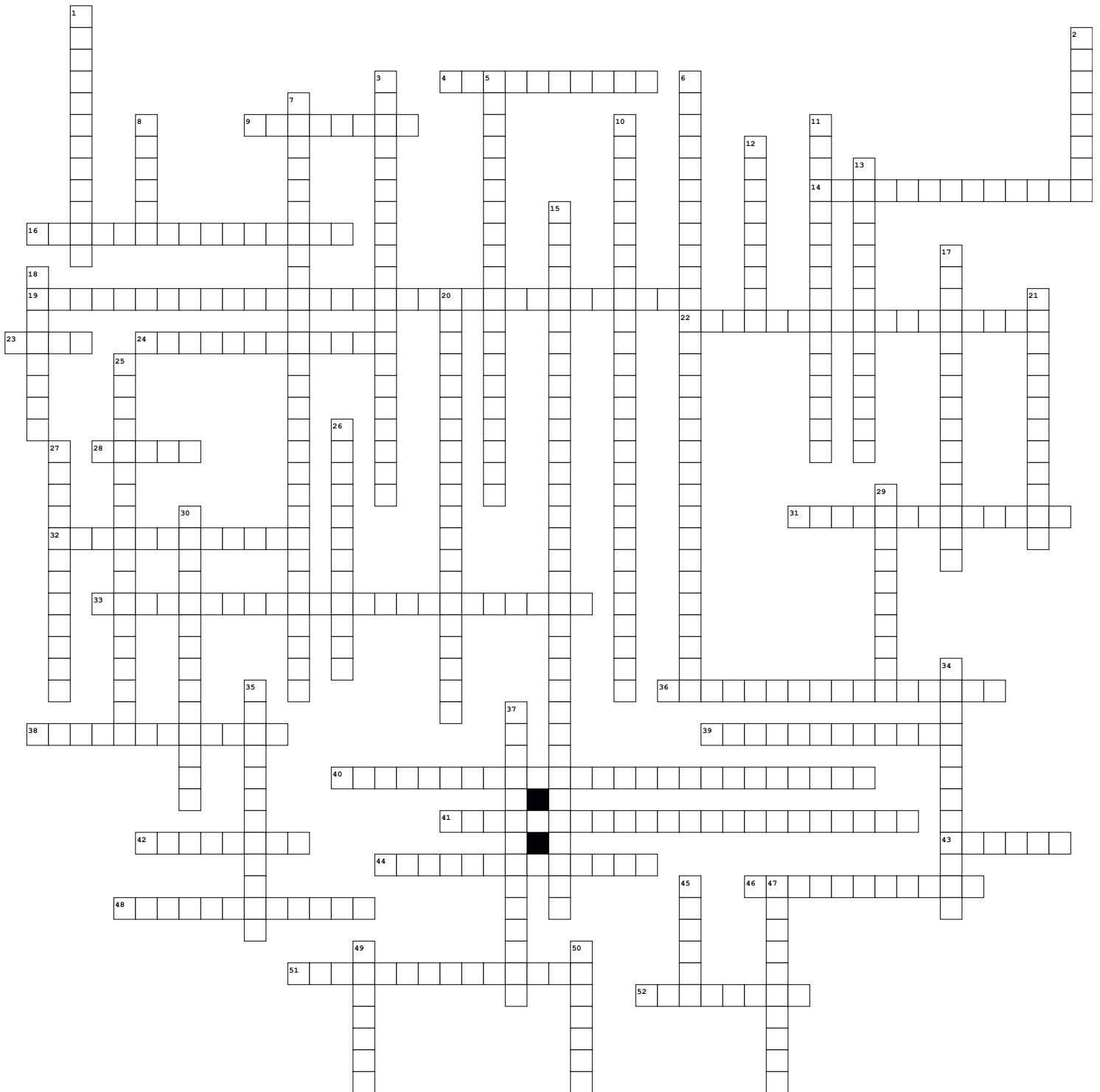


# Policy Vocabulary



## Across

4. The practice of exporting U.S. jobs to lower paid employees in other nations.
9. Government policy that attempts to manage the economy by controlling the money supply and

## Down

1. A specific course of action taken by government to achieve a public goal.
2. National Health Insurance program for the elderly and disabled.

thus interest rates.

14. Theory that opposes governmental interference in economic affairs beyond what is necessary to protect life and property.
16. Programs in which eligibility is based on prior contributions to government, usually in the form of payroll taxes.
19. Agreement signed by the United States, Canada, and Mexico in 1992 to form the largest free trade zone in the world.
22. Denial of export, import, or financial relations with the target country in an effort to change that nation's policies.
23. Doctrine A policy adopted by the Bush administration in 2001 that asserts America's right to attack any nation that has weapons of mass destruction that might be used against U.S. interests at home or abroad.
24. A policy-making alliance that involves a very strong ties among a congressional committee, an interest group, and a Federal Department or agency.
28. A monopoly that controls goods and services, often in combinations that reduce competition.
31. Policy of erecting trade barriers to protect domestic industry.
32. An imbalance in international trade in which the value of imports exceeds the value of exports.
33. Programs such as Medicaid and welfare under which applicants must meet eligibility requirements based on need.
36. The belief that nations must engage in international problem solving.
38. A policy-making alliance among loosely connected participants that comes together on a particular issue, then disbands.
39. The total amount of money the Federal government has borrowed to finance deficit spending over the years.
40. An agency of Congress that analyzes presidential budget recommendations and estimates the costs of proposed legislation.
41. International organization derived from the General Agreement on Tariffs and trade (GATT) that promotes its free trade around the world.
42. Federal program that provides medical benefits for low-income persons.
43. Tax levied on imports to help protect the nation's industries, labor, or farmers from foreign
3. Trade status granted as part of an international trade policy that gives a nation the same favorable trade concessions and tariffs that the best trading partners receive.
5. The system created by Congress in 1913 to establish banking practices and regulate currency in circulation and the amount of credit available. It consists of 12 regional banks supervised by the Board of Governors. Often called simply the Fed.
6. Alternative means of health care in which people or their employers are charged a set amount and the HMO provides health care and covers hospital costs.
7. Statement required by Federal law from all agencies for any project using Federal funds to assess the potential effect of the new construction or development on the environment.
8. Government policy that attempts to manage the economy by controlling taxing and spending.
10. Presidential staff agency that serves as a clearinghouse for budgetary requests and management improvements for government agencies.
11. Aid to the poor; "welfare."
12. Economic theory based on the principles of John Maynard Keynes stating that government spending should increase during business slumps and be curbed during booms.
13. A policy that emphasizes a united front and cooperation between the major political parties, especially on sensitive foreign policy issues.
15. An international trade organization with more than 130 members, including the United States and the People's Republic of China, that seeks to encourage free trade by lowering tariffs and other trade restrictions.
17. A philosophy that encourages individual nations tacked together to solve international problems.
18. mandates Programs that the Federal government requires States to implement without Federal funding.
20. Federal laws (starting with the Sherman Act of 1890) that tried to prevent a monopoly from dominating an industry and restraining trade.
21. The desire to avoid international entanglement altogether.
25. A theory that is based on creating enough military strength to convince other nations not to attack first.
26. The informal list of issues that Congress and the president consider most important for action.

competition. It can also be used to raise additional revenue.

44. A philosophy that encourages individual nations to act on their own when facing threats from other nations.
46. A tax graduated so that people with higher incomes pay larger fraction of their income than people with lower incomes.
48. The number of Americans who are out of work but actively looking for a job. The number does not usually include those who are not looking.
51. Loss of tax revenue due to Federal laws that provide tax incentives or benefits to individuals or businesses.
52. A theory of international relations that focuses on the hope the nations will act together to solve international problems and promote peace.
27. Programs such as unemployment insurance, disaster relief, or disability payments that provide benefits to all eligible citizens.
29. Efforts by government to alter the free operation of the market to achieve social goals such as protecting workers and the environment.
30. A type of policy that takes benefits (usually through taxes) from one group of Americans and gives them to another (usually through spending).
34. A type of policy that provides benefits to all Americans.
35. A policy promoting cutbacks in the amount of Federal regulation in specific areas of economic activity.
37. A combination of entitlement programs, paid for by employer and employee taxes, that includes retirement benefits, health insurance, and support for disabled workers and the children of deceased or disabled workers.
45. Consumer tax on a specific kind of merchandise, such as tobacco.
47. A tax whereby people with lower incomes pay a higher fraction of their income than people with higher incomes.
49. A theory of international relations that focuses on the tendency of nations to operate from self-interest.
50. The difference between the revenues raised annually from sources of income other than borrowing and the expenditures of government, including paying the interest on past borrowing.