

## Set 2

Match the following terms and descriptions:

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. A meeting of delegates in 1778 to revise the Articles of Confederation  | a. Amendment (constitutional)      |
| 2. The power of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government to block some acts by the other two branches   | b. Antifederalists                 |
| 3. A form of democracy in which leaders and representatives are selected by means of popular competitive elections   | c. bill of attainder               |
| 4. An alliance between different interest groups or parties to achieve some political goal   | d. Bill of Rights                  |
| 5. Rights thought to be based on nature and providence rather than on the preferences of people  | e. checks and balances             |
| 6. Change in, or addition to, a constitution   | f. coalition                       |
| 7. A group of people sharing a common interest who seek to influence public policy for their collective benefit  | g. confederation                   |
|  | h. Constitutional Convention       |
|  | i. ex post facto law               |
|  | j. faction                         |
|  | k. <i>Federalist</i> papers        |
|  | l. Federalists                     |
|  | m. judicial review                 |
|  | n. line-item veto                  |
|  | o. Madisonian view of human nature |
| 8. The power of the courts to declare acts of the legislature and of the executive unconstitutional and therefore null and void                                      | p. republic                        |
| 9. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution   | q. inalienable rights              |
| 10. A series of eighty-five essays published in New York newspapers to convince New Yorkers to adopt the newly proposed Constitution                                 | r. writ of <i>habeas corpus</i>    |
| 11. Supporters of a stronger central government who advocated ratification of the Constitution and then founded a political party                                    |                                    |
| 12. The power of an executive to veto some provisions in an appropriations bill while approving others   |                                    |
| 13. Those who opposed giving as much power to the national government as the Constitution did, favoring instead stronger states' rights                              |                                    |
| 14. A law that would declare a person guilty of a crime without a trial  |                                    |
| 15. A law that would declare an act criminal after the act was committed   |                                    |
| 16. A philosophy holding that accommodating individual self-interest provided a more practical solution to the problem of government than aiming to cultivate virtue |                                    |
| 17. An agreement among sovereign states that delegates certain powers to a national government   |                                    |
| 18. A court order requiring police officials to produce an individual held in custody and show sufficient cause for that person's detention                          |                                    |