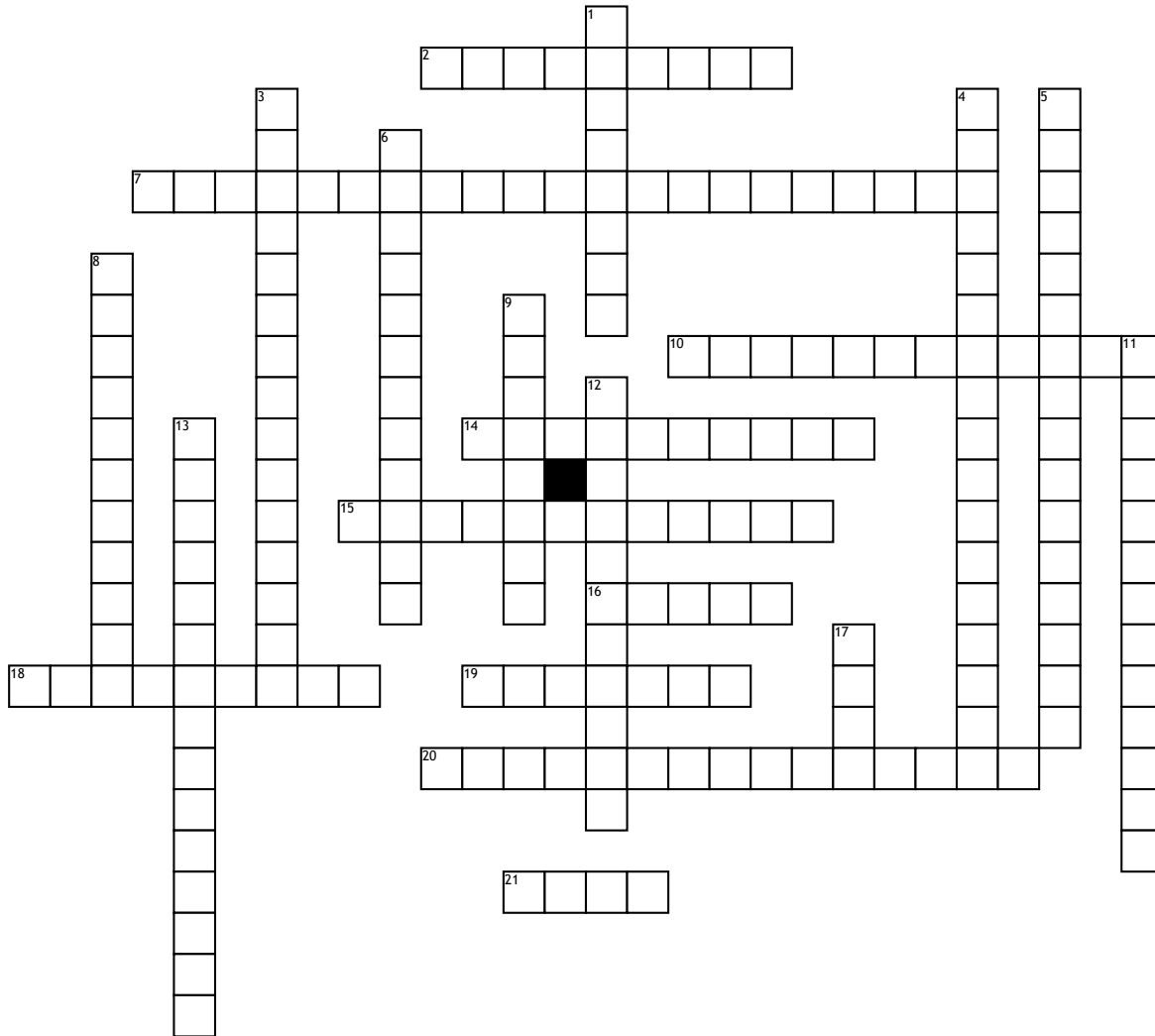


Constitutional Convention



Across

2. Branch that carries out and enforces the laws
7. Allowed states to count 60% or 3/5 of its slaves for population to determine the number of representatives in the House of Representatives.
10. Virginia delegate James Madison's plan of government, in which states got a number of representatives in Congress based on their population
14. a system in which power is divided between the national and state governments
15. Where the Constitutional Convention was held.
16. To fix or change
18. an addition to a formal document such as the constitution
19. Last name of most important person at the Convention

20. The answer to the large/small state argument. Two houses of Congress, one has equal representation (Senate), the other uses proportional representation (House of Representatives).

21. Year the Constitutional Convention took place.

Down

1. The branch of government that interprets laws
3. Compromise made by Constitutional Convention in which states would have equal representation in one house of the legislature and representation based on population in the other house
4. A system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches in order to prevent abuse of power
5. This collection of essays by John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison, explained the importance of a strong central government. It was published to convince New York to ratify the Constitution.

6. The first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution, containing a list of individual rights and liberties, such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press.

8. the branch of government that makes the laws

9. Person who is chosen or elected to vote or act for others

11. Opposite of the Virginia Plan, it proposed a single-chamber congress in which each state had one vote. This created a conflict with representation between bigger states, who wanted control befitting their population, and smaller states, who didn't want to be bullied by larger states.

12. Supporters of ratification of the Constitution and of a strong central government

13. opponents of a strong central government who campaigned against the ratification of the Constitution in favor of a confederation of independent states

17. The President's power to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress into law.