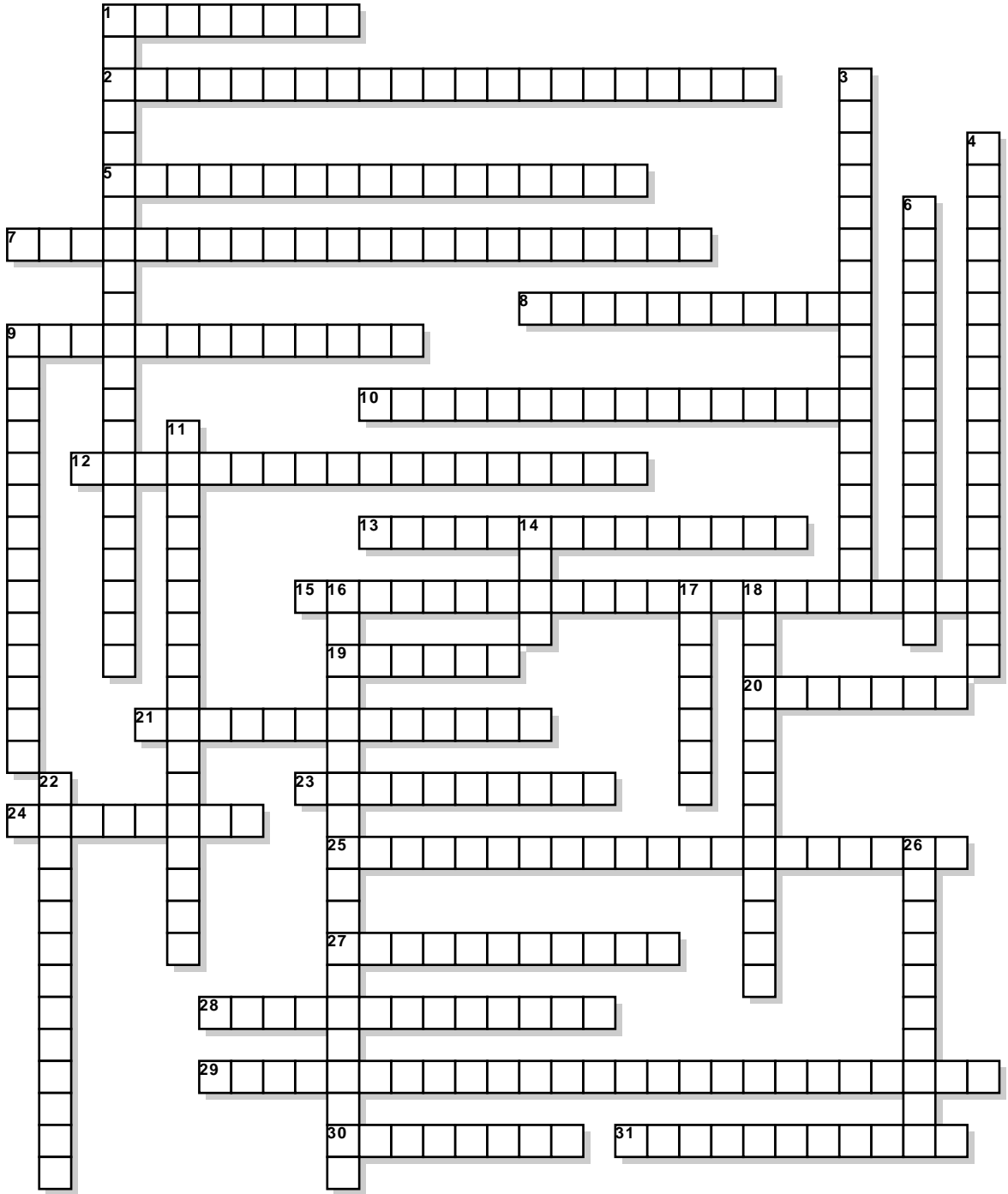


AP US Government Crossword Puzzle 3



Across

- 1 Judicial law not involving criminal charges. Cases are between 2 parties and involve common law.
- 2 1964 Supreme Court: Individuals must prove that statements were "actual malice" and reckless disregard for the truth to win a libel suit.
- 5 An important part of the Madisonian model designed to limit government's power by requiring power to be balanced among different institutions that check each other's activities.
- 7 How and whether court decisions are translated into actual policy, thereby affecting the behavior of others; the courts rely on other units of government to enforce their decisions.
- 8 All the money borrowed by the federal government over the years and still outstanding.
- 9 Economic policy of shielding an economy from imports.
- 10 Part of the 14th amendment which guarantees that no state deny basic rights to its people without due process of law.
- 12 Act of Congress that funds programs within authorized limits. Usually these bills are annual.
- 13 1971 Supreme Court: Established the Lemon test.
- 15 A government agency established in 1914 to prevent unfair business practices and help maintain a competitive economy, support antitrust suits.
- 19 A tax on imported goods
- 20 The legal document stating the reasons for a judicial decision.
- 21 Federal categorical grants given for specific purposes and awarded on the basis of the merits of applications.

Down

- 1 The compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention that reconciled the Virginia and New Jersey Plans, creating our bicameral legislature.
- 3 Courts established by Congress for specialized purposes where the judges have fixed terms.
- 4 1973 Supreme Court: Community standards define obscenity; the Supreme Court refused to define obscenity.
- 6 1976 Supreme Court: The death penalty is not cruel and unusual punishment.
- 9 A negotiation in which the defendant agrees to enter a plea of guilty to a lesser charge and the prosecutor agrees to drop a more serious charge.
- 11 The problem faced by interest groups when citizens can reap the benefits of interest group action without actually joining, participating in, or contributing money to such groups.
- 14 The power or right to prohibit or reject a proposed or intended act (especially the power of a chief executive to reject a bill passed by the legislature).
- 16 Programs that provide benefits to eligible citizens. An uncontrollable expenditure.
- 17 A procedure for terminating debate, especially filibusters, in the Senate.
- 18 Law that requires people to register to vote when they apply for a driver's license.
- 22 A political party's statement of its goals and policies for the next four years. It is drafted prior to the party convention by a committee whose members are chosen in rough proportion to each candidate's strength. It is the best formal statement of a party's beliefs.

Across

- 23 Government regulation of media content.
- 24 Pork barreling, basically. Activities of Congressmen that help individual constituents.
- 25 Constitutional amendment passed by Congress but never ratified that would have banned discrimination on the basis of gender
- 27 Goods, such as clean air and clean water, that everyone must share.
- 28 1824 Supreme Court: Gave Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce.
- 29 A commission created by the 1974 amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to administer election reform laws. Its duties include overseeing disclosure of campaign finance information and public funding of presidential elections, and enforcing contribution limits.
- 30 A public assistance program designed to provide healthcare to poor Americans.
- 31 A method used to count the number of poor people, it considers what a family must spend for an "austere" standard of living.

Down

- 26 The official endorsement of a candidate for office by a political party. Generally, success in the nomination game requires momentum, money, and media attention.

Possible Answers:

appropriations bill, casework, censorship, checks and balances, civil law, cloture, Connecticut Compromise, due process clause, entitlement programs, Equal Rights Amendment, federal debt, Federal Election Commission, Federal Trade Commission, free rider problem, Gibbons v Ogden, Gregg v. Georgia, judicial implementation, legislative courts, Lemon v Kurtzman, Medicaid, Miller v California, Motor Voter Act, New York Times v Sullivan, nomination, opinion, party platform, plea bargaining, poverty line, project grants, protectionism, public goods, tariff, veto