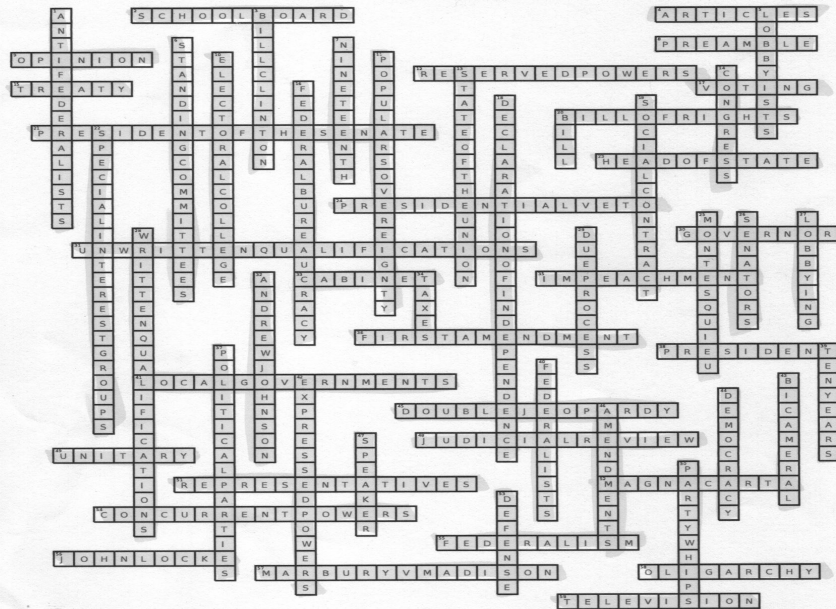


# American Government Final Exam Review CWP



- Across
- 2 This elected body is in charge of school budget, school programs, and school facilities.
  - 4 Follows the Preamble in the Constitution; there are 7 of them; set up structure and powers of the U.S. government.
  - 8 Introduction to the Constitution; listed the 6 goals of the Constitution, such as, form a more perfect union, establish justice, etc.
  - 9 The explanation for the Supreme Court's decision.
  - 12 Powers that are given to the states by the tenth amendment.
  - 15 Is an agreement of understanding between two regions, states, or countries that defines trade and other matters identified by both parties.
  - 17 This is the most important responsibility of a citizen.
  - 20 This is where the U.S. Constitution guarantees certain basic rights; the Anti-Federalists wanted these added before they would ratify the Constitution.
  - 21 The presiding officer of the Senate is this person.
  - 23 The president uses this role to represent the U.S. in various ceremonies and meetings.
  - 24 A two-thirds vote in both houses is required to overturn a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 30 The head of the executive branch at the state level.
  - 31 Characteristics that most presidents have in common, such as male, Christian, wealthy, married, etc.
  - 33 The group of 15 advisors that help the President make decisions and set government policy.
  - 35 Accusation or wrongdoing of a government official; the House brings up charges and the Senate holds the trial.
  - 36 Five freedoms: Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition.
  - 38 This person is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
  - 41 Some examples of this include: townships, municipalities, county, and special districts.
  - 45 Protected in the 5th Amendment, this rules that a person cannot be tried twice for the same crime.
  - 48 The power of the court to determine the constitutionality of a law or presidential action. This power elevated the Supreme Court to a higher status, balancing the powers of the other branches.
  - 49 This system of government gives all key powers to a national government.
  - 51 Qualifications for this office include: 25 years old, U.S. citizens for 7 years, and a resident of the state they represent.
  - 52 Limited the power of the King, established a limited government.
  - 54 Powers that are shared between the national and state governments.
  - 55 Power is divided between the national and state governments.
  - 56 One of the philosophers that help develop the social contract theory and natural rights.
  - 57 The Supreme Court case that established judicial review.
  - 58 Any system of government that is ruled by a small group of people.
  - 59 This is an important communication tool for a political candidate.

- Down
- 1 These group of people were against the ratification of the U.S. Constitution; wanted the Bill of Rights added before they would ratify.
  - 3 This president was impeached for committing perjury, or lying under oath.
  - 5 A representative of an interest group that work to influence Congress.
  - 6 These committees act as a study group for both the House and Senate during the legislative process.
  - 7 This amendment gave women the right to vote.
  - 10 This group of individuals elect the president.
  - 11 Principle of the Constitution states that the government is created by and subject to the will of the people.
  - 13 This is the address that the president gives to Congress under the role of Legislative Leader.
  - 14 This group of people has the power to declare war.
  - 16 All of the departments and agencies that do work for the federal government.
  - 18 Written mostly by Thomas Jefferson, ratified in 1776; contained principles of natural rights, popular sovereignty, and limited government.
  - 19 This theory stated that all people were born with natural rights and the government should come from the consent of the people.
  - 20 A proposed law.
  - 22 A term that means organizations of people with a common interest that try to influence government policies and decisions.
  - 25 The main who people associate with separation of powers and checks and balances.
  - 26 Qualifications for this office include: 30 years old, U.S. citizens for 9 years, and a resident of the state they represent.
  - 27 Direct contact made by lobbyists to persuade government officials to support the policies their interest group favors.
  - 28 These qualifications for president include: 35 years old, natural born citizen of the U.S., and resident of the U.S. for 14 years.
  - 29 A state may not take a person's life, liberty, or property without \_\_\_\_\_, which is stated in the 14th Amendment.
  - 32 This president was impeached for removing a secretary from office without permission from the Senate.
  - 34 This is where most local governments receive most of their revenue from.
  - 37 The two main \_\_\_\_\_ are the Republicans and Democrats.
  - 39 The maximum number of years a president can serve.
  - 40 These people were in favor of the ratification of the Constitution; wanted a stronger national government.
  - 42 Powers that are given specifically to the U.S. Congress in Article I, Section 8.
  - 43 The type of legislature our U.S. Congress has.
  - 44 Any system of government that is ruled by the people.
  - 46 Change to the constitution; there are currently 27 of them.
  - 47 The presiding officer of the House of Representative is this person.
  - 50 In Congress the majority and minority leaders are assisted by these people.
  - 53 This department maintains the U.S. Armed Forces.