

Name: _____

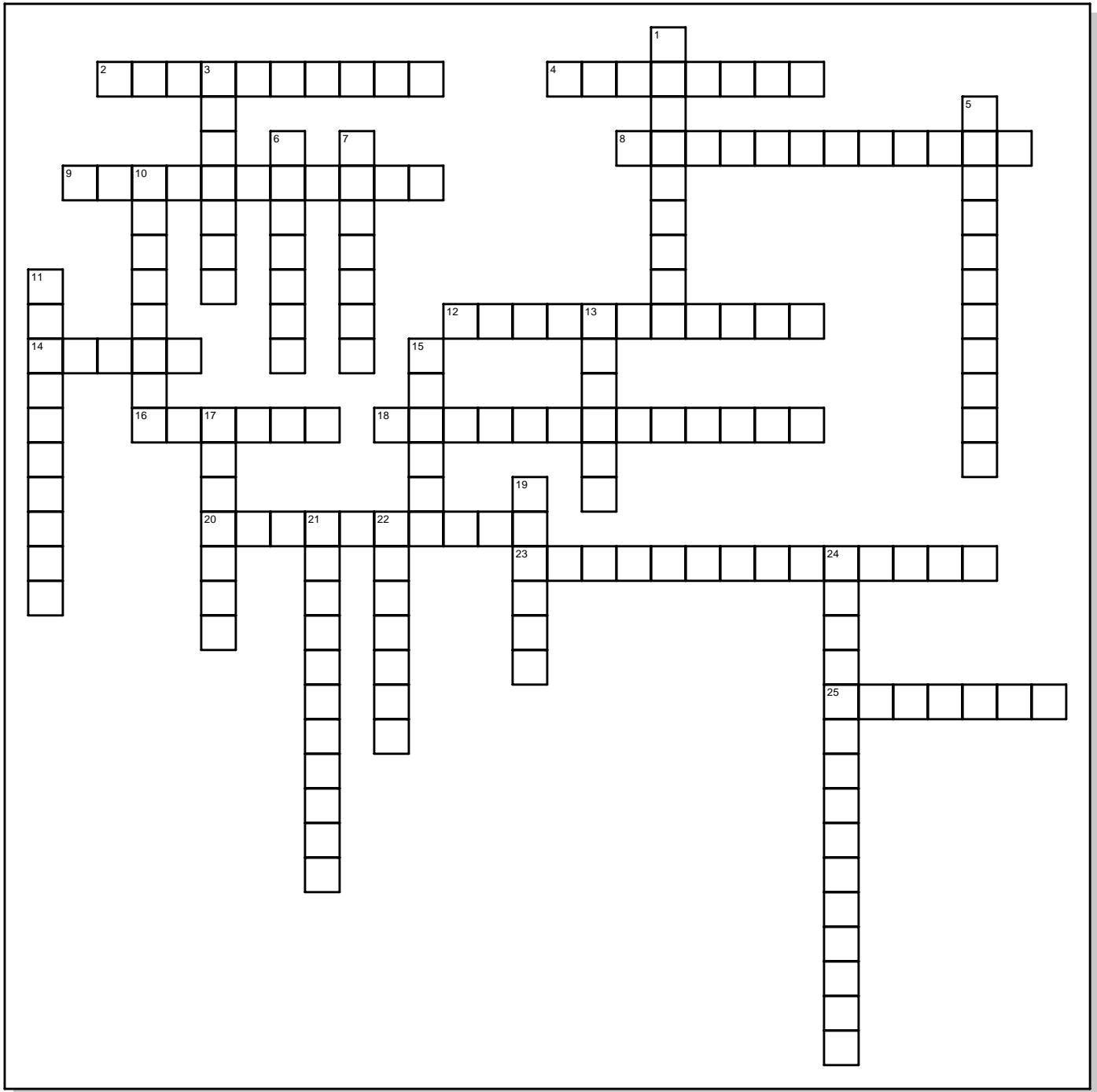
Class: _____

Date: _____

Magruder's American Government 2005

Constitutional Beginnings

Instructions: Complete the crossword puzzle. Use the clues to help identify the words.



Across

- 2. An adjective describing a legislative body with one chamber; see bicameral.
- 4. ____ of Right: Document prepared by Parliament and signed by King Charles I of England in 1628; challenged the idea of the divine right of kings and declared that even the monarch was subject to the laws of the land.

8. Formal approval, final consent to the effectiveness of a constitution, constitutional amendment, or treaty.
9. Popular ____: Basic principle of the American system of government which asserts that the people are the source of any and all governmental power, and government can exist only with the consent of the governed.
12. Those persons who supported the ratification of the Constitution in 1787–1788.
14. ____ Carta: Great Charter forced upon King John of England by his barons in 1215; established that the power of the monarchy was not absolute and guaranteed trial by jury and due process of law to the nobility.
16. ____ Plan of Union: Plan proposed by Benjamin Franklin in 1754 that aimed to unite the 13 colonies for trade, military, and other purposes; the plan was turned down by the colonies and the Crown.
18. Articles of ____: Plan of government adopted by the Continental Congress after the American Revolution; established "a firm league of friendship" among the States, but allowed few important powers to the central government.
20. Commerce and Slave Trade ____: An agreement during the Constitutional Convention protecting slave holders; denied Congress the power to tax the export of goods from any State, and, for 20 years, the power to act on the slave trade.
23. ____ government: System of government in which public policies are made by officials selected by the voters and held accountable in periodic elections; see democracy.
25. Group of delegates who drafted the United States Constitution at the Philadelphia Convention in 1787.

Down

1. An adjective describing a legislative body composed of two chambers.
3. A city's basic law, its constitution; a written grant of authority from the king.
5. ____ Compromise: Agreement during the Constitutional Convention that Congress should be composed of a Senate, in which States would be represented equally, and a House, in which representation would be based on a State's population.
6. ____ government: Basic principle of American government which states that government is restricted in what it may do, and each individual has rights that government cannot take away; see constitutionalism, popular sovereignty.
7. ____ Bill of Rights: Document written by Parliament and agreed on by William and Mary of England in 1689, designed to prevent abuse of power by English monarchs; forms the basis for much in American government and politics today.
10. ____ Plan: Plan presented by delegates from Virginia at the Constitutional Convention; called for a three-branch government with a bicameral legislature in which each State's membership would be determined by its population or its financial support for the central government.
11. Three-Fifths ____: An agreement at the Constitutional Convention to count a slave as three-fifths of a person when determining the population of a State.
13. Recall.
15. Least number of members who must be present for a legislative body to conduct business; majority.
17. Refusal to buy or sell certain products or services.
19. New ____ Plan: Plan presented as an alternative to the Virginia Plan at the Constitutional Convention; called for a unicameral legislature in which each State would be equally represented.
21. Organized by a proprietor (a person to whom the king had made a grant of land).
22. Presiding ____: Chair.
24. Those persons who opposed the ratification of the Constitution in 1787–1788.