



## ACTIVITY / TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS:

# Matching Sets Instructions

1. Give each student (or group of students) one card from each matching set. Each card either has the principle, definition, or an example on it.
2. Students will walk around in order to find their matching set. Once a set is found, students will raise their hands. Teachers may check to ensure that it is the correct set. If the set is incorrect, have the students continue their search. If it's correct, have the matching set sit down together. Continue until all the sets have been matched.
3. Collect all the cards, shuffle and pass out again. This activity can be done with different variations and challenges:
  - a. Time limit: students try to match all sets within a given time limit.
  - b. Beat the time: use a stopwatch to time the first attempt. The goal of each subsequent attempt is to match all sets faster.
  - c. No talking: students may not talk as they attempt to find the matching sets.

# LIMITED GOVERNMENT

**Definition:** Government is not all-powerful and may do only those things the people have given it the power to do

**Example:** The government may not take a person's land or property without due process.

# REPUBLICANISM

**Definition:** a system of government in which the people elect public office holders to make laws and conduct government on the people's behalf

**Example:** Every four years the citizens of the United States vote to elect a president who will serve on their behalf

# FEDERALISM

**Definition:** a system that combines a central national government with state and local powers, dividing the powers between them

**Example:** The Federal government gives tax dollars to the states to pay for public schools.

# CHECKS AND BALANCES

**Definition:** a system that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches

**Example:** Congress voted to override the president's veto of their bill, meaning the bill was made into law

# SEPARATION OF POWERS

**Definition:** The division of government power between three different branches of government

**Example:** The legislative branch makes the laws. The Executive Branch enforces the laws. The Judicial Branch interprets the laws.

# POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

**Definition:** A government based on the consent of the people, meaning that the people are the source of government's power

**Example:** The people of Virginia voted against a proposed amendment to the state constitution