**Rockefeller Name**

**Comparative Government Per**

**The US Constitution Scavenger Hunt**

1. When was the Constitution signed? How many individuals signed the Constitution? Which state had the most signers?
2. According to the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution, where does government get its power?

1. How many “Articles” are there in the Constitution? What Article deals with the Executive Branch? The Judicial Branch? The Legislative Branch?
2. How many amendments are there to the Constitution? Name the only amendment that has been repealed.
3. What Article outlines “full faith and credit”? What does this phrase mean?
4. Which amendments of the Bill of Rights deal with “civil rights”?
5. Which amendment protects us from illegal search and seizures?
6. Which two amendments deal with trial procedures? Examples?
7. Which amendment deals with punishment, bail, and fines?
8. In what section of Article I would one find a list of powers forbidden to Congress? Name a power forbidden.
9. List the exclusive duties of the House of Representatives (3 of them).
10. List the exclusive duties of the Senate (5 of them).
11. List the things that states cannot do under any circumstance (look in Articles). What amendment reserves powers for the states?
12. In which Article of the Constitution is the Supreme Court given the power of judicial review? How did the Supreme Court get this power?
13. Which amendment ended slavery in 1865?
14. Name the three constitutional qualifications to be a member of the House of Representatives. Senate? President?
15. Who becomes President of the United States if the President should die? If the Vice President dies?
16. Who serves as President of the Senate?
17. How long is a US Representatives term of office? Senator? President?
18. What branch of government is constitutionally responsible for establishing the lower courts?
19. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution included five civil liberties. List them.
20. What Article discusses the Supremacy Clause? What does it mean? What is the “supreme law of the land”?
21. Who breaks a tie in Senate votes?

1. Where do bills concerning taxes (“revenue”) originate?
2. Outline the two ways to make an amendment to the US Constitution
3. According to Article VI, what would happen to the debts of the Confederation?
4. What article discusses the Electoral College? If there is no majority in the Electoral College, who chooses the President? The Vice President?
5. According to the ORIGINAL Constitution, who does the Senate represent?
6. Who can demand that a person who has fled one state to another state in order to avoid criminal charges be returned? What is this called?
7. On what date was the Constitution approved by the delegates of the Constitutional Convention?
8. **Find the amendment (include the specific part of the amendment) is most important to:**

The National Organization for Women on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November?

Someone charged with a crime because a county sheriff found stolen property in the person’s house?

Citizens of the national capital every four years?

A high school senior who wants to get involved in government decisions and politics?

A person who has been acquitted of a crime in a trial, but the state wants to try again?

A person who has just been sentenced by a judge to be burned at the stake?

A newspaper reporter who has just criticized a government official in an editorial?

A person whose property is in the path of a planned highway?

A person on trial that doesn’t want to testify under oath because if he tells the truth it will incriminate him?

A Nazi attending a Nazi party rally in a public park?

A voter who can’t stand the person who has served as President for the past 8 years?

A voter who is angry that Congress just voted itself a pay raise?

The voters in a state with a corrupt US Senator?

A person living in an area dominated by racists who would like to vote in the next election?

A person accused of a crime that doesn’t have money for an attorney?

**26. Checks and Balances: use abbreviations if necessary**

A. passes a law, but the President rejects it and sends it back, exercising

the power. This is a check by the branch over the

branch.

B. A trial is conducted in which the accused person is convicted of a federal crime. The convicted

person is sentenced, but the intervenes and pardons the individual,

releasing him from punishment. This is a check by the branch over the

branch.

C. The executes a law. Someone disagrees with action and takes him to court,

claiming that the action executing of the law went beyond the powers granted by the Constitution. The

Supreme Court agreed, exercising its power of . This is a check by the

branch over the branch.

D. passes a law and it is enforced by arresting the person who violated the

law. At the trial it is determined that the law is beyond the powers granted by the Constitution. The

Supreme Court is exercising its power of . This is a check by the

branch over the .

E. The nominates someone for the position of federal judge, but the

(be specific) rejects the nomination. This is a check by the

branch over the branch.

F. The President is accused of an offense which may result in his removal from office. This formal accusation is

called an and is exercised by the (be

specific). After the accusation a trial takes place and is held in the (be

specific). This is a check by the branch over the branch.

G. If the individual in the previous question is a judge, this would be a check by the

branch over the branch.

H. establishes courts and determines the number of judges. This is a check by the

branch over the branch.

I. A national emergency comes up while Congress is out of session. The

calls Congress back to Washington DC to pass a law to deal with the crisis. This is a check by the

branch over the branch.

J. The makes a treaty with a foreign country, but before it goes into effect

the (be specific) must approve it. This is a check by the

branch over the branch.

K. Someone is accused of violating a treaty. This person is tried for the violation. In court proceedings the treaty

is interpreted to see if the action by the accused was actually a violation. This is check by the

branch over the branch.