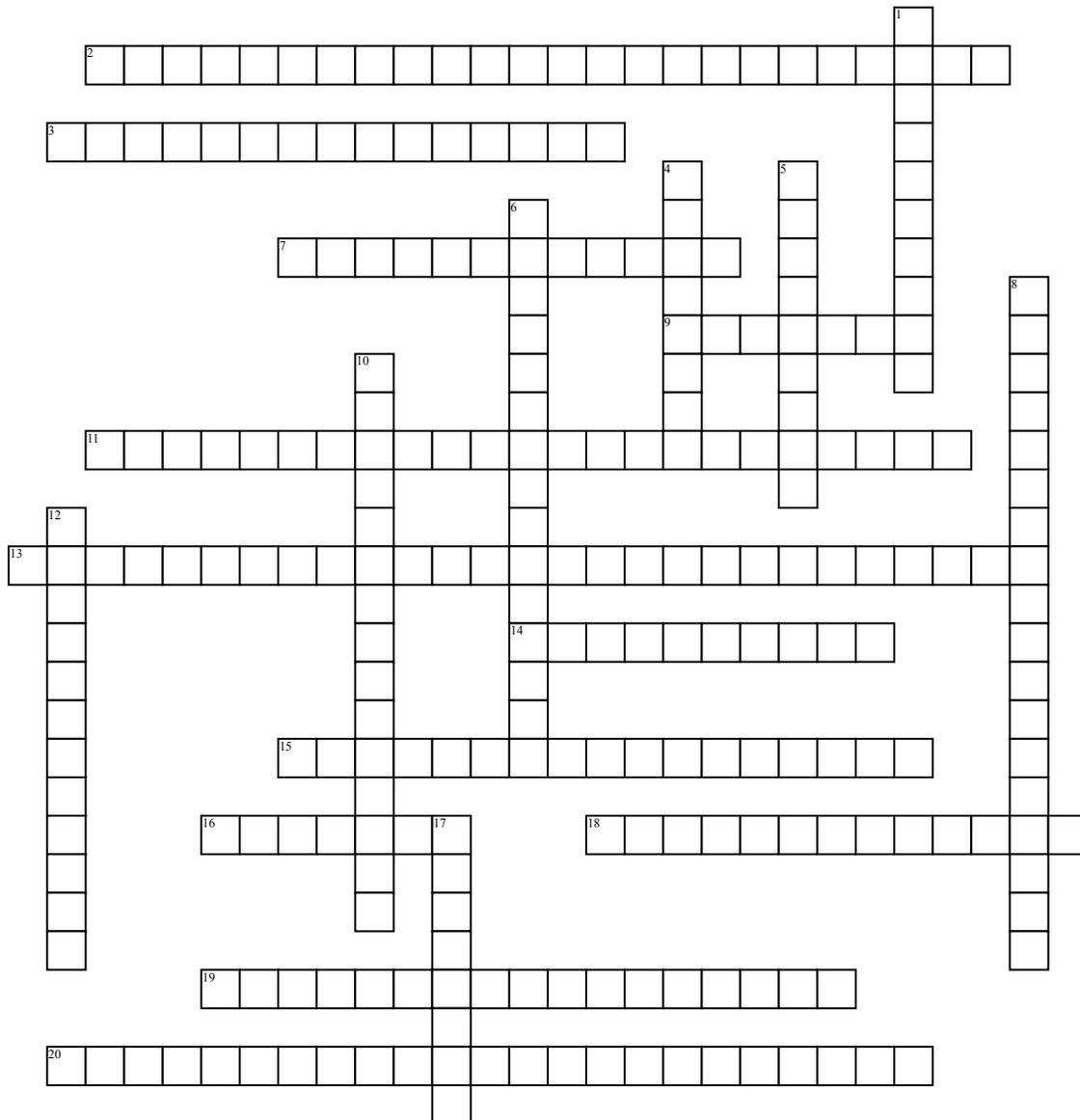


Origins of American Government



Across

2. A meeting of colonial delegates in Philadelphia to decide how to respond to the abuses of authority by the British government
3. Group of people who opposed the adoption of the Constitution
7. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution concerning basic individual liberties
9. Delegates of Constitutional Convention who developed the framework for the government and wrote the Constitution
11. An alliance formed in 1643 by the Plymouth, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, and New Haven colonies in order to defend themselves from threats posed by Native Americans and by settlers from near by Dutch colonies
13. A declaration of citizen's rights issued by the Virginia Convention
14. A charter agreed to by King John of England that granted nobles certain rights and restricted the King's powers

15. A colony that was based on a grant of land by the English monarch to a proprietor, or owner, in exchange for a yearly payment
16. The pen name that the framers Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay used when writing the Federalist Papers
18. A proposal to create a unicameral legislature with equal representation of states instead or representation by population
19. First Plan for uniting the colonies, proposed by Benjamin Franklin
20. The document that created the first central government for the United States. It was replaced by the Constitution in 1789

Down

1. Group of people who supported the adoption of the U.S. Constitution and a strong national government
4. Formally approved
5. Consisting of two houses

6. An agreement worked out at the Constitutional Convention established that a states population would determine representation in the lower house of legislature, while each state would have equal representation in the upper house
8. Legislation passed by Congress to establish a plan for settling the North West territory
10. Colonies based on a grant of land by the British crown to a company or a group of settlers
12. The plan for government in which the national government would have supreme power and a legislative branch would have two houses with representatives determined by state population
17. Law passed by English parliament that required a government tax stamp on paper goods and all legal documents