



Answer Key for Scavenger Hunt

Directions: These are the answers for the Scavenger Hunt exercise. Use to debrief the questions.

1. The judicial branch is responsible for interpreting the Constitution and ultimately the US Supreme Court can declare a law made by Congress unconstitutional. Note: Article 3 established the judicial branch and section 2 of Article 3 provides that *judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution....* However, the power of constitutional judicial review was established in 1803 in the case of Marbury v. Madison.
2. The First Amendment guarantees freedom of speech.
3. Government gets its power from the people and the consent of the governed. See the preamble of the US Constitution (We the People) and the statement of beliefs in the Declaration of Independence.
4. If the President should die, the Vice President would become President. If the President and Vice President should die, the Speaker of the House of Representatives would become President. Note: The presidential line of succession is mentioned in three places in the Constitution. In Article 2 Section 1, in Section 3 of the 20th Amendment and in the 25th Amendment. In all three places, the Vice President is named as the first in line of succession. Congress is allowed to provide by law for cases in which neither the President nor Vice President can serve. The current such law governing succession is the Presidential Succession Act of 1947. As specified in the Presidential Succession Act of 1947, The Speaker of the U S House of Representatives would be next in line if the Vice President were to also die. (The current Speaker of the House is Nancy Pelosi).
5. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate but shall have no vote except in case of a tie. Article 1, Section 3.
6. The Fourth Amendment prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures. The government needs a search warrant in most cases to search your home.



7. A person can only be elected twice to the office of the Presidency. Found in Amendment 22.
8. The legislative branch/Congress has the power to name additional inferior courts as provided under Article 3 Section 1, and Article 1 Section 8 (9).
9. Two years. The US Constitution states in Article 1 Section 2(1) that the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the states every two years.
10. Amendment XVII ratified in 1913 provides that the Senate shall be composed of 2 Senators from each state elected by the people for six year terms.
11. Article 1, Section 8 (1) delegates the power to lay and collect taxes to the legislative branch/Congress.
12. Article 3 Section 1 provides that judges shall receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Judges can serve for life unless they are impeached and their pay cannot be taken away while they are in office. This means that judges should be able to make decisions without fear of losing their job. Judges should be able to use their best legal judgment to decide cases and not worry about the influence of political pressures.
13. The Fourteenth Amendment.
14. There are five rights in the First Amendment. These include freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to peaceably assemble, and the right to petition the government for a redress of their grievances.
15. The Declaration of Independence.
16. The judicial branch was established in Article 3.



17. Article 1 Section 8 Number 11 delegates the legislative branch/Congress the power to declare war. Note: Despite the constitutional requirement that Congress declare war, in practice formal Declarations of War have occurred by Congress only upon request of the President. Still the correct answer is constitutionally the legislative branch/Congress has the constitutional power to declare war. The President however serves as Commander in Chief of the military. After [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), Congress voluntarily limited its use of the power to declare war to issuing authorizations of force. The [War Powers Resolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_Powers_Resolution) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_Powers_Resolution) of [1973](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973) (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973>) ([Pub.L.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_Law) 93-148) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_Law) limits the power of the President to wage war without the approval of the Congress.
18. Article 1 is the legislative branch, Article 2 is the executive branch , and Article 3 is the judicial branch. The term separation of powers refers to the division of powers among the three branches of government so that no one branch would become too powerful. Each branch also provides checks and balances on the other branches in the design of our government.
19. There are 27 amendments to the US Constitution.
20. The legislative branch/Congress : See Article 1 Section 8 Powers of Congress. The Congress shall have power 3) To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with Indian tribes.
21. The President (Executive Branch) Article 2 Section 2 (1).
22. The Sixth Amendment guarantees the accused the right to an impartial jury, the right to confront witnesses, the right to be informed of charges against him ,the right to an attorney, and the right to a speedy and public trial.
23. The Supremacy Clause is part of Article 6 (2).
24. Due Process.
25. The right to trial by jury is found in Article 3, Section 2 (3) as well as amendments 6 and 7. Amendment 5 addresses the grand jury as well.



26. 18 year olds were added in the 26th amendment.
27. A statement of beliefs about government; A list of grievances against King George III; and A Declaration of War.
28. The Articles of Confederation.