**Final Jeopardy Game**

Round One Catagories

Sail Away, Lucky 13, Georgie Porgie, Rev War, We the People

Round Two Catagories

I’m Just a Bill, Early Republic, Growth and Expansion, African American Culture, North vs. South, Miscellaneous

**SAIL AWAY**

100 Answer: This man’s four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean to the “New World” led to an exchange of people, foods, and germs between Europe and the Americas. Q: Who is Christopher Columbus?

200 Answer: Amerigo Vespucci. Q: Who is the North and South American named after? He was an Italian who helped Columbus’s voyages become a reality. He was one of the people who came up with the idea that these were new continents and not a part of Asia (as Columbus had thought).

300 Answer: This Spanish explorer sailed with Columbus and discovered gold on an island of Puerto Rico. He later looked for a fountain of youth. Q: Who was Ponce de Leon?

400 Answer: The Spanish found gold and other minerals to be their most prized possession in their exploration. The French thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were just as valuable. Q: What are furs?

500 Answer: This was the first permanent English settlement. Q: What is Jamestown?

Jamestown almost did not survive. It was disease invested. Some of the men were lazy. Captain John Smith took control. Pocahontas befriended him and saved his life from Indians. She later married John Rolfe.

**LUCKY 13**

100 Answer: These colonies were known for forestry, lumbering, and shipbuilding and trade. Winters were cold and long. Q: What are the New England Colonies?

200 In 1620, about 50 Puritans set sail for America aboard this ship. Q: What is the Mayflower? On their voyage, they signed the Mayflower Compact which was an agreement that they would create a set of rules / laws that they would follow in America.

300 These people from Pennsylvania believed in a simple lifestyle and in treating all people as equal. They refused to bow before the king, fight wars, or pay taxes to Church of England. A: Who were the Quakers?

400 This southern colony adopted the 1661 House of Burgesses which made African workers slaves for life. They were especially known for growing tobacco. A: What is Virginia?

500 These were 10 of the 13 original English colonies. A: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

**GEORGIE PORGIE**

100 The Loyalists of the English colonies were Americans who felt a deep loyalty to Great Britain. These people, led by Samuel Adams and others, felt they had the right to govern themselves. A: Who were the Patriots?

200 It was in this year that King George created a proclamation that kept settlers from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains. A: 1763. English colonists were not happy since they felt they had just won and settled that land in the French and Indian War.

300 In response to the Townshend Act, the colonies reacted by demonstrating this act of peaceful protest. A: boycott. They refused to buy British goods, including British tea, because the Townshend Act placed taxes on many popular goods and again, it was “taxation without representation.”

400 On Dec. 16, 1773, this radical group of Patriots decided they would protest King George’s unfair laws and rules by throwing 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor. A: Sons of Liberty. They were dressed as Indians. As a result, this act led to the Intolerable Acts which closed off the Boston Harbor to all shipping and put Massachusetts on a tight leash with Great Britain.

500 It was this group of people who first came together in September of 1774 to express their love of liberty and their hatred of tyranny. Their first plan of action was to send respectful messages to King George to urge him to consider their complaints and recognize their rights. A: First Continental Congress

**REV WAR**

100 It was in this year that the first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington and Concord. Q: What was 1775?

200 This was a short, but bloody battle. More than 1000 British troops were killed or wounded. This was the first sign that this would be no small skirmish. A war had begun. Q: What is Bunker Hill?

300 Patrick Henry once said, “We must be independent or slaves,” as he expressed his view that America must break away from British control. This came shortly after Americans gave this one last request to King George for peace… Q: What was the Olive Branch Petition?

400 On July 1, 1776 the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia to debate independence. This put the war at even higher stakes since a loss to Great Britain would mean the signers of the Declaration of Independence would be accused of treason. He said, “We must all hang together. Or most assuredly we shall all hang separately.” Q: Ben Franklin

500 America claimed their independence in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris and a victory at this Chesapeake Bay location in Virginia. A: Yorktown. Why were the Americans able to win this war? A: Washington, French support, motivation (a lot to gain, a lot to lose)

**WE THE PEOPLE**

100 He was known as the “Father of the Constitution.” Q: Who was James Madison?

200 The Great Compromise. Q: What agreement created a plan for how state representation would be determined in Congress. The House would represent the people. The Senate would represent the states. Each state would have two senators. The House would be based on the population of each state. Another issue developed over the issue of how slaves should be counted. People or property? This led to the 3/5 compromise.

300 September 17, 1787 – to formally approve a plan or agreement. A: When was the Constitution of the U.S. ratified? The Framers decided that nine states had to ratify for final approval.

400 This system allows each of our three branches of government to limit the powers of the other branches. A: Checks and Balances. Which branch makes the laws? Which branch carries out the laws? Which branch interprets or defines if laws are Constitutional?

500 Answer: Marriage licenses, education, doctor licenses, establishing local governments, owning property, crime laws, etc. Q: What are some of the powers reserved for state governments that our national government does not interfere? The constitutional system that divides power between the national and state governments is called federalism.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY:

**I’M JUST A BILL**

200 Answer: 27 Q: How many amendments are there in the Constitution?

400 Answer: right to free speech, petition, assembly, religion, press. Q: What rights are guaranteed in the First Amendment?

600 This is one of the things protected in the Fifth Amendment. I plead the Fifth as people say. It is defined as the act of giving testimony that can be used against oneself. A: Self-incrimination.

800 This Bill of Rights amendment protects people from illegal searches and seizures. Before arresting a person or searching someone’s home or property a judge must issue a warrant. A: Fourth Amendment

1000 This Supreme Court case referred to the Fourth Amendment when it stated that school officials have the right to search a student’s belongings with only reasonable suspicion. (New Jersey v. T.L.O, 1985)

**EARLY REPUBLIC**

200 This is a term used to describe a formal ceremony to mark the beginning of something, such as a president’s term of office. A: What is an inauguration?

400 This rebellion presented a serious challenge to our new nation’s ability to enforce its laws. It led Washington to send 13,000 militia troops to put down the rebellion. A: What is the Whiskey Rebellion?

600 This Federalist was born in the West Indies and raised on a Caribbean island. He believed that people were basically selfish and out for themselves and as a result, the he believed that the common people should not be in charge of a country, but rather the “best people – wealthy, educated, etc. should lead. He also became our first Secretary of Treasury. A: Who was Alexander Hamilton

800 Thomas Jefferson (Give at least three questions) Q: Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Who was the first leader of the Republican party? Who was the third president? Republicans favored democracy. They believed that the best government was the one that governed the least.

1000 This early American leader warned against the dangers of passionate loyalty to parties. A: George Washington. As president, he established many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which were early practices that were later followed as traditions. A: precedents

**GROWTH AND EXPANSION**

200 Answer: Manifest Destiny. Q: What is the belief that it was America’s right and duty to spread across the United States?

400 This was considered to be a noble bargain for Jefferson, right around the same time that Ohio became a state. Q: What is the Louisiana Purchase?

600 John Quincy Adams convinced James Monroe to tell Spain to govern this territory or get out of it. Fearing war, Spain agreed to yield this territory to the U.S, which we gained through a treaty in 1819. Q: What is Florida?

800 It was this town, an old mission actually, that was defended by 180 Texan volunteers, who stood their ground but lost their fight over Texas to Mexico. Q: What is the Alamo? Later Sam Houston led a revenge raid against General Santa Anna, yelling “Remember the Alamo” to claim Texas. Santa Anna had brutally murdered all survivors of the Alamo. To keep his own freedom, he gave up Texas.

1000 This president was strong believer in Manifest Destiny. He was eager to acquire Texas and make it the 28th state in 1845. Q: Who was James Polk?

**African American Culture and North vs. South**

200 The social separation of groups of people, especially by race. Q: What is segregation?

400 The feeling of being weighed down or held back by severe and unfair force. Q: What is oppression?

600 Abolitionists flooded this city with anti-slavery petitions, but Congress ignored their requests because they felt that they had no power to interfere with slavery laws. Q: What is Washington D.C.?

800 He was an escaped slave who spent a good part of his life touring the North teaching white audiences about slavery. A: Who was Frederick Douglass?

1000 This agreement was an attempt to keep the Union together by establishing an equal amount of slave vs. non slave states. Congress drew an imaginary line across the Louisiana Territory. North of the line, slavery was banned forever. South of the line, slavery was permitted. A: What is the Missouri Compromise?

MISC. HODGEPODGE

200 The idea that power in a country comes from ordinary citizens. A: What is popular sovereignty?

400 He was the inventor of the cotton gin, which made cotton the number one cash crop in the South during the 1800s. (Who was Eli Whitney?)

600 A: Bicameral Q: What is the term that describes two law-making parts of Congress?

800 A: This amendment made slavery illegal Q: What is the 13th amendment?

1000 Put the following American history events in chronological order ….

(signing of Declaration of Independence, Shay’s Rebellion, the Emancipation Proclamation, the annexation of Texas, battle of Yorktown, settlement at Jamestown, the Quartering Act, George Washington elected president)

Jamestown, 1607

Quartering Act, 1765

Declaration of Independence, 1776

Yorktown, 1781

Shay’s Rebellion, 1787

Washington president, 1789

Annexation of Texas, 1845

Emancipation Proclamation, 1865