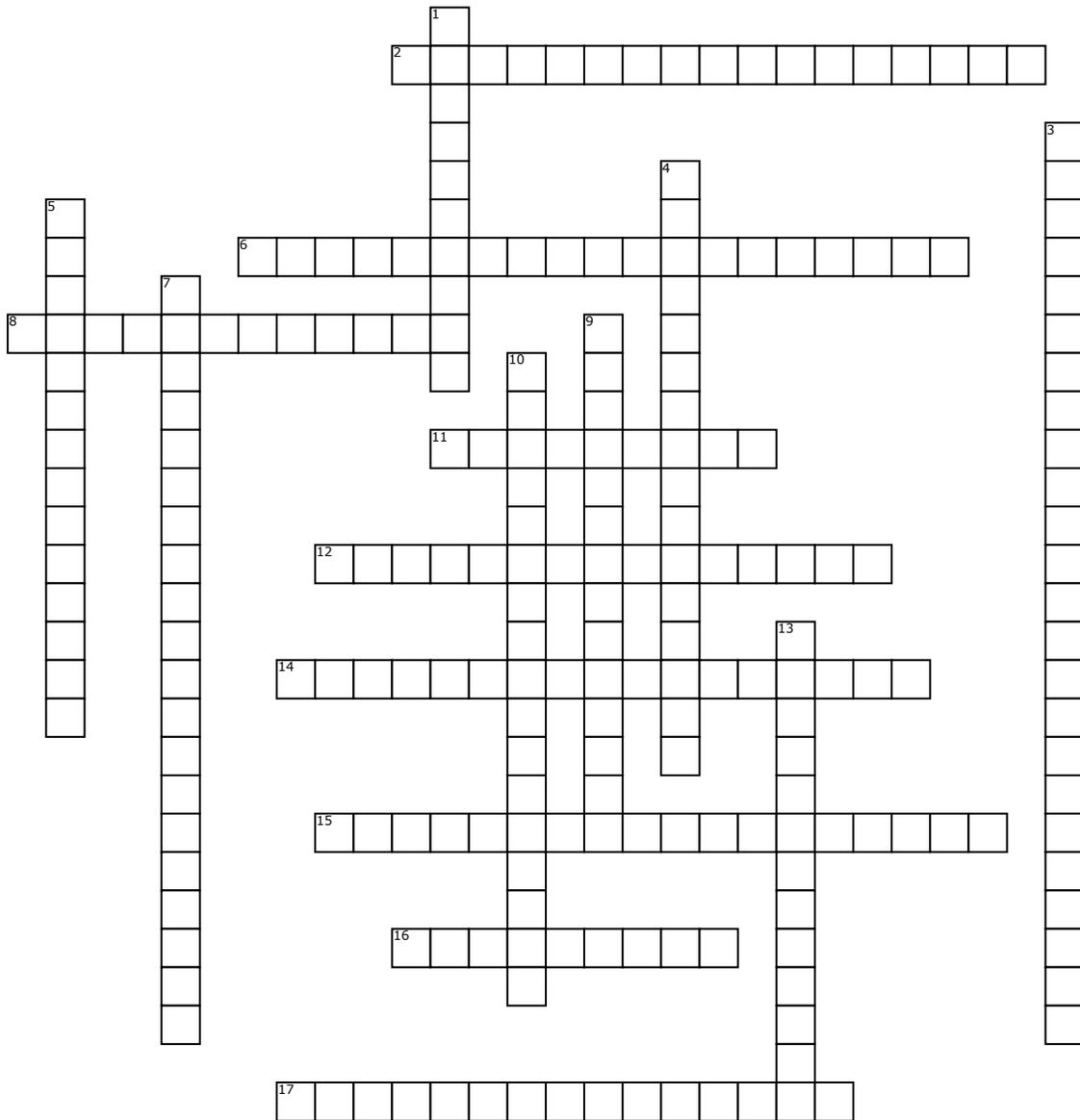# Civics & Economics Unit 2 Crossword

Across

2. The split of authority among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

6. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..." which attempts to guarantee freedom from governmental interference in both private and public religious affairs of all kinds.

8. First ten amendments granted in the Constitution that protects American citizens' basic freedoms and rights.

11. A ruling that is used as the basis for a judicial decision in a later, similar case.

12. Powers that Congress has that are specifically listed in the Constitution.

14. Is a political theory under which the citizenry has significant power to influence the rule of law and where government is kept to a minimal size.

15. Theory that government is created by and subject to the will of the people.(power is given to the people)

16. Principle that the law applies to everyone, even those who govern.

17. "Constitution, and the Laws of the United States ... shall be the supreme Law of the Land." This means that the federal government, using any of the powers given in the Constitution, must prevail over any conflicting or inconsistent state use of power.

Down

1. A form of government in which power is divided between the federal government and the states.

3. Grants to Congress the flexibility to create laws or otherwise to act where the Constitution does not give it the explicit authority to act.

4. Powers shared by the state and federal governments.

5. The power of the Supreme Court to say whether any federal, state or local law or government action goes against the Constitution.

7. Government gets all its power from the people. The people set up the government.

9. Powers that the Constitution does not give to the national government that are kept by the states.

10. Each of the three branches of government can limit the powers of the others.

13. Powers that Congress has that are not stated explcitly in the Constitution.