
ACROSS

3. Government spending that is decided through the annual budget process, such as defense and education funding.
4. A government agency that operates like a business, such as Amtrak or the U.S. Postal Service.
5. The process by which Congress monitors the executive branch to ensure laws are properly implemented.
7. The tendency of people to consume media that aligns with their beliefs.
9. Federal funds provided for a specific purpose, with restrictions on their use.
10. Strong loyalty to a political party.
12. The legal limit on the amount of money the federal government can borrow.
15. A system where national, state, and local governments work together on policy issues.
16. Unregulated contributions to political parties.
17. The belief that one can influence politics and government.
18. Prohibits gender discrimination in federally funded education programs.

Due Process
Government Corporation
Categorical Grants
Framing
Debt Ceiling
Plurality
Political Efficacy
Judicial Activism
Pork Barrel Spending

DOWN

1. The way media presents and structures issues.
2. A Supreme Court case that allowed unlimited independent political spending by corporations and unions.
6. Government spending for localized projects to benefit a legislator's district.
8. The belief that courts should interpret the Constitution to reflect current conditions and values.
11. Laws requiring government meetings and records to be open to the public.
13. Legal protections ensuring fair treatment through the judicial system, as outlined in the 5th and 14th Amendments.
14. A voting system in which the candidate with the most votes wins, even if they do not receive a majority.

Citizens United v. FEC (2010)
Selective Exposure
Discretionary Spending
Soft Money
Sunshine Laws
Partisan
Cooperative Federalism
Title IX
Legislative Oversight