include "grants-in-aid programs"
- 14 this form of city government combines democratic rule with professional expertise and is the most common in the US today
- 15 the redrawing of voting districts
- 16 this clause requires states to recognize, honor and enforce one another's public actions

- 17 the goal of this is to restrict the role of unrepresented minorities in an organization

## DOWN

- 1 in this system, voters elect city council members and a mayor
- 2 inconsistencies from state to state are one of the downsides of this system
- 3 This clause says that a state cannot discriminate against residents of other states or give its own residents special privileges.
- 7 this group apportions seats, composes budgets and passes laws
- 9 According to the Constitution, the national government must guarantee that every state government has this type of structure
- 12 In this court case, the Supreme Court ruled that legislative apportionment is both a federal and state matter