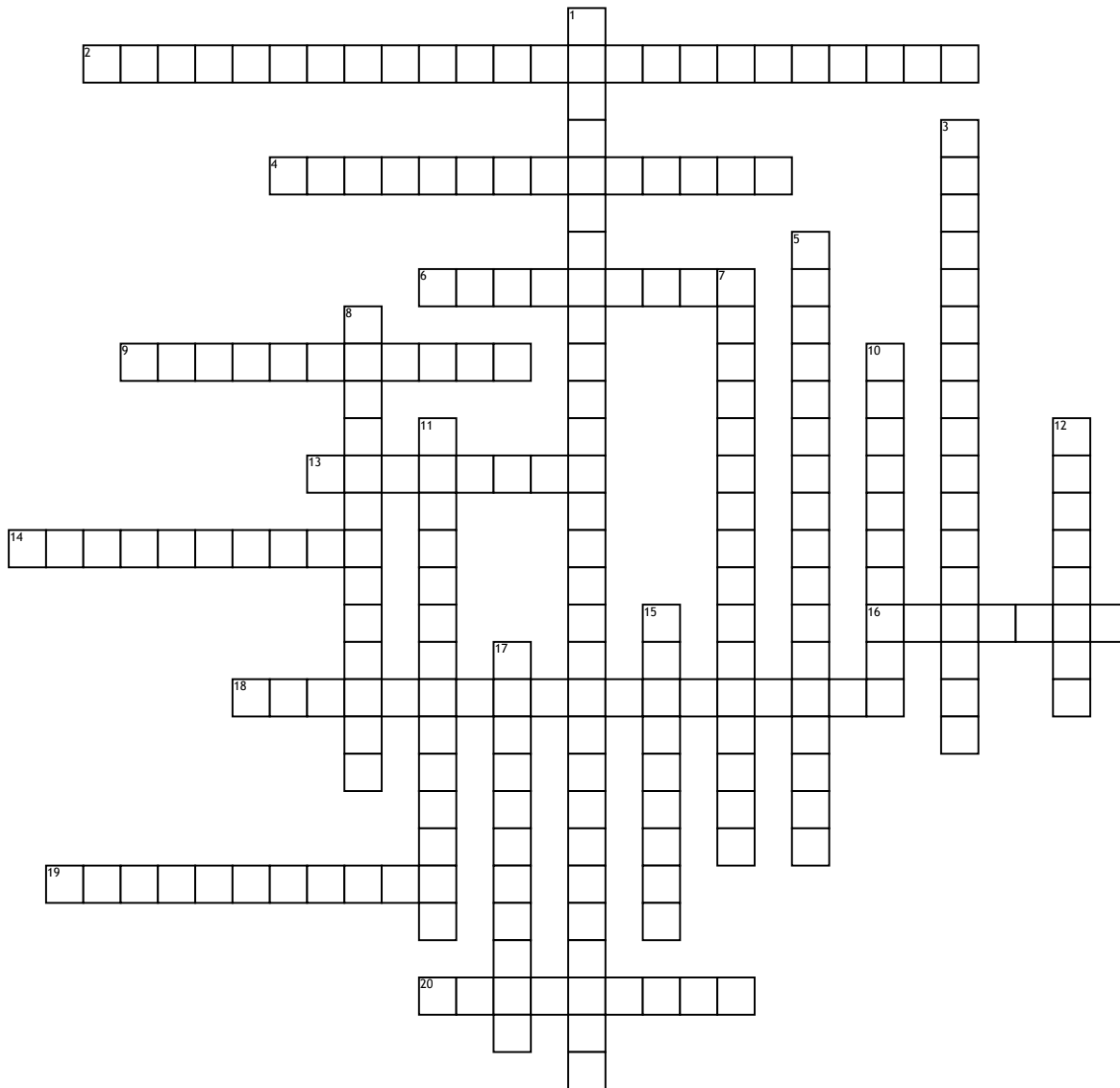


Name: _____

Date: _____

Federalism



Across

2. Constitution's requirement that each State accept the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State.

4. A congressional act admitting a new State to the Union.

6. Those powers, expressed, implied, or inherent, granted to the National Government by the Constitution.

9. One type of federal grants-in-aid for some particular but broadly defined area of public policy.

13. Those powers that the Constitution does not grant to the National Government and does not, at the same time, deny to the States.

14. Those power that both the National Government and the States possess and exercise.

16. Those delegated powers to the National Government that are suggested by the expressed powers set out in the Constitution; those "necessary and proper" to carry out the expressed powers.

18. Grants of federal money or other resources to States, cities, countries, and other local units.

19. The legal process by which a fugitive from justice in on State is returned to the State.

20. The power to executive, enforce, and administer law.

Down

1. Constitution's stipulation (Article IV, Section 2) that all citizens are entitled to certain "privileges and immunities," regardless of their State of residence; no State can draw unreasonable distinctions between its own residents and those persons who happen to live in other States.

3. Formal agreement entered into with the consent of Congress, between or among States, or between a State and a foreign state.

5. One type of federal grants-in-aid; made for some specific, closely defined, purpose.

7. Basic principle of federalism; the constitutional provisions by which governmental powers are divided on a geographic basis (in the United States, between the National Government and the States).

8. One type of federal grants - in - aid; made for specific projects to States, localities, and private agencies who apply for them.

10. A system of government in which a written constitution divides power between a central, or national, government and several regional governments.

11. Form of federal monetary aid under which Congress gave a share of federal tax revenue, with virtually no restrictions, to the States, cities, countries, and townships.

12. Powers the Constitution is presumed to have delegated to the National Government because it is the government of a sovereign state within the world community.

15. Those delegated powers of the National Government that are spelled out, expressly, in the Constitution; also called the 'enumerated powers

17. A congressional act directing the people of a United States territory to frame a proposed State Constitution as a step toward admission to the Union.