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ACROSS
3. The natural rights of all men defined by John Locke as life, liberty, and property that can only be taken away by God are called ______ rights.
9. Free ______ An economic system in which one makes decisions on what products to make, how much of that product to produce, and how to establish the price.
10. James ______: British general who captured Quebec from French Gen. Montcalm in 1759, thus ending Wars for Empire in North America.
11. A ______ budget: A philosophy with the objective of not spending more money than is taken in by the government.
12. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
13. Amendment ______ is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.
15. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
17. One who holds public office that normally carries some type of electoral advantage.
18. Refusal to buy, sell, or use goods or services from another area (state; nation).
19. The ______ Rebellion: a rebellion against an excise tax on liquor by Pennsylvania farmers; ended when government sent in federal troops.
22. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to occasionally take ______ (against belligerent countries).
23. The number of voting members in the House of Representatives is 4_____.
27. Amendment ______ (hyphenated word) is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.
28. A person charged with a crime still has the right to a trial by a ______ in most cases.
29. Armed private ships commissioned by a government to war against and capture enemy ships.
32. William _____: British commander of New York City; chief commander of British troops in America.
37. The _____ College: The name for the group of people who are trying to attain special goals - usually less than a majority.
39. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to allow countries to discuss and try to ______ world problems.
40. Battle of ______: Turning point in the Revolutionary War; British Gen. Burgoyne was defeated here in Oct., 1777.
42. The federal government exercises ______ powers in foreign affairs - they are not specifically stated in the Constitution.
43. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
44. Mercenary soldiers from Germany hired to fight in the British army against the colonists.
45. The procedure that allows voters to initiate legislation by obtaining signatures on a petition.
46. The number of electors in the Electoral College is determined by the number of representatives each state (including Washington, D.C.) has in the House and Senate.
47. United ______: A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
48. New ______: A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
49. Pacifist Protestants who were critical of England’s church; established colony of Pennsylvania.

DOWN
1. Constitutional ______ rule: Constitutional authorization for parts of the local government to conduct their own affairs.
2. British Gen. Cornwallis surrendered on Oct. 17, 1781 following the siege (battle) of ______.
3. An ______ power is one that is not really stated directly in Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution (called the necessary and proper clause of the elastic clause).
4. Emphasizes cooperation between the major political parties.
5. A ______ legislature: Refers to a two-house legislature.
6. The ______ Plan of common defense against the French and Indians was considered but never adopted by the colonies.
7. The surrounding of a fortified place or fort by enemy forces trying to capture it.
8. Amendment ______ (hyphenated word) is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.
14. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to provide ______ aid to many countries.
16. Bill of ______: A legislative act that authorizes punishment for a person even though he/she was not found guilty by a court of law.
19. Edmund Burke was one of many ______ who urged England to treat the colonists with more understanding.
20. The right to a trial by a ______ in most cases is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
21. In a presidential election year the electors of the Electoral College meet in their respective states to discuss and try to ______ to vote for the President.
24. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
27. Amendment ______ (hyphenated word) is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.
28. A person charged with a crime still has the right to a trial by a ______ in most cases.
29. Armed private ships commissioned by a government to war against and capture enemy ships.
30. Hill overlooking Boston Harbor; first and costly direct confrontation between Colonial and British troops.
31. The division of power between the national government (delegated power) and the state governments (reserved power).
33. In order to protect inalienable rights, a ______ is created.
34. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
35. Amendment ______ is one amendment that guarantees or addresses voting rights.
36. Marquis de ____: French nobleman and soldier; fought for patriot cause as a general in the Continental Army.
41. The technique used in the United States Senate to delay proceedings and prevent a vote on a controversial issue.
43. A country which was one of our allies during World War II.
44. Mercenary soldiers from Germany hired to fight in the British army against the colonists.
45. The procedure that allows voters to initiate legislation by obtaining signatures on a petition.
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