

CONSTITUTION JEOPARDY

	Miscellaneous	Constitutional Convention	Constitution	Branches of Government	Bill of Rights
100	Who was the Father of the Constitution? (James Madison)	What was the original goal at the Convention? (to change the Articles of Confederation)	What are the first three words in the preamble to the Constitution? (We the people)	Name the three branches of our government (executive, legislative, judicial)	How many amendments are in the Bill of Rights? (10)
200	How early did James Madison arrive at the Constitutional Convention, and why? (2 weeks; to prepare his plan)	Why did some people want a weak central government? (Fought war for right to self-government and didn't want federal (central) government to have too much power over the state governments.)	Before the Constitution became official, at least nine of the thirteen states had to _____ it. (ratify)	Who can veto a law that has been passed by Congress? (the president)	The Bill of Rights was added to the _____ after it was ratified. (Constitution)
300	Why is the phrase "We the people" so important? (Shows the people are giving power to the government; consent of the governed; popular sovereignty)	Did Patrick Henry attend the Constitutional Convention? Why or why not? (no, didn't think true goal was to fix the Articles)	True or false: Five slaves equaled three free people when counting the population of the states. (true)	Which branch of government can say that laws are unconstitutional? (judicial)	Name one right listed in the 1 st Amendment. (speech, religion, press, assembly)
400	During what year did the Constitutional Convention take place? (1787; May-Sept)	What was the Great Compromise? (It was when the Virginia Plan was put together with the New Jersey Plan; compromised on whether representation was equal or based on population. Created our House and Senate.)	What system keeps one branch of government from getting too powerful? (checks and balances)	What does the legislative branch do? (make laws, levy taxes)	Why didn't some delegates want to ratify the Constitution? (It didn't include a Bill of Rights)
500	Did the Articles of Confederation provide a weak central government or a strong one? Explain. (Weak. Couldn't create army, charge taxes, solve problems between states, regulate trade)	In the _____ plan, states would get equal representation in Congress. In the _____ plan, the number of representatives would be based on population. When these two plans were put together, it was called the _____. (New Jersey, Virginia, Great Compromise)	How many of the 13 states have to approve the Constitution in order for it to be ratified? (9)	What does this phrase from the preamble mean: "for ourselves and our posterity" (for us and the generations who come after us)	Name three rights that are protected under the Bill of Rights. (freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly; right to bear arms; right to speedy trial; right to jury trial, etc.)

*Who is in charge of running elections and public schools, the states or the federal government? (states)

*Who can levy taxes - states, federal government, both, neither? (both)