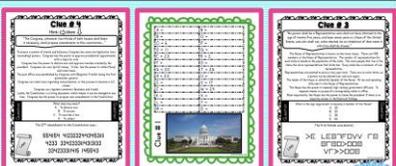


# YOU MIGHT ALSO LIKE:

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

### ESCAPE ROOM

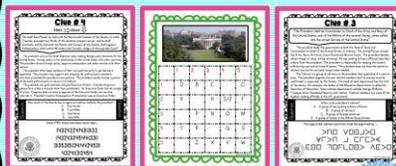


Now with formative questions!



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### ESCAPE ROOM

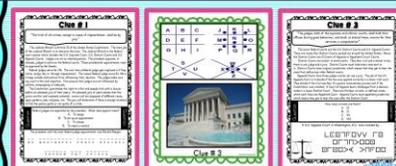


Now with formative questions!



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

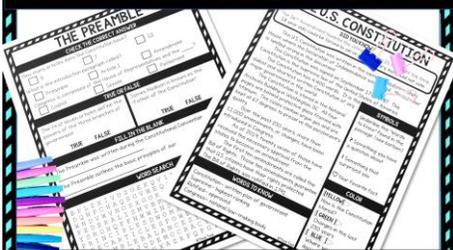
### ESCAPE ROOM



Now with formative questions!



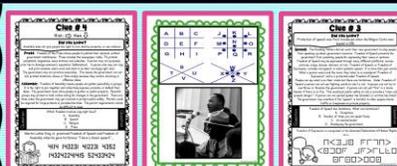
## CONSTITUTION READING PASSAGES



Text marking activity

## FIRST AMENDMENT

### ESCAPE ROOM

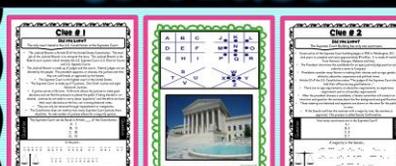


Now with formative questions!



## SUPREME COURT

### ESCAPE ROOM



Now with formative questions!



# WANT TO TRY A SCAVENGER HUNT?

## Growth Mindset

### Scavenger Hunt



## Causes of the American Revolution

### Scavenger Hunt



Follow Me!



# ARTICLE I

## DID YOU KNOW?

The Senate ratifies, or approves, treaties with foreign nations.

Article I of the United States Constitution is the Legislative Branch, called Congress. The Legislative Branch creates and votes on laws, also known as legislation. The Legislative Branch is made up of two houses or chambers; the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of each house are elected by the people.

Members of Congress work in the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. An idea for a law, called a bill, must go through many steps called the Legislative Process. An idea for a bill can come from anyone, but only a member of Congress may sponsor and introduce the bill to Congress. Each bill goes to a committee that specializes in that topic. For example, a bill about school hours would go to an education committee because they are experts in that area. The committee may accept, reject or change the bill. The bill must go through both the House and the Senate in identical form. Each house votes on the proposed bill. After debating, the bill will go for a vote. If a majority of Congress accepts the bill it then gets sent to the president. The president can sign the bill into law or veto the bill. If the president vetoes a bill, Congress can try to override the veto.

The Senate is considered the upper House because they have powers that the House of Representatives does not have. Some powers of the Congress include collecting taxes, borrowing money, declaring war, raising and supporting armed forces, and establishing post offices.

## WORDS TO KNOW

Legislator - a member of Congress  
Sponsor - introduce and support  
Veto - deny or turn down  
Proposed - suggested

## SYMBOLS

       Underline the "Words to Know" found in the passage. (see bottom)

? Something you have a question about

! Something that surprised you

♥ Your favorite fact

## COLOR

**YELLOW** 

What are three powers of Congress?

**GREEN** 

What are the two houses of Congress?

**BLUE** 

What can the president do with a bill?

# ARTICLE II

## CHECK THE CORRECT ANSWER

How long is one term of presidency?

4 years

5 years

6 years

What document outlines the requirements to become president?

Bill of Rights

Declaration

Constitution

What does pardon mean?

Begin

Excuse

Allow

## TRUE OR FALSE

The president has many important roles such as Head of State and Commander in Chief.

TRUE

FALSE

The Constitution gives the president the power to sign, veto, or line, any law passed by Congress.

TRUE

FALSE

## FILL IN THE BLANK

The Executive Branch also includes the president and the \_\_\_\_\_.

The president also has the power to grant pardons to criminals of federal \_\_\_\_\_.

## WORD SEARCH

T K Q N P R Q X Q T R P R L N  
K Z K P T A M P C Z D F M U U V E  
M H Q X W N S Y W M C Q E V  
N R J X N Y F O O E L K U O Y M I  
P V H I S K P S I J U S N H P T  
B N O T I O T M T O W H Y A D U  
A B U D E C R A A N M R H F C  
C L M U Z W E K E E G T D M X Q E  
H I O R C E N T R Q O S V I K X  
G K Z T E Q Z V R T T N W I B K X E

PARDON  
CABINET  
PRESIDENT  
VETO  
ENFORCE  
TERMS  
TREATIES  
POWERS  
EXECUTIVE



