Usage Guidelines for Jeopardy PowerPoint Game

Game Setup

- Right now, Click File > Save As, and save this template with a different file name. This
 will keep the template untouched, so you can use it next time!
- Scroll through the presentation and enter the answers (which are really the questions) and the questions (which are really the answers).
- Enter in the five category names on the main game board (Slide 4).

Game Play

- Open 2nd Slide, let the sound play. Click to 3rd Slide, let the sound play. Click to 4th Slide and show students the Game Board
- As you play the game, click on the <u>YELLOW DOLLAR AMOUNT</u> that the contestant calls, not the surrounding box.
- When the student answers, click anywhere on the screen to see the correct answer.
 Keep track of which questions have already been picked by printing out the game board screen (Slide 4) and checking off as you go.
- Click on the "House / Home Icon" box to return to the main scoreboard.
- Final Jeopardy Go to Slide 3 and click "Final Jeopardy" button in the bottom right corner, click again for the Question, click again for final jeopardy sound, When that is finished playing click again for the answer slide.



???	???	???	???	???
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	Final

Economic Policy	Domestic I Policy	Environmenta Policy	Foreign Policy	Mystery
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500

The economic system in which individuals and corporations, not the government, own the principal means of production and seek profits

Capitalism



The federal agency created during the New Deal that regulates the stock market

Securities and Exchange Commission



Negotiations between representatives of labor unions and management to determine pay and acceptable working conditions

Collective Bargaining



The key measure of inflation- the change in cost of buying a fixed basket of goods and services

Consumer Price Index



The principle that government should not meddle in the economy

Laissez-faire



Government programs providing benefits only to individuals who qualify based on specific needs

Means-tested programs



A perception by an individual that he or she is not doing well economically in comparison to others

Relative Deprivation





DAILY DOUBLE

A tax by which the government takes the same share of income from everyone, rich and poor

Proportional Tax



Benefits given by the government directly to individuals- either cash transfers, such as social security payments, or in-kind transfers, such as food stamps and low-interest college loans

Transfer Payments



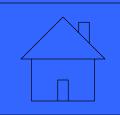
Government programs providing benefits to qualified individuals regardless of need

Entitlement Programs



A compulsory insurance program for all Americans that would have the government finance citizens' medical care

National Health Insurance



A public assistance program designed to provide health care for poor Americans and funded by both the states and the national government

Medicaid



The law aimed at combating air pollution, by charging the EPA with protecting and improving the quality of the nation's air

Clean Air Act



A detailing of a proposed policy's environmental effects, which agencies are required to file with the EPA every time they propose to undertake a policy that might be disruptive to the environment

Environmental Impact Statement



A law requiring the federal government to protect all species listed as endangered

Endangered Species Act



Created in 1945 and currently including 192 member nations, with a central peacekeeping mission and programs in areas including economic development and health, education, and welfare.

United Nations



A regional organization that was created in 1945 by nations including the United States, Canada, and most Western European nations for mutual defense and has subsequently been expanded

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)



A transitional government composed of most European nations that coordinates monetary, trade, immigration, and labor policies making its members one economic unit

European Union



The head of the Department of State and traditionally the key advisor to the president on foreign policy

Secretary of State



The head of the Department of Defense and the president's key advisor on military policy and, as such, a key foreign policy actor

Secretary of Defense



The foreign policy course the United States followed throughout most of its history whereby it tried to stay out of other nations' conflicts, particularly European wars

Isolationism



Policy designed to ensure competition and prevent monopoly

Antitrust Policy



The way the national income is divided into "shares" ranging from the poor to the rich

Income Distribution



A fund created by Congress in 1980 to clean up hazardous waste sites. Money for the fund comes from taxing chemical products

Superfund



The increase in the Earth's temperature that, according to most scientists, is occurring as a result of the carbon dioxide that is produced when fossil fuels are burned collecting in the atmosphere and trapping energy from the sun

Global Warming





A policy, beginning in the 1970s, that sought a relaxation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, couples with firm guarantees of mutual security



Détente

