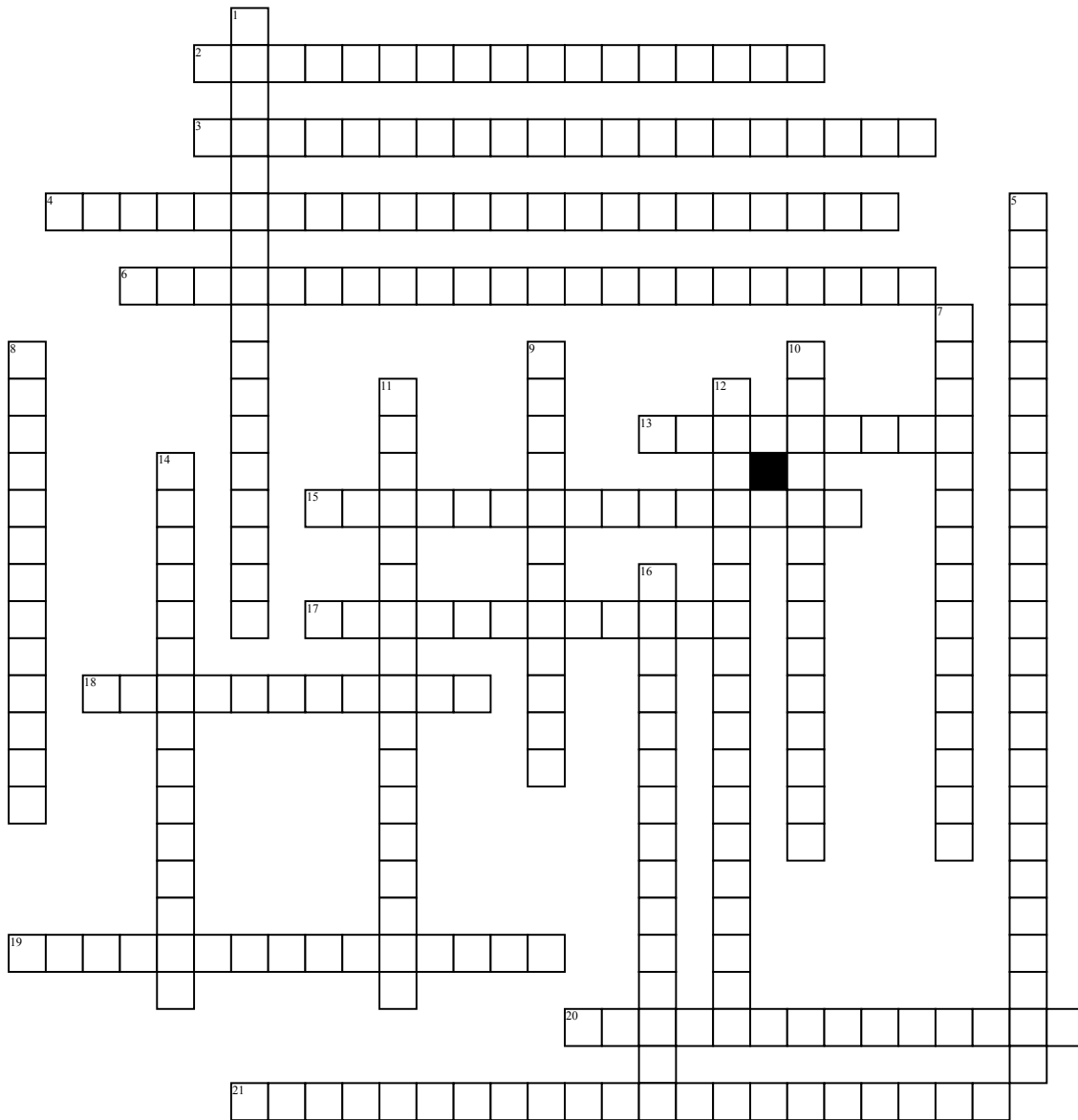


First Constitution of the United States



Across

2. A government that rules all the states within the country
3. A law making body made of two houses (bi means 2). Example: Congress (our legislature) is made of two house - The House of Representatives and The Senate.
4. 1st Constitution of the U.S. 1781-1788
6. a law that established a procedure for the admission of new states to the Union; new states rules: No slavery, free education, freedom of religion, trial by jury, and state constitution
13. A change in, or addition to, a constitution or law
15. Branch of government that carries out laws (President, Vice-President)
17. The amount of money a national government owes to other governments or its people
18. A term used to describe supporters of the Constitution. They favored a strong central government.

19. Compromise made by Constitutional Convention in which states would have equal representation in one house of the legislature (The Senate) and representation based on population in the other house (House of Representatives)
20. A 1787 rebellion in which ex-Revolutionary War soldiers attempted to prevent foreclosures of farms as a result of high interest rates and taxes
21. the agreement by which the number of each state's representatives in Congress would be based on a count of all the free people plus three-fifths of the slaves

Down

1. Branch of government that makes the laws (Congress)
5. The meeting of state delegates in 1787 in Philadelphia called to revise the Articles of Confederation. It instead designed a new plan of government, the US Constitution.
7. A government that rules the state

8. A constitutional proposal that would have given each state one EQUAL vote in a new congress
9. "Large state" proposal for the new constitution, calling for proportional representation in both houses of a bicameral Congress.
10. Branch of government that decides if laws are carried out according to the Constitution (Supreme Court)
11. Signed the Treaty of Paris 1783, Northwest Ordinance of 1787, declare war and peace, print money, make treaties, settle state disputes
12. the division of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government
14. People who opposed the Constitution being changed. They favored strong state governments.
16. Could not raise taxes, could not regulate trade, laws approved by 9 out of 13 states, could not enforce laws, no federal courts, no executive, could not draft troops, could not amend the constitution without a unanimous (all states) vote