

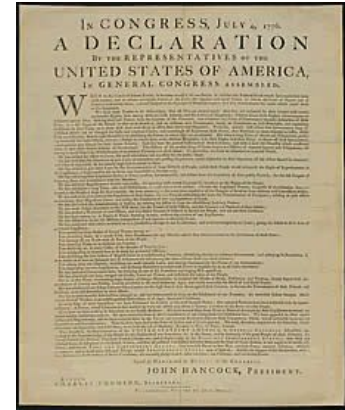
The background of the slide features a stylized American flag. The top-left corner shows the blue field with white stars, and the rest of the top half consists of red and white stripes. The flag is set against a white background with a grey shadow effect.

Fifth Grade Matching Game 1

Cut out the boxes and match the civics terms or concepts to the correct descriptions and photos

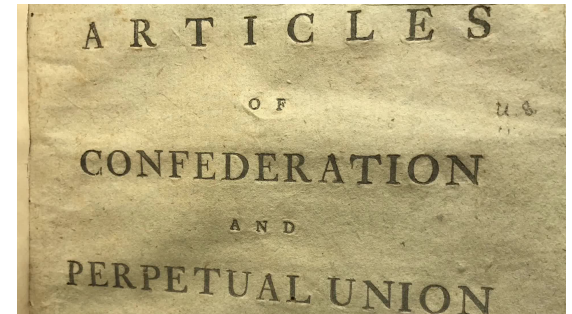
Declaration of Independence

Adopted on July 4, 1776, Written to King George III explaining why the colonies were breaking away from British rule



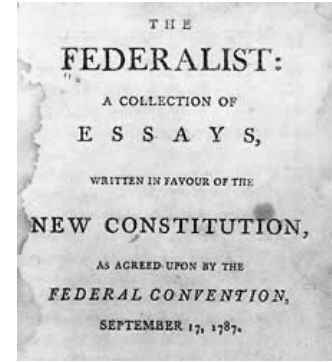
Articles of Confederation

Served as the first constitution of the United States, Stemmed from the colonial experience with the British government, established more of a “league of friendship” among the 13 colonies with a very weak central government



Federalists

Believed in necessity of the Constitution, wanted weaker state governments, wanted stronger national republic, authored the Federalist Papers to share beliefs



Anti-Federalists

Opposed ratification of Constitution, wanted weaker central government, wanted Bill of Rights added



Patriots

Fought for liberty and independence against British monarch, believed in unalienable rights, wanted people to give government its power, wanted limited government, opposed monarchy or aristocracy



Loyalists

Considered themselves loyal British subjects, believed revolution would be treasonous, believed commerce and trade depended on good relations with British Empire



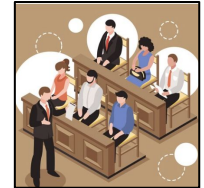
1787 Constitutional Convention

Purpose was to revise the Articles of Confederation, provide fair representation for large and small states, address concerns about individual rights, and determine the structure, function, and powers of central and state government



Civic Duties (Obligations)

Obeying the law,
Paying taxes,
Serving on jury



Civic Responsibilities

**Voting,
Keeping informed
on public issues,
Volunteerism**



Great Seal of the U.S.

**National symbol featured on
government buildings,
official documents,
passports, and the \$1 Bill**



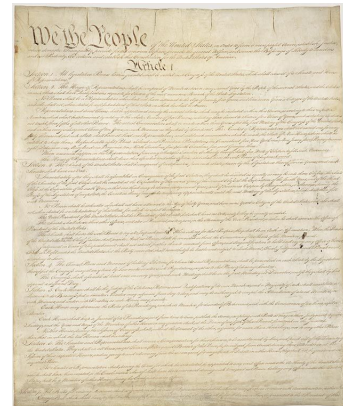
Star-Spangled Banner

The national anthem
of the U.S.,
Written by Francis
Scott Key in 1814



U.S. Constitution

An agreed-upon set of
rules/laws, supreme law of
the land, starts with “We the
People”, establishes a
constitutional republic



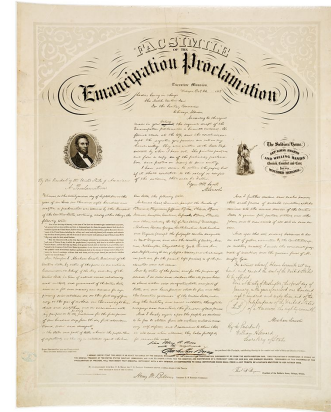
Bill of Rights

First ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, ratified December 15, 1791, ensures greater protection of individual rights



Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863, issued by Abraham Lincoln, issued during the third year of Civil war, declared “all persons held as slaves are, and henceforward shall be free”, applied to the states that had seceded from the union and was dependant on a Union victory



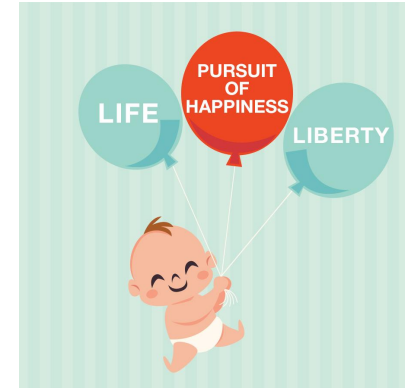
American Revolution

War that was fought from 1775-1783 between American colonists and the British empire over issues of government authority and unalienable rights



Unalienable Rights

Rights someone is born with that cannot be given or taken away, Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness



Representative Government

Elected individuals represent groups of people and make laws on their behalf



Constitutional Republic

A form of government in which there is democratic voting, but governmental power is limited by the existence of a constitution that protects the rights of citizens



U.S. Senator

100 elected individuals (2 from each state), serves six year terms in Washington D.C., represents their state, creates and votes on legislation



U.S. Representative

435 elected individuals, serves two year terms in Washington, D.C., represents their state, creates and votes on legislation



15th Amendment

Granted African-American
men the right to vote
(1870)



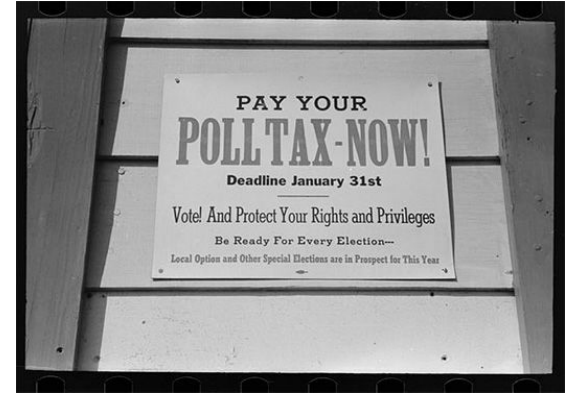
19th Amendment

Granted women the right to
vote
(1920)



24th Amendment

Abolished charging poll
taxes or any other taxes for
voting
(1964)



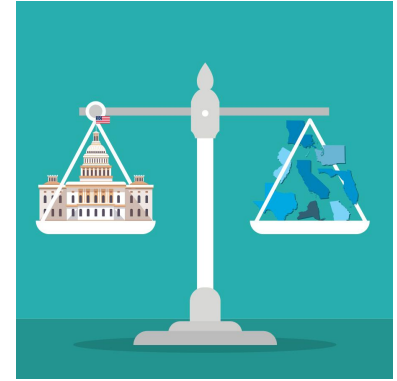
26th Amendment

Granted every citizen over
the age of 18 the right to
vote
(1971)



Federalism

The division of power between the national, state, and local governments



Voting Rights Act of 1965

Outlawed discriminatory voting practices directed against African-Americans, Outlawed the use of literacy tests as a condition of voter registration, Established federal oversight of election administration



Popular Sovereignty

Government
authority is based
on the consent of
the people



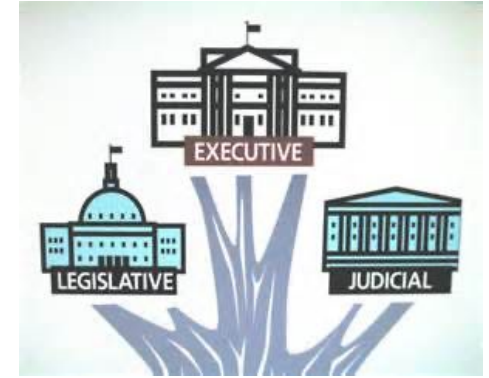
Rule of Law

The idea that laws must be
followed by everyone; no one
is above the law



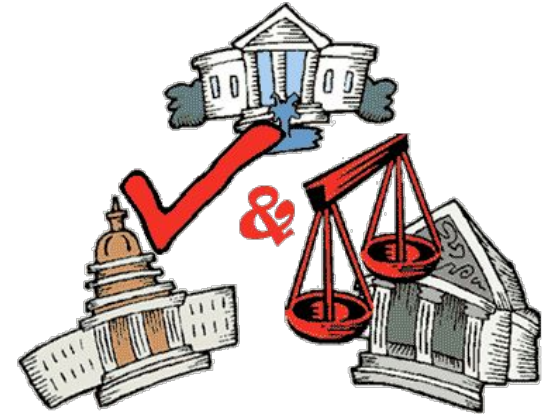
Separation of Powers

The establishment of three branches of government (legislative, executive, and judicial) each with their own distinct structure, function, and powers/responsibilities



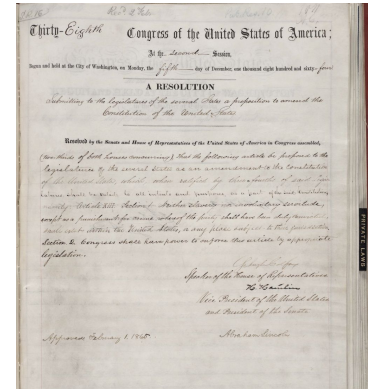
Checks and Balances

The ability of each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches



Amendment Process

The act of making a change
to the U.S. Constitution
outlined in Article V



Additional Ways to Play

- Start with just the images and correctly match the terms and/or descriptions
- Start with just the descriptions and correctly match the terms and/or images
- Start with just the terms and correctly match the descriptions and/or images
- Read a description aloud and have your child hold up the correct image and/or term
- Have your child find two matches they think are similar or “go together” and explain why
- Try and create a timeline or chronology with some of the cards
- Ask “Which term/match do you think is the most interesting/important?”
“Why?” “Least interesting/important?”

Sources

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