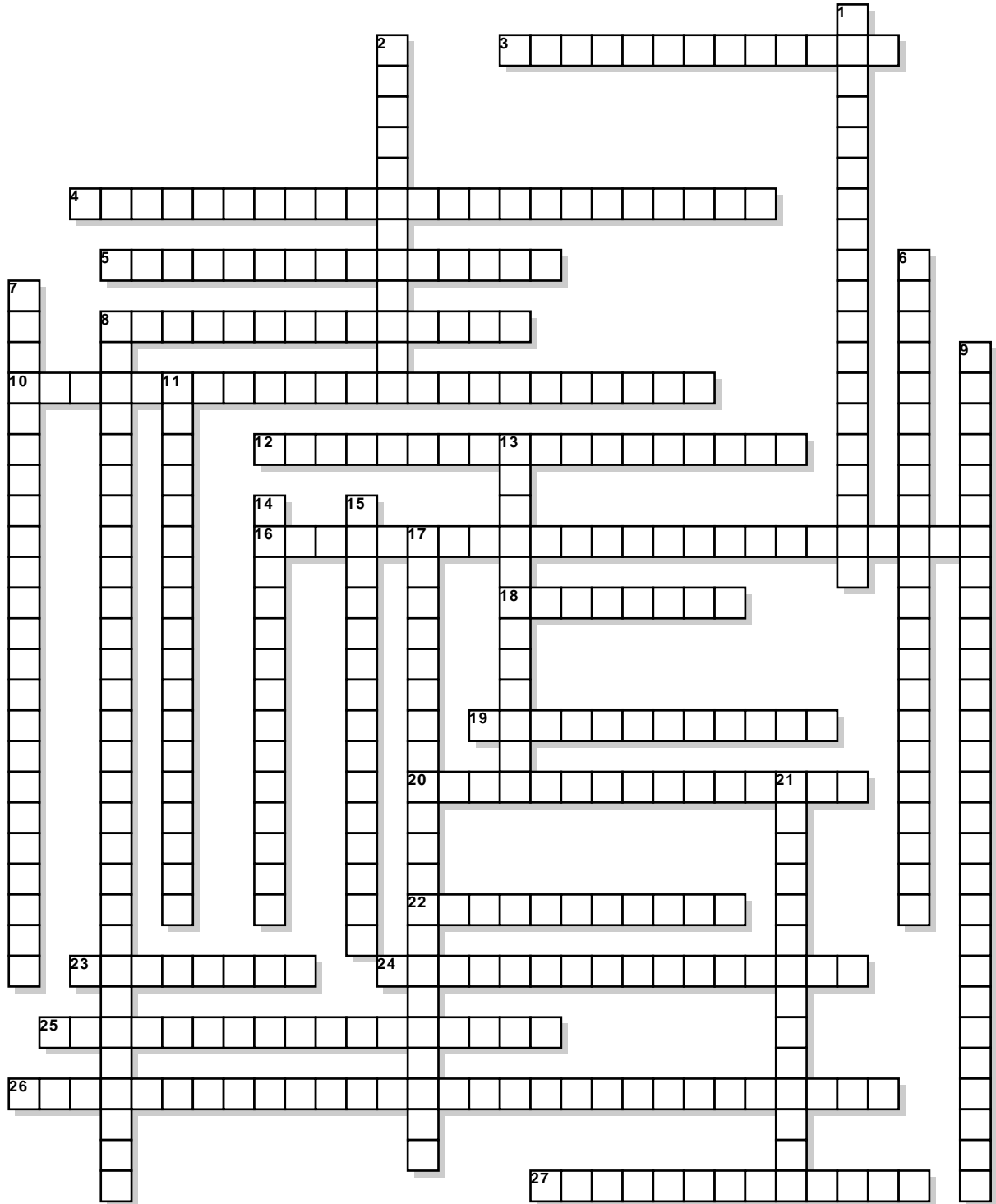


# AP US Government Crossword Puzzle 2



### Across

- 3 The distribution of the population's beliefs about politics and policy issues.
- 4 First Constitution adopted in 1777, enacted in 1781. Established a national legislature (Continental Congress), but left most authority with the states.
- 5 Regulations originating from the executive branch. They are one method presidents can use to control the bureaucracy.
- 8 An issue that arises when people disagree about a problem and how to fix it
- 10 A national meeting of delegates elected in primaries, caucuses, or state conventions who assemble once every four years to nominate candidates for president and vice president, ratify the party platform, elect officers, and adopt rules.
- 12 The key measure of inflation.
- 16 A right guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the US constitution and by the due-process clause of the 5th amendment. It was a major part of *Brown v. Board of Education*.
- 18 A program that provides health benefits to senior citizens.
- 19 First 10 Amendments written to satiate Anti-Federalists. They define basic liberties and rights.
- 20 Revenue losses that result from special exemptions, exclusions, or deductions on federal tax law.
- 22 Policies designed to protect people against arbitrary or discriminatory treatment by government.
- 23 The financial resources of the federal government. The individual income tax and Social Security tax are two major sources of it.

### Down

- 1 Determines the rules for debate of each bill, including whether the bill may be amended. This is the most powerful committee in the House.
- 2 A choice that government makes in response to a political issue. It is a course of action taken with regard to some problem.
- 6 Also known as Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Act, this act mandates maximum allowable deficits until 1991 when the budget should balance. It was abandoned in 1991.
- 7 The theory emphasizing that government spending and deficits can help the economy weather its normal ups and downs. Proponents of this theory advocate using the power of government to stimulate the economy when it is lagging.
- 8 A state cannot discriminate against someone from another state or give its own residents privileges.
- 9 1986 Supreme Court: Schools are a limited forum, free speech is limited on school grounds.
- 11 The meeting of party delegates every four years to choose a presidential ticket and write the party's platform.
- 13 The party organization that exists on the local level and uses patronage as the means to keep the party members in line. Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall are examples.
- 14 1931 Supreme Court: The 1st Amendment protects newspapers from prior restraint.
- 15 1985 Supreme Court: Schools cannot hold moments of silence with religious intentions.

**Across**

- 24 The displacement of the majority party by the minority party, usually during a critical election period.
- 25 1935: An act that provided minimal sustenance to the elderly to save them from poverty.
- 26 Standing committee that is in charge of all discretionary spending legislation.
- 27 Entities composed of a bureaucratic agency, an interest group, and a congressional committee. They dominate certain areas of policymaking.

**Down**

- 17 When voters vote for members of the President's party because they like the President.
- 21 A basic principle of traditional democratic theory that describes the relationship between the few leaders and the many followers.

**Possible Answers:**

Articles of Confederation, Bethel School District v Frazier, Bill of Rights, civil rights, consumer price index, equal protection of the laws, executive orders, Gramm Rudman Hollings Act , House Rules Committee, iron triangles, Keynesian economic theory, Medicare, national convention, national party convention, Near v Minnesota, party machine, party realignment, political issue, presidential coattails, privileges and immunities clause, public opinion, public policy, representation, revenues, Senate Appropriations Committee, Social Security Act, tax expenditures, Wallace v Jaffree