

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview.

Connect Four 4 (30–35 minutes)

TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS/KEY

Instructions

1. **Objective:** Students review American government concepts in the form of a Connect Four game.
2. Bring to class a Connect Four / Four in a Row game.
3. Divide the class into two teams. (Try to make them evenly matched!)
4. Print all the pages in this handout for yourself. (No student handouts today!) Use the questions in whatever order you want.
5. Explain to students that they will take turns answering T/F and short answer questions. A team member who answers correctly gets to put a checker in the Connect Four game.
6. Flip a coin or have one student on each team guess a number from 1 to 10 to see which team goes first.
7. Ask the first player on Team 1 (the team that won the right to go first) a question. A correct answer gets a checker; and incorrect answer gets none!
8. Now ask the first player on Team 2 a question, and repeat the process. Give students turns in order.
9. First team to get four in a row wins! (Repeat the process until the questions run out.)
10. How many games to play? Enough to where students all get several chances to answer; you might only play two full games in the time allotment, which is fine!

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview. Connect Four 4 (Questions/Key)

1. T/F: John Peter Zenger was charged with seditious libel for praising Governor William Cosby. **False**
2. T/F: Andrew Hamilton argued that truthful criticism of government officials should not be punished. **True**
3. According to Hamilton, what often brings rulers into contempt with the people?
Abuse of power, injustice, and oppression
4. T/F: Hamilton argued that under the attorney's definition, almost any writing could be called a libel. **True**
5. Which biblical figure did Hamilton mention when discussing how broadly "libel" could be defined? **Moses**
6. T/F: Hamilton urged the jury to leave difficult decisions entirely to the judge. **False**
7. T/F: The Second Amendment grants Americans the right to bear arms. **False**
8. T/F: Without the Second Amendment, Congress would still lack authority to regulate weapons because that power is not delegated in Article I, Section 8. **True**
9. T/F: Some modern commentators incorrectly treat the amendment as protecting government organizations rather than individual rights. **True**
10. T/F: Many early Americans favored maintaining large standing armies during peacetime. **False**
11. Name one reason the reading gives for colonial opposition to standing armies.
They can oppress the people / enforce unjust laws / become better armed than the people
12. T/F: Elbridge Gerry said militias help prevent the establishment of standing armies. **True**
13. What war preceded Britain's establishment of forts along the western frontier? **French and Indian War**
14. T/F: The Quartering Act required British soldiers to be housed first in occupied family homes. **False**
15. Where were soldiers generally supposed to be housed under the Quartering Act? **Taverns and inns**
16. T/F: The Quartering Act stated that soldiers caught stealing could be removed from military service. **True**
17. T/F: Many colonial smugglers attempted to avoid taxes on imported and exported goods. **True**
18. What were the special search warrants used by British officers called? **Writs of assistance**
19. T/F: Writs of assistance expired quickly like ordinary search warrants. **False**
20. The Fourth Amendment protects persons, houses, papers, and effects from what kind of searches and seizures? **Unreasonable**
21. What must generally exist before a judge may issue a search warrant (two words)? **Probable cause**
22. T/F: The Fourth Amendment specifically states that illegally obtained evidence must be excluded from trials. **False**
23. The Weeks v. U.S. Supreme Court case is associated with the ____ rule. **Exclusionary**
24. T/F: The Fifth Amendment protects against being forced to testify against oneself. **True**
25. What does it mean to "indict" someone? **To legally charge him with a crime**
26. T/F: Double jeopardy means the government may try a person again after he is found not guilty. **False**

27. What kind of jury must indict someone for a capital or infamous crime? **A grand jury**
28. T/F: The Fifth Amendment says no person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without ____ of law. **Due process**
29. What does “pleading the Fifth” mean? **Refusing to answer so as not to testify against oneself**
30. Why might even an innocent person choose not to testify?
A prosecutor might trick him into contradicting himself or looking guilty
31. T/F: Torture used to force confessions violates the Fifth Amendment. **True**
32. What is “due process of law”? **Legal procedures such as a trial based on existing laws**
33. What is eminent domain? **The government taking private property for public use**
34. What does “just compensation” mean? **A fair market price**
35. T/F: The Sixth Amendment guarantees a speedy and public trial. **True**
36. Why is a public trial important? **So unfair tricks are harder to hide**
37. What kind of jury does the Sixth Amendment require? **An impartial jury**
38. What is cross-examining? **Questioning witnesses who testify against the accused**
39. What does “Assistance of Counsel” mean? **The help of a lawyer**
40. T/F: Patrick Henry believed a local jury of peers could help protect against oppression. **True**
41. What is a “jury of peers,” according to Patrick Henry?
Neighbors or people near the accused who know his character and situation
42. What is bail? **Money placed with the court so the accused can be free until trial**
43. T/F: The Magna Carta description of excessive fines includes penalties that destroy a man’s ability to earn a living. **True**
44. What does “enumeration” mean in the Ninth Amendment discussion? **Listing**
45. T/F: The Ninth Amendment means unlisted rights may still be retained by the people. **True**
46. What does the Tenth Amendment reserve to the states or people? **Powers not delegated to the U.S.**
47. T/F: John Adams served as Washington’s Secretary of State. **False**
48. Name any member of Washington’s cabinet besides Washington himself. **Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox, Edmund Randolph**
49. T/F: Nationalists dominated both the first House of Representatives and the first Senate. **True**
50. What did Alexander Hamilton promise regarding Congress’s powers before the Constitution was ratified?
That Congress’s powers would extend only to certain enumerated cases
51. T/F: Hamilton proposed that the President serve a four-year term with no possibility of reelection. **False**
52. Give one of Hamilton’s proposals that alarmed Federalists during the Constitutional Convention. **President for life; appoint state governors; veto state laws**

53. T/F: Hamilton changed his interpretation of the General Welfare Clause after ratification. **True**
54. What department was Alexander Hamilton chosen to lead in Washington's cabinet? **The Treasury Department (Secretary of the Treasury)**
55. Who was Hamilton's chief opponent in the dispute over the constitutionality of a national bank? **Thomas Jefferson**
56. What is a tariff? **A tax on imported goods**
57. T/F: Tariffs benefit consumers by lowering prices. **False**
58. What national institution did Congress create in 1791 that Jefferson argued was not authorized by the Constitution? **The Bank of the United States**
59. T/F: Georgia appeared before the Supreme Court and vigorously defended itself in Chisholm v. Georgia. **False**
60. How did Georgia respond after the Supreme Court ruled against it? **It refused to obey the ruling and threatened punishment for officials who tried to enforce it**