
ACROSS

2. The belief that courts should interpret the Constitution to reflect current conditions and values.
6. A change or addition to the Constitution.
10. The percentage of eligible voters who actually vote.
13. Requirements imposed by the federal government on state and local governments.
14. Government spending that is decided through the annual budget process, such as defense and education funding.
16. Being tried twice for the same crime; prohibited by the Fifth Amendment.
17. Federal funds given to states with broad guidelines on how to use them.
18. The belief that one can influence politics and government.

Realignment
Right to Counsel
Conservatism
Double Jeopardy
Mandates
Eminent Domain
Political Efficacy
Discretionary Spending
Pendleton Act

DOWN

1. Established judicial review.
3. Powers not explicitly stated in the Constitution but inferred through the Necessary and Proper Clause.
4. A political ideology favoring limited government and traditional values.
5. The government's power to take private property for public use with just compensation.
7. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing individual freedoms.
8. Federal funds provided for a specific purpose, with restrictions on their use.
9. The legal limit on the amount of money the federal government can borrow.
11. The right to have an attorney, provided by the government if necessary.
12. Established the merit system for federal employment, replacing the spoils system.
15. A significant change in political party support and coalition patterns.

Voter Turnout
Marbury v. Madison (1803)
Block Grants
Bill of Rights
Implied Powers
Judicial Activism
Amendment
Categorical Grants
Debt Ceiling