

128 Civics Exam Questions and Answers

Familiarize Yourself with the USCIS
Civics Exam Questions



1. What is the
form of
government
of the United
States?



We the People

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, and insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

This note will have the full force of my original tract - & I will write for the Register, & get it down to the bottom of emotion. When I do so, I will let you know.

10
and Representations, shall be furnished in such State by the Legislature

Peru

Redundant

REPUBLIC

Section 5. Oak Bluffs shall be a town, and the town of Oak Bluffs may be uniting to the town of Woods Hole.

Republic

REPUBLIC

2. What is
the supreme
law of the
land?*



CAMINOS

We the People

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, and secure the tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, all whom are dedicated to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Article 1

The true and first of the United States shall be a President of the United States and shall have no Vice, and shall be annually elected by the Electors of the United States and shall be eligible for the term of the Vice President, who shall be appointed by the

Constitution

Constitution

CONSTRUCTION

the Constitution

3. Name one
thing the U.S.
Constitution
does.

4. The U.S.
Constitution starts
with the words
"We the People."
What does "*We the
People*" mean?

We The People

of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union establish justice
and domestic Tranquility provide for the common defence promote the general Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Government of the United States.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members, chosen, every second year by the People of the several States, and shall be chosen in such a manner as shall have been directed by the General Assembly of each State in such manner as they shall think expedient.

No Person shall be a Representative who has not attained to the age of twenty five years, and is an Inhabitant of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, have been six years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Representatives and direct Taxes, shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Servitude for a Term of Years, and not exceeding one hundred thousand, of all such Persons, the number of three hundred and sixty three, to be included in the whole Number of the Congress of the United States, and in the same proportion then to be apportioned to each State, as the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Servitude for a Term of Years, and not exceeding one hundred thousand, and three hundred and sixty three, shall be to the whole Number of the United States, and the same shall be divided among the said States which may be included in this Union, according to their respective Numbers, that the ratio which shall be fixed by the Congress of the United States, may be observed in the apportionment of the Representatives among the several States.

There shall be one Representative for every thirty Thousand Inhabitants, according to the most recent Census.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 2. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives.

I immediately after they shall be ascertained, be divided as equally as may be into three Classes, the first Class to be seated at the expiration of the first year, of the second, and of the third the second Class at the expiration of the next Year, so that one third may be chosen every year, and of vacancies happen by Removal, Resignation, or Death, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Comptroller may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall be made within three Months.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been an Inhabitant of the United States, and who shall also be a citizen of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless by his Consent.

The Senate shall be the upper Chamber of Congress, and the House of Representatives the lower Chamber, and shall consist of two

Senators of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the Senate shall preside, and no other shall be admitted into the Chamber of the Senate, and.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than removal from Office and disqualification to hold and exercise any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States, but shall not affect his Trial, Judgment and Punishment according to Law.

Section 3. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet at such Times as the Congress shall direct, and shall be prorogued or adjourned by the Congress.

The Senate and House of Representatives shall be composed of such Persons as shall be chosen by the People of the several States, and the Electors shall be qualified by Law.

Section 4. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Vacancies of its own Members, and in Cases of Disqualification, or Removal from Office, shall have Power to fill the Vacancies.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and may punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy, and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall be entered on the Journal of that House, and the Votes of the Members of either House may be called for.

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Self-government

5. How are changes made to the U.S. Constitution?



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Article 1

What we all have the will power to try and fight back - & when acting for the higher they will be full of emotion. When I am

Amendments

Amendments

and the President shall be the Judge of the Actions, Decisions and Interpretations of the Court and Judges and Majority of each shall constitute a Majority of the Court.

Amendments

6. What does the Bill of Rights protect?

7. How many
amendments
does the U.S.
Constitution
have?*



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Vehicle.

Two sky covers

WEDNESDAY-SAVED

we have seen

Twenty seven

Section 4. The County Sheriff and a member of the County Board of Education will be present at each meeting of the Board.

278

2 () *of additional Pictures and Illustrations of the most beautiful and interesting scenes in the State of Indiana.*

18. *Do you have a copy of the plan? It depends on who you are. If you are a member of the public, you can get a copy from the local authority.*

Twenty-seven

(27)

8. Why is the Declaration of Independence important?

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

We, the Representatives of the People of these United States, in General Congress Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to, and Duty to, Great Britain, and that the Political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton.

Wm Hooper
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn

John Hancock
Samuel Adams
W^m Paca
Thos^r M^rone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton
Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj^m Franklin
John Morton
Gouverneur Morris

John Jay
John Livingston
Gouverneur Morris
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett
W^m Whipple
Samrd Adams
John Adams
R^t Treat Paine
U^{bridge} Gerry

9. What founding document said the American colonies were free from Britain?



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the consent of our Legislature, to all intents and purposes, a constant State of Invasion; — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us. — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences. — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this present moment transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to朋友 of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. — He has excited Domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. — In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. — Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Brethren-brother, according to the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. — We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Declaration of Independence

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton.

John Hooper
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn

John Hancock
Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Tho: Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton
John Jay
Geo. Clinton
John Livingston

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benz. Franklin
John Morton

Geo. Washington
Thos: Lewis
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Sam: Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

10. Name two
important ideas
from the
Declaration of
Independence and
the U.S.
Constitution.



• Equality

• Liberty

CONGRESS

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, to insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year and have full Powers as of Congress, except for election of the President, which shall be done by the Senate.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be determined by their respective Numbers, and the whole Number of Representatives shall be determined by adding together the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of years, and all other Persons not taxed.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

• The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen

• We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

• That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

• We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Assembly, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States.

11. The words
*"Life, Liberty, and
the pursuit of
Happiness"* are in
what founding
document?

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. 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John Livingston

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benz. Franklin
John Morton

Geo. Washington
Thos: Lewis
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Sam: Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

12. What is
the economic
system of the
United
States?*

Capitalism



13. What is
the rule of
law?



CAMINOS

A bronze statue of Lady Justice, blindfolded and holding a scale, standing next to a sword.

**Everyone
must follow
the law.**

14. Many
documents
influenced the
U.S.
Constitution.
Name one.



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Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be determined by their respective Numbers, which shall be ascertained every ten Years, and under such Regulations as shall be made by Congress.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

CONGRESS

15. There are
three
branches of
government.
Why?



CAMINOS

An aerial photograph of the Washington, D.C. skyline. In the foreground, the white, neoclassical facade of the U.S. Supreme Court building is visible. Behind it, the U.S. Capitol building with its iconic white dome and the White House are prominent. To the right, the Washington Monument stands tall, and further back, the Lincoln Memorial is visible across the Reflecting Pool. The city extends into the distance with various government buildings and green spaces.

Checks
and
balances

16. Name the
three
branches of
government.



CAMINOS

The background image is an aerial photograph of the Washington, D.C. area. It shows the U.S. Capitol building with its iconic dome in the center-left. To the right of the Capitol is the Washington Monument, a tall obelisk. Further to the right, the Lincoln Memorial is visible. The image also includes the National Mall, the Smithsonian Institution buildings, and the Potomac River. The foreground is dominated by the large, light-colored roof of the Supreme Court building.

Congress,
president,
and the
courts

**17. The
President of the
United States is
in charge of
which branch of
government?**



CAMINOS



Executive
branch

18. What part
of the federal
government
writes laws?



(U.S.)
Congress

19. What are
the two parts
of the U.S.
Congress?



Senate and House (of Representatives)

20. Name

one power of
the U.S.

Congress?*



CAMINOS



Writes
laws

21. How
many U.S.
senators are
there?

A wide-angle photograph of the House Chamber in the U.S. Capitol. The chamber is filled with members of Congress seated at their desks, arranged in a grid pattern. The room is grand, with high ceilings, gold-colored decorative moldings, and arched niches containing busts of former presidents. The floor is covered with a blue carpet featuring a repeating pattern. In the background, the American flag is visible, and the Speaker's podium is positioned on the left side of the chamber. The overall atmosphere is formal and official.

One hundred
(100)

22. How long
is a term for
a U.S.
senator?



Six (6) years

23. Who is
one of your
state's U.S.
senators
now?



CAMINOS



Answers will
vary.

24. How many
voting members
are in the House
of
Representatives?



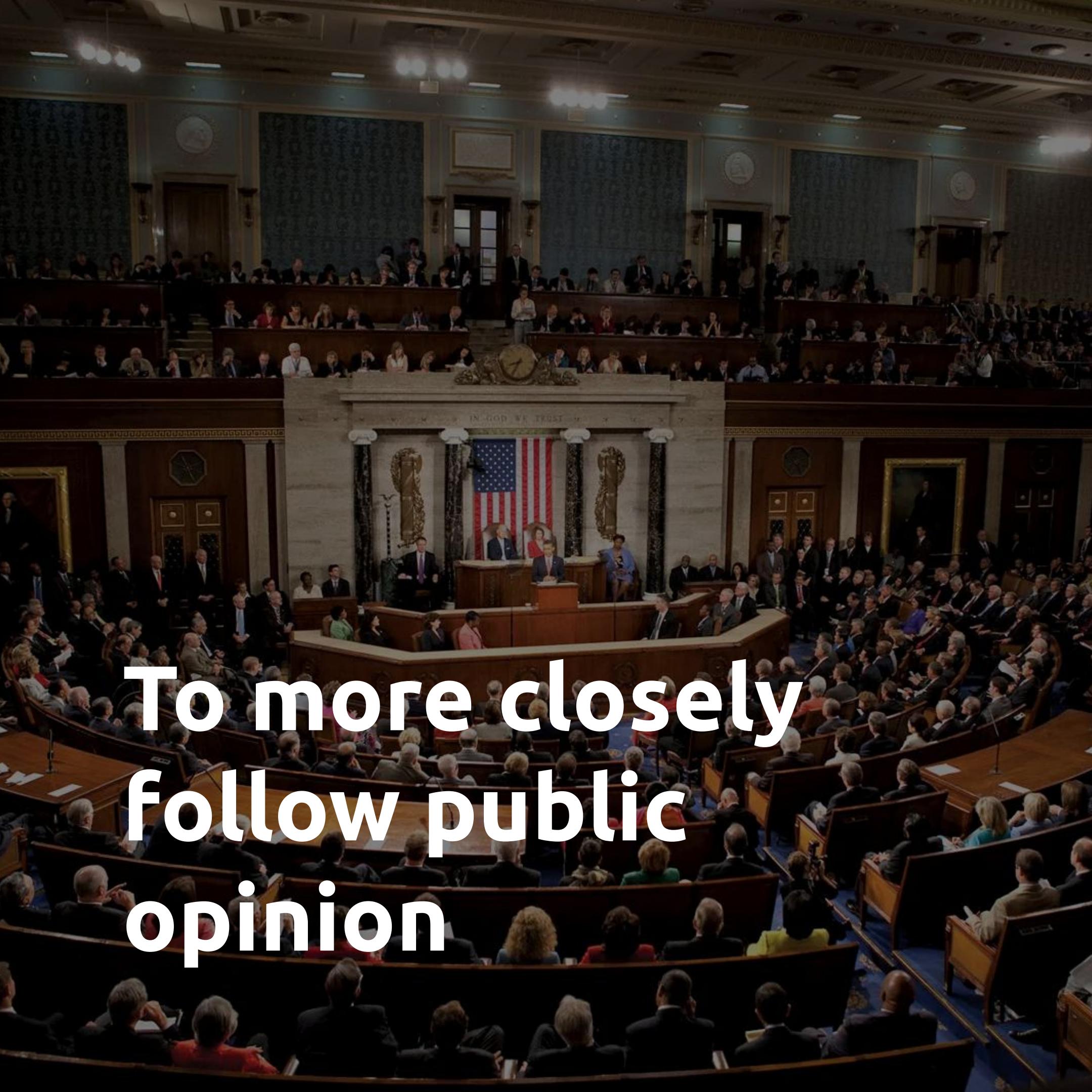
Four hundred
thirty-five (435)

25. How long is a
term for a
member of the
House of
Representatives?



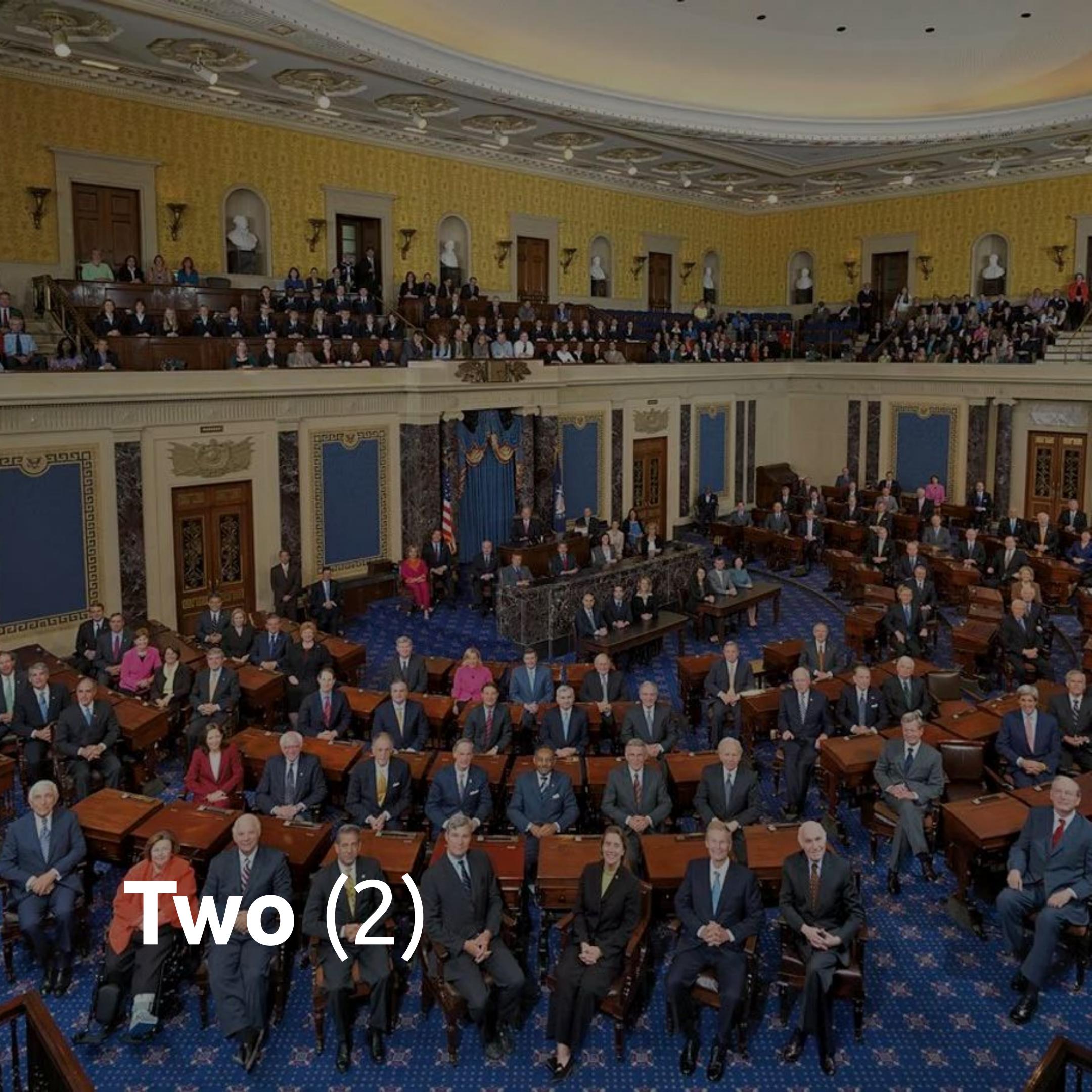
Two (2) years

26. Why do U.S.
representatives
serve shorter
terms than U.S.
senators?



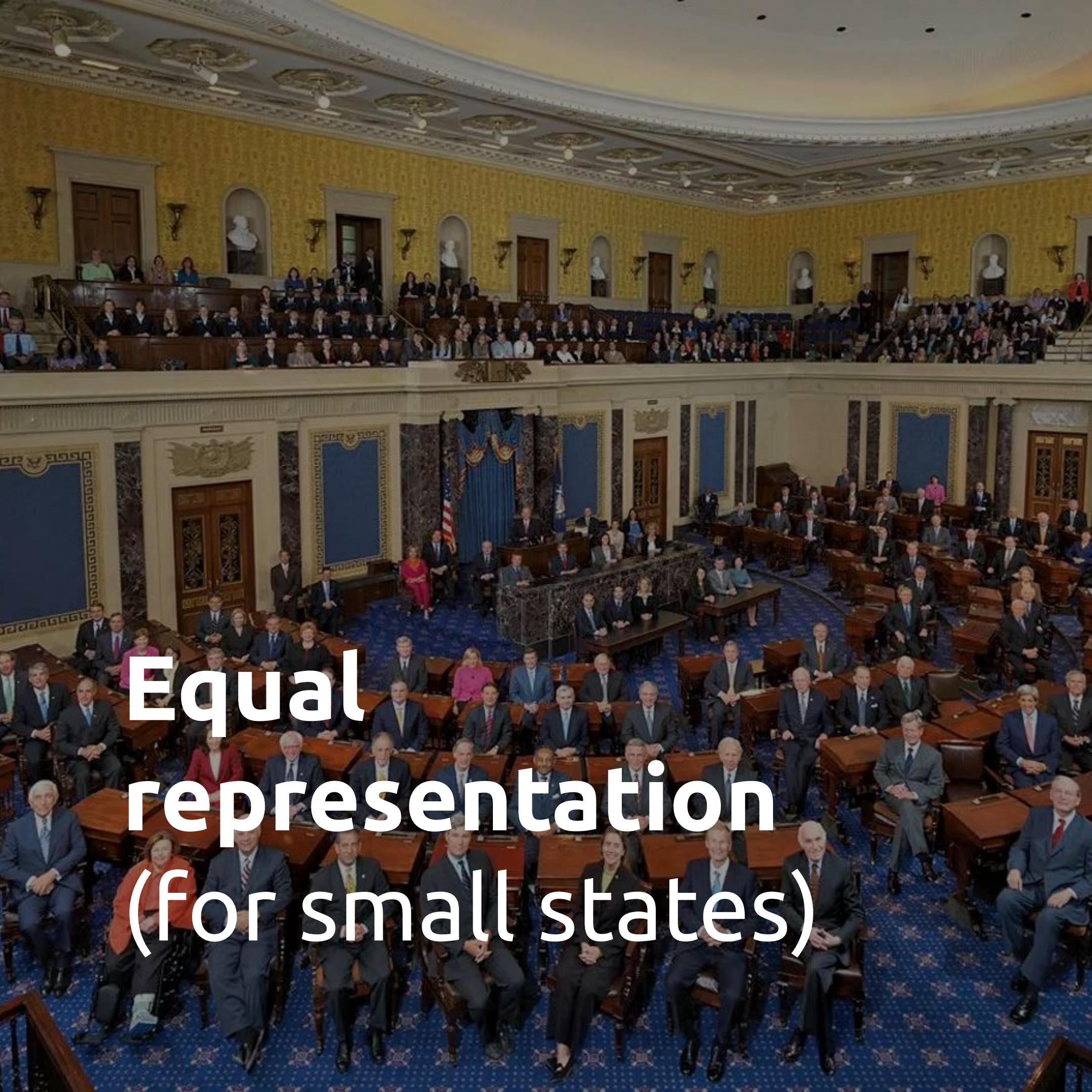
To more closely
follow public
opinion

27. How many
senators
does each
state have?



Two (2)

28. Why does
each state
have two
senators?



Equal
representation
(for small states)

29. Name your
U.S.
representative.



Answers will
vary.

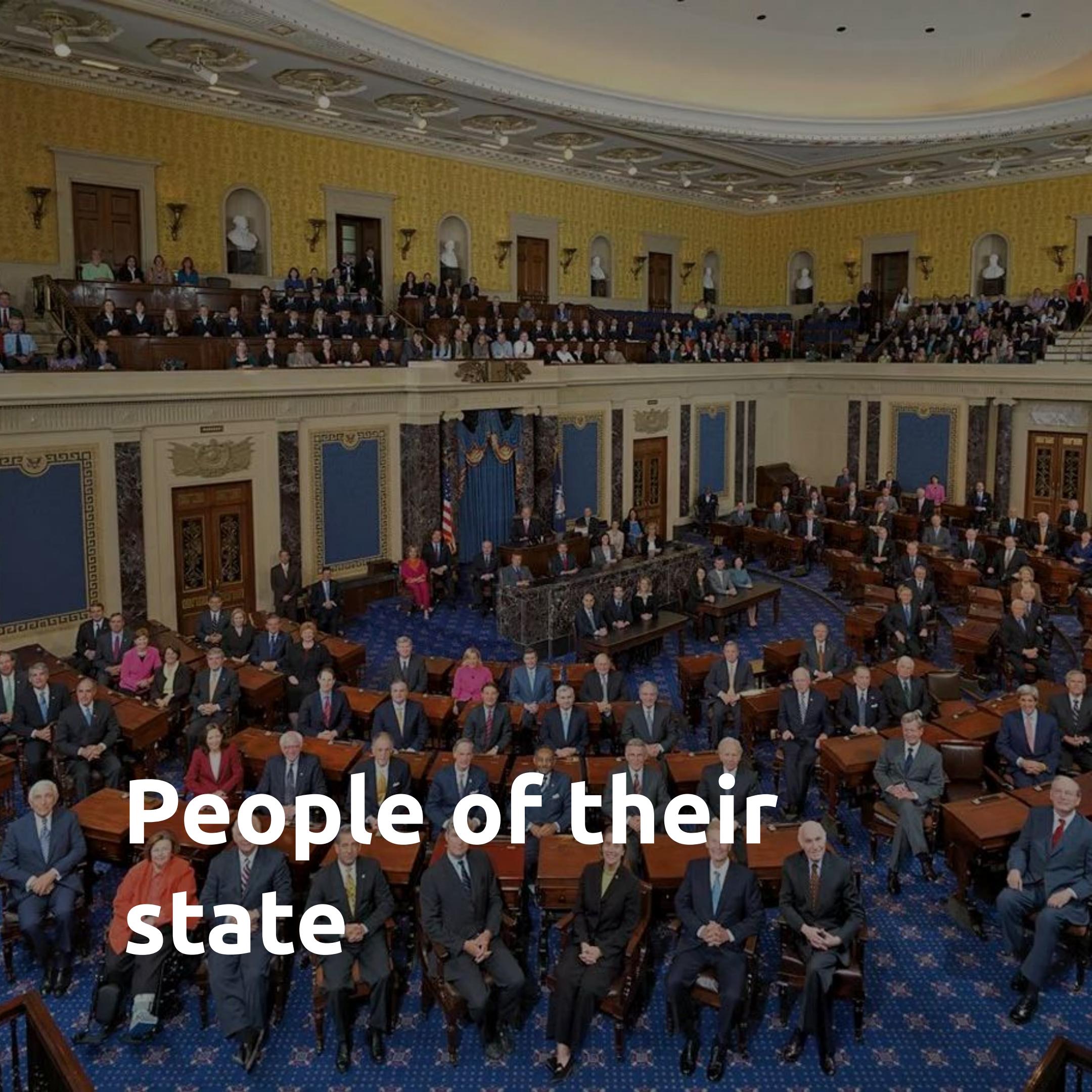
30. What is the
name of the
Speaker of the
House of
Representatives
now?*



A professional portrait of Mike Johnson. He is a middle-aged man with short, graying hair, wearing dark-rimmed glasses and a warm smile. He is dressed in a dark blue pinstripe suit jacket, a white dress shirt, and a red, blue, and gold striped tie. A small American flag pin is visible on his left lapel. He is wearing a white leather watch with a blue and black face on his left wrist. The background is a blurred outdoor scene with a tall, thin monument, possibly the Washington Monument, and a cloudy sky.

Mike
Johnson

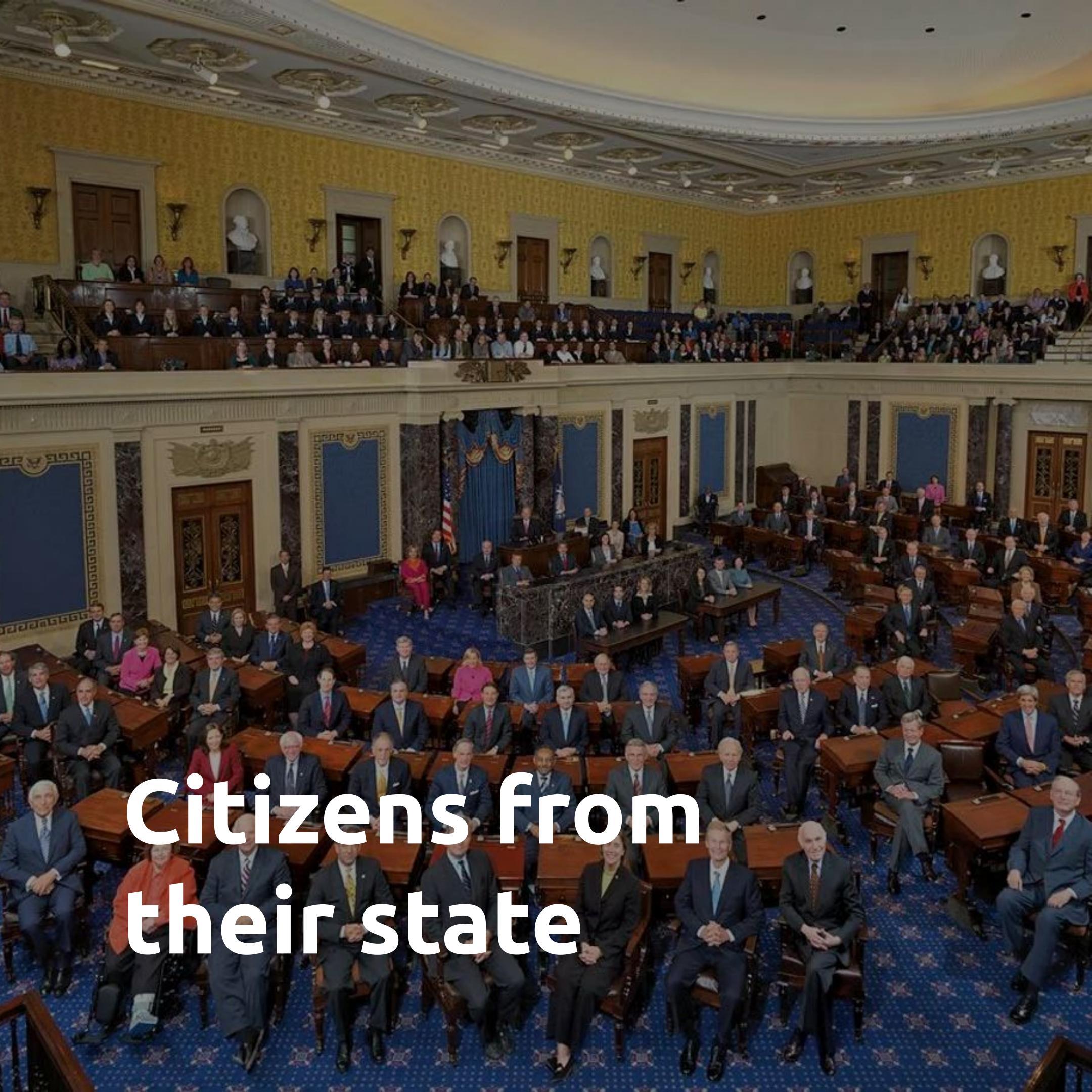
31. Who
does a U.S.
senator
represent?



People of their
state

32. Who
elects U.S.
senators?





Citizens from
their state

33. Who does a
member of the
House of
Representatives
represent?



People in their
district

34. Who elects members of the House of Representatives?



Citizens from
their
(congressional)
district

35. Some states
have more
representatives
than other
states. Why?



(Because) they
have more
people

36. The
President of the
United States is
elected for how
many years?*

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is white with a prominent portico of Corinthian columns. Two flags are flying from a flagpole on the roof: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia. The sky is clear and blue.

Four (4)
years

37. The
President of the
United States
can serve only
two terms. Why?

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is white with a prominent portico of Corinthian columns. The American flag flies from a tall flagpole on the roof. The sky is clear and blue.

(Because of)
the 22nd
Amendment

38. What is the
name of the
President of
the United
States now?*

A close-up, high-contrast portrait of Donald J. Trump. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a serious expression. His hair is light-colored and combed back. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a red patterned tie. A small American flag pin is visible on his left lapel. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights on his forehead and nose, while the rest of his face and the background are in deep shadow.

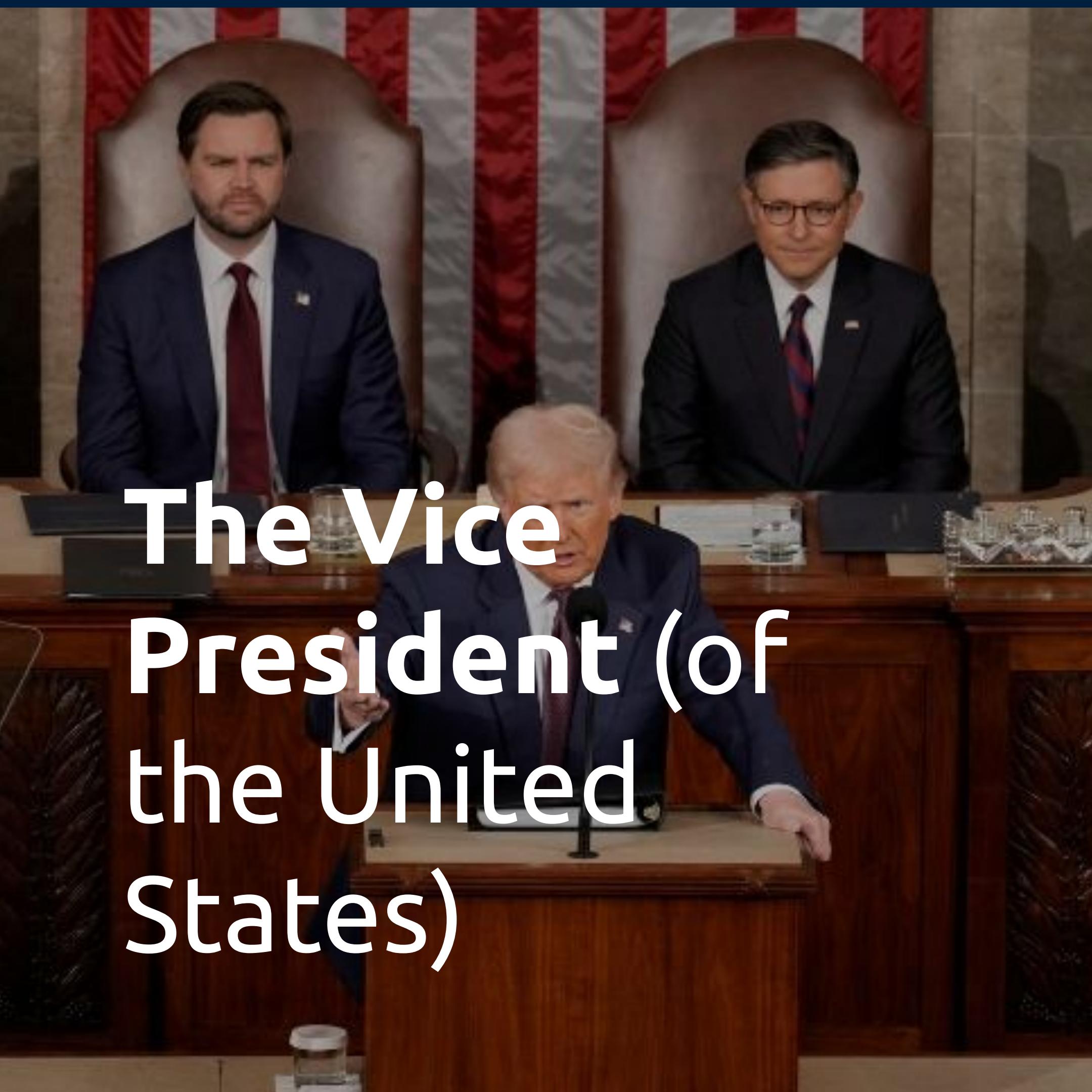
Donald J.
Trump

39. What is the
name of the
Vice President
of the United
States now?*



JD Vance

40. If the
president can
no longer serve,
who becomes
president?



The Vice
President (of
the United
States)

41. Name
one power of
the
president.

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is white with a prominent portico of Corinthian columns. Two flags are flying from a flagpole in front of the building: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia. The sky is clear and blue.

vetoes
bills

42. Who is the
Commander
in Chief of
the U.S.
military?



A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is a large, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by Corinthian columns. Two flags fly from a flagpole on the roof: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia. The sky is clear and blue. In the foreground, a person is walking on a lawn.

The President (of the United States)

43. Who
signs bills to
become
laws?

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is a large, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by Corinthian columns. Two flags fly from a flagpole on the roof: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia. The sky is clear and blue. In the foreground, a person is walking on a lawn.

The President (of the United States)

44. Who
vetoes
bills?*



A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is a large, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by Corinthian columns. Two flags fly from a flagpole on the roof: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia. The sky is clear and blue. In the foreground, a person is walking on a lawn.

The President (of the United States)

45. Who
appoints
federal
judges?



CAMINOS

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is a large, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by Corinthian columns. Two flags fly from a flagpole on the roof: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia. The sky is clear and blue. In the foreground, a person is walking on a lawn.

The President (of the United States)

46. The
executive
branch has
many parts.
Name one.



A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is a large, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by Corinthian columns. The American flag flies from a tall flagpole on the roof. The sky is clear and blue. In the foreground, a person is walking on a grassy lawn.

President (of
the United
States)

47. What does the President's Cabinet do?



Advises the
President (of
the United
States)

48. What are
two
Cabinet-level
positions?



Secretary of
State

Secretary of
War

49. Why is the Electoral College important?



It decides
who is
elected
president

50. What is
one part of
the judicial
branch?

The image shows the front facade of the Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C. The building is a neoclassical structure with a prominent portico of Corinthian columns supporting a triangular pediment. The columns are fluted and flanked by large, ornate Corinthian capitals. The building is made of light-colored stone. The sky is clear and blue. In the foreground, a set of wide stone steps leads up to the entrance. The words "Supreme Court" are overlaid in large, white, sans-serif letters.

Supreme Court

51. What
does the
judicial
branch do?



Reviews
laws

52. What is
the highest
court in the
United
States?*



The image shows the front entrance of the Supreme Court building. It features a grand neoclassical design with a series of Corinthian columns supporting a triangular pediment. The columns are flanked by large, light-colored stone blocks. A central double door is visible, flanked by two smaller doors. The building is set against a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a set of wide stone steps leads up to the entrance.

Supreme Court

53. How many
seats are on
the Supreme
Court?



Nine (9)

54. How many
Supreme Court
justices are
usually needed
to decide a
case?



A photograph of a classical building, likely a temple or a large hall, featuring a prominent pediment and a series of columns. The building is set against a clear blue sky. The architecture is highly detailed, with intricate carvings on the pediment and columns. The building is surrounded by a set of wide stone steps.

Five (5)

55. How long
do Supreme
Court justices
serve?



(For) life

56. Supreme
Court justices
serve for life.
Why?



To be
independent
(of politics)

57. Who is
the Chief
Justice of the
United States
now?



John Roberts

58. Name one power that is only for the federal government.



CAMINOS



Print paper
money

59. Name one power that is only for the states.

A photograph taken from the passenger side of a car, showing the driver's arm and hand on the steering wheel. The background is blurred, suggesting motion. The car's dashboard is visible in the foreground.

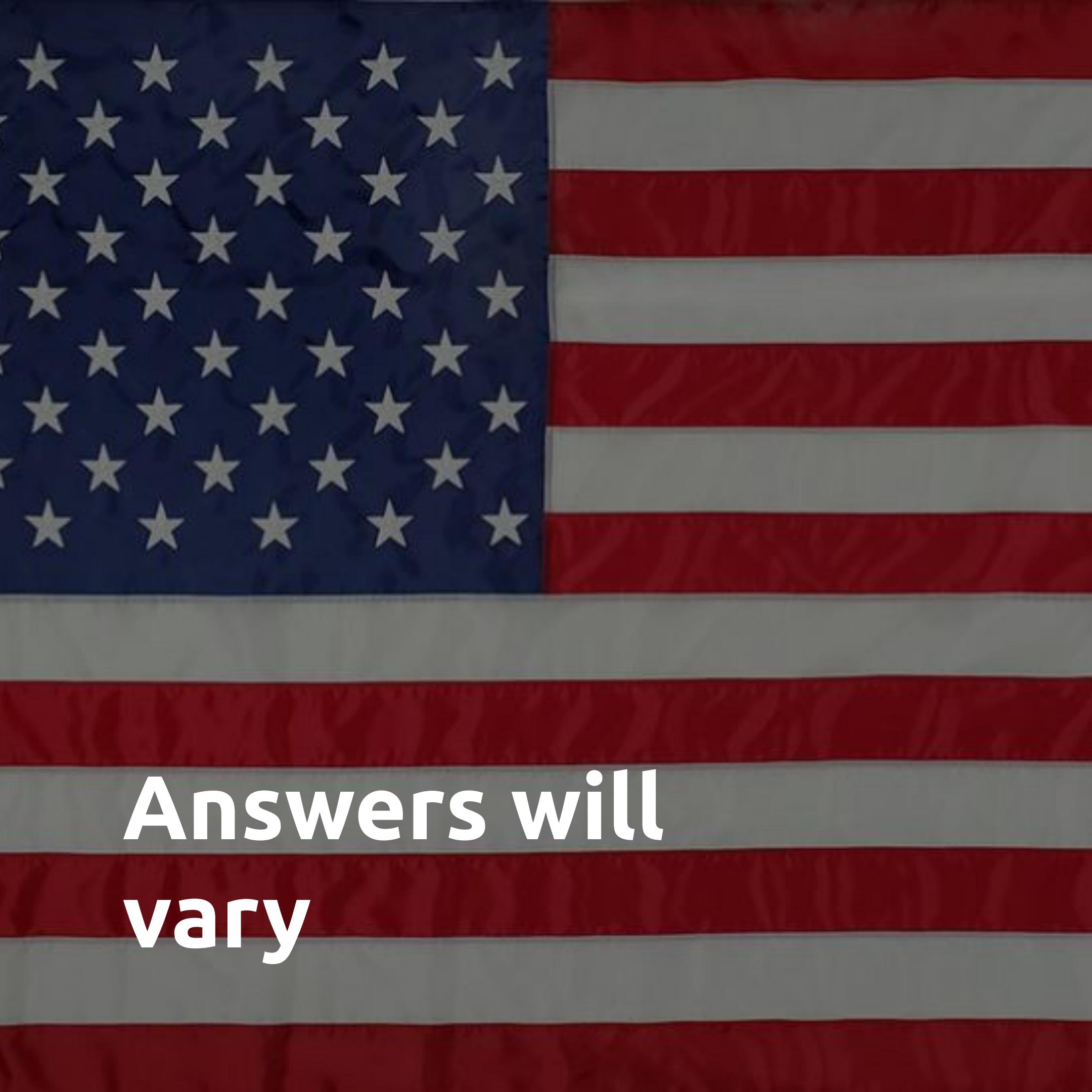
Give a driver's
license

60. What is
the purpose
of the 10th
Amendment?

We the People
(It states that the)
powers not given
to the federal
government
belong to the
states or to the
people.

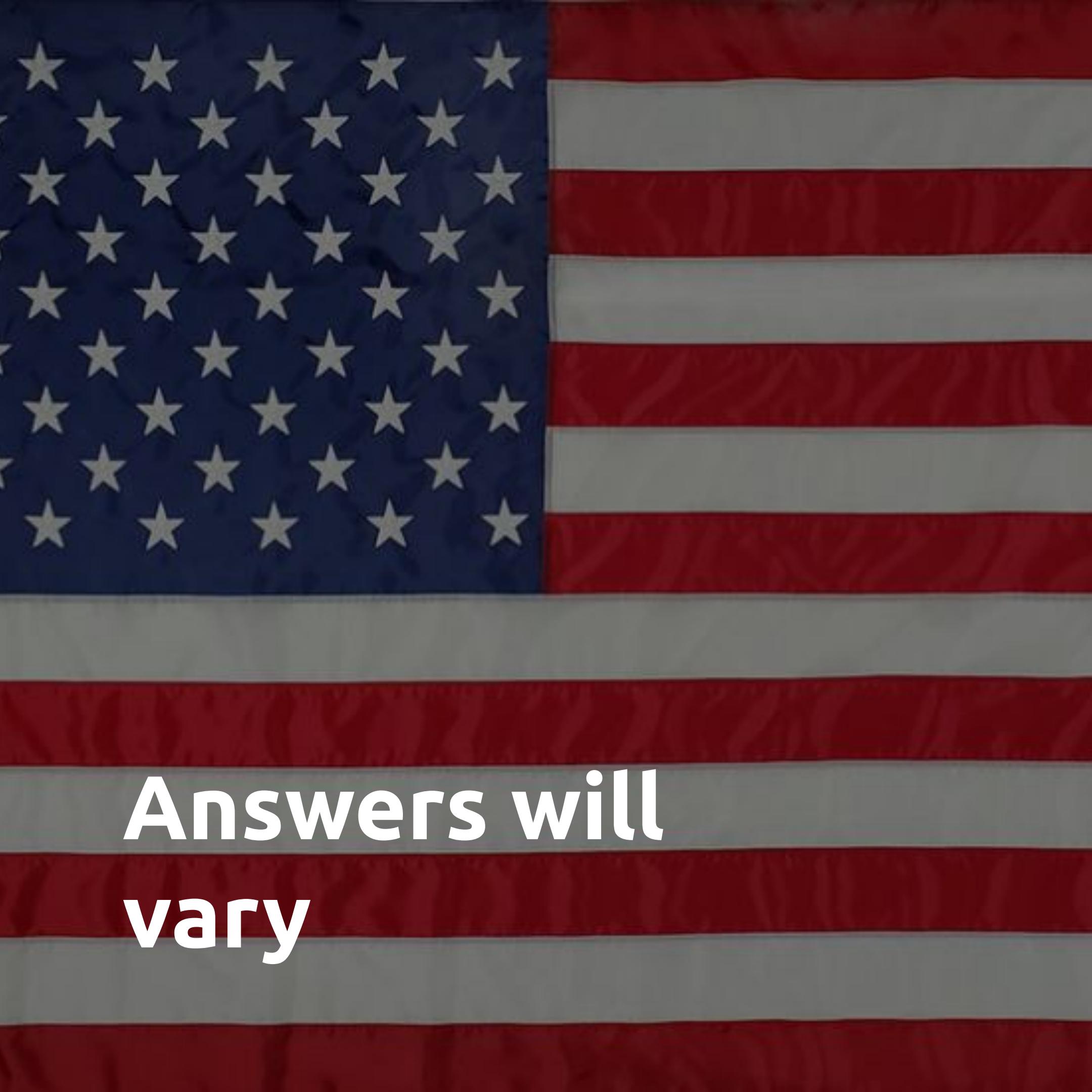
61. Who is
the governor
of your state
now?*



A large American flag is visible in the background, with the stars in the upper left corner and the red and white stripes running horizontally across the frame.

Answers will
vary

62. What is
the capital of
your state?

A large American flag is visible in the background, with the stars in the upper left corner and the red and white stripes running horizontally across the frame.

Answers will
vary

63. There are four amendments to the U.S. Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.



We the People

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

611 • *Introduction to your own unique writing process* • 111

Citizens eighteen

Citizens eighteen

The Lord shall have the word before us & shall be ready to answer for that. They shall have such a time of judgment. When the Lord

(18) and older.

(18) and older

16 and older

(see notes)

(can vote)

(call vote).

Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).

(can vote).
Approved by the Board of Directors and Representatives of the First Methodist Church of New Haven, and a Majority of such shall constitute a Session of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may adjourn or adjourn from time to time, and may be reconvened at any time. Attendance of all and Majority of the Directors, and of the members of the Board, may be required, and action may be taken in accordance with the rules of the Board, and with the unanimous consent of the Directors, unless otherwise provided in the By-Laws.

**64. Who can vote
in federal
elections, run for
federal office, and
serve on a jury in
the United States?**



U.S. citizens

65. What are
three rights of
everyone
living in the
United
States?

A dark, slightly grainy image of the United States flag, showing the stars in the upper left and the red and white stripes. The flag is draped, with visible folds and texture.

**Freedom of
speech**

**Freedom of
religion**

**Freedom of
expression**

66. What do we
show loyalty to
when we say
the Pledge of
Allegiance?*



The flag

67. Name two promises that new citizens make in the Oath of Allegiance.



CAMINOS

A large, slightly wrinkled American flag serves as the background for the entire image. The stars are in the upper left corner, and the red and white stripes are visible across the rest of the frame.

Defend the
(U.S.)
Constitution

Obey the laws
of the United
States

68. How can
people
become
United States
citizens?



CAMINOS

A close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars in the upper left and the red, white, and blue stripes across the bottom.

Be born in the
United States,
under the
conditions set by
the 14th
Amendment

Naturalize

69. What are
two examples
of civic
participation in
the United
States?



A large American flag is visible in the background, with the stars in the upper left corner and the red and white stripes on the right. The flag has a slightly aged, textured appearance.

**Vote
Run for office**

70. What is
one way
Americans
can serve
their country?



CAMINOS



Vote

71. Why is it
important to
pay federal
taxes?

A large American flag is visible in the background, with the stars in the upper left corner and the red and white stripes running horizontally across the frame.

**Required
by law**

72. It is important for all men age 18 through 25 to register for the Selective Service. Name one reason why.

A large American flag is visible in the background, with the stars in the upper left corner and the red and white stripes running horizontally across the frame.

**Required
by law**

73. The colonists came to America for many reasons. Name one.





Freedom

74. Who lived
in America
before the
Europeans
arrived?*

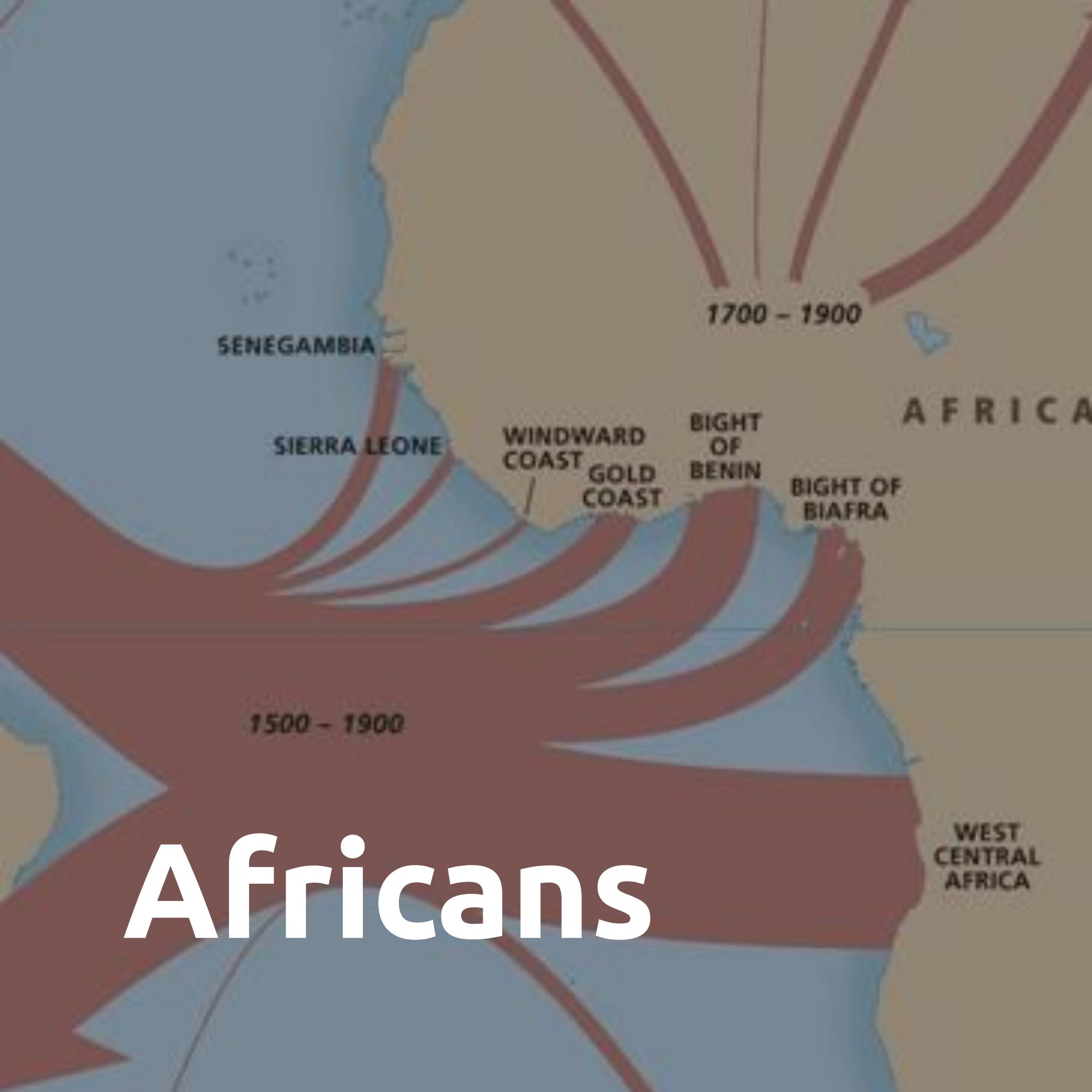


Native Americans

75. What
group of
people was
taken and sold
as slaves?



Africans



76. What war
did the
Americans fight
to win
independence
from Britain?



A historical painting depicting George Washington on horseback, leading a group of soldiers. He is in the center, wearing a black tricorn hat and a dark blue coat. To his left, a soldier stands next to a tall pole with the American flag. The background shows a cloudy sky and a landscape with buildings and a campfire in the foreground.

American Revolution

77. Name one
reason why the
Americans
declared
independence
from Britain.



CAMINOS



High taxes

78. Who wrote
the Declaration
of
Independence?*

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For calling off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences. — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, and declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time employing a large number of foreign and domestic Agents, employing every means of Oppression, Desolation and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled, and scarcely worthy the hand of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executors of their own misery and destruction. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our兄弟 states, in order to enslave them, and to be rid of us, as we rid ourselves of our slaves, in ages, sexes and conditions. — In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Tyrant whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. — Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow the usurpation which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. — We, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, — Declaring, That these United States are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton.

John Hooper
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn

John Hancock
Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Tho: Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benz. Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer

Geo. M. Morris
John Lewis
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Sam: Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

79. When was
the
Declaration of
Independence
adopted?

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

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Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. — Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. — We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, and pointed out to them the nature which would naturally interrupt our Separation, and hold us, as we have, in General Council, these colonies, solemnly and declare that the United Colonies are, and

and will remain, free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

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Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benz. Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer

Geo. Washington
Thos: Lewis
John Morton
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Sam: Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

80. The
American
Revolution had
many important
events. Name
one.



CAMINOS

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the consent of our legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and uncontrouled by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Laws, and sending his Commissioners to enforce the execution of all laws, foreign to those of these States; — For cutting off our Trade with one another. — For dissolving the Unions of these Colonies, and substituting instead of them, other new Unions, whereby the inhabitants of these States: — For calling off our Trade with all the world. — For sending into these our ports, an armed force of the same, under the command of Officers, whose salaries are to be paid out of the publick money of these Colonies: — For cutting off our Trade with all the world. — For sending into these our ports, an armed force of the same, under the command of Officers, whose salaries are to be paid out of the publick money of these Colonies: — For cutting off our Trade with all the world. — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies. — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments. — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled, and scarcely to be found among the Nations of ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. — He has excited Domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our Country, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. — In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. — Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. — We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the Loyal Colonies, in General Assembly, do, in the Name of the good People of these Colonies, declare, that as Free and Independent States, that they are, and of right, ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton.

John Hooper
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn

Edw. Rutledge

John Hancock
Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Tho: Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton
John Jay
Geo. Clinton

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benz. Franklin
John Morton

Geo. Clymer

Geo. Washington
Tho: Lewis
Lewis Morris

Genl. Schuyler

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Sam: Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

81. There
were 13
original
states. Name
five.





82. What
founding
document
was written
in 1787?



CAMINOS

We the People

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, and ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

(H.C.)

the next day, and I do not exactly understand the meaning of the first sentence of my

U.S. *governor* for the attorney for the *President* to whom you

... 19 Miles along for the Bigge Mysore & Kolar Goldfield. Monday Jan 20th

of the United States, of which you will receive a copy by the next post.

1870-1871. The first year of the new century was a year of great change and development for the country.

Constitution

constitutor

CONFIDENTIAL

CONCLUSION.

(U.S.)

Constitution

83. The *Federalist Papers* supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.

We the People

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, and secure the tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

and the same shall be held in trust for the benefit of the widow and the children of the deceased.

(13 B 25)

names

James

1890 (cont'd)

10

Adicor

Madison

MAGNUSON

1870. Dr. B. says that a smaller number of the species of *Leucostoma* are found in the same genus of *Leucostoma*.

84. Why were
the *Federalist*
Papers
important?

They helped people understand the (U.S.) Constitution

85. Benjamin
Franklin is
famous for
many things.
Name one.



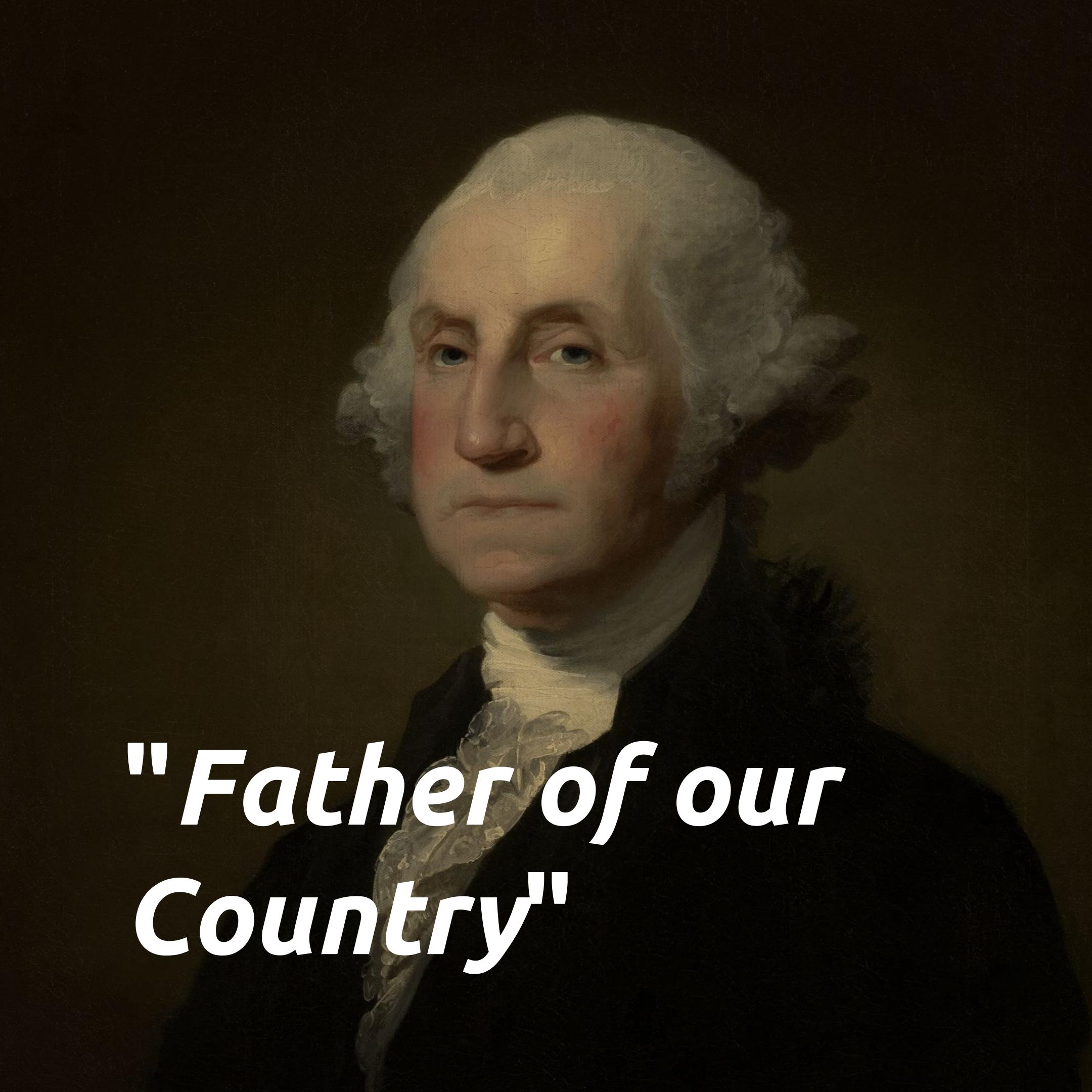
A portrait painting of Benjamin Franklin, an American Enlightenment writer, politician, and diplomat. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark green velvet jacket over a white cravat and a white waistcoat. He has long, powdered grey hair and is looking slightly to his right with a thoughtful expression. The background is dark and indistinct.

U.S.
diplomat

86. George
Washington is
famous for
many things.
Name one.*



CAMINOS

A portrait painting of George Washington, the first President of the United States. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark blue military-style coat over a white cravat and a white ruffled collar. His hair is powdered and powdered white. He has a serious, slightly weary expression. The background is a dark, mottled grey.

*"Father of our
Country"*

87. Thomas Jefferson is famous for many things. Name one.

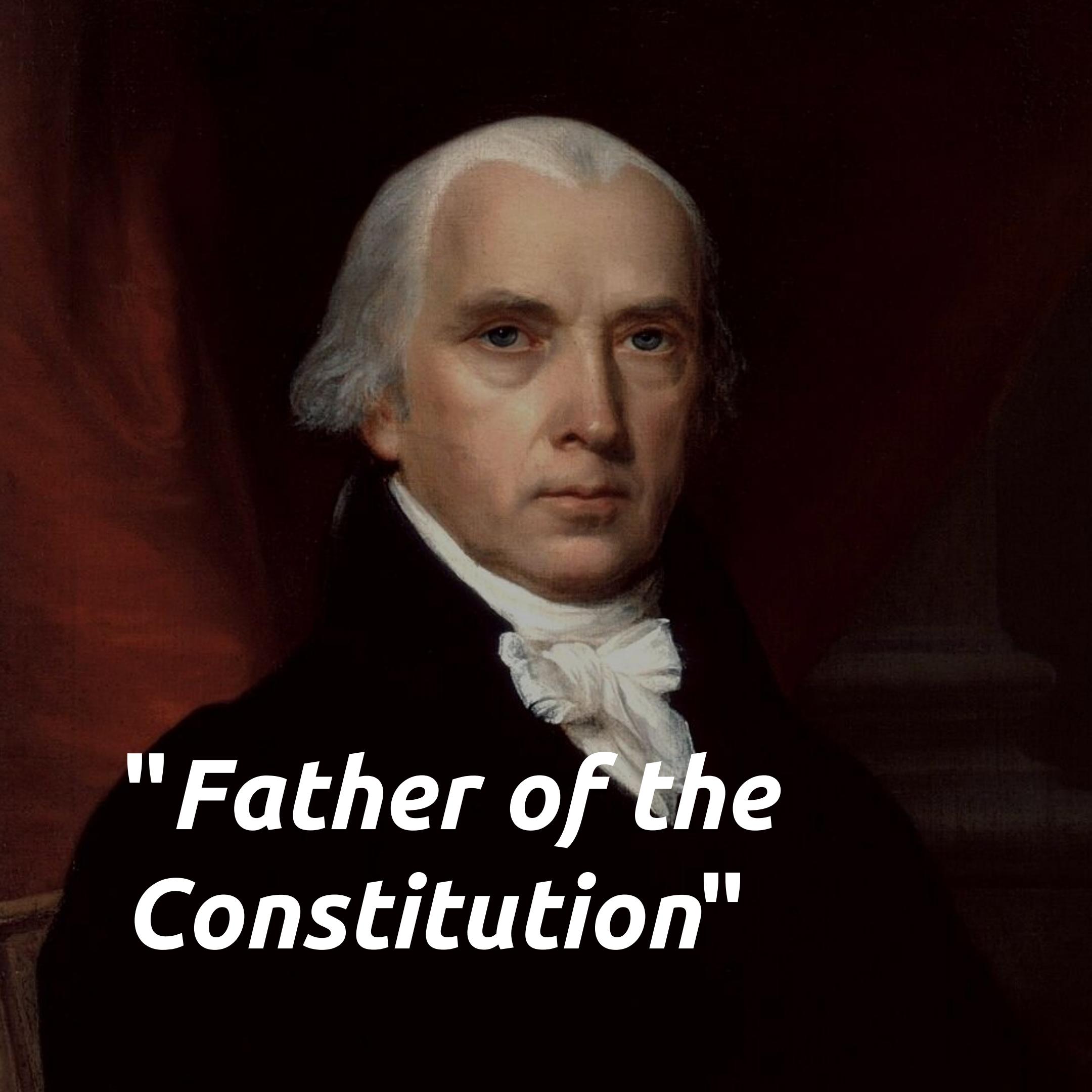


A portrait painting of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark green jacket over a white cravat and a white shirt. His hair is powdered and powdered white. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to the right of the viewer. The background is a mottled brown.

Third president of
the United States

88. James
Madison is
famous for
many things.
Name one.





*"Father of the
Constitution"*

89. Alexander
Hamilton is
famous for
many things.
Name one.



A portrait painting of Alexander Hamilton, an American Founding Father and the first Secretary of the Treasury. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark blue coat over a white cravat and a white waistcoat. His hair is powdered and powdered. He is looking slightly to the left of the viewer. The background is dark and indistinct.

One of the
writers of the
Federalist Papers

90. What
territory did
the United
States buy from
France in 1803?

Louisiana Territory



91. Name one
war fought by
the United
States in the
1800s.





Civil War

92. Name the
U.S. war
between the
North and the
South.



CAMINOS



The Civil War

93. The Civil
War had many
important
events. Name
one.

By the President of the United States of America:

I. Proclamation.

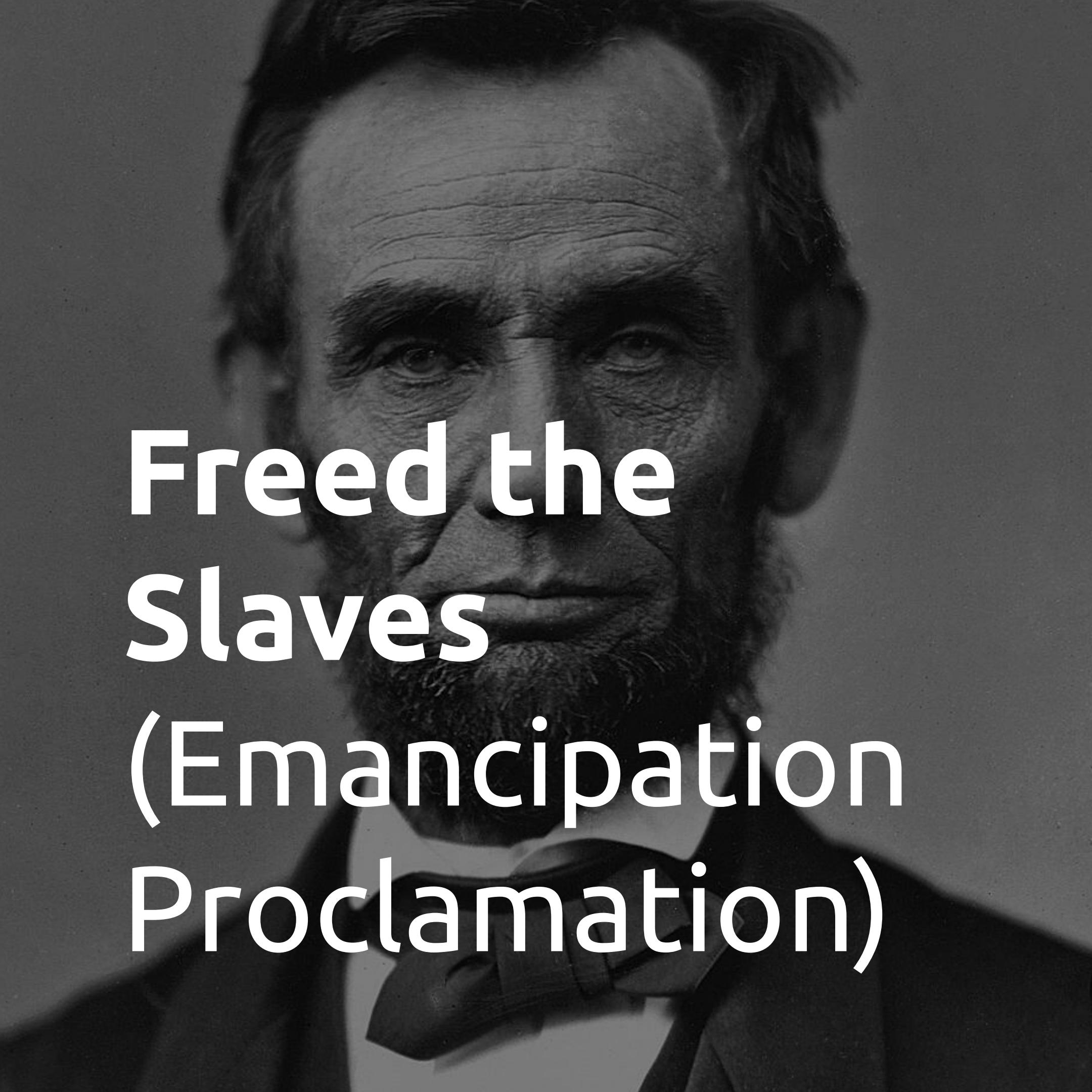
Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

Emancipation Proclamation

"any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the

94. Abraham
Lincoln is
famous for
many things.
Name one.*





Freed the
Slaves
(Emancipation
Proclamation)

95. What did
the
Emancipation
Proclamation
do?



By the President of the United States of America:

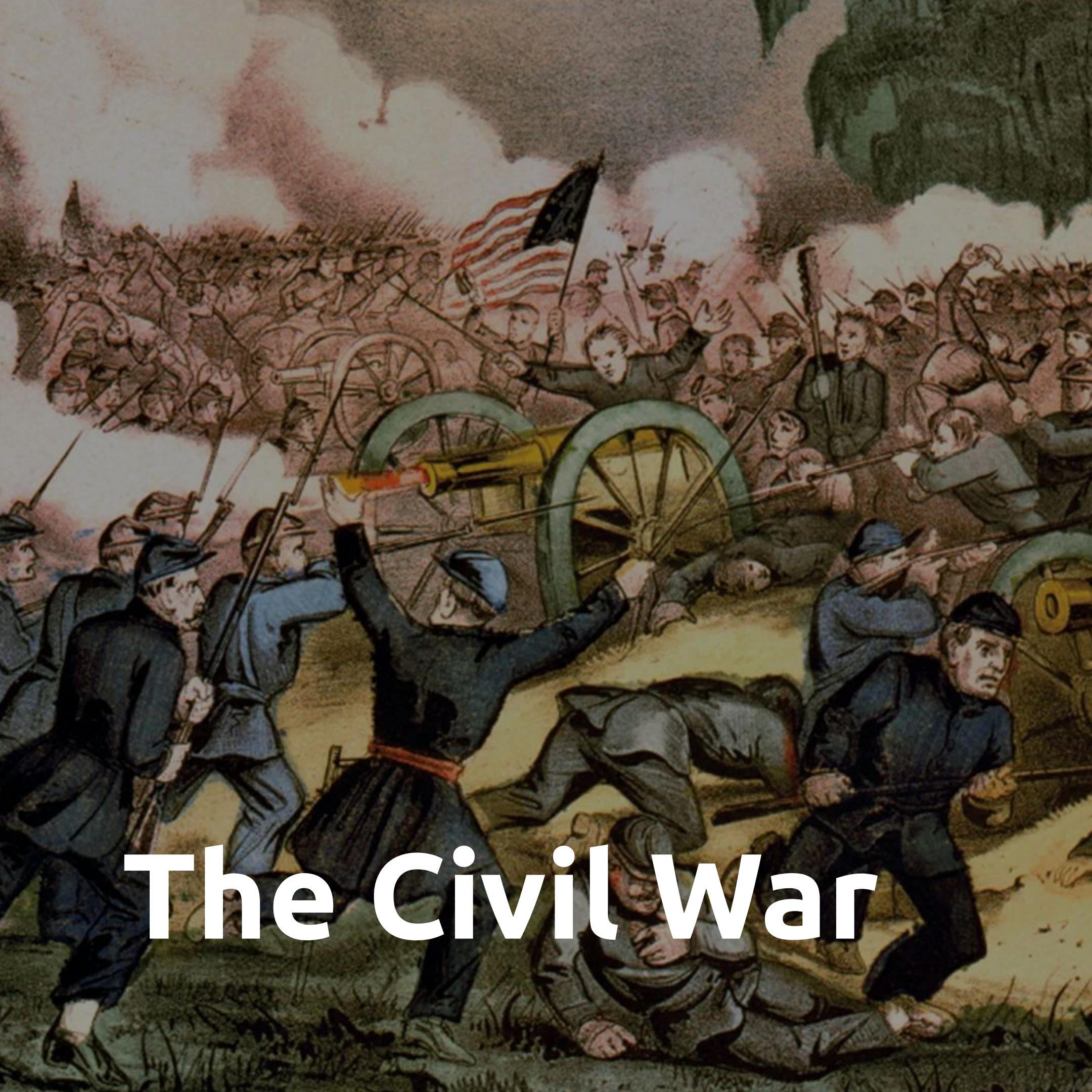
I. Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

Freed the slaves

On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within "any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the

96. What U.S.
war ended
slavery?



The Civil War

97. What amendment says all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are U.S. citizens?

A large American flag is positioned in the background, with its stars and stripes visible. The flag is oriented vertically, with the stars in the upper left corner and the stripes running horizontally across the frame.

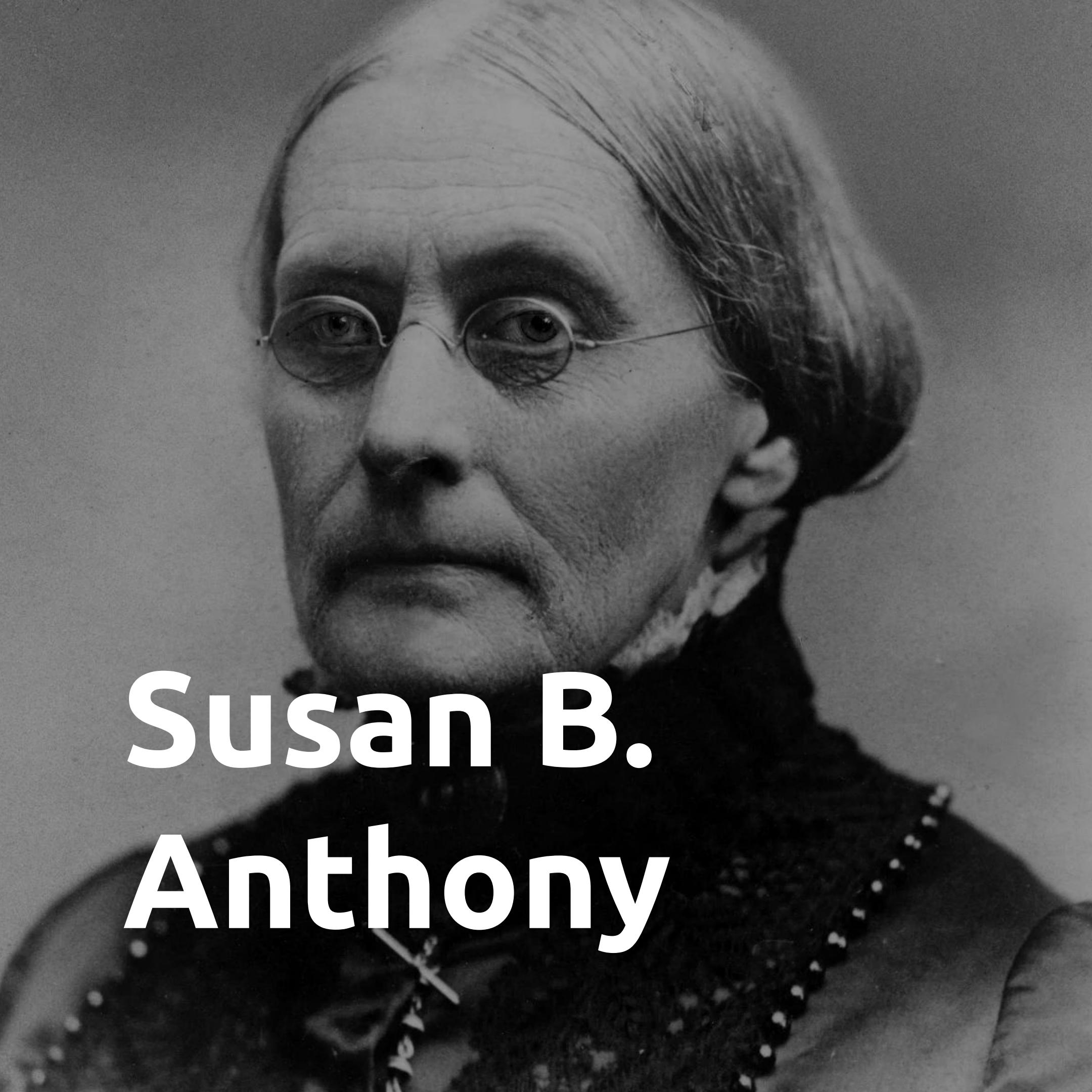
14th Amendment

98. When did
all men get
the right to
vote?



1870

99. Name one
leader of the
women's rights
movement in
the 1800s.

A black and white portrait of Susan B. Anthony. She is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark, patterned dress with a white lace collar. She has short, wavy hair and is wearing round-rimmed glasses. Her gaze is directed slightly to the left of the camera with a serious expression.

**Susan B.
Anthony**

100. Name
one war
fought by the
United States
in the 1900s.



World War III



101. Why did
the United
States enter
World War I?



Because Germany
attacked U.S.
(civilian) ships

102. When
did all women
get the right
to vote?

A black and white historical photograph showing a woman in the foreground, wearing a large, white, feathered hat, and a man in the background, wearing a dark suit and a hat. They are holding a large protest sign. The sign has the word "VOTES" on the top line, "FOR" on the second line, and "WOMEN 1920" on the third line. The year "1920" is written in a larger, bolder font than the other words.

**VOTES
FOR
WOMEN 1920**

103. What was the Great Depression?



Longest economic
recession in
modern history

104. When
did the Great
Depression
start?



The Great Crash (1929)

105. Who was
president during
the Great
Depression and
World War II?



(Franklin)
Roosevelt

106. Why did
the United
States enter
World War II?

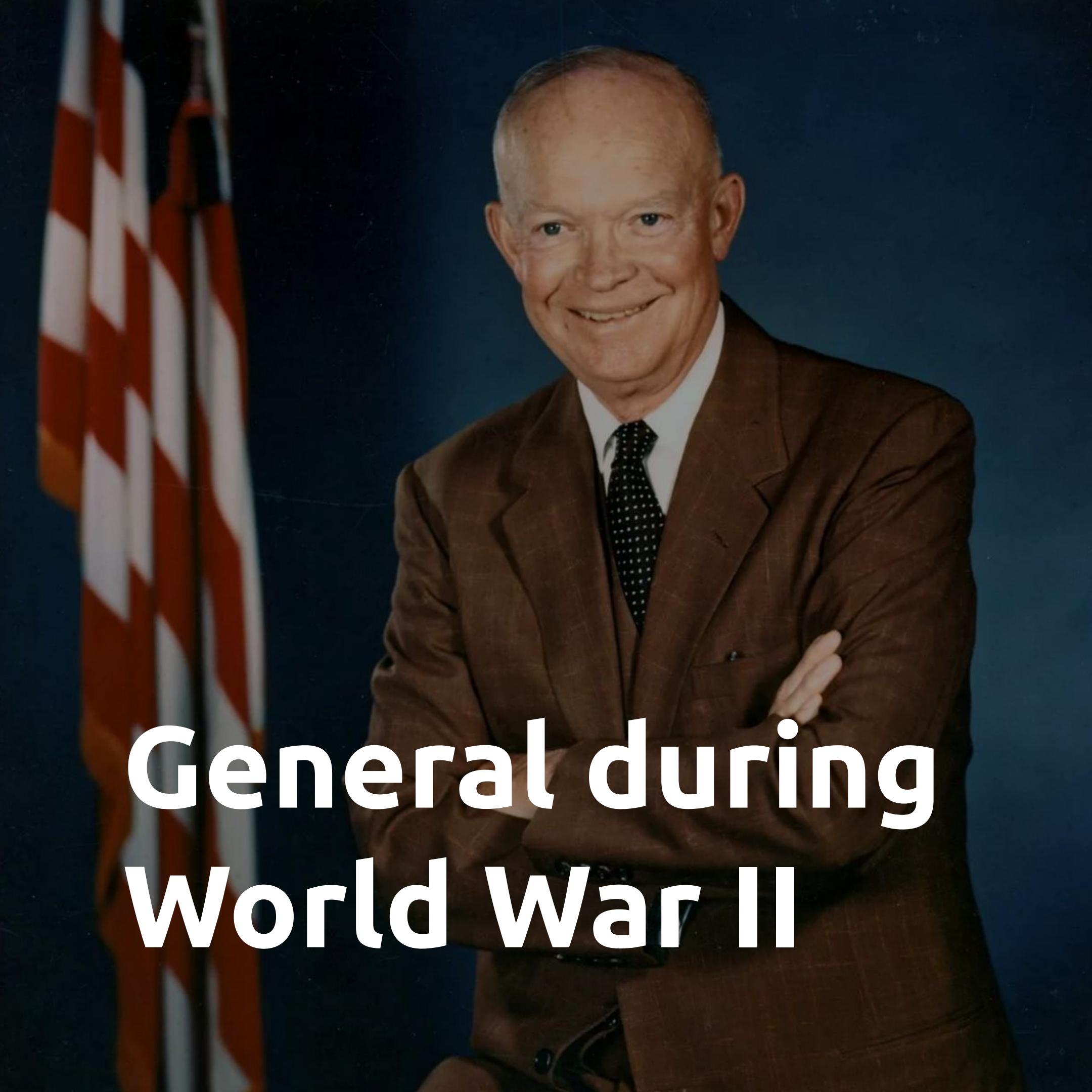


(Bombing of)
Pearl Harbor

107. Dwight
Eisenhower is
famous for
many things.
Name one.



CAMINOS

A formal portrait of Dwight D. Eisenhower, an elderly man with a receding hairline, wearing a brown suit and a patterned tie. He is smiling and has his arms crossed. To his left, a portion of the American flag is visible.

General during
World War II

108. Who was the United States' main rival during the Cold War?





Soviet
Union

109. During the
Cold War, what
was one main
concern of the
United States?



Communism

110. Why did
the United
States enter
the Korean
War?





To stop the
spread of
Communism

**111. Why did
the United
States enter
the Vietnam
War?**





To stop the spread of Communism

112. What did
the civil
rights
movement
do?



END
SEGREGATED
RULES
IN
PUBLIC
SCHOOLS

PAN FEI
LAW
, NOW
FREEDOM
WE DEMAND
VOTING
RIGHTS
NOW!

JOBS
FOR ALL
NOW!

Fought to end
racial
discrimination

113. Martin
Luther King,
Jr. is famous
for many
things. Name

one.*

CAMINOS



Fought for civil
rights

**114. Why did
the United
States enter
the Persian
Gulf War?**



A row of fighter jets, including F/A-18 Hornets and F-16 Fighting Falcons, are lined up on a runway in a desert setting. In the background, a large fire is visible, casting a glow over the scene. The jets are positioned in a descending line from left to right. The text 'To force the Iraqi military from Kuwait' is overlaid in large, white, sans-serif letters.

To force the Iraqi
military from
Kuwait

115. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?*



**Terrorists
attacked the
United States**

116. Name one
U.S. military
conflict after
the September
11, 2001 attacks.

A photograph of two soldiers in a desert environment. The soldier in the foreground is crouching, wearing a camouflage uniform and helmet, and is aiming a rifle with a scope. The soldier in the background is also in camouflage and is looking upwards. They are positioned in front of a chain-link fence and some desert rocks.

War in Iraq

117. Name
one American
Indian tribe
in the United
States.



Cherokee

118. Name
one example
of an
American
innovation.



Airplane

119. What is
the capital of
the United
States?

An aerial photograph of Washington, D.C. showing the U.S. Capitol building, the White House, and the Washington Monument. The image captures the city's iconic architecture and urban layout.

Washington,
D.C.

120. Where
is the Statue
of Liberty?



CAMINOS

A photograph of the Statue of Liberty, showing her from the waist up. She is holding a tablet in her left arm and a torch in her right arm. The background is a clear blue sky.

New York
(Harbor)

121. Why
does the flag
have 13
stripes?*



CAMINOS

A large American flag is visible in the background, with the stars in the upper left corner and the red and white stripes on the right.

(Because there
were) 13 original
colonies

122. Why
does the flag
have 50
stars?



A large, slightly wrinkled American flag serves as the background for the entire image. The stars are in the upper left corner, and the red and white stripes are visible across the rest of the frame.

(Because there are)
50 states

123. What is
the name of
the national
anthem?

A painting depicting a scene on a ship. In the center, a man in a red vest and white cravat stands on a wooden deck, gesturing with his right hand while holding a piece of paper in his left. He is looking towards the left. In the background, another man is visible on the deck, and a flag is flying from a mast. The painting has a historical, possibly naval, theme.

The Star-Spangled Banner

124. The
Nation's first
motto was "E
Pluribus Unum."
What does that
mean?



E PLURIBUS
UNUM

Out of many,
one

125. What is Independence Day?



The country's
birthday

126. Name
three
national U.S.
holidays.*

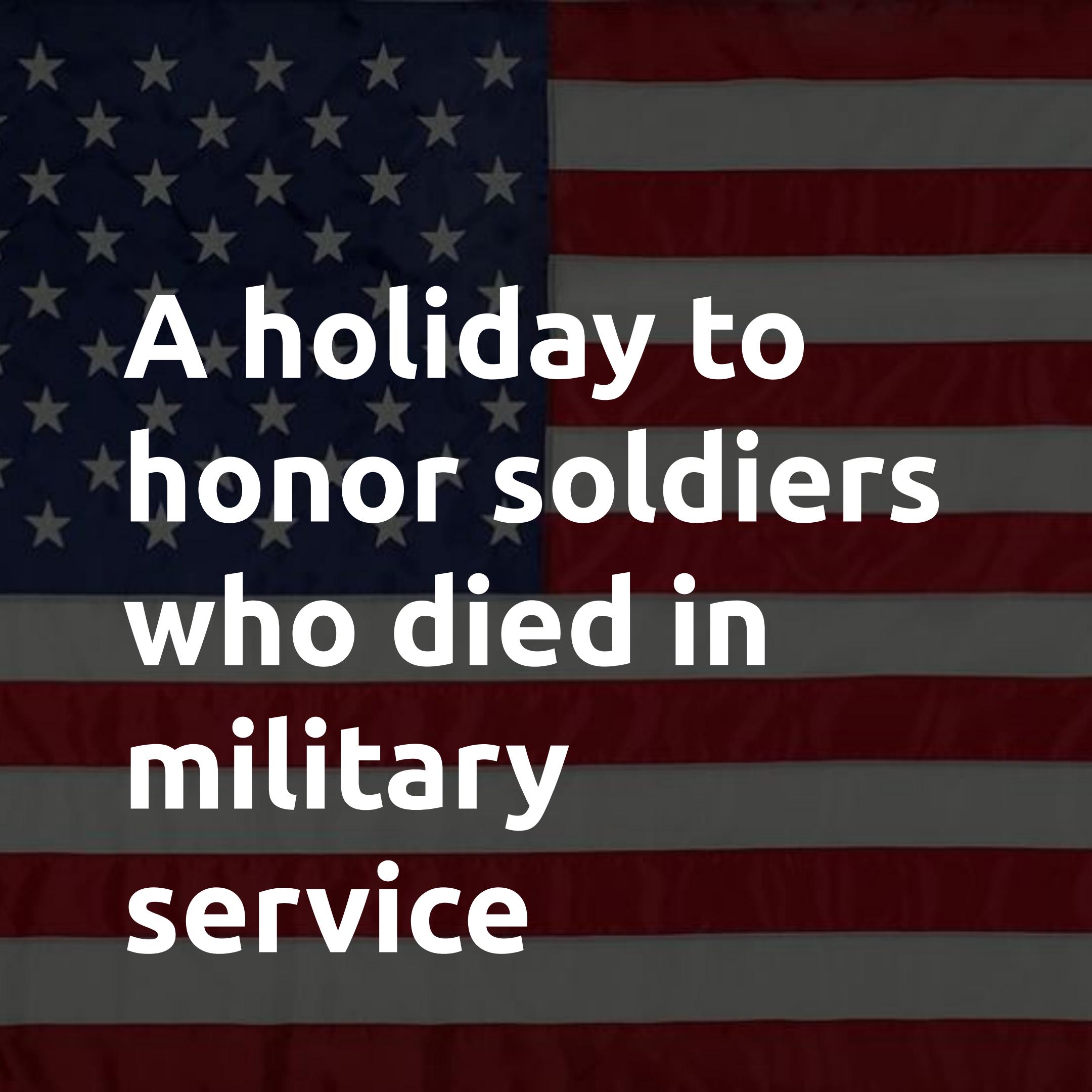
A dark, semi-transparent American flag serves as the background for the text. The stars are in the upper left corner, and the red and white stripes are visible across the rest of the image.

Christmas Day

Thanksgiving Day

Independence Day

127. What is Memorial Day?

A dark, semi-transparent American flag serves as the background for the text. The stars are in the upper left corner, and the red and white stripes are visible across the rest of the image.

A holiday to
honor soldiers
who died in
military
service

128. What is Veterans Day?

A dark, semi-transparent American flag serves as the background for the text. The stars are in the upper left corner, and the red and white stripes are visible across the rest of the image.

A holiday to
honor people
in the (U.S.)
military