

## SEPARATION OF POWERS BINGO

Objective(s): The student will

1. Gain knowledge of two constitutional principles:
  - a. separation of powers
  - b. checks and balances;
2. Become familiar with certain parts of the Constitution that pertain to separation of powers and checks and balances.

TEKS: 8.15D; Govt. 7D

Vocabulary: Separation of powers, checks and balances, veto, impeachment, treason, treaty

Materials Needed: Bingo card, item to use for markers (or use cut up pieces of construction paper), copies of the Constitution if needed, copy of the review terms on the three branches

Teaching Instructions:

1. Hand out the Separation of Powers Review Terms, a blank Bingo card, and a group of markers to each student. Answer any questions students may have regarding the terms.
2. Instruct the students to fill out the blocks on their cards with 24 terms from the review sheet in any order.
3. Before class, the teacher should cut apart the review questions. Begin the game by drawing one of the questions and reading it to the class. Instruct students to place a marker on the corresponding block if they have the term that answers the question. Continue until someone (correctly) Bingos.
4. When a student Bingos, he or she should confirm his or her answers with the teacher before clearing the cards for the next game.

<p>Extension for GT/AP: Instruct individual students to pick one branch of the government (legislative, executive, or judicial). Then they should choose five terms from the "Separation of Powers Review Terms" that applies to that branch. Using the selected terms, they should write a paragraph that explains how those terms function as a check on the other two branches.</p>
--

***Bingo Review Card***

		<b>FREE</b>		

## Separation of Powers Review Terms:

2

25

30

35

4

6

Advice and consent

Appellate jurisdiction

Appointment for life

Appropriations bills

Approves presidential appointments

Approves treaties

Cabinet

Coins money

Commander-in-Chief

Declares war

Elastic clause

Electoral College

Executive order

Impeachment

Judicial review

Majority Floor Leader

Majority opinion

Makes appointments

Natural born citizen

Oath of office

Original jurisdiction

Overrides a veto

Pardon

Pocket veto

Population of the state

President pro Tempore

Raises and supports an army

Regulates foreign/interstate commerce

Represents the state

Speaker of the House

State of the Union

## Questions:

1. Act of granting a prisoner release from punishment by the president or governor before or after the conviction (pardon)
2. A check on the power of the president when he/she vetoes a bill (override by 2/3 majority)
3. The term of office of the President of the United States (4 years)
4. Authority of a court to review a decision reached by a lower court (appellate jurisdiction)
5. The minimum age for a member of the House of Representatives (25)
6. A rule or regulation issued by the president that has the effect of law (executive order)
7. A power of Congress (coin money, declare war)
8. The term of office for a member of the House of Representatives (2)
9. Authority of a court to decide a case the first time it is heard (original jurisdiction)
10. The body of advisors to the president (cabinet)
11. The written statement of the view of more than half the judges in support of a decision made by an appellate court (majority opinion)
12. The term of office of a senator (6)
13. A formal charge of misconduct or wrong doing brought against a public official (impeachment)
14. The length of term of a member of the judicial branch (appointment for life)
15. The minimum age of a senator (30)
16. The affirmation the president takes when he/she pledges to uphold the Constitution of the United States (oath of office)
17. The way the membership of the House is determined (population of the state)
18. Bills that raise revenue or taxes (appropriation bills)
19. The speech the President is required to give to Congress which outlines the condition of the country (State of the Union)
20. The person who presides in the Senate if the Vice-president is absent (president pro tempore)
21. A check the Senate has on the executive branch (approves appointments and treaties)
22. A military power of the Congress (raise and support an army)
23. The broad power used by Congress to carry out its duties (elastic clause)
24. The power of the president to order troops into deployment (commander-in- chief)
25. The action the Senate takes when they are approving/disapproving a presidential appointment (advice and consent)
26. A congressional power over trade (regulates foreign/interstate commerce)
27. The power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of actions of the government (judicial review)
28. Action the president can take by not signing a bill and letting it die in a specified period of time at the end of a session (pocket veto)
29. The chief spokesperson of the majority party in the House or Senate who directs the legislative program and sets the party strategy (majority floor leader)
30. The body that officially elects the president and vice-president (Electoral College)
31. The power of the president to choose ambassadors or judges (makes appointments)
32. A qualification for the president (35, or natural born citizen)
33. The person who presides over the House of Representatives (Speaker of the House)
34. The minimum age for a person wanting to be President of the United States (35)
35. The number of senators from each state (2)