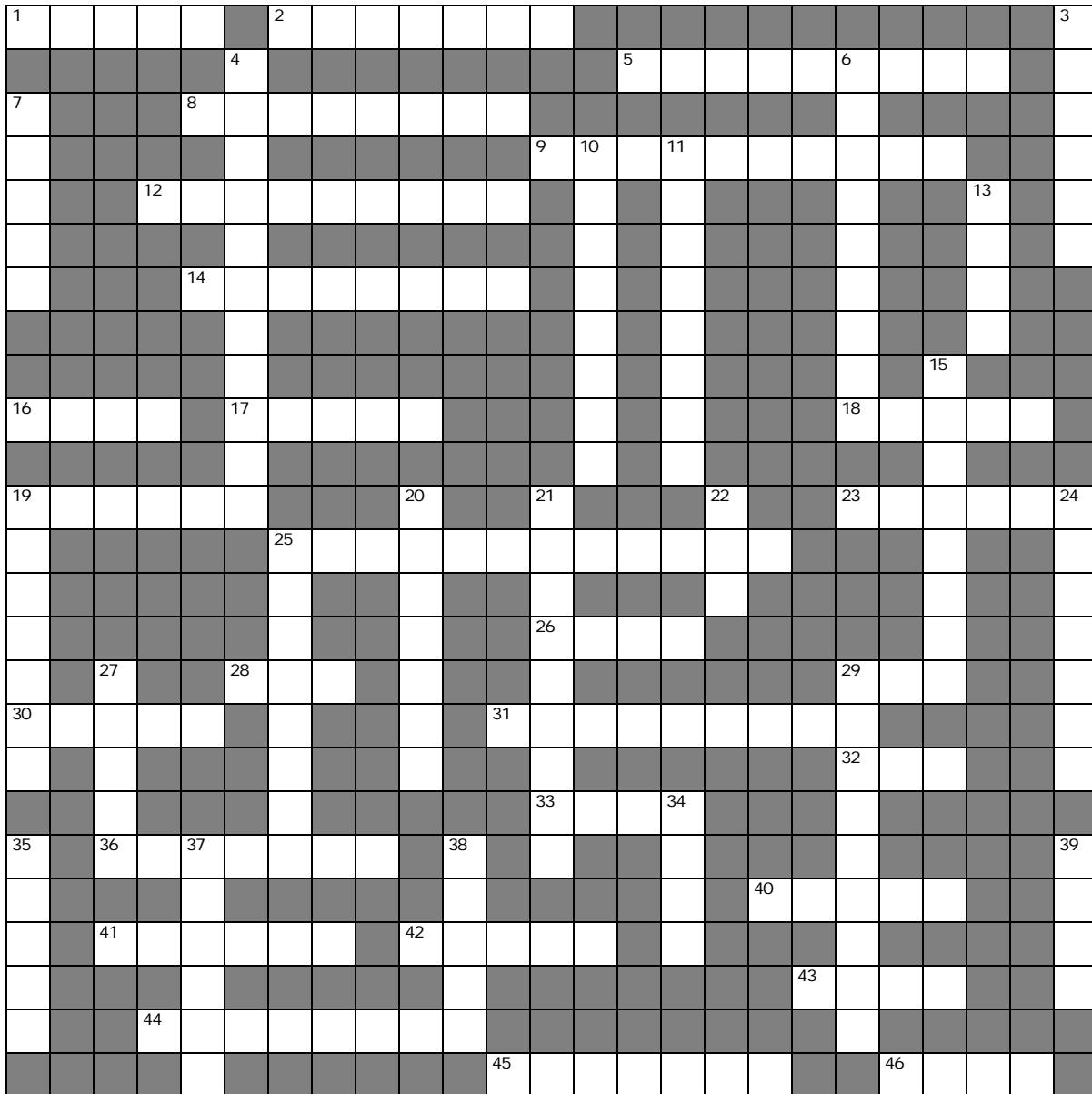


## Shaping a New Nation



**ACROSS**

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>1 one of the states that delayed ratifying the Constitution until after Congress and Pres. Washington were in office, ** Carolina</p> <p>2 one of the signers from Georgia of the Constitution</p> <p>5 governments are forbidden to pass a bill of **, a legislative act which punishes a person without right to a trial</p> <p>8 The USA has a Federal **, sometimes called a Constitutional **, where representatives are elected to carry out the will of the people, a representative democracy</p> | <p>9 under the Articles of Confederation a ** legislature was established, with each state having one vote, 9 votes were necessary to pass a law</p> <p>12 head of the executive branch, some framers wanted a King, or Prime Minister, or Executive Committee; some argued for a lifetime appointment by Congress or direct vote by the people</p> <p>14 a Federalist from New York, he organized with Madison the Annapolis Convention, 1st Secretary of the Treasury, later killed in a duel by Aaron Burr</p> <p>16 western ** claims prevented easy ratification of the Articles of Confederation, states like Virginia had to agree to drop them</p> | <p>17 Article ** discusses ratification of the Constitution, 9 of 13 states were necessary, however action was delayed until Virginia and New York ratified the document</p> <p>18 Article One gives the federal government the power to regulate ** with other nations, called commerce</p> <p>19 the only time the government can hold you without formally being charged with a crime (writ of habeas **) is during a time of rebellion or invasion</p> <p>23 to do official business, including voting, there must be a ** present in either house of Congress, a simple majority</p> | <p>25 second capital of the United States, where the Declaration of Independence and Constitution were written</p> <p>26 Article ** discusses extradition, guarantees a republican form of government to all of the states, and discusses the admission of new states</p> <p>28 unlike the confederation government the federal government would have the power to ** and to regulate trade</p> <p>29 one of the anonymous authors of the Federalist Papers, he is a future Chief Justice</p> <p>30 conflict between the large and small states was resolved in the ** Compromise, establishing a bicameral legislature</p> |
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- 31 Land \*\* of 1785 provided for an orderly surveying of the land north of the Ohio River, 36 square mile townships would be established, with land set aside for educational purposes, other parcels of land sold to increase confederation revenues
- 32 one of the Georgia signers of the Constitution
- 33 land north of this river would be called the Northwest Territory, a procedure was established for 3 to 5 states to be formed
- 36 Article 3 discusses the \*\* Court, in Article 6 is described as the \*\* Law of the Land
- 40 Article \*\* discusses the judicial branch of the federal government, the right to trial by jury, also defines treason
- 41 \*\* taxes are forbidden, included to make southern states happy so that their tobacco and cotton sales would not be interfered with
- 42 Article Four discusses the relationship between the states, and with the federal government, it says full \*\* and credit must be given to each state relating to public acts, records, and judicial proceedings
- 43 first capital of the USA was New \*\* City, where Washington was sworn in 1789
- 44 \*\* of Confederation was the first constitution of the USA, in effect from 1781 to 1788, written by John Dickinson
- 45 \*\* Clause is found in Article One, Section 8, giving Congress to pass all laws as necessary and proper to execute its powers
- 46 Ex \*\* Facto laws are forbidden, laws criminalizing acts committed prior to the laws passage
- DOWN**
- 3 one state that delayed ratifying the Constitution until 1790 was Rhode \*\*, it was also the only state that refused to send delegates to the Constitution Convention
- 4 \*\* were supporters of the new Constitution, advocating a stronger, more effective national government, included Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Franklin
- 6 the \*\* Territory today includes Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, area north of Ohio River and east of Mississippi River, it would be free of slavery
- 7 new states would be added to the original 13 states as \*\* partners, rather than being treated as colonies
- 10 no titles of \*\* shall be granted by the government, no person shall accept one from a foreign government
- 11 \*\* is described in Article One of the Constitution, of the three branches it is described in detail, and was considered first among equals
- 13 under the confederation system a \*\* from Georgia must be exchanged for a \*\* from Massachusetts to be useful for spending
- 15 to pass a bill out of either house of Congress takes only a \*\* vote (50% and one or more) of those voting
- 19 Electoral \*\* is the institution that formally chooses the President every four years, its members were originally chosen by the state legislatures
- 20 \*\* was outlawed in the Northwest Territory; during constitutional convention it results in 3/5 compromise and delaying action on the slave trade for 20 years
- 21 absent from the Constitutional Convention because he was foreign minister to France
- 22 Article \*\* discusses government debts, oath of office, and the supremacy of the Constitution and Federal laws over state laws
- 24 called the Father of the Constitution, he kept notes of what happened and wrote much of its language, future president during the War of 1812
- 25 opening paragraph of Constitution, it describes the goals of the new proposed government, including insuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and establishing justice
- 27 Article Six said that all previous \*\* from the previous confederation government would be assumed by the new government
- 29 In France during the Convention he pushed for a Bill of Rights to be included to the Constitution, eventually they were in 1791
- 34 \*\* of office is required under Article 6 of all public office holders, no religious test would be included
- 35 only the \*\* of Representatives has the power of impeachment, and all revenue (tax) bills must originate here as well
- 37 Federalist \*\* were 85 essays published in newspapers supporting the new constitution; Madison, Jay and Hamilton were their authors, known as "Publius"
- 38 farmer and former war officer who led a rebellion in Massachusetts protesting the tax and debt problems of farmers under the confederation government
- 39 an example of a check on the power of Congress was the power of the president to \*\* a bill, to override a 2/3 vote would be necessary in both houses