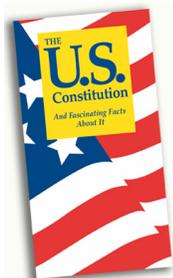
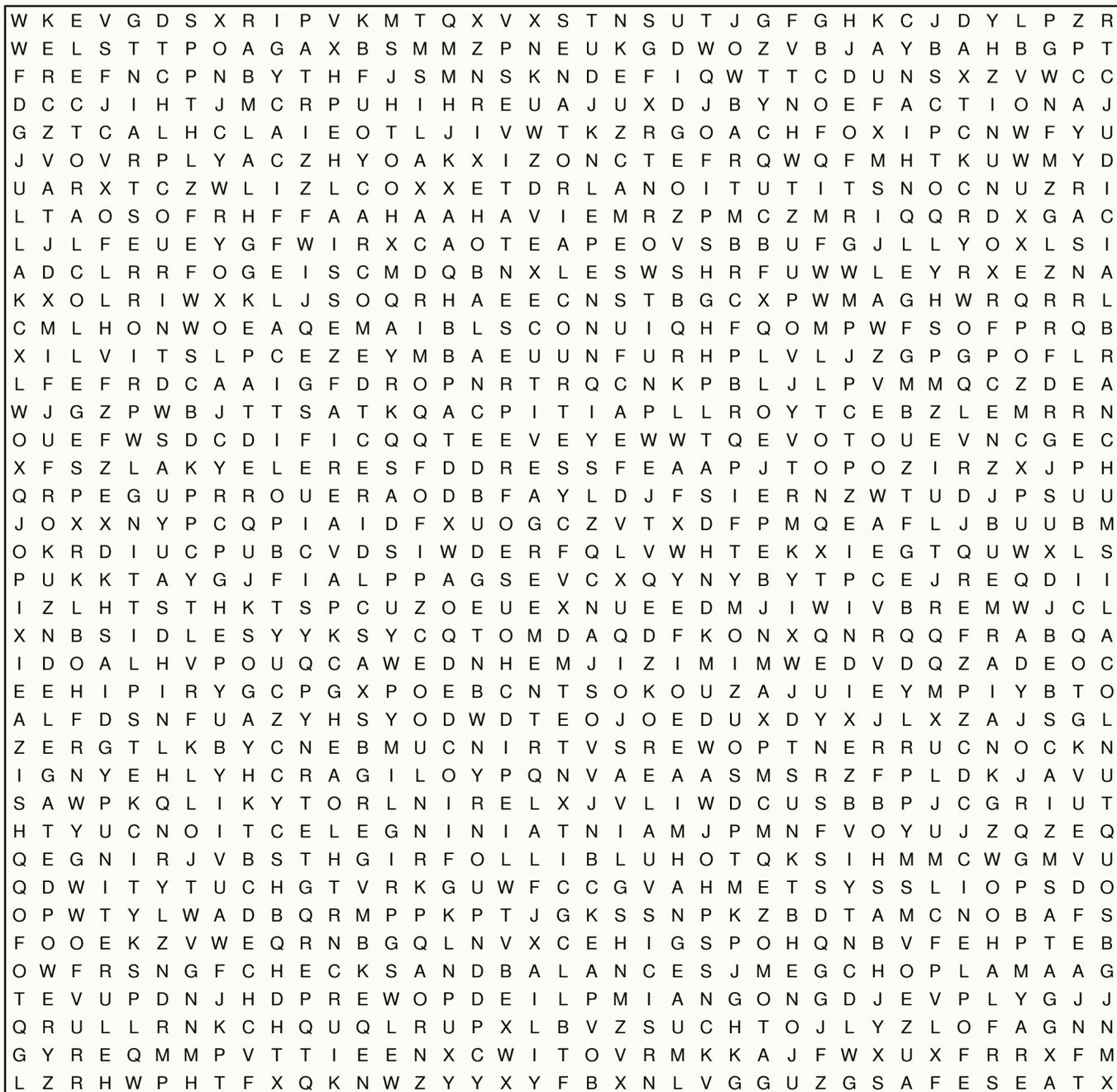


Word Find #4



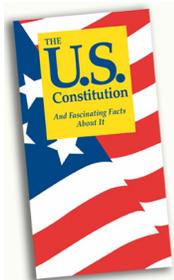
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Word List

- balanced budget:** a philosophy with the objective of not spending more money than is taken in by the government.
- Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments to the Constitution that were adopted in 1791. These are the basic rights that all Americans have and its purpose is protect the people from the government.
- checks and balances:** a system set by the Constitution in which the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government have the power to check each other to maintain a “balance” of power.
- concurrent powers:** powers that are shared by the federal government and the state governments.
- delegated power:** powers that are exclusively for the federal government and are “enumerated” in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.
- direct democracy:** a political process in which the people are able to have direct control over the government in making decisions. In colonial America this was the New England town meeting and today could be a exemplified by the referendum.
- Electoral College:** the name for the “indirect” process by which the people elect the president. The “electors” are determined by the number of representatives each state (including Washington, D.C.) has in the House of Representatives and Senate. In a presidential election year the “electors” meet in their respective state capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday to “vote” for the President.
- executive agreement:** an agreement between the President of the United States and another country that does not require the advice and consent of the Senate.
- faction:** an organized group of politically active persons who are trying to attain special goals. This group is usually less than a majority.
- free enterprise:** an economic system in which one makes decisions on what products to make, how much of that product to produce, and how to establish the price.
- House of Representatives:** the “lower” house of Congress in which states are represented based on population. Presently there are 435 members in this body.
- implied power:** a power that is not really stated directly but is “implied” in Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution. This is called the “necessary and proper” clause of the “elastic” clause.
- incumbency:** one who holds public office that normally carry some type of electoral advantage.
- initiative:** the procedure that allows voters to “initiate” legislation by obtaining signatures on a petition
- Judicial Branch:** one of the three branches of our government with the purpose of interpreting laws.
- laissez faire:** a French term meaning to let alone. This refers that the government should not get involved with the peoples’ lives.



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Word List *(continued)*

localism: when states or certain areas tend to act independently and not as a part of the country.

maintaining election: an election that indicates the existence of a pattern of partisan support.

oligarchy: government control is in the hands of limited number of people who are chosen on the basis of wealth and power.

political efficacy: the belief that one can have a forceful and meaningful impact on public affairs.

president pro tempore: the senior member of the majority party in the Senate who serves as the president of the Senate when the Vice President is absent.

prior restraint: limiting First Amendment rights prior to the actual activity that would carry out that freedom (a speech being made, a movie being shown, a newspaper or book being published, etc.)

red tape: a way of describing dissatisfaction with the workings of a bureaucracy in terms of inefficiency, mismanagement, republic: the type of government in which voters elect representatives to make the laws for the country.

safe seat: an elected office where the party in power or the incumbent is so strong that being reelected is a foregone conclusion.

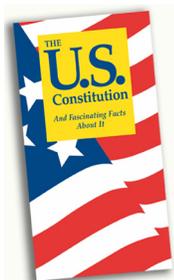
Senatorial courtesy: the custom in the United States Senate to refer the names of possible appointees (specifically federal judges) to senators from the states from which the appointees reside and withdrawing the names of those appointees that these senators regard as objectionable.

spoils system: the practice of rewarding those who worked in a successful political campaign by giving them governmental jobs.

ticket splitting: the practice of voting for candidates without taking into consideration their political affiliation.

unconstitutional: a legislative act or presidential action that violates the Constitution based on the interpretation of the Supreme Court.

unite rule: a rule that the entire delegation to a party convention must cast its vote based upon the rule of the majority.



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