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ACROSS

4. An interstate compact is an agreement among or between states that is approved by Congress.

6. During the New World Wars for Empire, this was a French fort on the site of today’s Pittsburgh.

7. A person (nobleman) to whom large tracts of land were given by a king for colonization.

8. An agreement is an agreement between the President and another country that does not require the advice and consent of the Senate.

10. Farmer who raises crops and lives on land belonging to another; rent is a share of the crops.

11. Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for President four times. In terms of Electoral votes, his smallest margin of victory came in 1944 against Thomas .

13. Edward : English general who was defeated when British attempted to capture Fort Duquesne from the French.

15. William Henry : One of the many military heroes who later became President - hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe.

17. President John Kennedy’s program for the nation was known as the "New ."

21. Any evidence obtained by an illegal search or seizure would be in a court proceeding.

23. Millard : 1800's Vice President who took over as Chief Executive because the President he served died while still in office.

24. Federal Clause: Refers to Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution that states that the Constitution and all federal laws and treaties shall be the supreme law of the land.

25. Citizenship acquired by place of birth (two words).

26. When the president refuses to allow an agency of the government to spend funds authorized and allocated by Congress.

27. John , who became U.S. Chief Justice in 1801, established the Supreme Court's power to declare laws unconstitutional.

28. President Theodore Roosevelt's program for the nation was known as the "New ."

30. Andrew : 1800's Vice President who took over as Chief Executive because the President he served died while still in office.

32. Patrick Henry, whose famous cry "Give me liberty or give me death" inspired patriots during the Revolutionary War, (two words).

33. Full Faith and Clause: A constitutional provision in Article IV of the Constitution that requires all states to honor the laws, judgments, and public documents of every other state.

35. An rule is a judicial doctrine based on the Fourth Amendment which protects the American people from illegal searches and seizures.

36. "The poor house is vanishing among us." This remark returned to haunt the man who made it, President Herbert , who presided a year later over the onset of the worst economic crisis of the century.

37. A company formed to develop trade in North America, the Company financed the settlement of Jamestown.

39. Treaty which ended the King George's War, 1748 (One of the Pre-American Rev. New World Wars for Empire).

40. A (two words) veto: The authority of the executive (president; governor) to veto parts of a bill without vetoing the entire piece of legislation.

41. In the past century, the Supreme Court has treaty which ended the King William's War, 1697 (One of the Pre-American Rev. New World Wars for Empire).

42. The Amendment deals with free speech.

43. Thomas Jefferson was minister to while the Constitutional Convention met. But as the main author of the Dec. of Independence, his ideas influenced many of the delegates.

44. Alexander , a delegate from New York, advocated a strict constructionist interpretation of the Constitution.

46. Treaty which ended the King William's War, 1697 (One of the Pre-American Rev. New World Wars for Empire).

47. Democratic candidate William J. lost 3 bids for the Presidency and then went on to become Sec. of State. Later, he conducted the prosecution in the famous Scopes trial.

48. An interrelated set of attitudes and beliefs about political philosophy and the role of power in the government.

49. Chief or one of several important crops regularly grown and sold in a particular area.

50. A petition is a petition signed by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives to force a bill from committee and bring it to the floor for consideration.

52. When state, local, and federal governments share responsibility it is called federalism or New Federalism.

DOWN

1. Decisive battle in determining that Britain rather than France would control North America (1759).

2. Citizenship acquired by citizenship of the parents (two words).

3. Treaty dividing newly discovered lands in the New World between Spain and Portugal, 1494.

5. William : Leader of the English government during the later years of the French and Indian War.

9. Part of the open primary system, voting is when voters are not required to vote based upon their political party affiliation.

11. The construction of an election district so as to give a distinct advantage to one party or group over another.

12. A relaxation of tension between countries.

15. Skilled worker in an industry or craft, e.g., carpenter, weaver, blacksmith, potter, goldsmith.

16. The prosecution in the famous Scopes trial.

18. The technique used by a member of Congress to properly present himself/herself to constituents is called style.

19. In 1912, 3 reform candidates (winner Woodrow Wilson, socialist Eugene , & former Republican Theodore Roosevelt) won a combined 11.3 million votes compared with about 3.5 million for Pres. Taft.

20. Treaty which ended the French and Indian War, 1763 (One of the Pre-American Rev. New World Wars for Empire).

22. Oldest U.S. city resulting from European exploration; settlement founded by Spanish in Florida, 1565. (two words - Ans. has an abbr. without a period.)


26. When the president refuses to allow an agency of the government to spend funds authorized and allocated by Congress.

27. John , who became U.S. Chief Justice in 1801, established the Supreme Court's power to declare laws unconstitutional.

30. Andrew Johnson was the only President to be given an trial by Congress - the Radical Republicans who hated him failed by one vote to remove him.

31. Skilled worker in an industry or craft, e.g., carpenter, weaver, blacksmith, potter, goldsmith.

32. Patrick Henry, whose famous cry "Give me liberty or give me death" inspired patriots during the Revolutionary War, (two words).

33. Full Faith and Clause: A constitutional provision in Article IV of the Constitution that requires all states to honor the laws, judgments, and public documents of every other state.

34. Treaty which ended the Queen Anne's War, 1713 (One of the Pre-American Rev. New World Wars for Empire).

35. An rule is a judicial doctrine based on the Fourth Amendment which protects the American people from illegal searches and seizures.

36. "The poor house is vanishing among us." This remark returned to haunt the man who made it, President Herbert , who presided a year later over the onset of the worst economic crisis of the century.

37. A company formed to develop trade in North America, the Company financed the settlement of Jamestown.

39. Treaty which ended the King George's War, 1748 (One of the Pre-American Rev. New World Wars for Empire).

40. A (two words) veto: The authority of the executive (president; governor) to veto parts of a bill without vetoing the entire piece of legislation.

41. In the past century, the Supreme Court has spent a large share of its time discussing the extent to which the Amendment extends certain basic rights to acts by state government.

42. The Amendment deals with free speech.

43. Thomas Jefferson was minister to while the Constitutional Convention met. But as the main author of the Dec. of Independence, his ideas influenced many of the delegates.

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