WQ: Rules for Running a Country Name:

Instructions: Use this worksheet to collect your answers from the WebQuest. NOTE: There may be questions on this worksheet that are not online.

Slide 1: Living By the Rules	Slide 2: We the People		
1. Year the Constitution was written:	now do you think creating fales for a new		
2. Year the Constitution took effect:	government to follow could help meet that goal?		
3. Do this subtraction problem to figure out how many years the Constitution has been in effe			
2 0 (Current year)			
– 1 7 (Year Constitution took effe	ect)		
=			
Slide 3: Separation of Powers	Slide 4: Article I: The Legislative Branch		
1. The Framers created	 — 1. Fill in this graphic organizer: — Article I 		
because they were afraid			
2. What do you think would happen if one grou			
of people got to make laws, enforce them, decide what the laws mean, AND judge	Discussed in Section		
whether someone had broken a law?	The		
	Discussed in Section		
	2. What is listed in Article I, Section 8?		
	3. Who has all the powers not listed in Section 8?		
Slide 5: Article II: The Executive Branch	3. As Chief Executive, here's what the President does:		
1. Article II has sections.			
2	4. The President can also		
has the executive power.			
	and		
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Slide 6: Article III: The Judicial Branch	Slide 7: Article IV: States Playing Nice	
1. What does Article III do?	This section requires states to	
	Article IV, Section 1	
	Article IV, Section 2	
2. Article III created a major court called	What do you think might happen if the Constitution didn't have these rules?	
3. Article III gives Congress the power to		
	The "Full Faith and Credit" clause is in	
	O Section 1 O Section 2	
Slide 8: The Rest of the Articles	Slide 9: Oh Yeah One More Thing	
Article V: What does this article describe?	Which of the rights you saw is the most important to you? Explain why.	
<u>Article VI</u> : If a state law and a federal law give different rules about the same thing		
O The state law is supreme.O The federal law is supreme.		
Article VII: Number of states that had to ratify the Constitution in order for it to become effective:		
Slide 10: More Changes	Slide 11: Which Group Are YOU In?	
1. Total number of Amendments, including the Rights:	Bill of 1. What percent of Americans can name all three branches of government?	
2. What does the 13th Amendment do?	2. What percent can't name any?	
3. What does the 26th Amendment do?	How many can YOU name without peeking? (Really? Can you?)	



WQ: Rules for Running a Country Name: ** TEACHER GUIDE **

Instructions: Use this worksheet to collect your answers from the WebQuest. NOTE: There may be questions on this worksheet that are not online.

Slide 1: Living By the Rules	Slide 2: We the People	
1. Year the Constitution was written:	 Choose one of the goals listed in the Preamble. How do you think creating rules for a new 	
2. Year the Constitution took effect:	government to follow could help meet that goal? —	
 Do this subtraction problem to figure out how many years the Constitution has been in efference of the constitution of the constituti	ct: Answers will vary.	
$ \begin{array}{r} -1 7 \underline{8} \underline{8} \\ = 2015 = 227 \\ 2017 = 229 \end{array} $ (Year Constitution took efference) (Year Constitution took efferen	ect)	
Slide 3: Separation of Powers	Slide 4: Article I: The Legislative Branch	
1. The Framers created <u>three branches of</u> <u>government</u>	1. Fill in this graphic organizer: Article I	
because they were afraid <u>of putting too much</u>	 Congress Has 2 Parts 	
_power in the same hands/centralized power		
2. What do you think would happen if one group of people got to make laws, enforce them, decide what the laws mean, AND judge whether someone had broken a law?	D The <u>House of Representatives</u> Discussed in Section <u>2</u> The <u>Senate</u>	
Students should indicate that this could lead t	Discussed in Section <u>3</u>	
an unfair process, and that the one group might start taking advantage of its power.	2. What is listed in Article I, Section 8?	
	The powers of Congress	
	3. Who has all the powers not listed in Section 8? <i>The states</i>	
Slide 5: Article II: The Executive Branch	3. As Chief Executive, here's what the President does:	
 Article II has <u>2</u> sections. <i>The President of the U.S.A</i> 	 Runs the different executive agencies, such as the Dept of the Treasury 4. The President can also Possible answers: Pardon people who have committed a federal crime; make and treaties (with Senate permission; act as Commander in Chief; appoint ambassadors, S Ct justices, federal judges, and other federal officers. 	
has the executive power.		
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WQ: Rules for Running a Country Name: ** TEACHER GUIDE **

Slide 6: Article III: The Judicial Branch	Slide 7	Slide 7: Article IV: States Playing Nice		
1. What does Article III do?		This section requires states to		
<i>Establishes the federal court</i> <i>system</i>		Article IV, Section 1Respect and honor the state laws and court orders of other states		
	Article I Section 2			
2. Article III created a major court called	didn't ha	What do you think might happen if the Constitution didn't have these rules?		
the Supreme Court		s should indicate that states might make rules fairly benefit their own citizens, or that it would		
3. Article III gives Congress the power to	be diffic	be difficult for people to move around if laws weren't respected by all states.		
<u>create and organize lower</u>	The "Fu	ll Faith and Credit" clause is in		
federal courts		Section 1 O Section 2		
Slide 8: The Rest of the Articles	Slide 9	: Oh Yeah One More Thing		
Article V: What does this article describe?	Which of the rights you saw is the most important to you? Explain why.			
The powers of Congress				
<u>Article VI</u> : If a state law and a federal law give different rules about the same thing		Answers will vary.		
 O The state law is supreme. 𝒞 The federal law is supreme. 				
Article VII: Number of states that had to ratify the Constitution in order for it to become effective:				
Slide 10: More Changes		Slide 11: Which Group Are YOU In?		
1. Total number of Amendments, including th Rights:	e Bill of	1. What percent of Americans can name all three branches of government?		
27		36%		
2. What does the 13th Amendment do?		2. What percent can't name any?		
Freed the slaves and made slavery illegal		35%		
3. What does the 26th Amendment do? <i>Lowered the voting age to 18 (gives people 18 and over the right to vote)</i>		3. How many can YOU name without peeking? (Really? Can you?)		

