

# 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

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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 United States of America.

## Article I

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Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven 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.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Persons, and each State shall have at least one Representative, and such apportionment shall be made, that after the first Enumeration, which shall be made in the Year 1790, New Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Convention of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clauses. The first of which shall be the first Class, the second of the second Class, and the third of the third Class. At the Expiration of the first Year, one third of the Senate shall retire, and in the Expiration of the second Year, one third of the Senate shall retire, and in the Expiration of the third Year, one third of the Senate shall retire. If Vacancies happen by Expatriation, or otherwise, during the Term of any Senator, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven 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 Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President 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 President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor or Trust, or Profit, under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Execution according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except the Times of holding Elections.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and the Meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may advise from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and the Rules for disciplining its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

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 each House on any question shall, at the Demand of one fifth of the Members present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place.

# Republic

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

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Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of its Elections, and the Qualifications, Absences and Capacity of its Members. A Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may informally, from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

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Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place.

# the Constitution

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

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The Senate shall have the other Powers, and also a President, chosen by the Senate, for a Term of six Years, or when he shall commit the Office of President of the Senate.

The Senate shall have the Power to try all Cases of Impeachment. When the President is tried, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President is tried, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President is tried, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation.

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Forms the  
government

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

# We the People

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# Self-government

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



CAMINOS

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# Amendments

**6. What does  
the Bill of  
Rights  
protect?**

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(The basic) rights  
of Americans

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



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Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Persons, and each State shall have at least one Representative, and such apportionment shall be made, that the State of New Hampshire shall not be entitled to less than three Representatives, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania not less than two, New York five, New Jersey four, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina three, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Governor thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clauses. The first of these Clauses of the first Class shall be created at the Expiration of the current Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of any Senator, the Governor thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant 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 they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power of confirming and rejecting all Appointments of the President. When the President is unable to discharge the Powers and Duties of his Office, he shall transmit to the Senate a written Message, stating the Cause, and the Senate shall then decide whether or not he is unable to discharge the Powers and Duties of his Office, and if so, they shall choose a President pro tempore, who shall exercise the Powers and Duties of the President until the President is able to discharge the same.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may informally give and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

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 shall be taken on any question, and be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place.

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,

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 they should obtain the Assent of a majority of the Council, appointed by him, who have at all times assented voluntarily to his measures. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation or comfort of his Colonies, unless they should obtain the Assent of a majority of the Council, appointed by him, who have at all times assented voluntarily to his measures. — He has called together legislative Bodies at unusual times, places, and circumstances, solely for the purpose of harassing and oppressing them. — He has refused to comply with the repeated Petitions of the Representatives of the Colonies, for redress of their grievances. — He has dissolved Representative Bodies repeatedly, for opposing to 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 Assent of our Legislature. — He has endeavoured to bring us into subjection to Quarantines, and to the insupportable and arbitrary Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — 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 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 has endeavoured to bring us into subjection to a cruel and insupportable Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous and totally unwearied Savagery. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the carriers of a cruel and insupportable Tyranny, and to hold the same against the lives of their Brethren. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savagery, whose known character was to make almost complete 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, the Representatives of the United Colonies by and with the Authority of the People, do hereby 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 Great Britain, 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 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.

John Hancock  
Samuel Adams  
Josiah Bartlett

Button Gwinnett  
Symon Stall  
Geo Walton.

Wm Hooper  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Penn

Samuel Chase  
Wm. Paro  
Thos. Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Robt Morris  
 Benjamin Muck  
 Bong. Franklin  
 John Morton

Wm Lloyd  
 Chas. Livingston  
 Aaron Lewis  
 Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
Wm Whipple  
Sam Adams  
John Adams  
Root Great Painter  
Elbridge Gerry

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



CAMINOS

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

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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. 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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 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 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, the Representatives of the thirteen united States of America, do hereby declare, that these United States are, of right, free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that as free and Independent States, they have full Power to declare 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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Lynman Hall  
Geo Walton.

John Hooper  
Joseph Hewes  
John Penn

Samuel Chase  
Wm Paine  
Thos Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

John Hancock

Robert Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Beng. Franklin

John Morton  
George Clymer  
Fitz

Joshua Sivyngdon  
Aaron Lewis

Lewis Morris

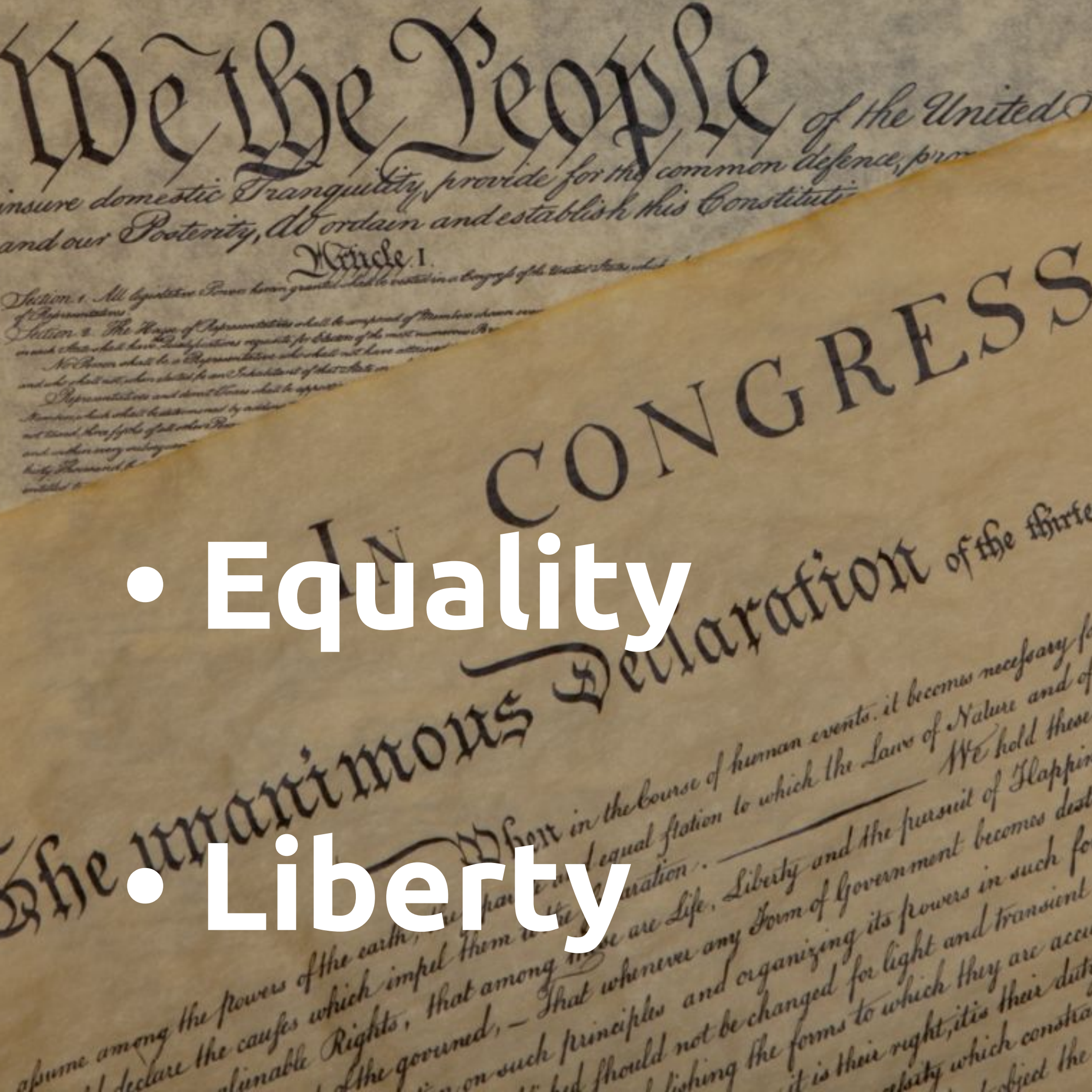
Josiah Bartlett  
M. Whipple  
Sam Adams

John Adams  
Robt Treat Paine  
Abridge Gerry

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



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• Equality

• Liberty

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



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. 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We, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the said United States, declare, that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that as free and Independent States, they have full Power to make 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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George Clymer  
Guthrie Smith

Joshua Sivyngton  
Aaron Lewis

Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
M. Whipple  
Sam Adams

John Adams  
Robert Treat Paine  
Elbridge Gerry

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





# Capitalism

# 13. What is the rule of law?



**Everyone  
must follow  
the law.**

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



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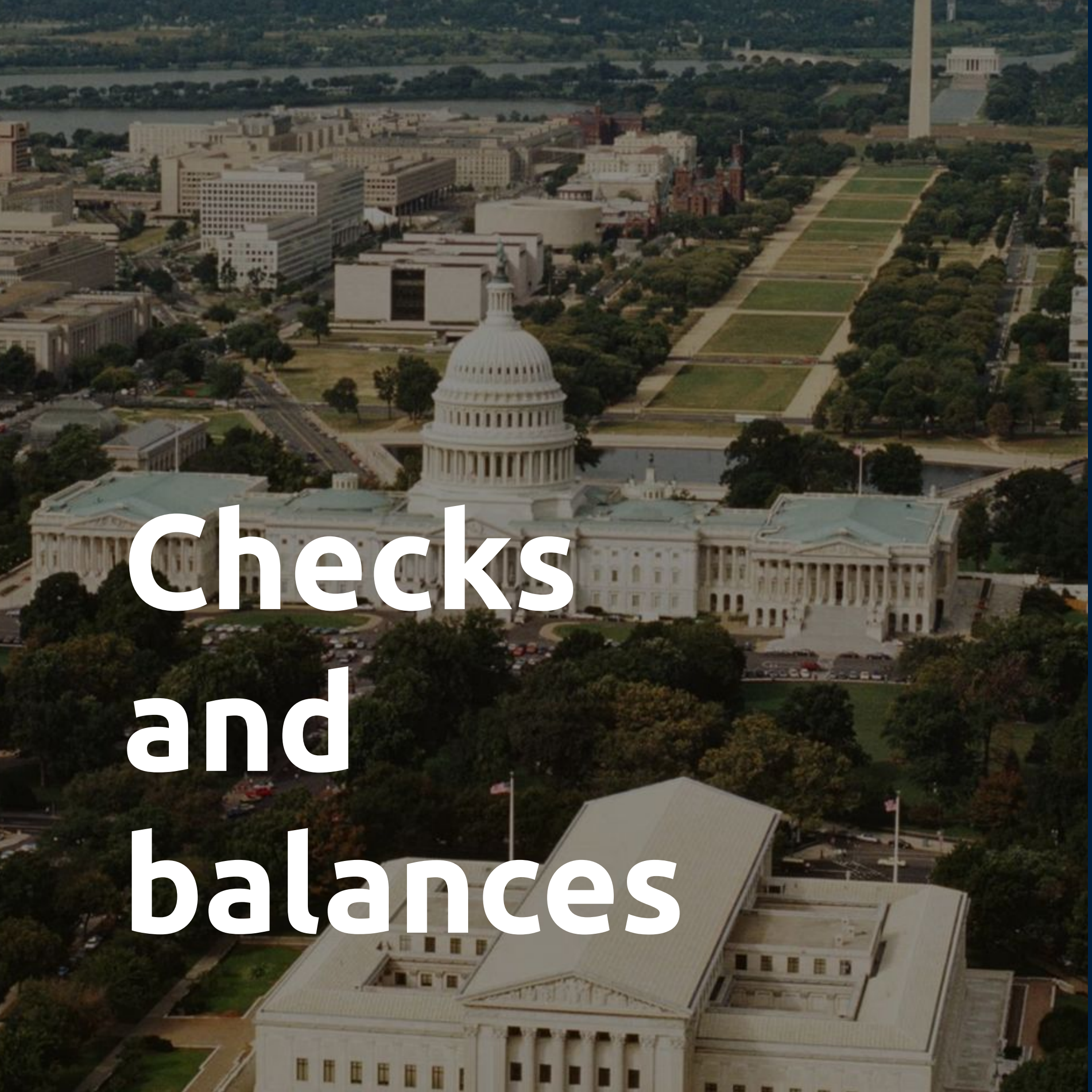


# Declaration of Independence

**15. There are  
three  
branches of  
government.  
Why?**

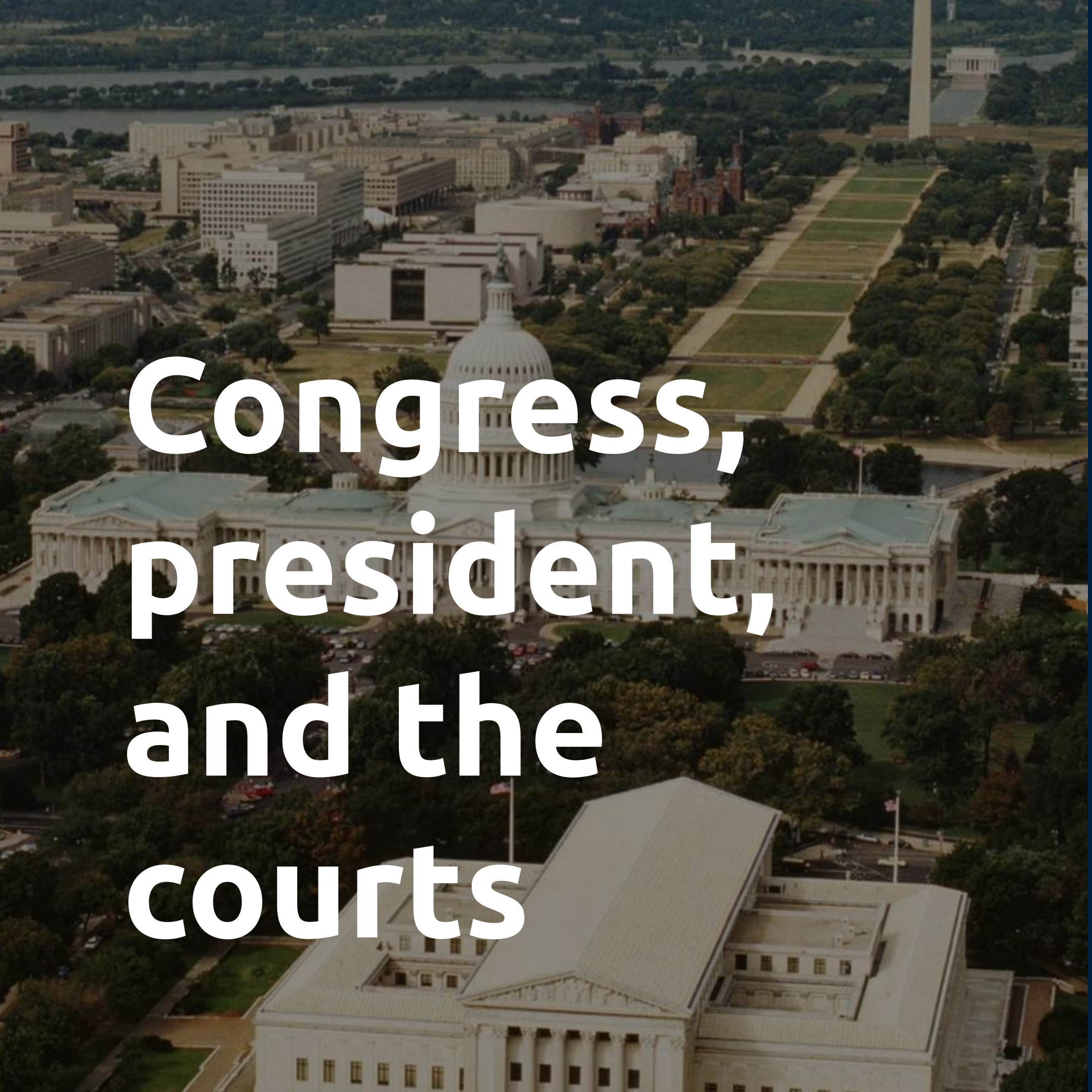


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# Checks and balances

16. Name the  
three  
branches of  
government.



# 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?**



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(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?\*



**Writes  
laws**

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



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?**

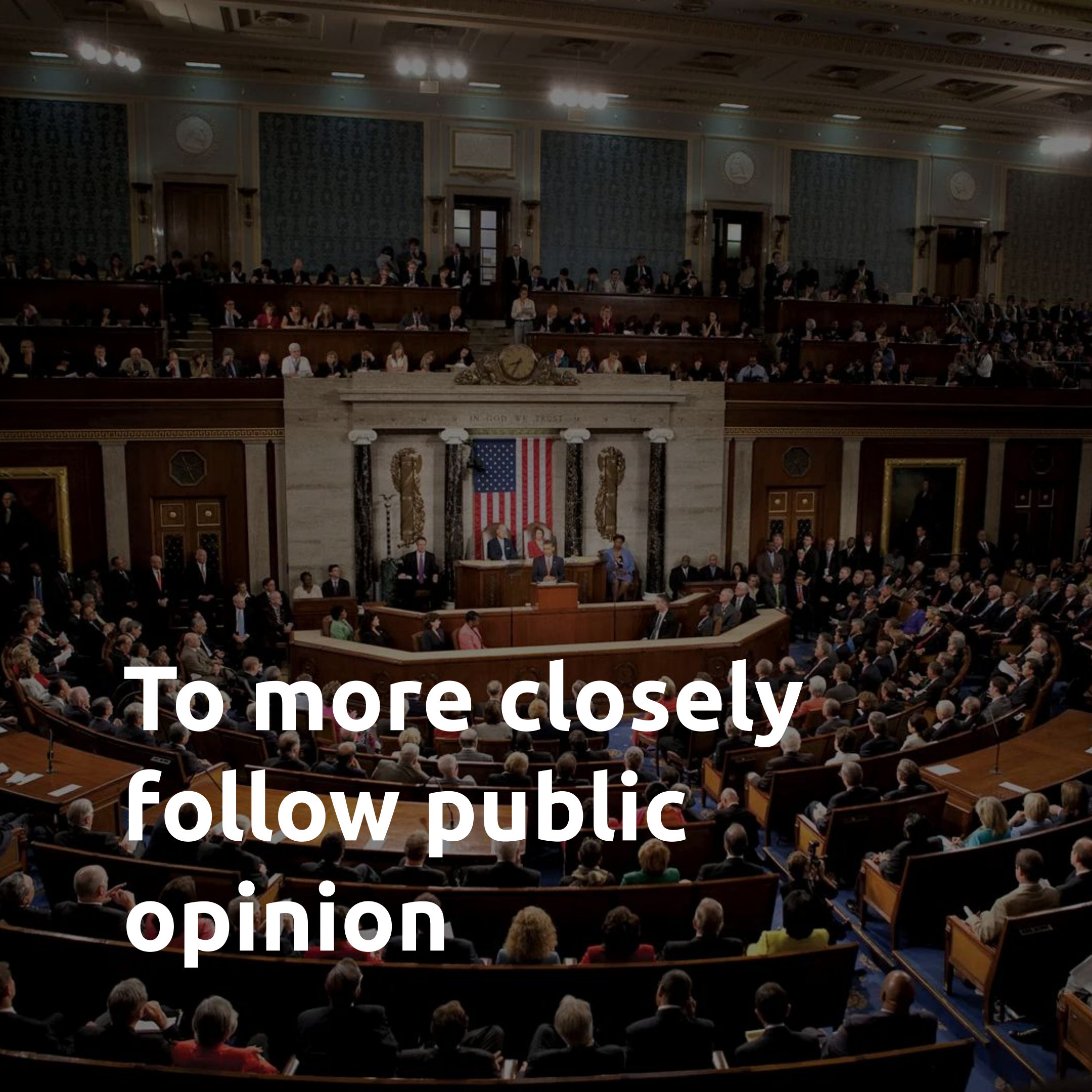


Two (2) years

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

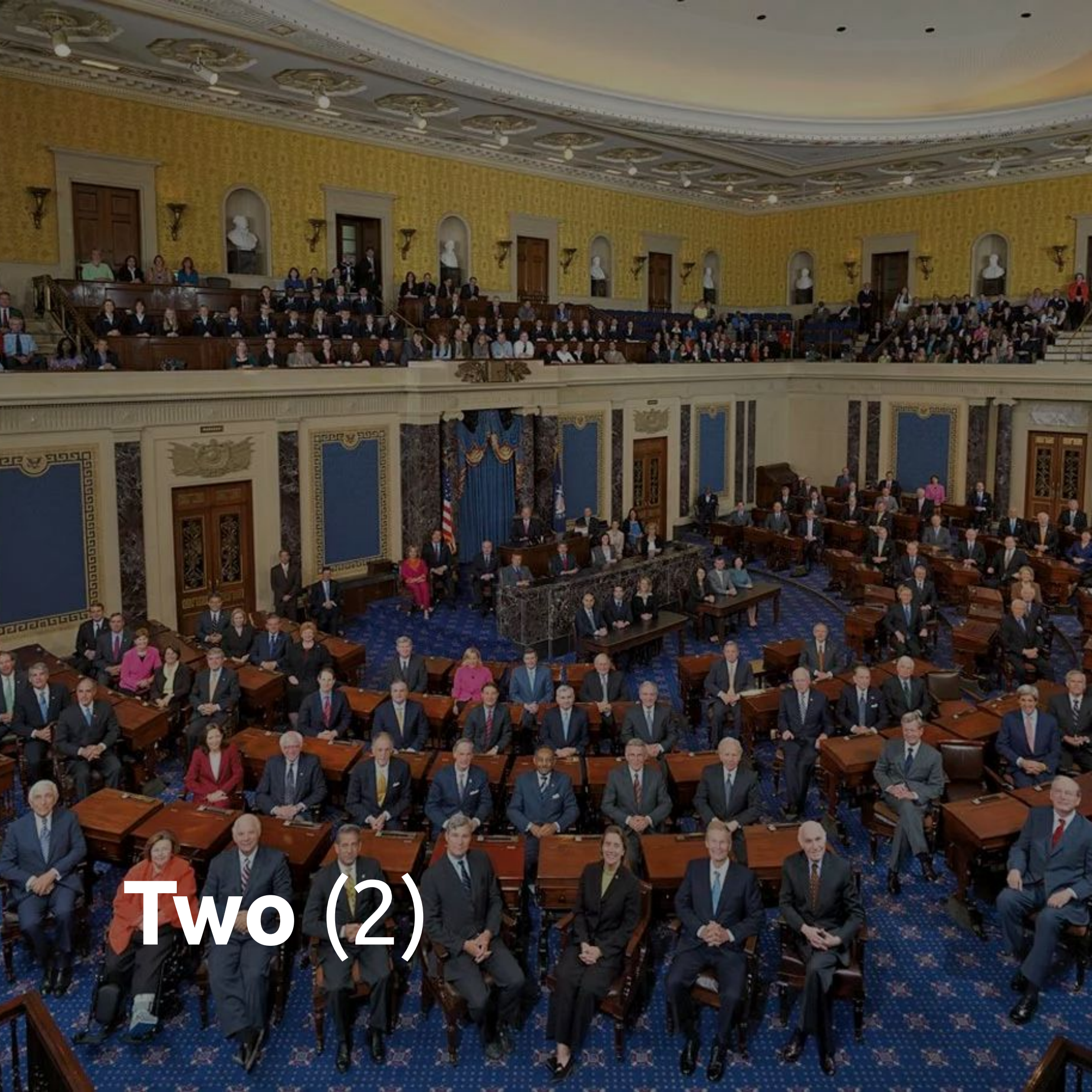


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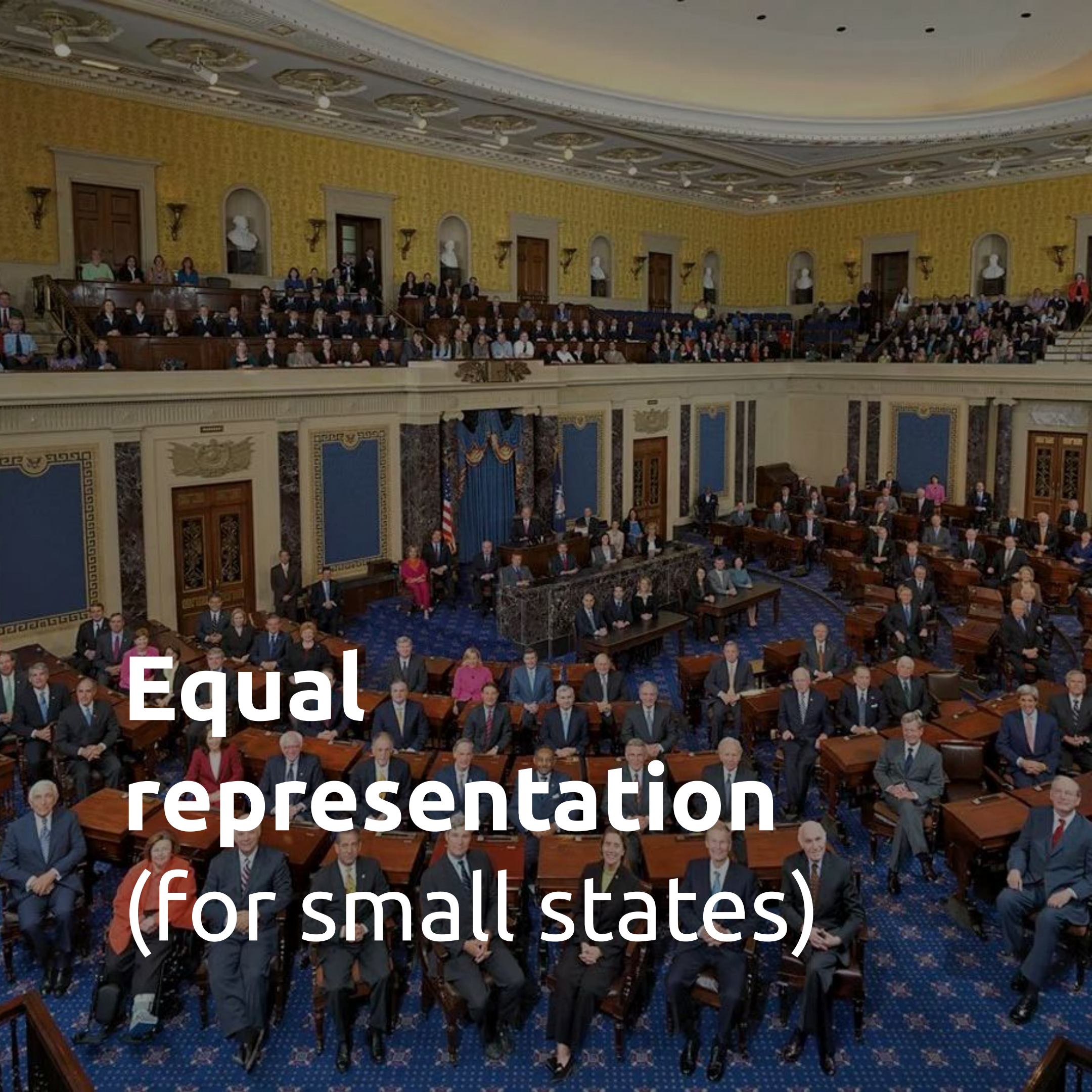
**To more closely  
follow public  
opinion**

**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?\***



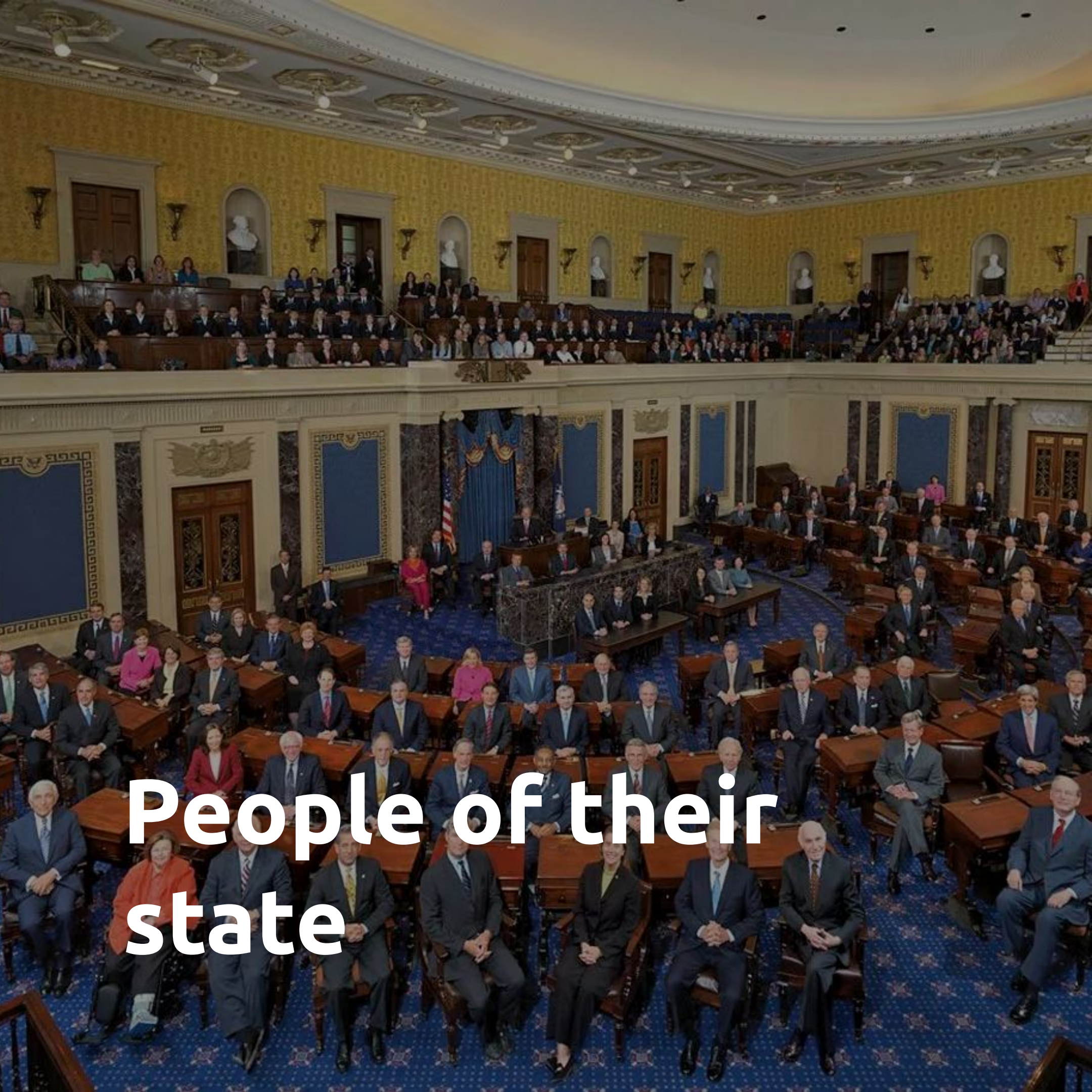
CAMINOS



**Mike  
Johnson**

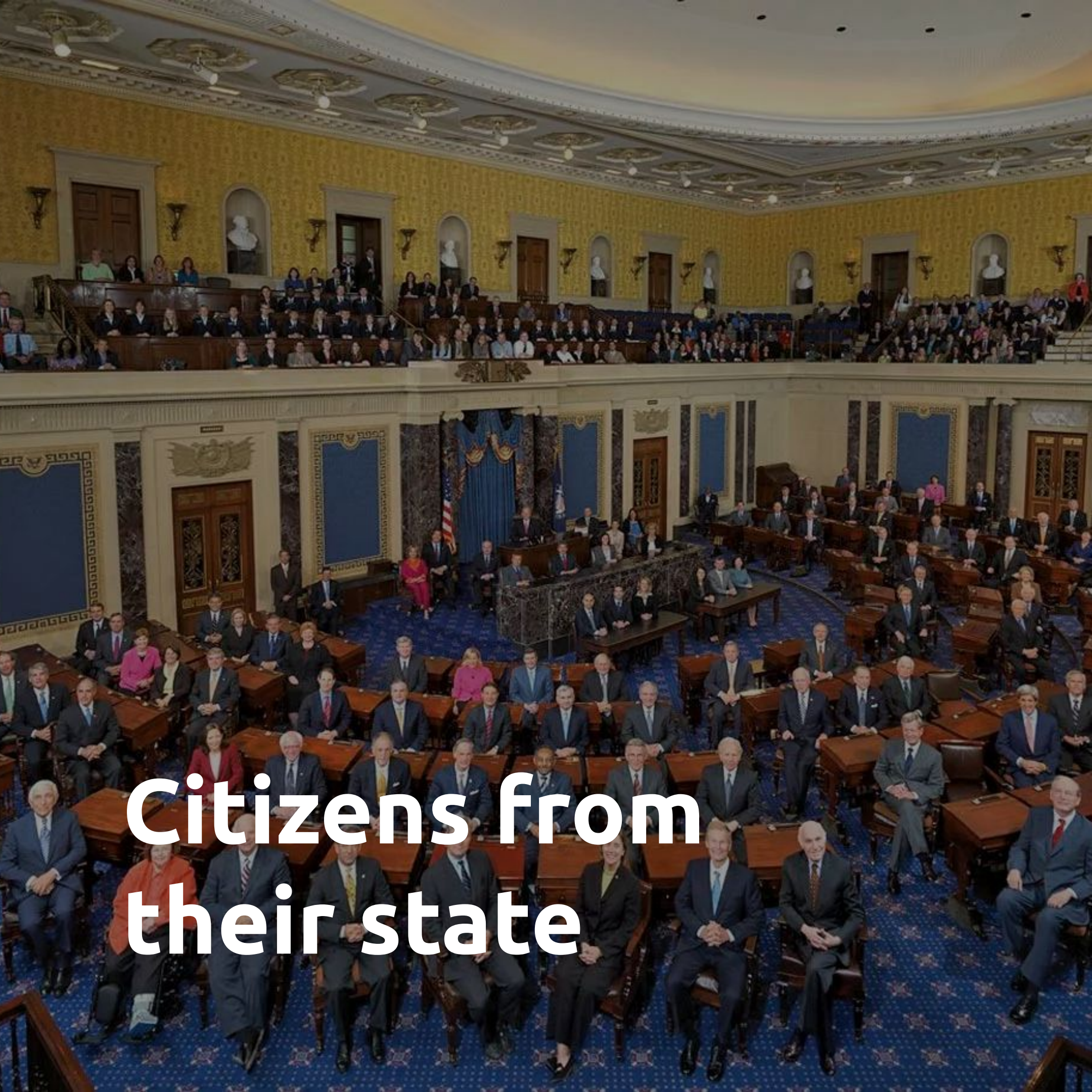
**31. Who  
does a U.S.  
senator  
represent?**





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?



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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?\***



Four (4)  
years

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



CAMINOS



(Because of)  
the 22<sup>nd</sup>  
Amendment

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



CAMINOS



**Donald J.  
Trump**

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



CAMINOS



**JD Vance**

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



CAMINOS



**The Vice  
President (of  
the United  
States)**

41. Name  
one power of  
the  
president.



**Vetoes  
bills**

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



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# The President (of the United States)

**43. Who  
signs bills to  
become  
laws?**



# The President (of the United States)

44. Who  
vetoes  
bills?\*



# The President (of the United States)

**45. Who  
appoints  
federal  
judges?**



# The President (of the United States)

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





**President (of  
the United  
States)**

**47. What  
does the  
President's  
Cabinet do?**



**Advises the  
President (of  
the United  
States)**

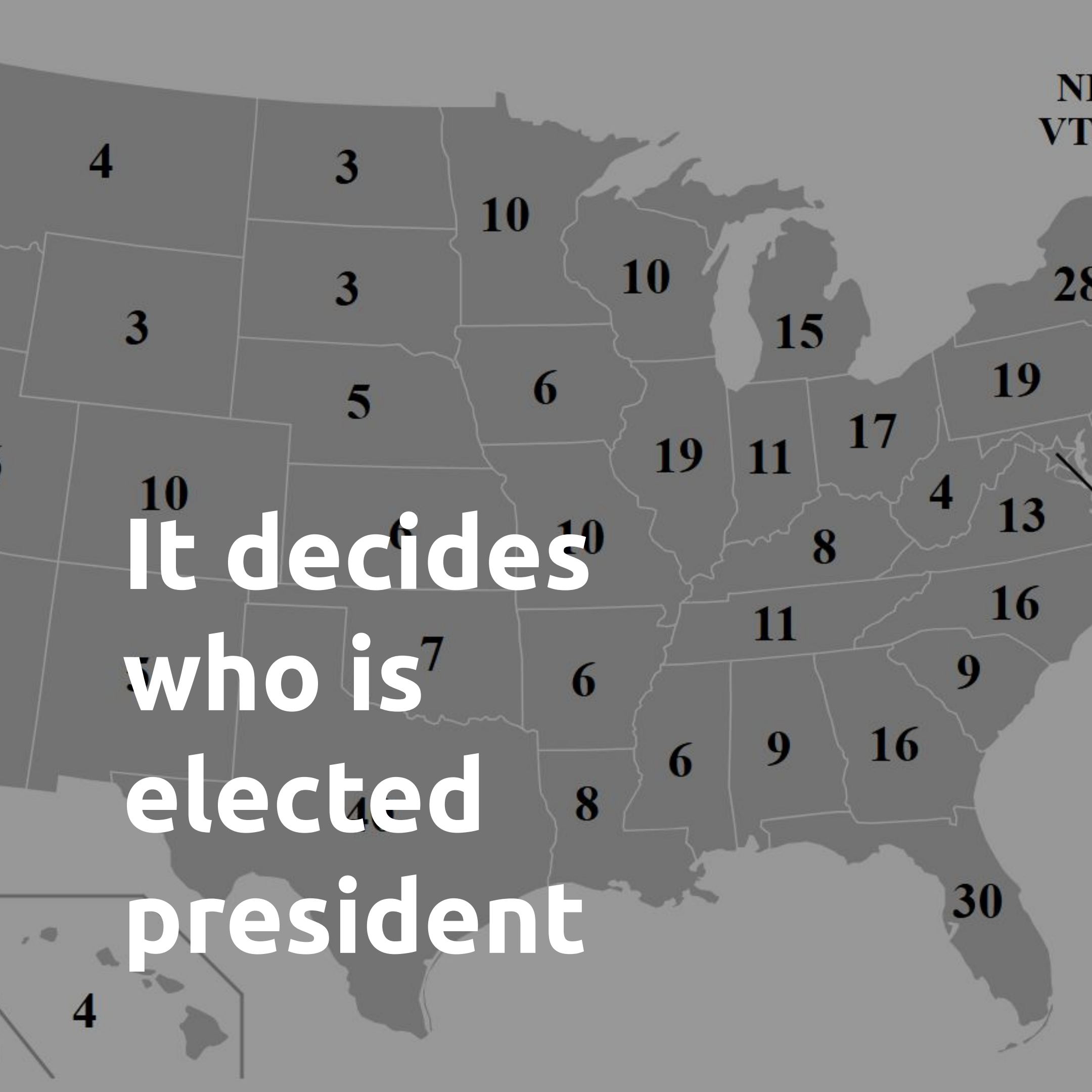
48. What are  
two  
Cabinet-level  
positions?



**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?



# Supreme Court

**51. What  
does the  
judicial  
branch do?**



# Reviews laws

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





# 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?**



CAMINOS



**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?**



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A portrait of John Roberts, a man with short brown hair and blue eyes, wearing a black judicial robe over a white shirt and a red tie with white polka dots. He is standing in front of a dark wood panel with vertical gold-colored decorative lines. His hands are clasped in front of him, and he is wearing a ring on his left hand. The name "John Roberts" is written in large white text across the bottom of the image.

**John Roberts**

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





**Print paper  
money**

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



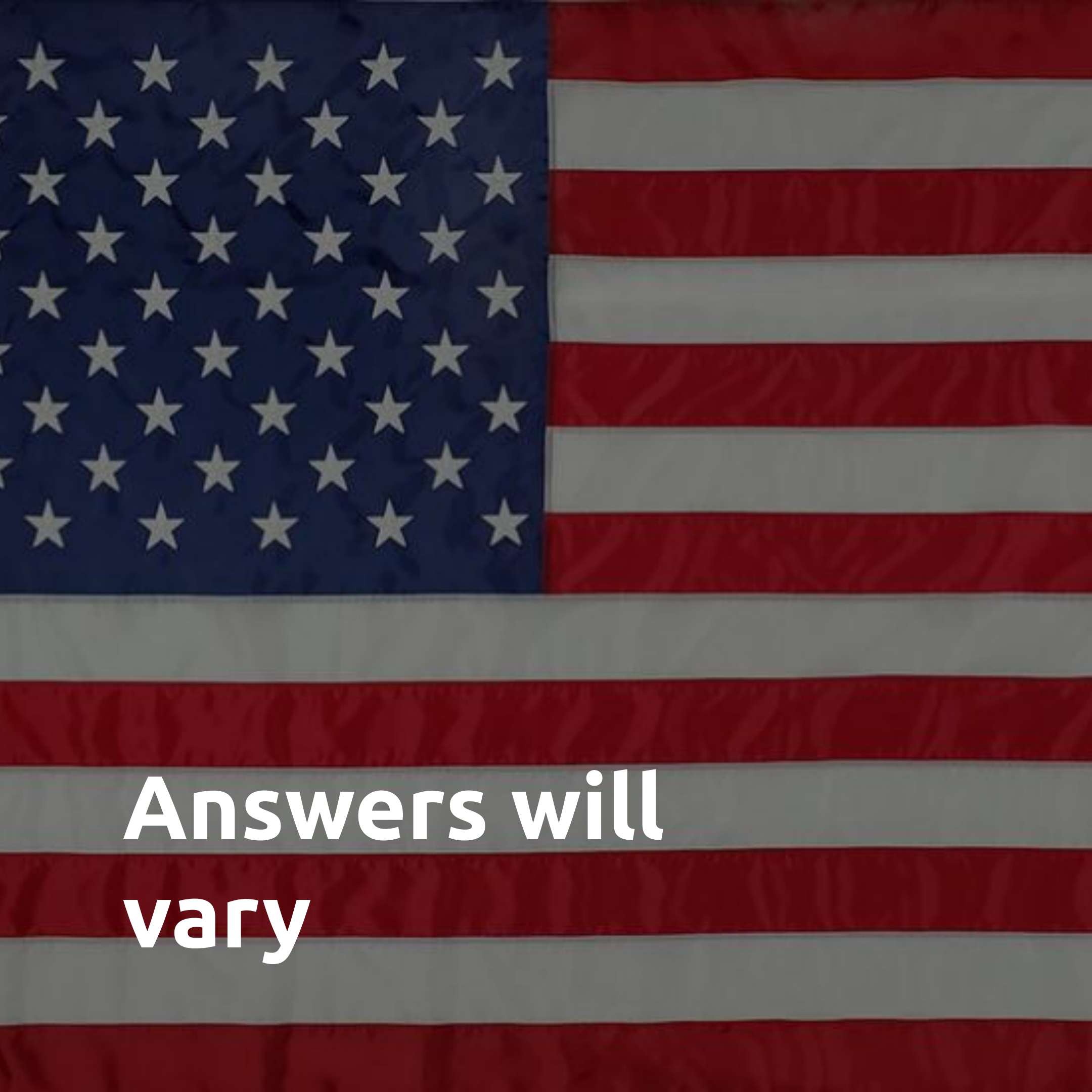
**Give a driver's  
license**

**60. What is  
the purpose  
of the 10<sup>th</sup>  
Amendment?**

We the People

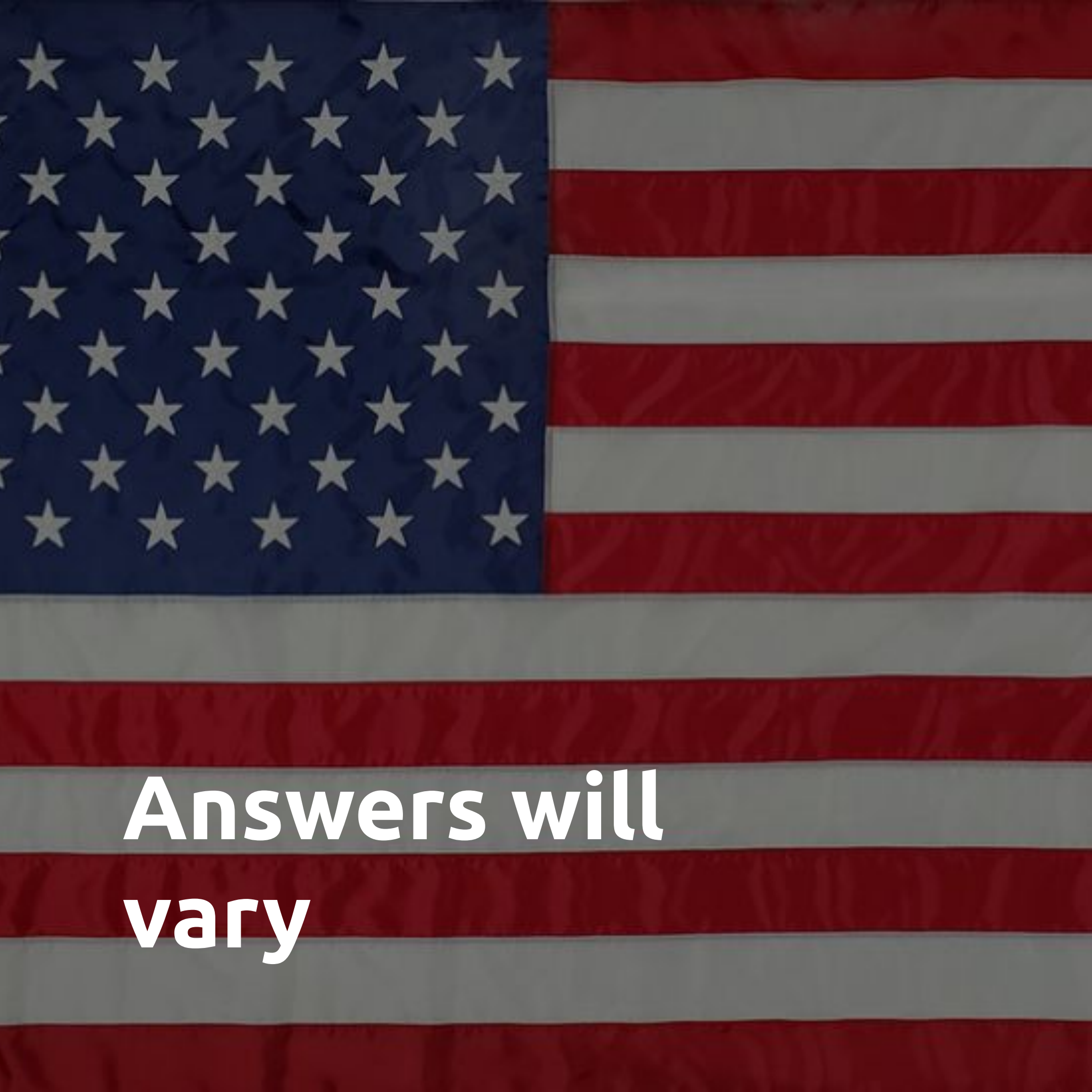
(It states that the)  
powers not given  
to the federal  
government  
belong to the  
states or to the  
people.

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



**Answers will  
vary**

**62. What is  
the capital of  
your state?**



**Answers will  
vary**

**63. There are four  
amendments to  
the U.S.**

**Constitution about  
who can vote.**

**Describe one of  
them.**



CAMINOS

# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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 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 by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven 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.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, and each State shall have at least one Representative, and such apportionment shall be made, that after the first Enumeration, which shall be made in the Year 1790, New Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for a Term of six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clauses. The first of these Clauses of the first Class shall be created at the Expiration of the current Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of any Senator, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven 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 Senate shall choose their President and Vice President, who shall serve the Office of President for five Years, and be eligible to a second Term, but shall not continue more than ten Years. The President of the Senate shall be the President 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 President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor or Trust, or to hold any Office of Profit or Emolument, but shall not extend to any other Punishment, unless the Senate shall so order.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may informally do any thing, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

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 each House on any question shall, at the Demand of one fifth of the Members present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place.

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

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



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**U.S. citizens**

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

The background of the entire image is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton in the upper left corner filled with white stars, and the rest of the image is composed of horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

**Freedom of  
speech**

**Freedom of  
religion**

**Freedom of  
expression**

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



CAMINOS



**The flag**

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



CAMINOS


The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left portion features a dark blue field with a grid of white stars. The rest of the image is composed of horizontal stripes of red and white, with the red stripes being slightly darker and more prominent.

**Defend the  
(U.S.)  
Constitution**

**Obey the laws  
of the United  
States**

**68. How can  
people  
become  
United States  
citizens?**



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left portion features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the image is composed of horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

**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?



CAMINOS



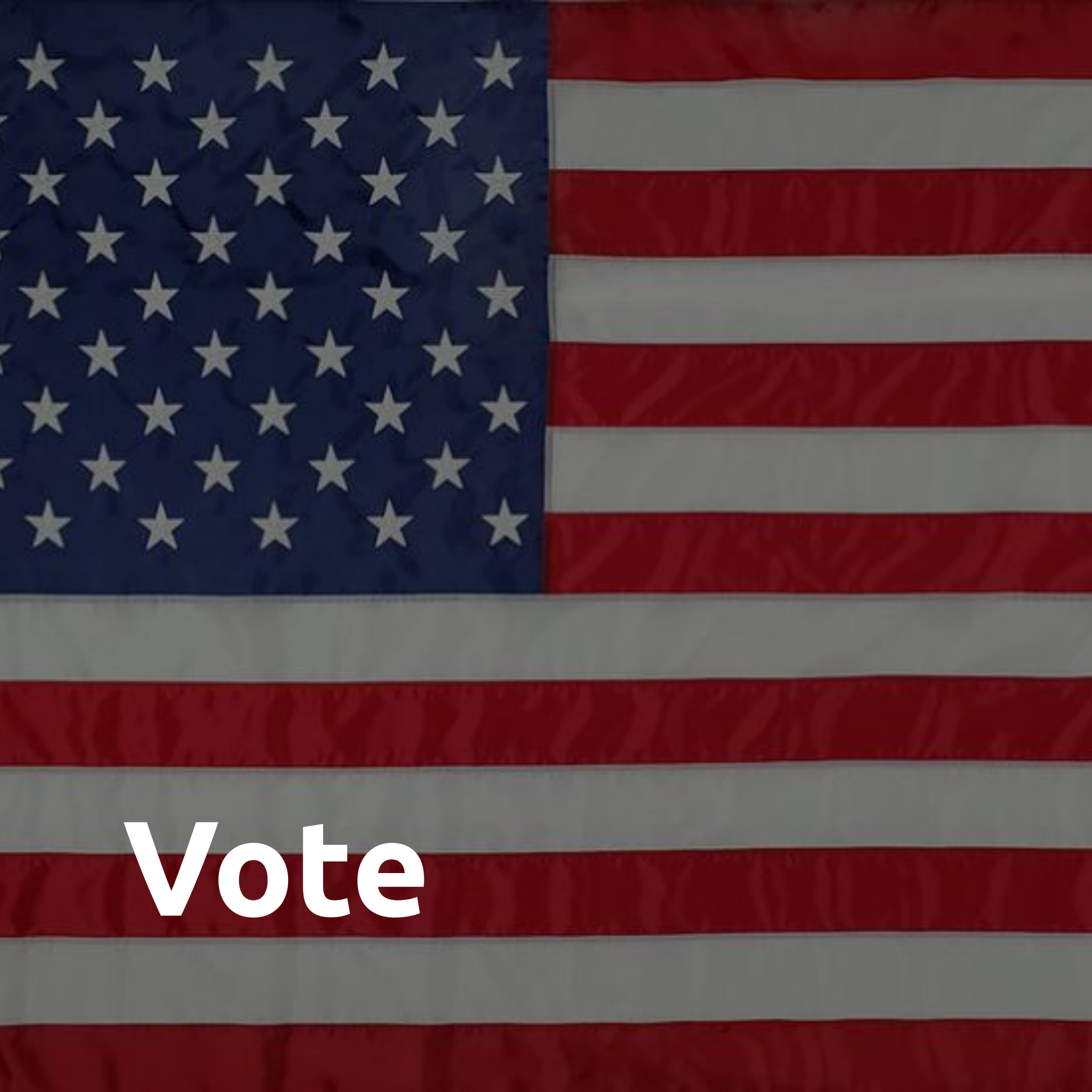
**Vote**

**Run for office**

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



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**Vote**

**71. Why is it  
important to  
pay federal  
taxes?**



**Required  
by law**

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



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**Required  
by law**

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



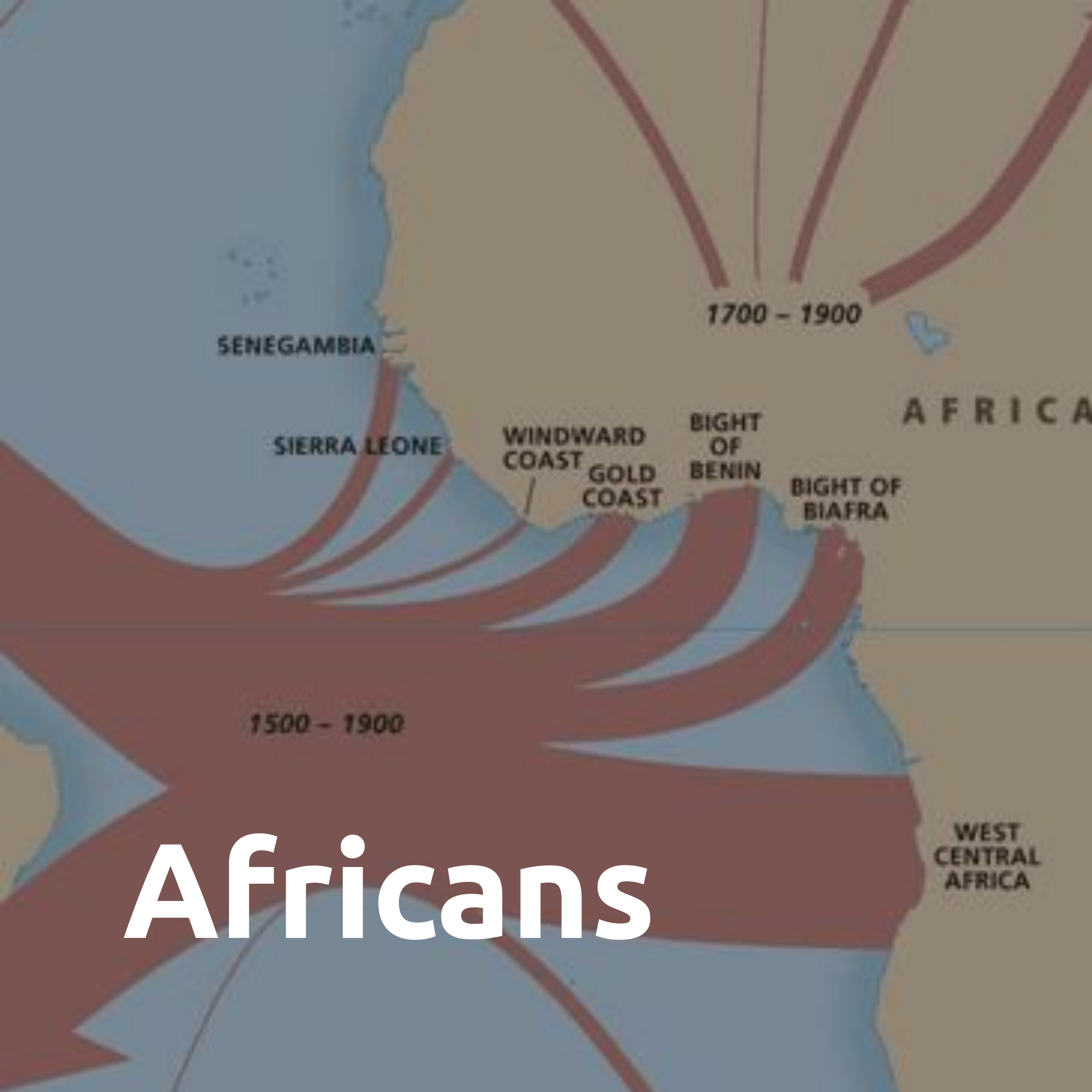
Freedom

**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?**



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# American Revolution

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



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 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 ravaged our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time carrying on with the same arrogant and tyrannical spirit, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, a fearful and bloody war against the most valuable and worthy part of our country, to subvert the excellent principles and British connection to which they are so justly attached. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, who have hitherto been our sworn and implacable enemies, 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.

Thomas Jefferson

Button Gwinnett  
Sylvan Stall  
Geo Walton.

John Hooper  
Joseph Hewes  
John Penn

Samuel Chase  
Wm Paine  
Thos Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

John Hancock

Robt Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Beng. Franklin  
John Morton  
Geor Clymer

Joshua Sisson  
Chas. Springston  
Aaron Lewis  
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
M. Whipple  
Sam Adams  
John Adams  
Robt Treat Paine  
Abridge Gerry

**79. When was  
the  
Declaration of  
Independence  
adopted?**

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

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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 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 to our kindred and to our common sense, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would surely interrupt our commerce; and thus to join with us, as we have done, in the same measures of resistance. But they are now become deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, 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 the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, 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 full Power to lay 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  
Sylvan Stall  
Geo Walton.

John Hooper  
Joseph Hewes  
John Penn

Samuel Chase  
Wm Paine  
Thos Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

John Hancock

Robert Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Benjamin Franklin  
John Morton  
George Clymer

Joshua Sisson  
Philip Livingston  
Aaron Lopez  
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
M. Whipple  
Sam Adams  
John Adams  
Robert Treat Paine  
Abridge 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 along 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. — He has endeavored to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to us to a military force by landing troops, and unlasciviously quartering them among us, without our consent. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction by a mock trial, whose authority no one dares contest. — He has cut off our Trade with the world. — He has endeavored to bring the 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 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 complete 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 become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers 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 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 those 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, the Representatives of the thirteen united States of America, do hereby declare, that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all political obligations to the British Crown, and that as free and Independent States, they have full power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, and to do all 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.

# Declaration of Independence

Button Gwinnett  
Lymann Hall  
Geo Walton.

John Hooper  
Joseph Hewes  
John Penn

Samuel Chase  
Wm Paro  
Thos Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

John Hancock

Robt Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Beng. Franklin  
John Morton  
Geo Clymer

Joshua Sivyngton  
Aaron Lewis  
Lewis Morris

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

81. There  
were 13  
original  
states. Name  
five.



CAMINOS



New York

New Jersey

Delaware

Virginia

Carolina del Norte

**82. What  
founding  
document  
was written  
in 1787?**

# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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 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 by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven 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.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Persons, and each State shall have at least one Representative, and such additional Representatives shall be added, that the whole Number of Representatives shall be increased or decreased by one for every thirty thousand Persons. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the District of Columbia, shall have no more than one Representative.

There shall be no more than one Representative for every thirty thousand Persons, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for a Term of six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Congress, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clauses. The first of these Clauses shall be composed of the first Senators of the first Year, the second of the second Year, and the third of the third Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of any Senator, the Governor thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven 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 Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

They shall have the sole Power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit, under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment according to Law.

Section 4. The Congress shall have Power to punish any Breach of the Peace, or any other Offense against the Laws of the United States, and to punish any Person who shall be guilty of any such Offense.

The Congress shall have Power to appoint a special Judge.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may advise from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and the Rules for its Members for and against Breaches, and with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

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 each House on any question shall, at the Demand of one fifth of the Members present, be entered on the Journal. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place.

(U.S.)

Constitution

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



CAMINOS

# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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 United States of America.

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No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven 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.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Persons, and each State shall have at least one Representative, and such apportionment shall be made, that after the first Enumeration, which shall be made in 1790, New Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for a Term of six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clauses. The first of these Clauses of the first Class shall be created at the Expiration of the current Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of any Senator, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President 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 President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. No Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit, under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and may punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and may suspend or expel a Member, with the Concurrence of two thirds. It may also punish its Officers and Servants, and may punish any Person who shall obstruct the Attendance of any Member, or who shall refuse to comply with its lawful Process.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and may punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and may suspend or expel a Member, with the Concurrence of two thirds.

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 shall be entered on the Journal in any Case in which a majority of the Members shall so require.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place.

(James)  
Madison

84. Why were  
the *Federalist*  
*Papers*  
important?

# We the People They helped people understand the (U.S.) Constitution

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



CAMINOS



**U.S.  
diplomat**

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



CAMINOS

A classical oil painting portrait of George Washington, showing him from the chest up. He has white powdered hair, a serious expression, and is wearing a dark coat with a white cravat. The background is dark and indistinct.

***"Father of our  
Country"***

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



CAMINOS

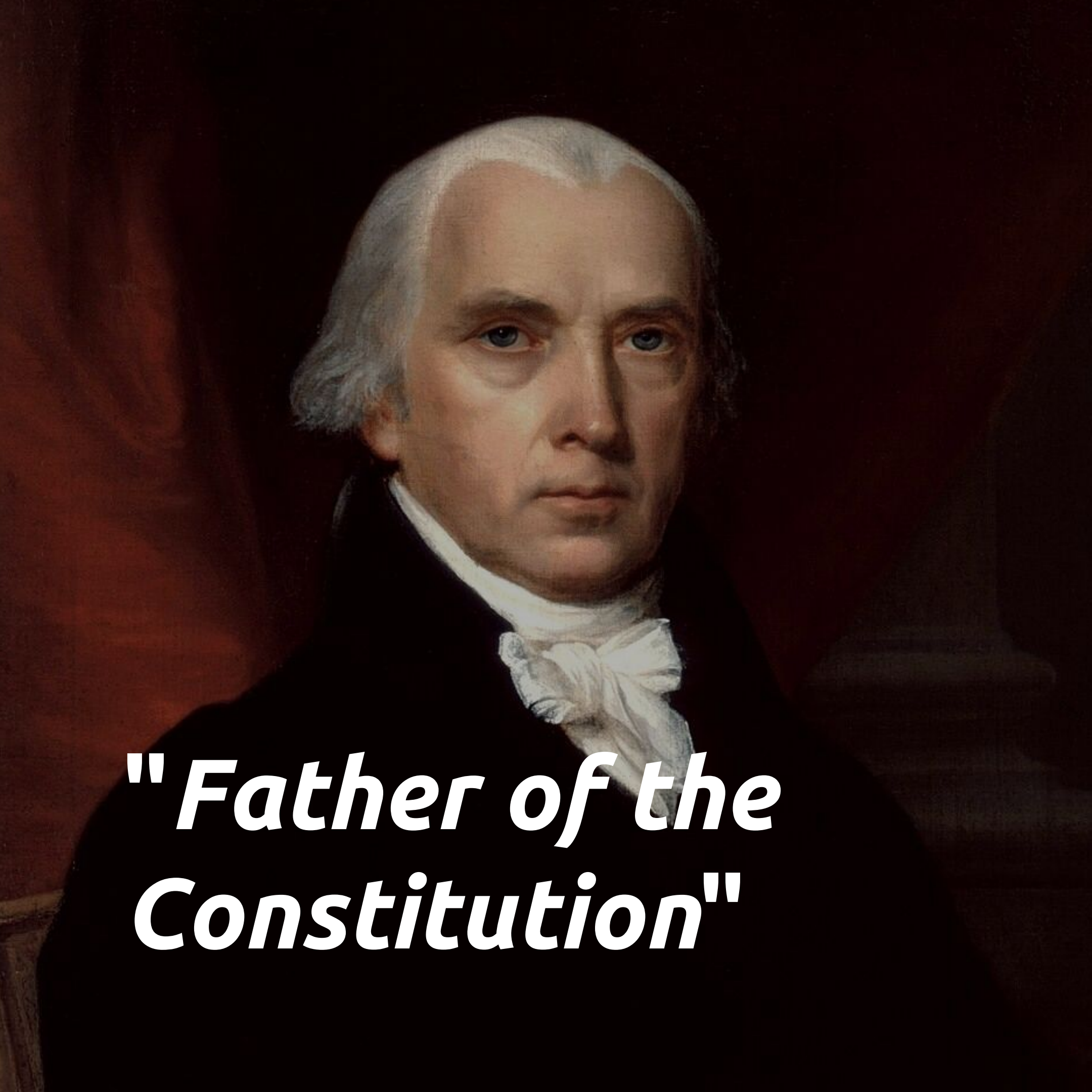


**Third president of  
the United States**

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



CAMINOS



***"Father of the  
Constitution"***

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



CAMINOS

A portrait of James Madison, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. His hair is light-colored and styled in a wig. The background is dark and textured.

**One of the  
writers of the  
Federalist Papers**

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



CAMINOS



# Louisiana Territory

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



CAMINOS



Civil War

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





# The Civil War

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



CAMINOS

By the President of the United States of America:

A 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:

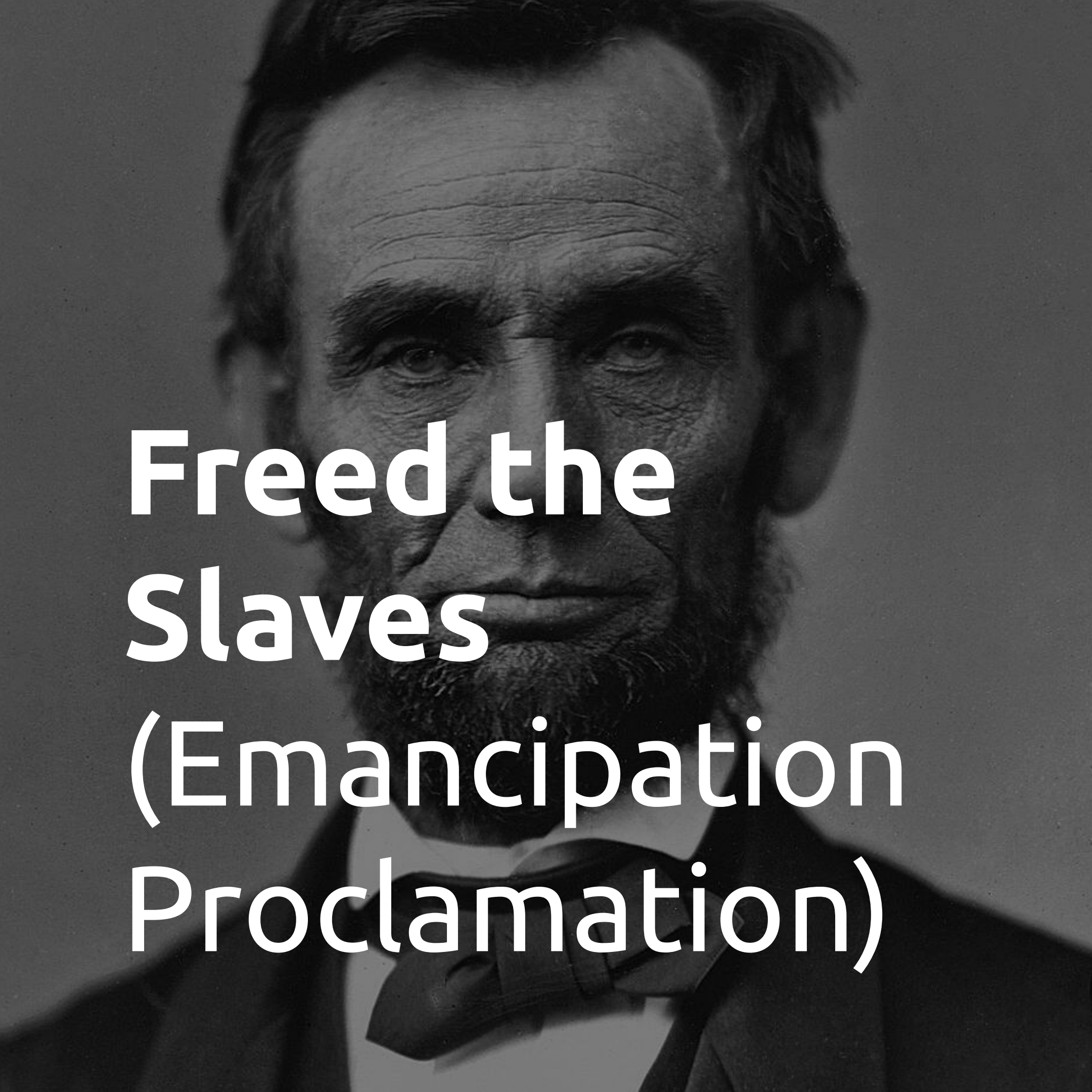
**Emancipation  
Proclamation**

That 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 United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.

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



CAMINOS



**Freed the  
Slaves  
(Emancipation  
Proclamation)**

95. What did  
the  
Emancipation  
Proclamation  
do?



CAMINOS

By the President of the United States of America:

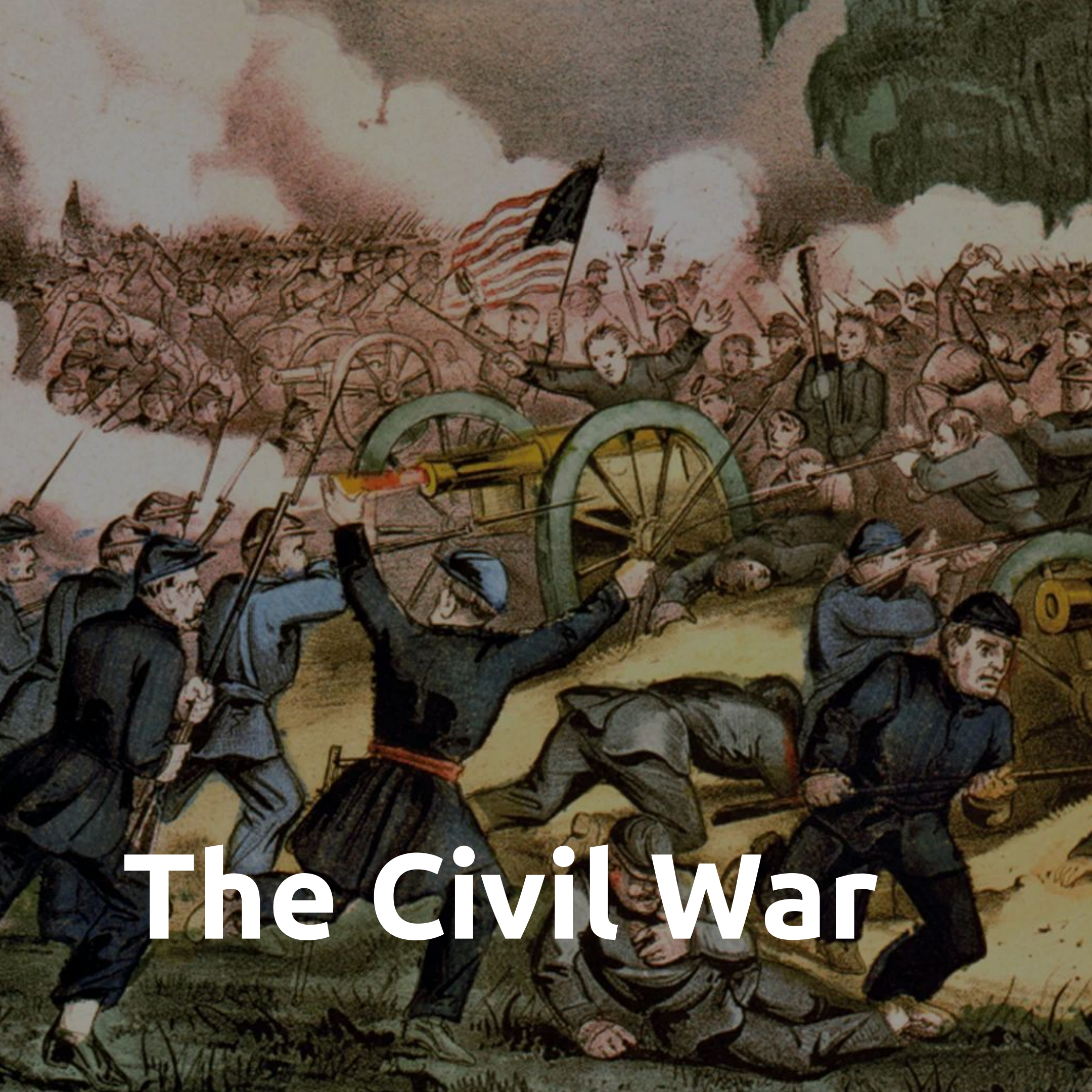
A Proclamation.

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**

“That 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 United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free: and the executive power of the United States is authorized to extend the benefit of this proclamation to any persons who shall hereafter be held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and to receive and accept of the surrender of persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and to receive and accept of the surrender of arms, forts, places, and other property belonging to any such State or part thereof, which may have been so held, or may hereafter be so held, by the enemies of the United States against the authority of the United States government; and the executive power of the United States is authorized to do all such other and further acts as may be necessary and proper to carry out the purpose and intent of the above-proclaimed and authorized by this proclamation.”

**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?**



CAMINOS

The background of the image is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the American flag. The top-left portion shows the blue canton with white stars, while the rest of the image is filled with the red and white horizontal stripes. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the flag.

**14<sup>th</sup>**

**Amendment**

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

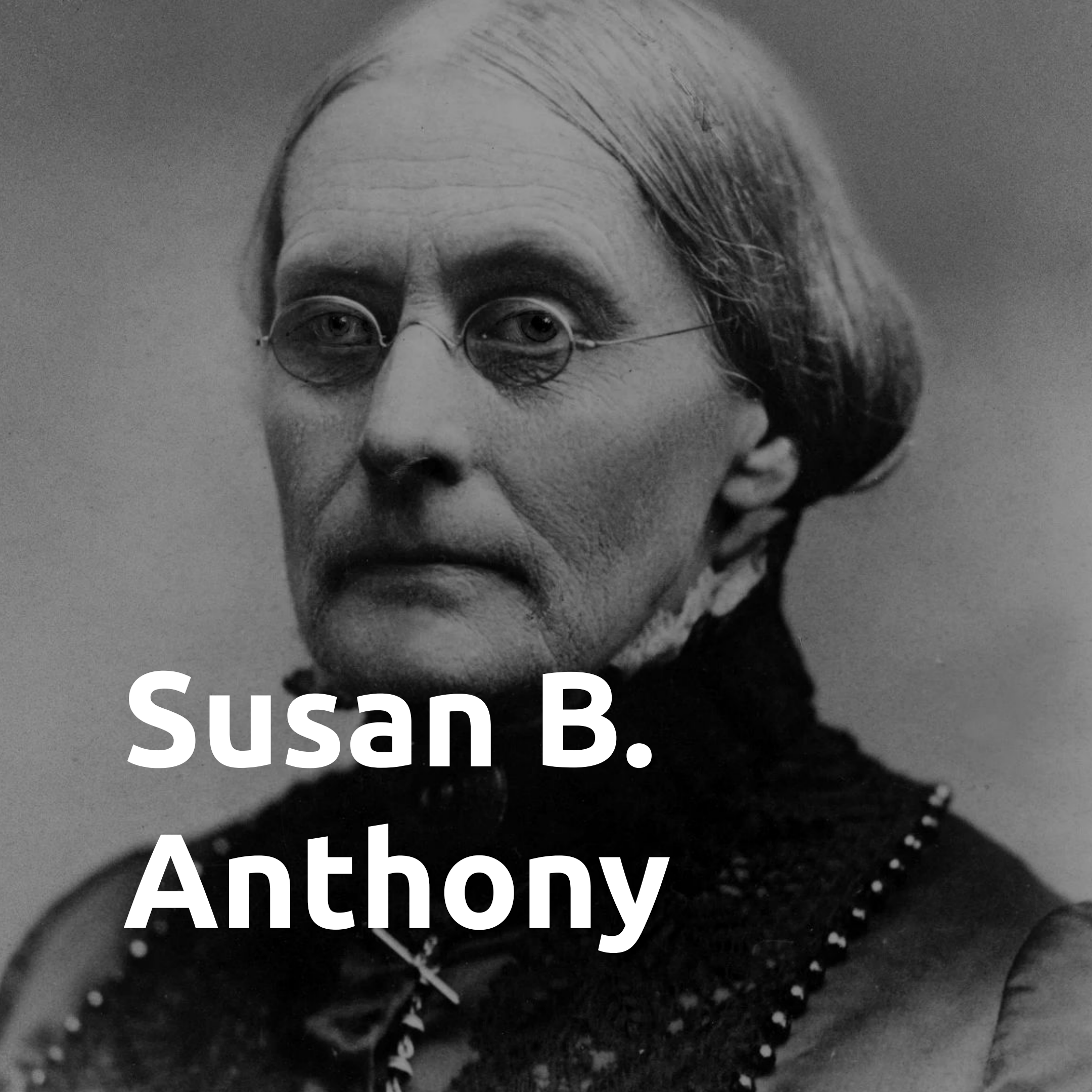


1870

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



CAMINOS



**Susan B.  
Anthony**

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



# World War II

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



CAMINOS




**Because Germany  
attacked U.S.  
(civilian) ships**

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



CAMINOS



A black and white photograph of two women standing behind a large, light-colored sign. The woman on the left wears a wide-brimmed hat with a large white flower on top and a dark dress. The woman on the right wears a dark, wide-brimmed hat with a veil and a dark dress with a high collar. The sign they are holding has the words "VOTES FOR WOMEN" printed in large, bold, capital letters. The background is slightly out of focus, showing what appears to be a building or structure.

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?**



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(Franklin)  
**Roosevelt**

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



CAMINOS

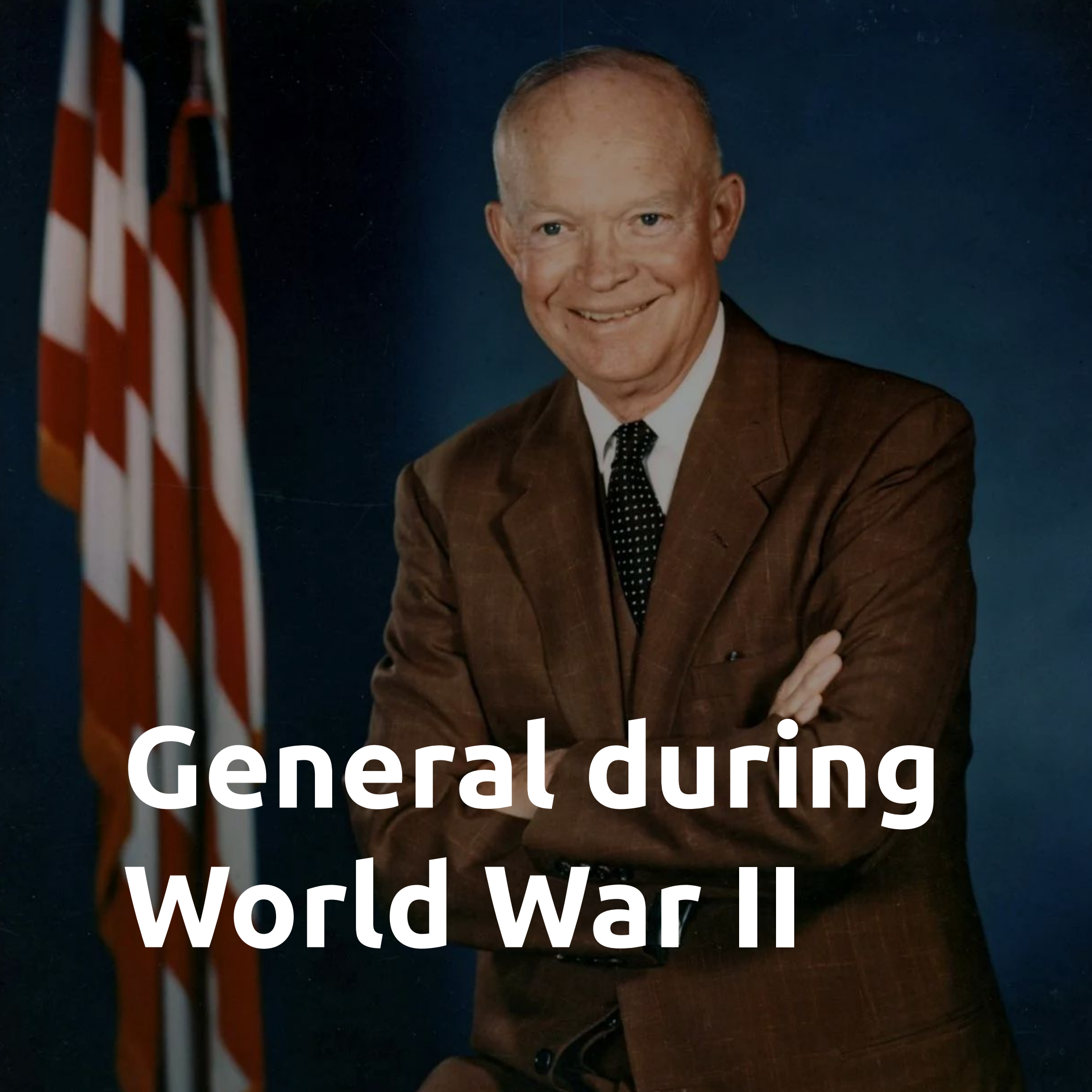


(Bombing of)  
**Pearl Harbor**

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



CAMINOS



**General during  
World War II**

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



CAMINOS



**Soviet  
Union**

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



CAMINOS

# Communism



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



CAMINOS



A map of the Korean Peninsula showing military movements from North Korea to South Korea. Red arrows originate from the northern border and point southward, passing through or near cities like Ch'ungch'ŏn, Taedong, Wŏnsan, Kaesŏng, Ch'un-ch'ŏn, Sepul, Wŏnju, and Yŏngwŏl. The map also shows the 38th parallel, major rivers like the Imjin and Han, and geographical features like the Taebaek Mountains. Airfields are marked with airplane icons. Surrounding bodies of water include the Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan (East Sea), and the Korean Strait. Japan's islands, including Tsushima, are shown to the east.

**To stop the  
spread of  
Communism**

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



CAMINOS



To stop the  
spread of  
Communism

112. What did  
the civil  
rights  
movement  
do?





**Fought to end  
racial  
discrimination**

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



**Fought for civil  
rights**

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



A composite image showing four F-16 fighter jets in a desert sky. The jets are arranged in a staggered formation. The jet in the foreground has the tail code 'SU'. The jet behind it has 'BT' and '053'. The jet to the left has '3'. The jet in the background has '053'. There are plumes of smoke and fire in the background, suggesting a conflict or a simulated battle. The text 'To force the Iraqi military from Kuwait' is overlaid in large white 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.**



# War in Iraq

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



CAMINOS

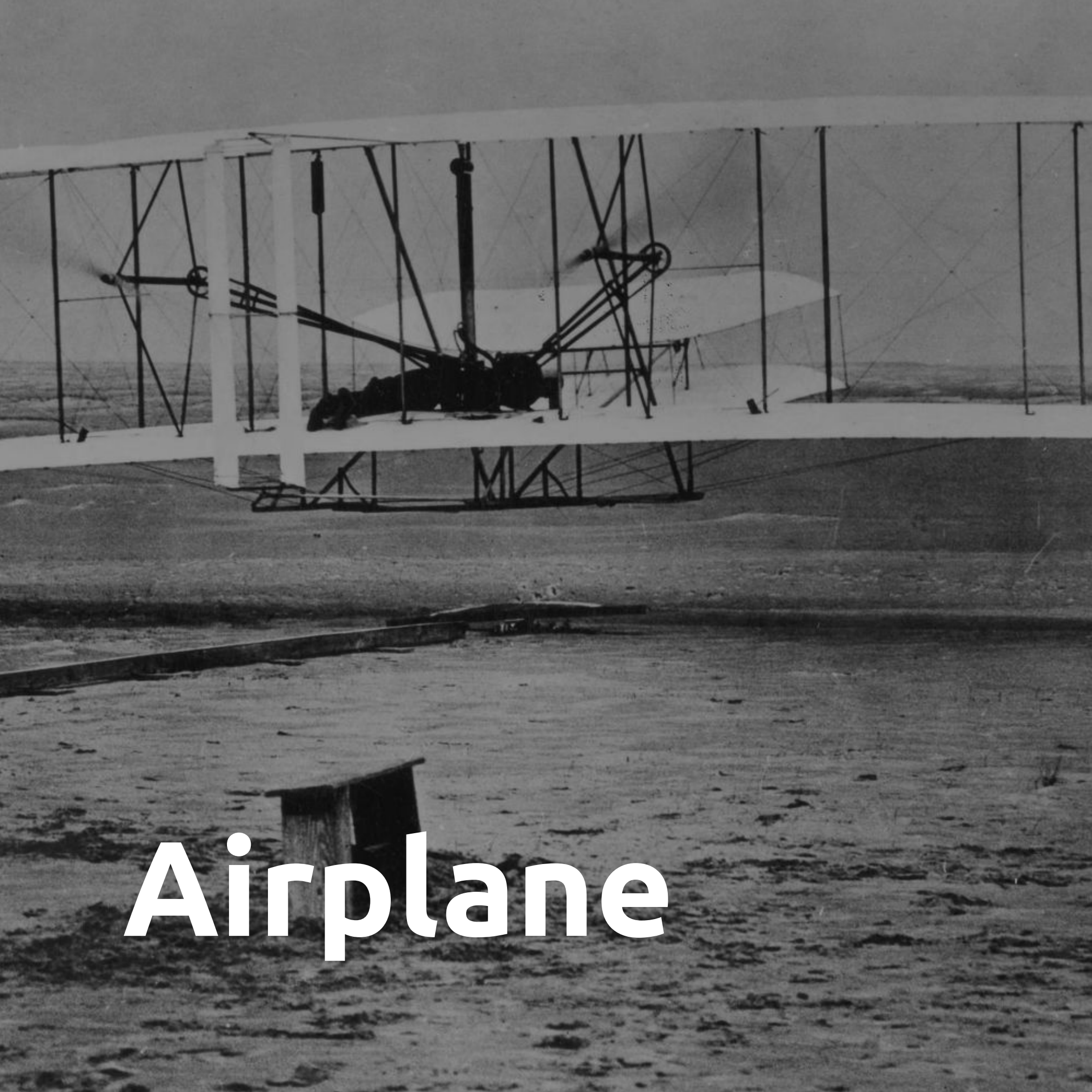


Cherokee

118. Name  
one example  
of an  
American  
innovation.



CAMINOS



Airplane

**119. What is  
the capital of  
the United  
States?**




**Washington,  
D.C.**

**120. Where  
is the Statue  
of Liberty?**

A faded, teal-colored image of the Statue of Liberty, centered in the background. The statue is holding a torch in its right hand and a tablet in its left. The background is a solid light blue.

# New York (Harbor)

121. Why  
does the flag  
have 13  
stripes?\*

The background of the image is a close-up of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The stars are white on a blue field, and the stripes are red and white. The flag is slightly wrinkled, giving it a realistic appearance.

(Because there  
were) **13 original  
colonies**

122. Why  
does the flag  
have 50  
stars?



(Because there are)  
**50 states**

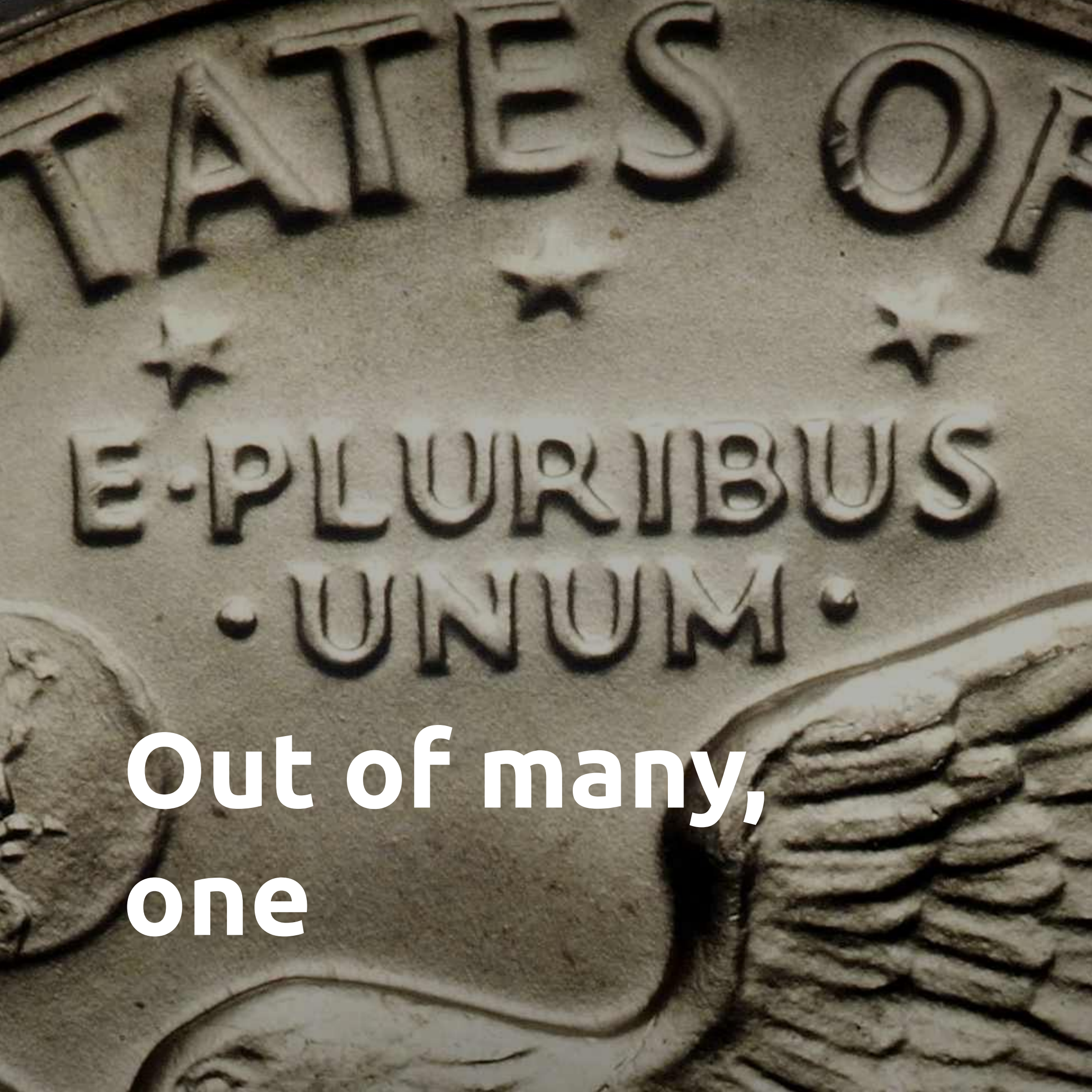
**123. What is  
the name of  
the national  
anthem?**



# The Star-Spangled Banner

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





**Out of many,  
one**

# 125. What is Independence Day?

A large, golden-orange firework is exploding in the dark night sky, creating a starburst pattern. To the right, the dome of the U.S. Capitol building is illuminated with warm lights, showing its intricate architectural details and the Statue of Liberty on top. The text "The country's birthday" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the lower-left quadrant.

**The country's  
birthday**

126. Name

three

national U.S.

holidays.\*

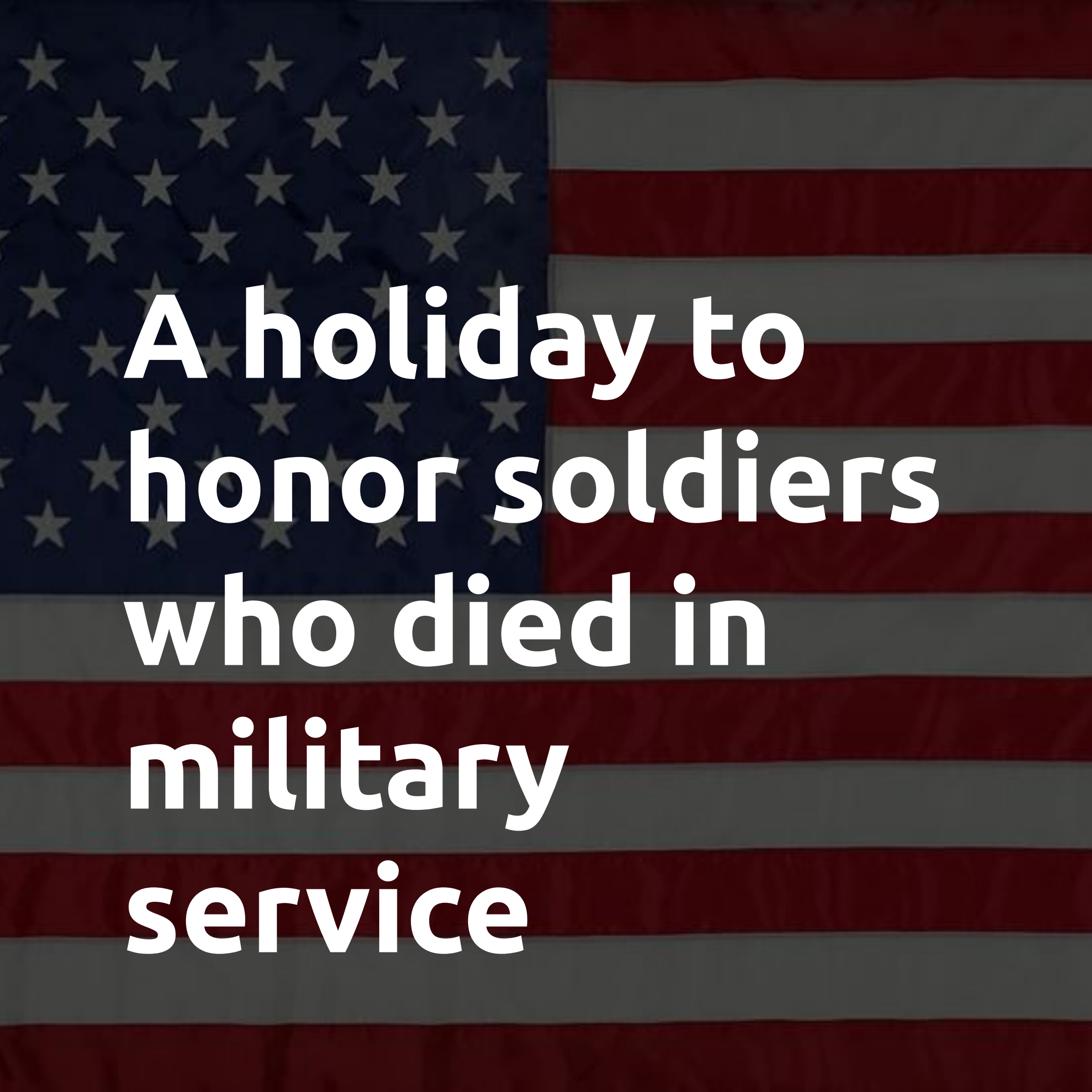
The background of the entire image is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton in the upper left corner filled with white stars, and the rest of the image is composed of horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

**Christmas Day**

**Thanksgiving Day**

**Independence Day**

# 127. What is Memorial Day?



**A holiday to  
honor soldiers  
who died in  
military  
service**

# 128. What is Veterans Day?



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