Crossword Puzzles

Objective: To learn the difference between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution by solving a crossword puzzle.

Materials
• Pencil
• Crossword puzzle

Activity
1. Learn about the verbs “declare” and “constitute.”

   Do you know the difference between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution? You can easily understand the difference when you know the definition of these two verbs.
   Go over the definition of declare and constitute:
   • Declare – To say something firmly
   • Constitute – To form or make up

2. Learn about the difference between the two documents.

   The Declaration of Independence was created in 1776. This document says (declares) that the 13 states are independent, and do not belong to Great Britain.

   The Constitution of the United States of America was created in 1789. This document explains what constitutes or makes up the government and how the parts work together. Three parts or branches constitute the government: executive, legislative, and judicial. These three branches are part of federal (national), state, and local governments.

3. Explain the crossword puzzles.

   Crossword puzzles use capitals. Look at the sentences under each puzzle. Use the sentence to solve the puzzle. Some of the letters are bold. Find those letters in the crossword. Look, the words declaration and constitution are already written for you to help you find the other words.

4. Help children complete the crossword puzzles.

   Observe and help as needed.

The first three ARTICLES of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES create the THREE BRANCHES of government: the LEGISLATIVE, the EXECUTIVE, and the JUDICIAL.

The UNITED STATES DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE from GREAT BRITAIN was SIGNED on the FOURTH of JULY 1776.
The United States Declaration of Independence from Great Britain was signed on the Fourth of July, 1776.

Directions: Write the underlined words in the correct boxes.
The first three Articles of the Constitution create the Three Branches of Government: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.