## How To Power Scramble

### What?
Power scramble is a strategy where students apply what they know about federal powers and shuffle not only characteristics of federal power, but also examples from the past.

### Why?
Students need to get the big picture of how the federal government works not only to include characteristics of powers, checks, and balances; but also how they have been applied by those who have worked within the federal government.

### How?
- Divide students into pairs or triads.
- Provide each team with a Separation of Power game board.
- Explain to students that they are looking at the basic divisions of the federal government within the United States.
- Explain to students that each branch of the federal government has its unique brand of power.
- Distribute one set of the *Separation of Power Set A* cards to each team. (12 slips per set)
- Explain to students they are to place the characteristic/power on top of the branch of government it represents.
- Allocate sufficient time for students to complete their shuffle.
- Once time has expired, distribute one set of the *Separation of Power Set B* cards to each team. (28 slips per set)
- Explain to students that they now have a series of actions taken by one branch of the federal government and it is their job to match the action with the branch of government responsible for the action.
- Allocate sufficient time for students to complete their shuffle.
- Once time has expired, repeat the same process for the Check and Balance game board.
  - Set “A” has 10 strips.
  - Set “B” has 12 strips.

### When?
Power scramble is a good vocabulary review strategy to have students thread together big ideas and trends.
Place the Power Strips Where They Belong on This Game Board!

- The Executive Branch
- The Legislative Branch
- The Judicial Branch

Separation of Power
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation of Power Set “A”</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creates the Laws</td>
<td>Interprets the Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can Declare War</td>
<td>Has Appellate Jurisdiction Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approves Treaties</td>
<td>Can Issue Executive Orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raises Money Through Taxes</td>
<td>Negotiates Treaties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforces the Laws</td>
<td>Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The President</td>
<td>The Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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Separation of Power Set “B”

- Issued the Dred Scott decision declaring slaves as property
- Declared war against Mexico
- Passed the Missouri Compromise
- Suspended writ of *Habeas Corpus*
- Led troops to enforce the tax on Whiskey
- Told Europe to stay out of Latin America
- Sent Lewis and Clark to explore Louisiana
- Declared the National Bank constitutional
- Approved the annexation of Texas
- Passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Signed the Homestead Act into law

- Issued the Worchester v. Georgia decision in support of the Cherokee
- Passed the Compromise of 1850
- Approved the Webster - Ashburton treaty
- Decided the Gibbons decision giving Congress navigation regulation power
- Declared War against Britain
- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation
- Passed the Tariff of 1828
- Sent naval ships to Charleston during the Nullification Crisis
- Purchased the Gadsden territory from Mexico
- Ordered the Naval Blockade of the South

- “…[the power] To borrow Money on the credit of the United States…”
- “ [the power] To declare War…”
- “… [the power to] appoint Ambassadors…”

“…All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress…”
Place the Check Strips Where They Belong on This Game Board!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Can veto a bill</td>
<td>Has to approve executive appointments</td>
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<td>Appoints justices</td>
<td>Can declare a law unconstitutional</td>
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<td>Can declare an act of the executive unconstitutional</td>
<td>Can impeach the President</td>
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<td>Can override a veto</td>
<td>Has to approve appointments of judges</td>
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<td>Can set up courts</td>
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Jackson refused to enforce the Worchester decision

Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1789 establishing lower federal courts

Issued the Marbury decision establishing judicial review

President Tyler’s veto on a law relating to revenue discounts for steamships was overridden

“He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur…”

“When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside…”

“…shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact…”

Jackson vetoed the Second Bank of the United States

Congress tried to impeach President Johnson

Congress approves President Washington’s first cabinet

56% of President Pierce’s vetoes were overridden and became law

“…he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them…”

“shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives…”

"If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law”