

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 10 SHORT PASSAGES
- ✓ 10 QUESTION TRAILS
- ✓ RECORDING SHEET
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

1 The Bill of Rights is part of the United States Constitution and includes the first ten amendments. An amendment is a change or addition to the U.S. Constitution. Each of the ten amendments outline very different issues. These amendments guarantee basic rights and freedom to the citizens of the United States.

3 The original constitution (plan of government) did not clearly state what the government could and could not do. The writers, or framers, of the Constitution wanted to make sure that people were protected from the government. Some famous Founding Fathers included George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, George Mason, and James Madison.

What is another word for liberties? **CODE WORD**

5 The people also wanted strong guarantees that the new government would not be too powerful. The Founding Fathers and the people all wanted a government that was limited, but correctly limited. Several states signed the Constitution.

7 After the Constitution was ratified in 1788, James Madison began working on the Bill of Rights. Madison drafted a Bill of Rights that had 19 amendments. The Bill of Rights was drafted in New York City. After voting and debate, the original 19 amendments became 12, then 10. The Bill of Rights was officially ratified on December 17, 1791.

The Anti-Federalists ____ (were against) a large government. **CODE WORD**

9 The 1st Amendment includes freedom of religion, assembly, press, and speech. There were 14 amendments to the U.S. Bill of Rights produced. The Bill of Rights is part of the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

____ drafted a Bill of Rights that had 19 amendments.

10 The Bill of Rights is important because it guarantees the rights of the citizens of the United States.

TEACHER DIRECTIONS

THIS SCAVENGER HUNT HAS TWO PARTS:

Part 1: Kids will read 10 short passages which contain a "clue" or code word. After finishing each passage, students will need to write them down on the recording sheet.

Part 2: Using the code word on each reading card, students will unscramble the letters in the gray boxes to find the code word.

All you have to do is print the 10 reading cards and hide them! The more difficult the reading cards are, the more FUN the kids have AND the longer they will stay engaged!

You will need to print **PAGE 10** for EVERY student.

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	FOUND CARD #
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

FINAL CODE WORD ANSWER: _____

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Directions: Choose 5 words from the reading cards that are unfamiliar or new to you.

WORD	DEFINITION

SUMMARIZE

TOPIC SENTENCE

SUPPORTING DETAIL SUPPORTING DETAIL SUPPORTING DETAIL

4 DIGIT CODE

Next, using the numbers in the FOUND CARD column in the SAME order in which you recorded them above; follow these clues.

Eliminate the highest and lowest number in the FOUND column.

Get rid of all numbers that are spelled with just one letter.

Eliminate numbers that start with the letter _____.

FINAL CODE

4 numbers remain (in order you listed them)?

10 READING CARDS

1 The Bill of Rights is part of the United States Constitution and includes the first ten amendments. An amendment is a change or addition to the Constitution. Each of the ten amendments covers different issues. These amendments guarantee rights and freedom to the citizens of the United States. The Bill of Rights was drafted in 1789. Before the Constitution, the original 13 states operated under the authority of the Articles of Confederation.

Number of delegates that refused to sign the Constitution without a Bill of Rights: _____

3 The original constitution (plan of government) was created by the Framers. They wanted to make sure that people were protected from the government. Some famous Framers included George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, George Mason, and James Madison.

What is another word for liberties? _____

5 The people also wanted strong guarantees that the new government would not be too powerful. The Founding Fathers and the people all wanted a government that was limited, but correctly limited. Several states signed the Constitution with the understanding that a Bill of Rights would be added promptly. On September 17, 1787, 39 delegates signed the Constitution, however, three of the delegates refused to sign the Constitution without a Bill of Rights.

Many of the delegates from the states would not ratify, or _____, the Constitution.

2 The Founding Fathers had a different opinion on any form of federal (national) government. In their opinion, Britain had not treated the colonies well. As a result, the Founding Fathers wanted to make sure that the new government would be fair and yet stable. They did not want a government that was excessively powerful. They wanted a government that was limited.

4 There were intense debates between the delegates (representatives) of the states about the original Constitution. Everyone agreed that the Constitution was a good blueprint for the federal government, but they also understood that it had flaws. Many of the delegates wanted to make changes to the original plan.

6 There were two sides to the argument over the Bill of Rights. The Federalists wanted a strong central government. The Anti-Federalists opposed (were against) a large government and wanted the state and local governments to have the majority of the power. The Constitution did not place specific limitations on the power of the federal government. The Federalists stated that the Bill of Rights was not needed. They argued that the states had any powers that the federal government did not have. The Anti-Federalists argued that the Bill of Rights was essential to protect the rights of the people.

7 After the Constitution was signed, James Madison began to work on the Bill of Rights. Madison drafted 19 amendments. After a long debate, the first 12 amendments became the Bill of Rights. It was officially adopted on September 17, 1791.

_____ drafted a Bill of Rights that had 19 amendments.

9 The 1st Amendment included five freedoms: religion, assembly, press, petition, and speech. There were 14 original copies of the U.S. Bill of Rights produced. The original copy is stored in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

_____ drafted a Bill of Rights that had 19 amendments.

8 The Bill of Rights guaranteed various rights and liberties (freedoms). It discussed freedom of speech, privacy, and quartering of troops. It also set rules for the due process and outlined limitations of the federal government more clearly. Other freedoms include the right to bear arms (2nd Amendment), unreasonable search and seizure of your home (4th Amendment), and the right to a speedy trial (6th Amendment).

The Bill of Rights has provided the foundation of freedom for all _____.

10 The Bill of Rights is important because it established a government that put power with the people. The Bill of Rights protects important, yet simple rights and freedoms for all people. The Bill of Rights has inspired Americans and defined the United States government. The Bill of Rights has provided the foundation of freedom for all Americans.

What word means plan of government? _____

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words.

FOUND CARD #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

FINAL WORD ANSWER: _____

4 DIGIT CODE

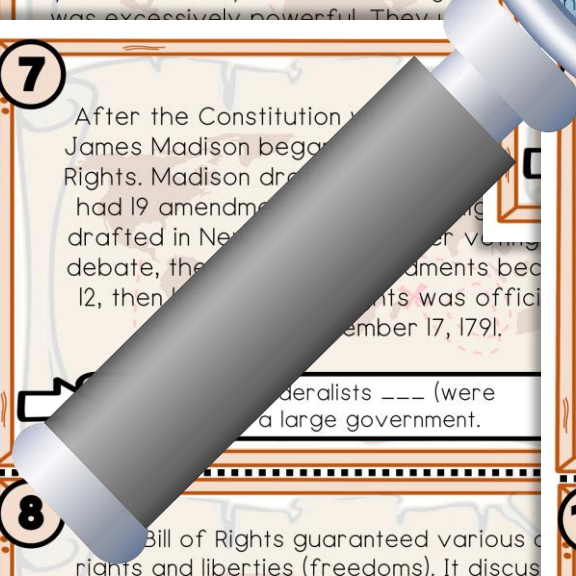
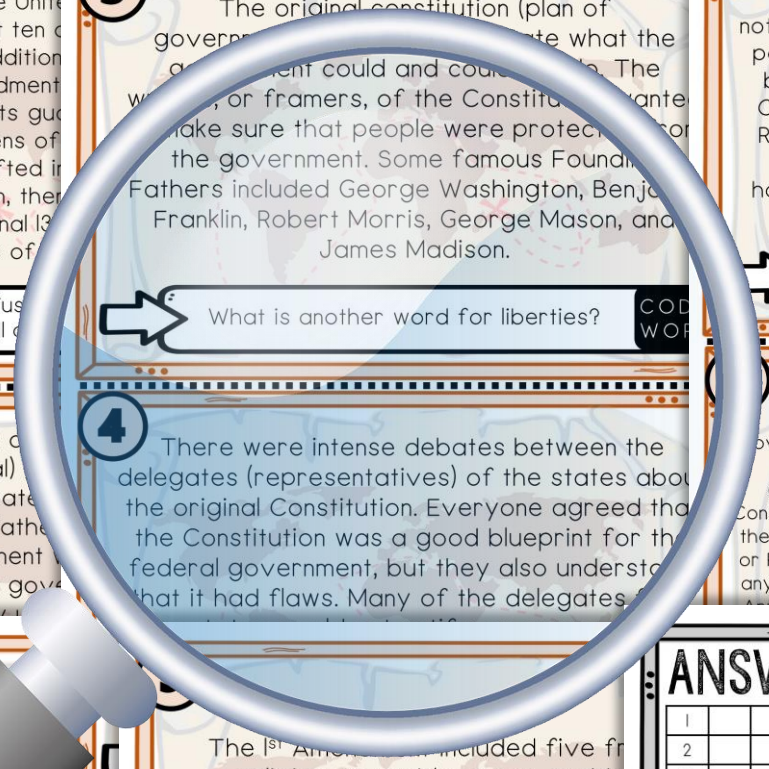
Eliminate the numbers in the FOUND CARD # column in the SAME column in which you recorded an answer. Follow the clues.

Eliminate the numbers in the FOUND CARD # column in which you recorded an answer. Follow the clues.

Eliminate the numbers in the FOUND CARD # column in which you recorded an answer. Follow the clues.

FINAL CODE: _____

What 4 numbers are in the order you found them?



CITE EVIDENCE

ANSWER SHEET If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words. FOUND CARD #

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	FOUND CARD #	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

FINAL WORD ANSWER: _____

4 DIGIT CODE Next, using the numbers in the FOUND column in the SAME order in which you recorded them above; follow these clues.

Eliminate the highest and lowest number in the FOUND column.



Get rid of all numbers that are spelled with just 2 letters.

Eliminate numbers that start with the letter _____.

FINAL CODE
What 4 numbers remain (in the order you listed them)?

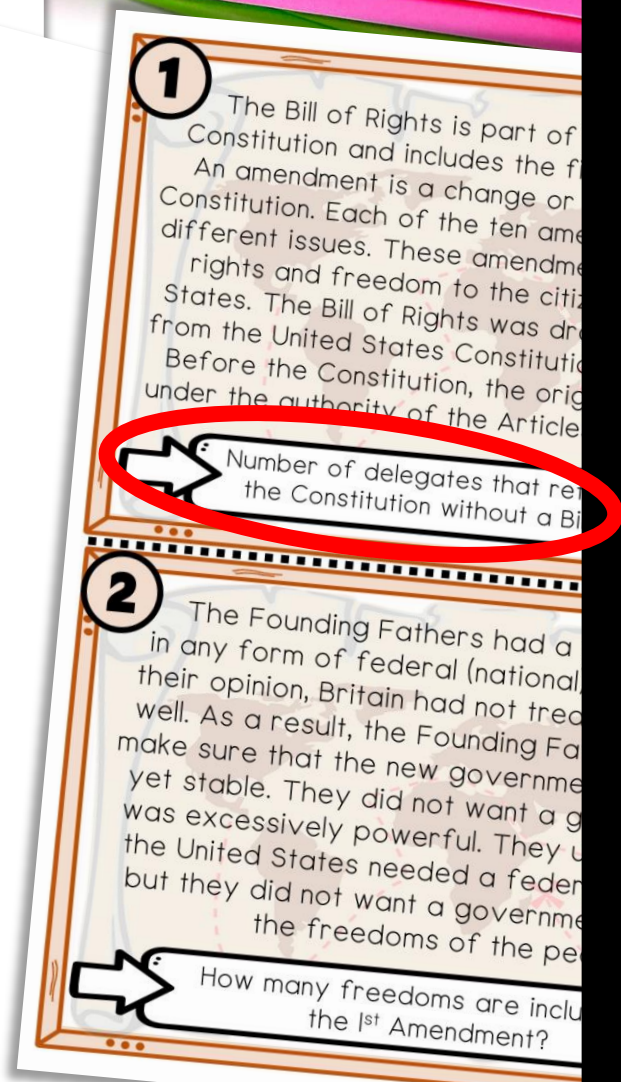
- STUDENTS WILL RECORD THEIR CODE WORDS
- STUDENTS WILL RECORD **WHERE** THEY FOUND THE ANSWER
- STUDENTS WILL UNSCRAMBLE A MYSTERY WORD
- STUDENTS WILL FOLLOW CLUES TO REVEAL THE 4-DIGIT CODE

HOW IT WORKS



ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

- 1** Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 10 reading cards scattered around the room.
- 2** Students read the passage and look at the question at the bottom labeled "code word".
- 3** The code word for THAT card number will lead them to a different card. But here's the catch... students will NOT know where to find the code word answer so they will have to skim, browse and revisit the reading cards several times to find the answer they are seeking.



COMBINATION



This scavenger hunt is a winning combination of:

- ✓ **movement**
- ✓ **close reading**
- ✓ **comprehension skills**
- ✓ **mystery words & codes**
- ✓ **citing evidence**
- ✓ **critical thinking**

Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!

OPTIONS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!



-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  MOVEMENT
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING

