

# **128 Preguntas y Respuestas del Examen de Educación Cívica**

**Familiarízate con las preguntas del  
examen de educación cívica de USCIS**



**1. ¿Cuál es la  
forma de  
gobierno de  
los Estados  
Unidos?**



CAMINOS

# 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.

## Vehicle 1

The late Mr. John Howell by his last will and testament directed that his grave should be covered over with a stone slab inscribed with the following inscription.

**Ch. 10.**

# República

# Republieca

# Reported

# República

2. ¿Cuál es la  
ley suprema  
del país?\*



CAMINOS

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## Vehicle 1

# La Constitución

# La Constitución

President of a new club.  
I am the author of a book on the subject of the English Play, all the clubs of London, &c., have it.

(de los Estados

# de los Estados

(dc) 100 Estados

Longfellow, May 17, 1877. • 1

# Rides

# UNDOS

31183) *It is good every day to sing psalms and to have a sense of our salvation.*

# La Constitución (de los Estados Unidos)

3. Mencione una  
cosa que hace la  
Constitución de  
los Estados  
Unidos.

# We the People

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## Article 1

No. I have shall be disbanded who shall not have attained to the age of forty years and been men of good character of no uncleanliness,  
and also shall be disbanded of those who shall not be clean.

# Tempo 2

# Foreword

**1.0. IMAGE** for the Biggs High School class of 1900. Wm. D. Biggs, President.

and I am now in a position to do so.

**rebian** the name will be used in each state by the Legislature

# governor

# GOING TO

**9.000.000**

# Forma el gobierno

4. La Constitución de los Estados Unidos comienza con las palabras “*Nosotros, el pueblo*”. ¿Qué significa “*Nosotros, el pueblo*”?



# 5. ¿Cómo se hacen cambios a la Constitución de los Estados Unidos?

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## Article I

That's all I have to say at present - I am writing for the 1st time & you will be interested to receive it. I hope to get back to you again soon.

**Friended** *adjective* *adverb* *verb*

# Fondas

# Luminarias

# Enmiendas

# 6. ¿Qué protege la Carta de Derechos?

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## Vehicle 1

# Los desechos

# Los derechos

The said shall have the sole right and power to determine the time and place of the trial which shall consist of one

President of the Board of Education, I am sending you a copy of the proposed Constitution of the State of Oregon, which will be submitted to the people at the next election.

(básicos) de los

# (Pasicos) de los

(Business) ~~Business~~

Station of the Town Clerk and Treasurer, platting claims for lots and all presentations, shall be presented on such date of the day before  
the day of the election as may be fixed by law, and in the City Clerk's office at the time of filing of any bonds.

estados Unidos

# estadounidenses

Sister is sick & unable to go to the meeting. I am sorry for her & for you all.

# Los derechos (básicos) de los estadounidenses

7. ¿Cuántas  
enmiendas tiene  
la Constitución  
de los Estados  
Unidos?\*

# We the People

**THE CONSTITUTION** 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, all in due and established accordance with the true Intentions of Providence.

## Article 1

The last Survey of the land has been made by Mr. J. C. H. Smith, and will be sent to the State Auditorial office as soon as possible.

[www.vietnamtravel.com](http://www.vietnamtravel.com)

# ventisiete

# Venice

# WINTER

(S-5) *Staton of the auditor and receiver of public monies, and his predecessor, shall be punished on conviction of perjury.*

(27) *Longfellow's Poems* by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 1880. Pp. 256.

of the Electors of Electors and Representatives of the most populous and Majority of each shall constitute a

Sister S. (L.)  
Dear Sister,  
I am sorry you find my design may be enlarged to meet the demands of your members,  
but I hope you will like it.

# veintisiete

(27)

# 8. ¿Por qué es importante la Declaración de Independencia?

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 manners long established should not be changed lightly; and that the abuses of power, and the spirit of usurpation, pursuing invariably the same Object evincing 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 by his own Authority, and when suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of different descriptions of people, which might have been necessary for their happiness.— 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, for the purpose of oppressing and subduing us, and of挑起内战, and of毁灭我们, and of毁灭我们的自由和幸福.— He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unaccustomed by our laws, and has transported 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 time endeavoring to extend his sphere of influence, so as to encompass the whole Earth, and conquer all mankind.— He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their country, to subdue the armed forces of the United States, into submission.— 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 Govt. is to "Kill or Capture."— He has destroyed the Commerce of our seaports, and denounces war, against the most peaceful and innocent Nations.— He has dissolved our most sacred Charter, the Royal Charter of Massachusetts Bay, and has declared, That these United Colonies 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, and of Right ought to 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 our sacred Honor obliges us to 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.

Afirmar que  
todas las personas son  
iguales

John Hooper  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Penn

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall,  
Geo Walton.

John Hancock  
Samuel Chase  
Wm. Paca  
Tho: Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton  
Robt Morris  
Benj: Franklin  
John Morton  
Geo: Clymer

Robt Morris  
Benj: Franklin  
John Morton  
Geo: Clymer

Robt Morris  
Benj: Franklin  
John Morton  
Geo: Clymer

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

**9. ¿Qué documento fundacional estableció que las colonias americanas eran libres de Gran Bretaña?**



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 Law 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 created a multitude of Officers, unnecessary to the service of these States, and very numerous, so as to hatch a plot against the tranquillity and safety of the habitants 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 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 sent over 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 become凶狠的暴君, to execute 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 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 Country and language, to disavow these usurpations, which if I could in any way intercede with them, I would in this instant do. — We are, Sir, too hardy to be controlled by the sense of justice and of consanguinity. — We have vainly supplicated for redress in the Courts of our own Country, and in those of our neighbour States. — We have solemnly declared that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States. — 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.

# Declaración de Independencia

John Hooper  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Penn

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall,  
Geo Walton.

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

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

John Jay  
Chr. Livingston  
Tean' Lewis  
Lewis Morris

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

**10. Nombre dos  
ideas importantes  
de la Declaración  
de Independencia y  
la Constitución de  
los Estados Unidos.**

# We the People

# CONGRESS

# Libertad

11. ¿En qué documento fundacional aparecen las palabras "*Vida, Libertad, y la Búsqueda de la Felicidad*"?

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# Declaración de Independencia

John Hooper  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Penn

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall,  
Geo Walton.

E. R. 2011

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

Nob: Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Benz: Franklin  
John Morton  
Geo: Clymer

Geo: Washington  
GEO: Lewis  
Lewis Morris

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

**12. ¿Cuál es el  
sistema  
económico de  
los Estados  
Unidos?\***



# Capitalismo



# 13. ¿Cuál es el estado de derecho?

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

**Todos deben  
cumplir la  
ley.**

**14. Muchos  
documentos  
influieron en la  
Constitución de los  
Estados Unidos.  
Nombre uno.**

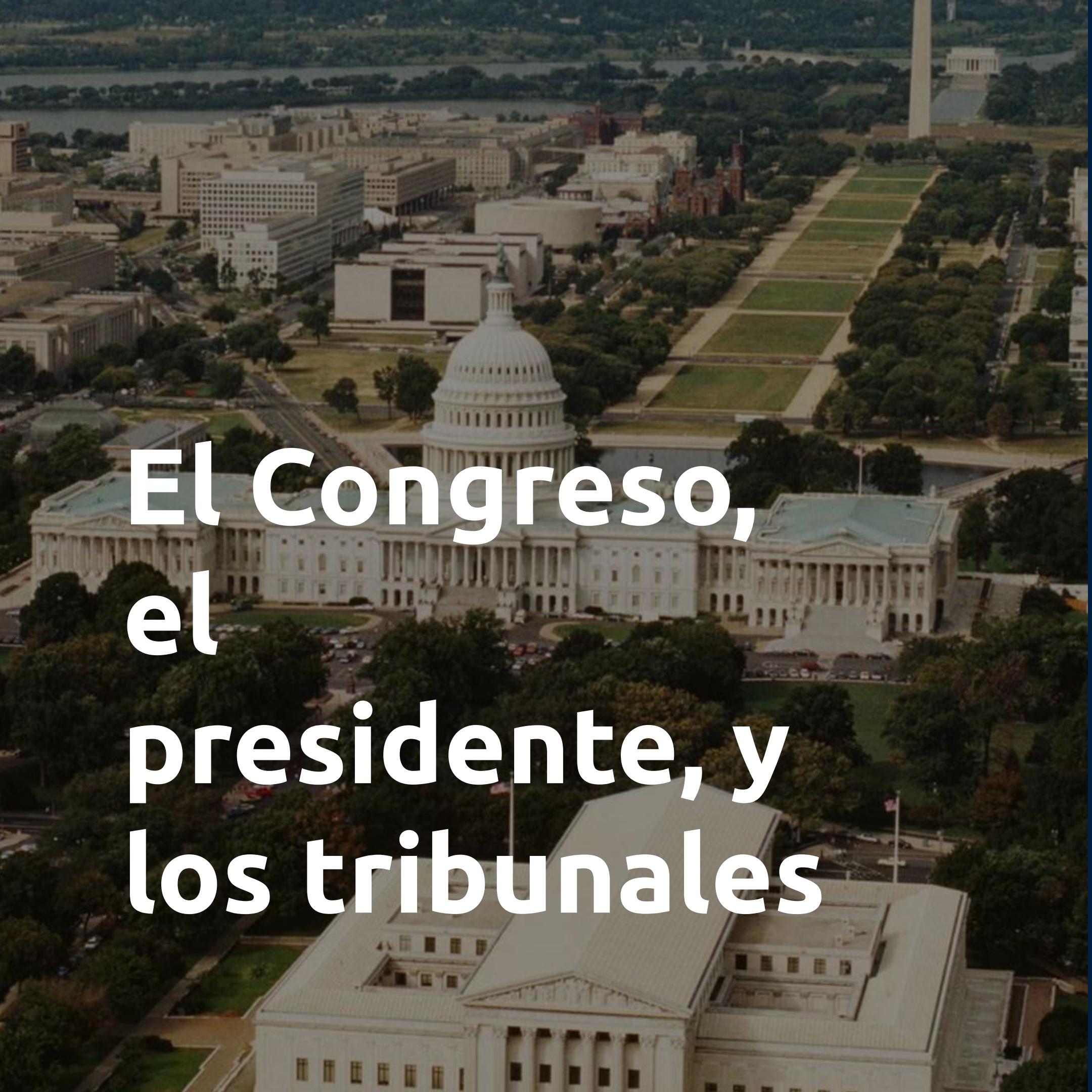


15. Hay tres  
ramas del  
gobierno.  
¿Por qué?

An aerial photograph of Washington D.C. featuring the U.S. Capitol building in the foreground, the Lincoln Memorial across the Reflecting Pool, and the Washington Monument in the background. The image captures the city's iconic architecture and urban landscape.

# Pesos y contrapesos

16. Nombre  
los tres  
poderes del  
estado.

The background image is an aerial photograph of the Washington, D.C. area. It shows the U.S. Capitol building with its iconic white dome and columns, the Washington Monument in the distance, and the Lincoln Memorial across the Reflecting Pool. The city extends into the horizon with various buildings, roads, and green spaces.

El Congreso,  
el  
presidente, y  
los tribunales

**17. ¿De qué  
poder del  
gobierno es  
responsable el  
presidente de los  
Estados Unidos?**

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C., showing its iconic neoclassical architecture with white columns and a balcony. Two flags are flying from a flagpole on the roof: the United States flag and the presidential flag. The sky is clear and blue.

# Del poder ejecutivo

**18. ¿Qué parte  
del gobierno  
federal  
redacta las  
leyes?**



CAMINOS

The image shows the United States Capitol building from a low angle, looking up at the white neoclassical structure. The iconic dome is prominent in the center, topped with the Statue of Freedom. The building features many columns and arched windows. In the foreground, there is a green lawn with a red flower bed in the shape of the United States. A set of wide stone steps leads up to the entrance. The sky is clear and blue.

# El Congreso de los Estados Unidos

19. ¿Cuáles son  
las **dos** partes  
del Congreso  
de los Estados  
Unidos?

The background image shows the United States Capitol building, featuring its iconic white dome and the surrounding neoclassical architecture of the House of Representatives wing. The sky is filled with dark, heavy clouds, creating a somber and dramatic atmosphere. In the foreground, there is a well-maintained lawn with a circular flower bed containing red flowers.

# el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes

20. Nombre  
un poder del  
Congreso de  
los Estados  
Unidos.\*



CAMINOS

A photograph of the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C. The image shows the white neoclassical architecture of the building, with the central dome and the House of Representatives wing visible. The sky is overcast with dark clouds. In the foreground, there is a green lawn with a red brick border and some trees.

**Redact  
leyes**

**21. ¿Cuántos  
senadores  
hay en  
Estados  
Unidos?**



CAMINOS



Cien (100)

**22. ¿Cuánto dura  
el mandato de  
un senador  
estadounidense?**



Seis (6) años

**23. ¿Quién es  
uno de los  
senadores  
estadounidenses  
de su estado en  
la actualidad?**



CAMINOS



Las respuestas  
variaron.

**24. ¿Cuántos  
miembros con  
derecho a voto  
hay en la Cámara  
de  
Representantes?**



Cuatrocientos  
treinta y cinco  
(435)

**25. ¿Cuánto dura  
el mandato de un  
miembro de la  
Cámara de  
Representantes?**

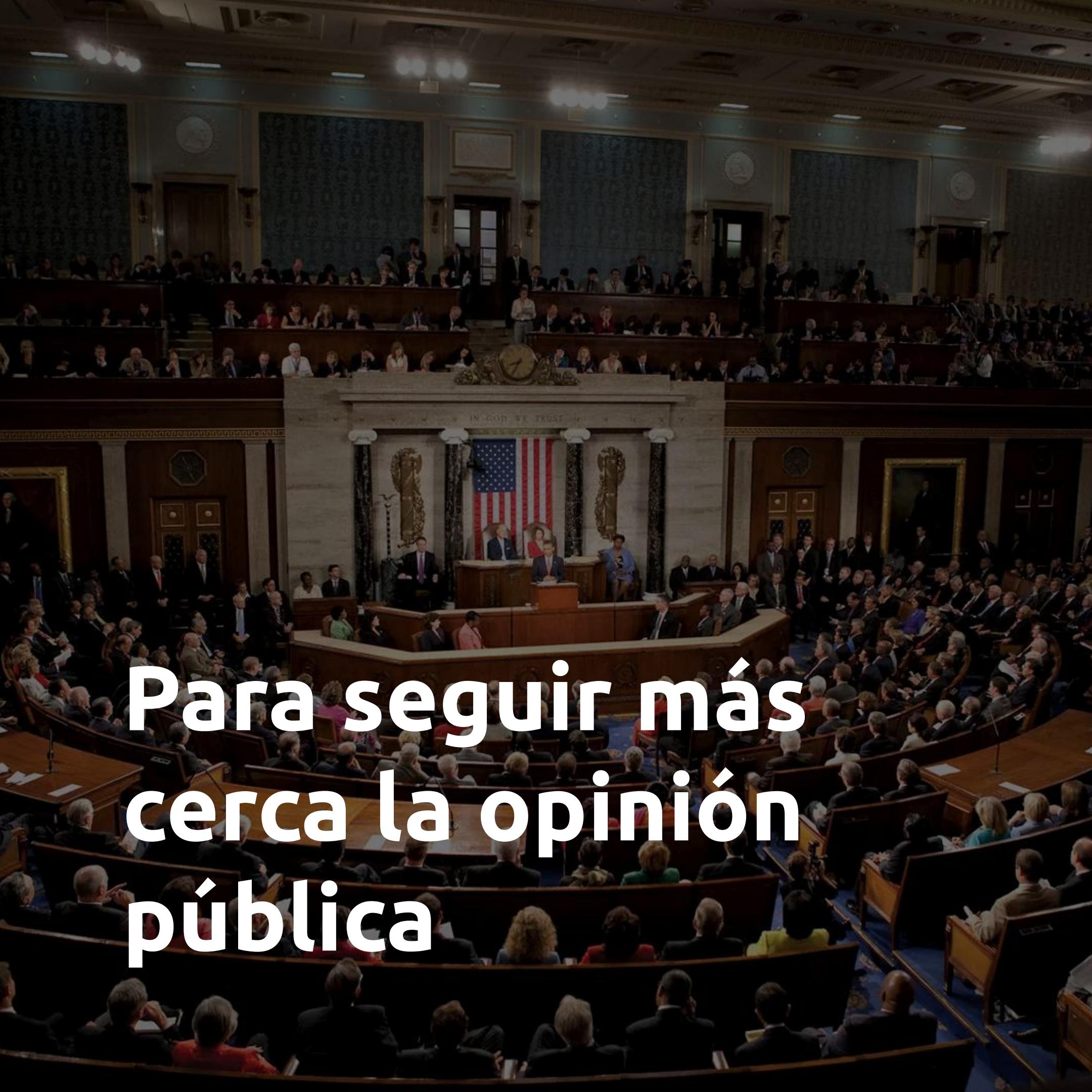


Dos (2) años

**26. ¿Por qué los representantes estadounidenses tienen mandato más cortos que los senadores estadounidenses?**

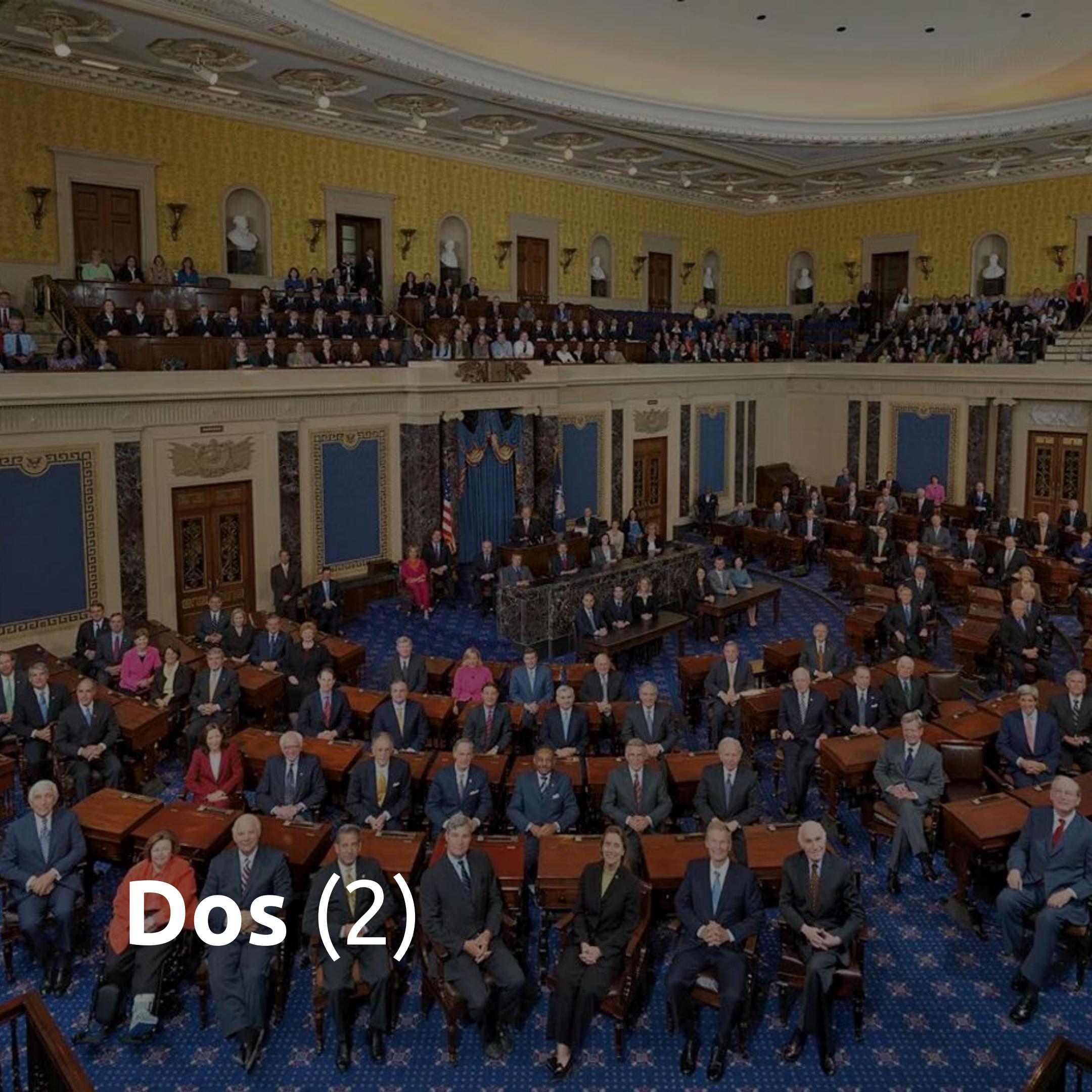


CAMINOS



Para seguir más  
cerca la opinión  
pública

**27. ¿Cuántos  
senadores  
tiene cada  
estado?**



Dos (2)

**28. ¿Por qué  
cada estado  
tiene dos  
senadores?**



Representación  
igualitaria (para  
estados  
pequeños)

**29. Nombre a su  
representante  
en la Cámara de  
Representantes  
de los Estados  
Unidos.**



CAMINOS



Las respuestas  
variaron.

30. ¿Cómo se  
llama  
actualmente el  
presidente de la  
Cámara de  
Representantes?\*



CAMINOS

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 over a white collared shirt and a red, blue, and gold striped tie. A small American flag pin is visible on his left lapel. He is seated with his hands clasped in his lap, wearing a dark blue and black wristwatch. The background is a soft-focus outdoor scene featuring a large, light-colored obelisk (likely the Washington Monument) against a cloudy sky.

**Mike  
Johnson**

**31. ¿A quién  
representa un  
senador de  
los Estados  
Unidos?**



CAMINOS



A los  
ciudadanos de  
su estado

**32. ¿Quién elige a  
los senadores  
estadounidenses  
?**



Los ciudadanos  
de su estado

**33. ¿A quién  
representa un  
miembro de la  
Cámara de  
Representantes?**



A los  
ciudadanos de  
su distrito

# 34. ¿Quién elige a los miembros de la Cámara de Representantes?



**Los ciudadanos  
de su distrito  
(congresional)**

**35. Algunos  
estados tienen más  
representantes  
que otros.**

**¿Por qué?**





(Porque) tienen  
más habitantes

**36. ¿Por cuántos  
años se elige al  
presidente de  
los Estados  
Unidos?\***

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C. The building is white with a prominent portico supported by 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.

**Cuatro (4)  
años**

**37. El presidente  
de los Estados  
Unidos solo  
puede ejercer  
dos mandatos.**

**¿Por qué?**



CAMINOS

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C., showing its iconic neoclassical architecture with white columns and a balcony. Two flags are flying from a tall flagpole in front of the building: the United States flag and a smaller flag with a blue field and white stars.

(Debido a) la  
22<sup>a</sup> Enmienda

38. ¿Cómo se  
llama el actual  
presidente de  
los Estados  
Unidos?\*

A close-up portrait of Donald J. Trump. He has light-colored hair and is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a red tie. A small American flag pin is visible on his lapel. The background is dark.

**Donald J.  
Trump**

39. ¿Cómo se  
llama el  
vicepresidente  
de los Estados  
Unidos  
actualmente?\*



CAMINOS



**JD Vance**

**40. Si el presidente ya no puede ejercer su cargo, ¿quién lo sustituye?**

El  
vicepresidente  
(de los Estados  
Unidos)

41. Mencione  
una de las  
facultades  
del  
presidente.



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

Veta  
proyectos  
de ley

**42. ¿Quién es el  
comandante en  
jefe de las  
Fuerzas Armadas  
de los Estados  
Unidos?**



CAMINOS

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C., showing its iconic neoclassical architecture with white columns and a balcony. Two flags are flying from a tall flagpole in front of the building: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia.

# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

**43. ¿Quién firma  
los proyectos  
de ley para que  
se conviertan  
en leyes?**

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

# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

**44. ¿Quién  
veta los  
proyectos de  
ley?\***



CAMINOS

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C., showing its iconic neoclassical architecture with white columns and a balcony. Two flags are flying from a tall flagpole in front of the building: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia.

# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

**45. ¿Quién  
nombra a los  
jueces  
federales?**

A photograph of the White House in Washington, D.C., showing its iconic neoclassical architecture with white columns and a balcony. Two flags are flying from a tall flagpole in front of the building: the United States flag and the flag of the District of Columbia.

# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

46. El poder  
ejecutivo  
tiene muchas  
partes.  
Nombre una.



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

# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

# 47. ¿Qué hace el Gabinete del presidente?



Asesora al  
presidente (de  
los Estados  
Unidos)

48. ¿Cuáles  
son **dos**  
cargos a nivel  
del  
**Gabinete?**





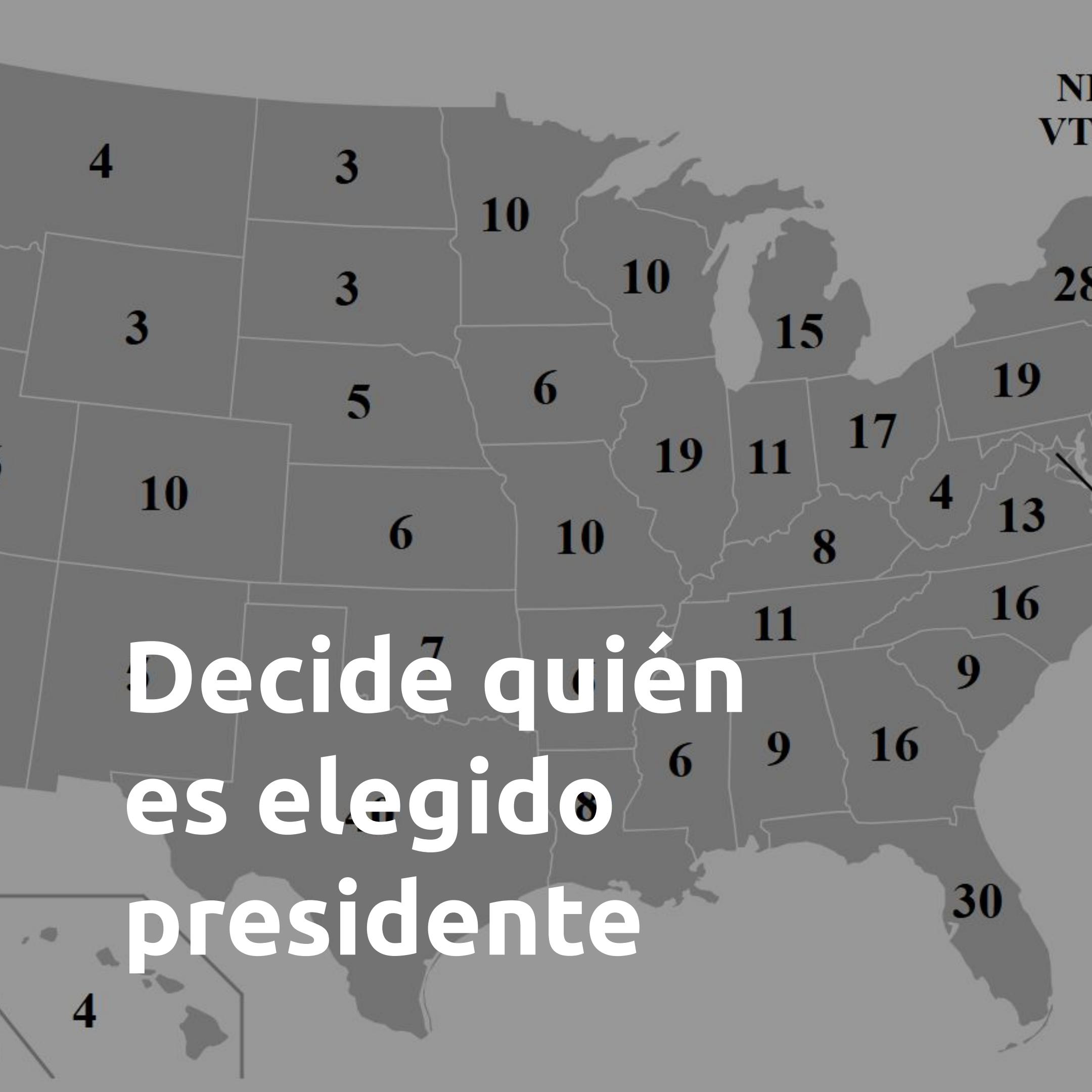
**Secretario(a)  
de Estado**

**Secretario(a)  
de Guerra  
(Defensa)**

**49. ¿Por qué  
es  
importante el  
Colegio  
Electoral?**



**Decide quién  
es elegido  
presidente**



50. ¿Cuál es  
una de las  
partes del  
poder  
judicial?



CAMINOS

A photograph of the Palazzo di Giustizia in Rome, Italy, featuring its iconic neoclassical facade with Corinthian columns and a triangular pediment. The building is illuminated from within, with warm light visible through the windows and doors. The sky is clear and blue.

# La Corte Suprema

# 51. ¿Qué hace el poder judicial?



Revise las  
leyes

**52. ¿Cuál es  
el tribunal  
más alto de  
los Estados  
Unidos?\***



CAMINOS

A photograph of the Palazzo di Giustizia in Rome, Italy, featuring its iconic neoclassical facade with Corinthian columns and a triangular pediment. The building is illuminated from within, with warm light visible through the windows and doors. The sky is clear and blue.

# La Corte Suprema

**53. ¿Cuántos  
puestos hay  
en la Corte  
Suprema?**



Nueve (9)

**54. ¿Cuántos  
jueces de la Corte  
Suprema se  
necesitan  
normalmente para  
decidir un caso?**



Cinco (5)

**55. ¿Cuánto  
tiempo duran  
en el cargo los  
jueces de la  
Corte Suprema?**



De por vida

**56. Los jueces de  
la Corte  
Suprema  
ejercen su cargo  
de por vida. ¿Por  
qué?**



CAMINOS



Para ser  
independientes  
(de la política)

**57. ¿Quién es el presidente de la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos en la actualidad?**



CAMINOS



John Roberts

58. Nombre  
un poder que  
sea exclusivo  
del gobierno  
federal.



CAMINOS

A close-up photograph of a large stack of US one-hundred-dollar bills. A mechanical printing press is positioned over the top bill, with its rollers and metal frame visible. The bills are slightly crumpled and overlapping, creating a sense of depth. The background is a solid black.

Imprimir papel  
moneda

59. Nombre  
un poder que  
sea exclusivo  
de los  
estados.



CAMINOS



Otorgar  
licencias de  
conducir

**60. ¿Cuál es  
el propósito  
de la Décima  
Enmienda?**



CAMINOS

**We the People**  
**(Establece que)**  
**los poderes no**  
**otorgados al**  
**gobierno federal**  
**pertenecen a los**  
**estados o al**  
**pueblo.**

61. ¿Quién es  
el gobernador  
de su estado  
en la  
actualidad?\*



CAMINOS

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

Las  
respuestas  
variaron

**62. ¿Cuál es  
la capital de  
su estado?**



CAMINOS

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

Las  
respuestas  
variaron

**63. Hay cuatro enmiendas a la Constitución de los Estados Unidos sobre quién puede votar. Describa una de ellas.**



CAMINOS

# 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 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 apportioned among them according to their respective numbers, which shall be ascertained every ten years, and the actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and until such time every subsequent Census shall be made at least every ten years, and thereafter every five years, and the Number of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred, nor less than fifty-five, unless a different Number be determined by Congress; and the term of their service shall be two years, and they shall be chosen by the People, and meet and sit at their regular sessions on the first Monday in December, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and been an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen for at least one year, and shall be a citizen of the United States.

The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and shall be divided into three classes, so that one third part of them shall be chosen every second year, and no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen for at least six months before his election, and shall be a citizen of the United States.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no power to vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments, which shall be tried by the Members of the Senate, and for a Majority of whom a Conviction shall be necessary to conviction, and shall be subject to such Punishment, as the Senate shall direct.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to judge of the Elections, Returns and Narratives of the Members of the House of Representatives, and in Cases of Disqualification or Vacancy of any Member, to fill the same.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to judge of the Returns and Narratives of the Electors of President and Vice President, and in Cases of Disqualification or Vacancy of any of them, to fill the same.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to judge of the Returns and Narratives of the Electors of the Vice President, and in Cases of Disqualification or Vacancy of any of them, to fill the same.

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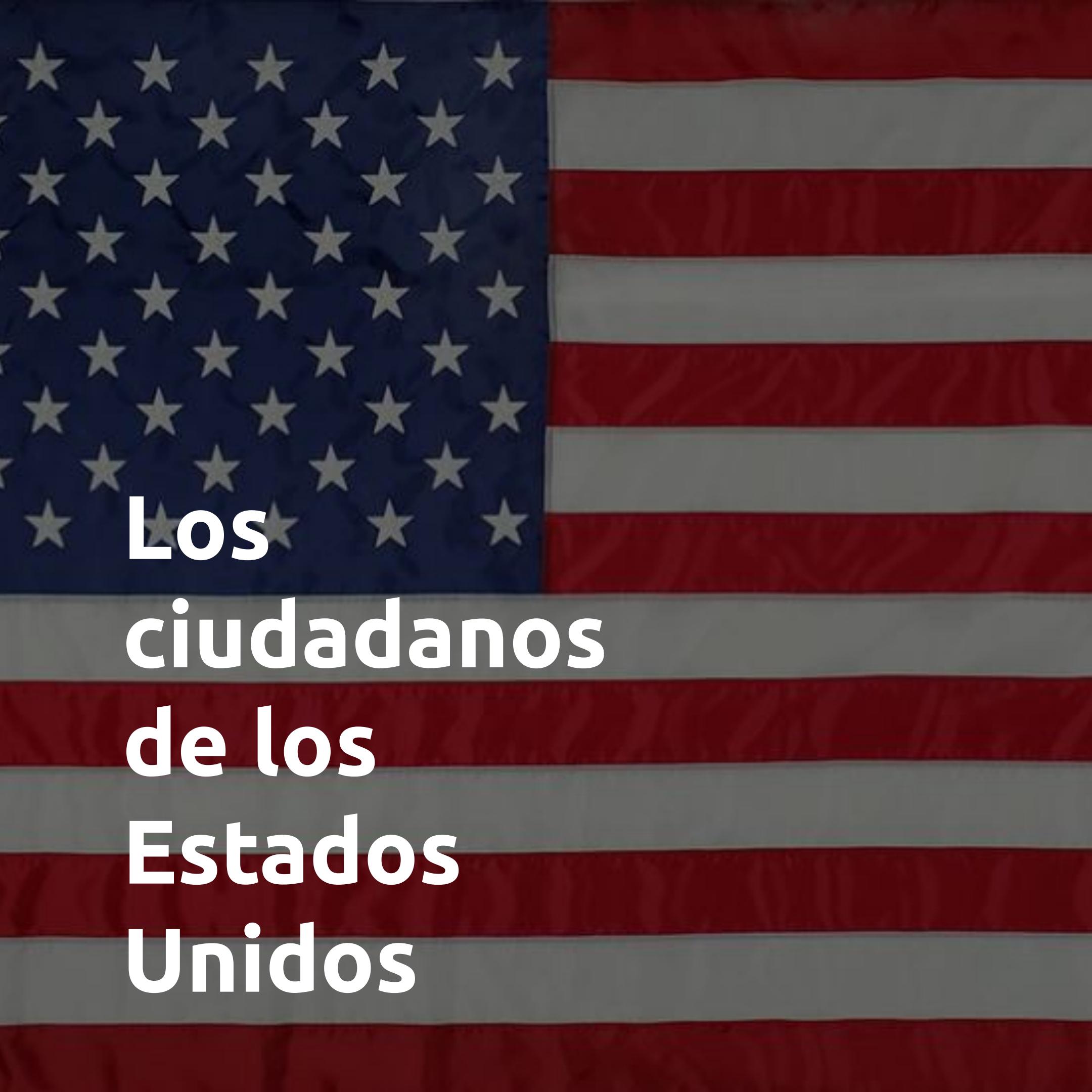
The Senate shall have the sole Power to judge of the Returns and Narratives of the Electors of the Vice President, and in Cases of Disqualification or Vacancy of any of them, to fill the same.

# Los ciudadanos mayores de dieciocho (18) años (pueden votar)

**64. ¿Quién puede  
votar en las  
elecciones federales,  
presentarse a un  
cargo federal y  
formar parte de un  
jurado en los Estados  
Unidos?**



CAMINOS

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

**Los  
ciudadanos  
de los  
Estados  
Unidos**

65. ¿Cuáles son los tres derechos de todas las personas que viven en los Estados Unidos?



CAMINOS

A dark blue background featuring the stars from the top left corner of the United States flag.

**Libertad de  
expresión**

The stars from the top left corner of the United States flag are visible in the background.

**Libertad de  
religión**

The stars from the top left corner of the United States flag are visible in the background.

**Libertad de  
palabra**

**66. ¿A qué le  
mostramos  
lealtad cuando  
recitamos el  
Juramento de  
lealtad?\***



CAMINOS

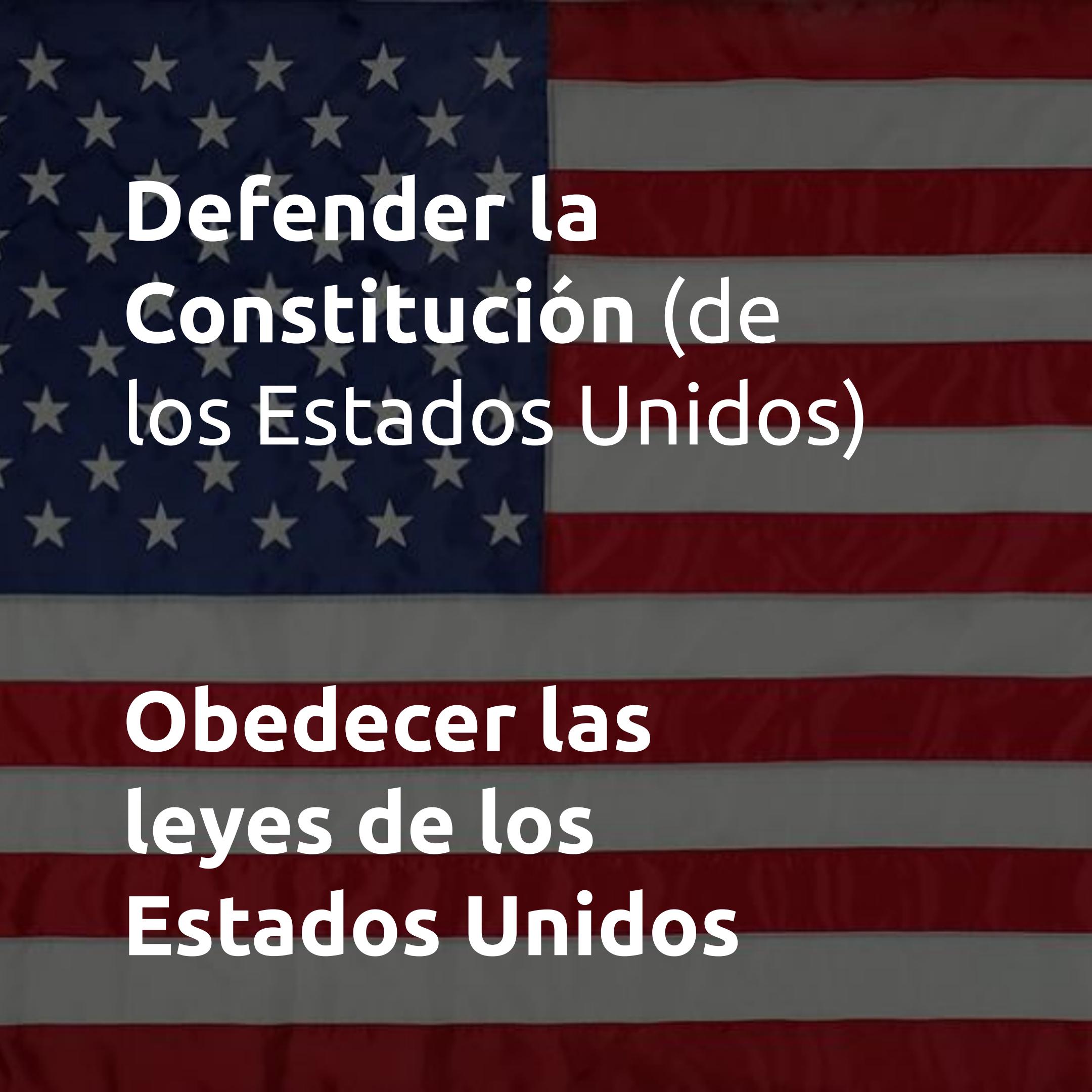
A large American flag serves as the background for the entire image. The stars are located in the upper left corner, and the red and white stripes are visible across the rest of the frame.

**La bandera**

67. Nombre **dos**  
promesas que  
hacen los nuevos  
ciudadanos en el  
juramento de  
lealtad.



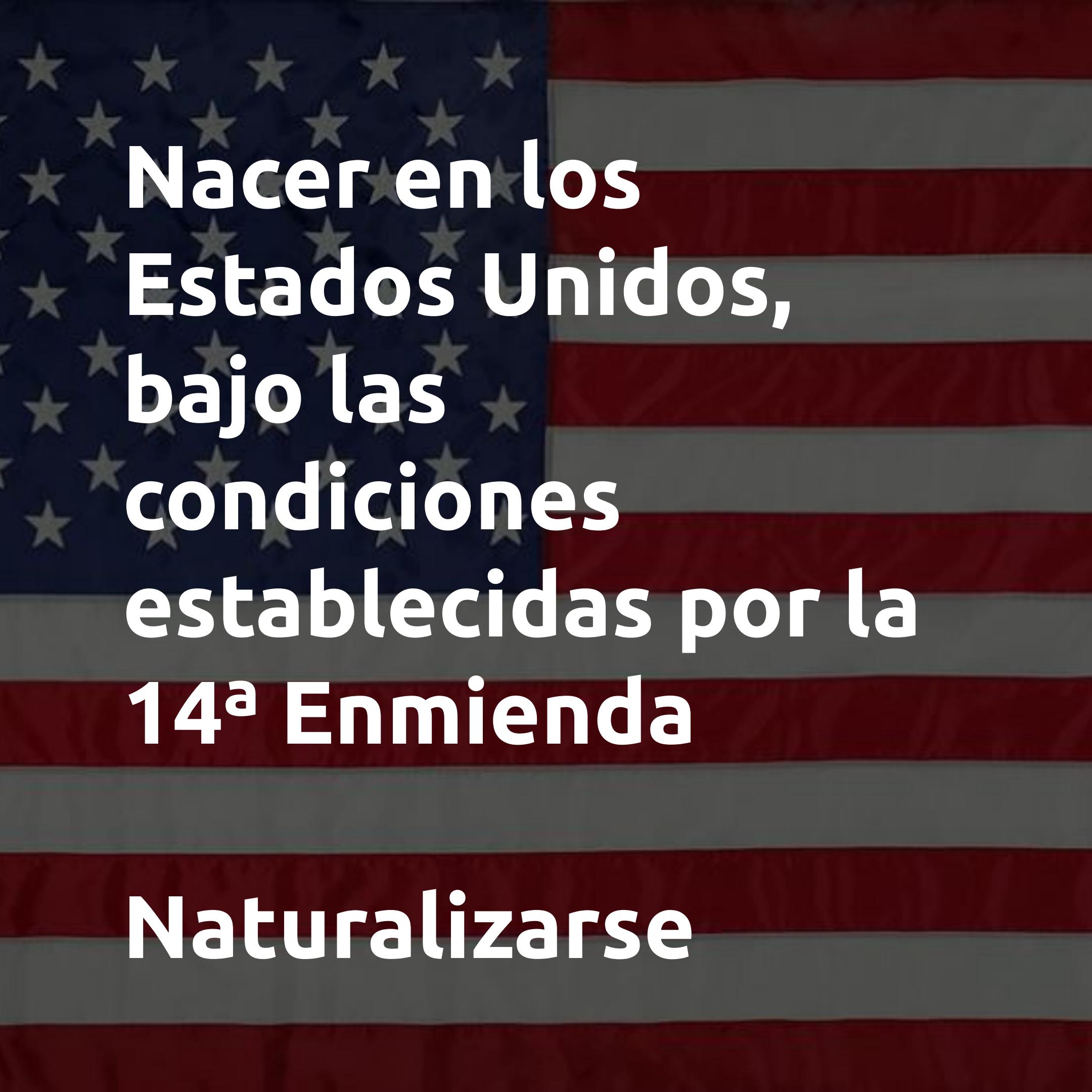
CAMINOS

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

**Defender la  
Constitución (de  
los Estados Unidos)**

**Obedecer las  
leyes de los  
Estados Unidos**

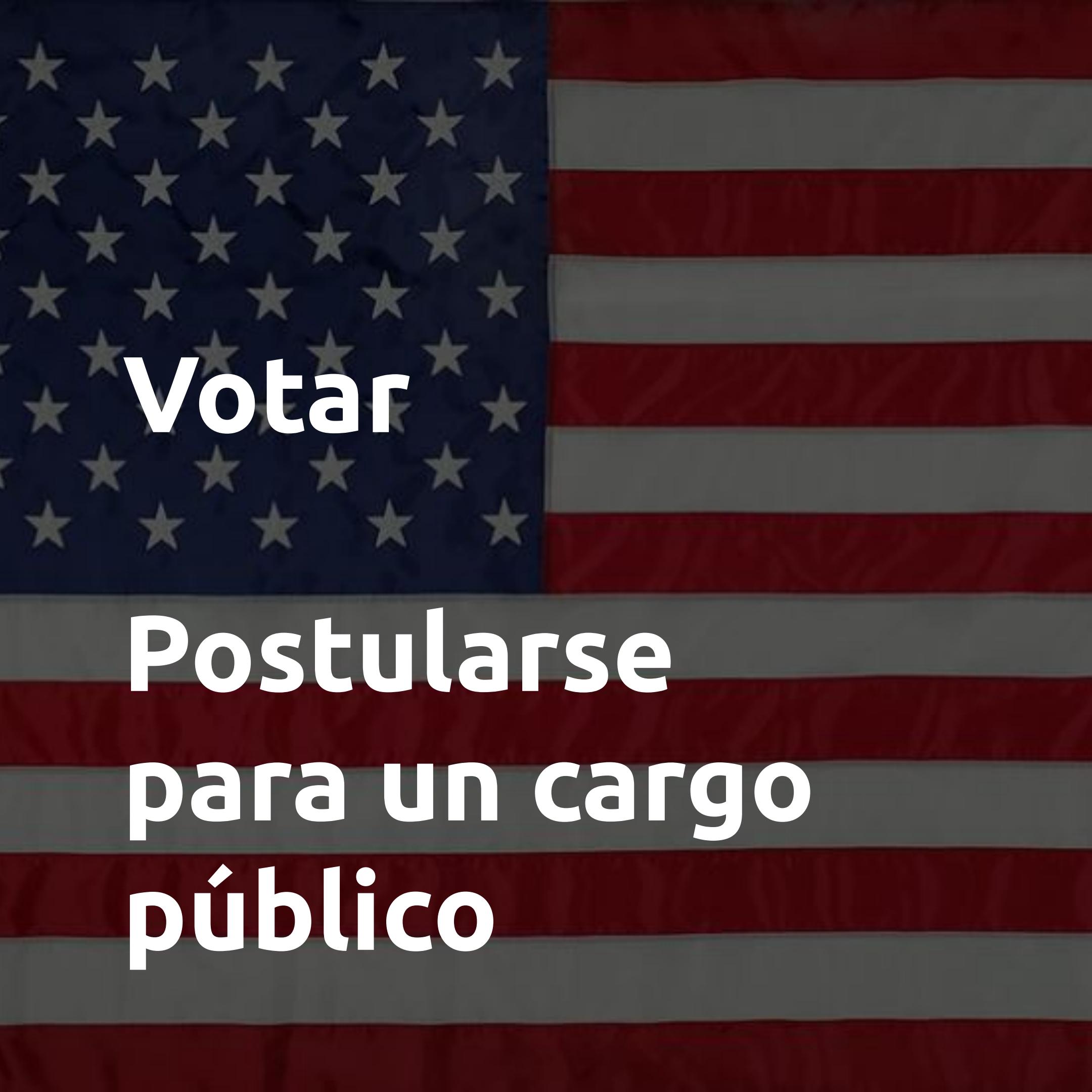
**68. ¿Cómo se  
puede obtener  
la ciudadanía  
estadounidense?**

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.

Nacer en los  
Estados Unidos,  
bajo las  
condiciones  
establecidas por la  
**14<sup>a</sup> Enmienda**

Naturalizarse

69. ¿Cuáles son  
**dos** ejemplos de  
participación  
cívica en los  
Estados Unidos?

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

**Votar  
Postularse  
para un cargo  
público**

**70. ¿De qué  
manera pueden  
los  
estadounidenses  
servir a su país?**



Votar

71. ¿Por qué  
es  
importante  
pagar los  
impuestos  
federales?



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

**Requerido  
por ley**

**72. Es importante que todos los hombres de 18 a 25 años se registren en el Servicio Selectivo. Mencione una razón.**



CAMINOS

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

**Requerido  
por ley**

73. Los colonos  
llegaron a  
América por  
muchas razones.  
Nombre una.

# Libertad

74. ¿Quiénes  
vivían en  
América antes  
de la llegada de  
los europeos?\*



# Los nativos americanos

**75. ¿Qué grupo  
de personas  
fue capturado  
y vendido  
como  
esclavos?**



CAMINOS

# Los africanos



76. ¿Qué guerra  
libraron los  
estadounidenses  
para  
independizarse  
de Gran Bretaña?



A historical painting depicting George Washington on horseback, leading American troops during the Revolutionary War. He is in the center, wearing a black tricorn hat and a dark coat, mounted on a white horse. To his left, an American flag on a pole waves in the wind. In the background, smoke rises from a fire or explosion, and soldiers in period uniforms are visible. The scene is set outdoors with buildings and trees in the distance.

# La Revolución Americana

77. Nombre una razón por la que los estadounidenses declararon la independencia de Gran Bretaña.

A historical painting depicting George Washington on horseback, leading a group of soldiers through a snowy landscape. An American flag flies prominently on the left side of the scene.

Impuestos  
altos

78. ¿Quién  
redactó la  
Declaración de  
Independencia?\*

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 those 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 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 ourselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, & declared 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, & for a long time past, & complacently & tyrannically, already begun with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy, 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 compelling our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against inhabitants of our Country, their Brethren, & their selves. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Country, the Brutes inhumanely to bear upon us, in such a Manner, as to extort from us, in the most ignominious & degrading manner, a total loss of our ages fees 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. — We have 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.

# Jefferson

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall  
Geo Walton.

Jm Hooper  
Joseph Hewes,  
Sal P

*John Hancock*

Samuel Chase  
W<sup>m</sup> Paca  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

John Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Benj. Franklin  
John Morton  
Gouverneur Morris

*Wm. H. Boyd  
Chas. Livingston  
Sam'l Lewis  
Lewis Morris*

Josiah Bartlett  
W<sup>m</sup> Whipple  
Sam<sup>r</sup> Adams  
John Adams  
Roo<sup>t</sup> Treat Paine  
Elbridge Gerry

**79. ¿Cuándo se  
adoptó la  
Declaración de  
Independencia?**

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 deposing 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 at this time, being at war with a number of foreign Nations, and in a state of peace with others. — He has treated us like barbarous savages, so despised we are, that we are treated like outlaws, and driven from one place to another, without any protection, or to fall into the hands of the Head of the British Empire, to be tried by that infallible Law, which makes no allowance for a poor man, or to fall into the hands of the merciless Judges, who are too much under the influence of a few rich men, to do justice to the poor. — He has given his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation, which were passed for the sole purpose of oppressing and残酷地压迫着我们, and degrading us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He has committed all kinds of cruelties and perfidy. — He has caused infinite numbers of our fellow Countrymen to take up Arms against their Country, and to bear Arms against us, in a foreign land, where they have no right to be. — He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the 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, 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 of the good People of the United States, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are, and of Right ought to be, Separated from, and free 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 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.

July 4, 1776

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall  
Geo Walton.

Jno 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 Washington  
Thos: Jefferson  
Sam'l Lewis  
Lewis Morris

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

80. La  
Revolución  
Americana tuvo  
muchos  
acontecimientos  
importantes.  
Nombre uno.

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 the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unaccustomed by our laws; giving his assent to their Laws made void by the Legislative power of these States. — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us. — For cutting off our Commerce from one quarter of the world. — For laying embargoes on our Trade with all parts of the world. — 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 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 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 tools of their oppression, and to fall themselves by their hands. — He has excited Domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured 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 these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. — Therefore, we have now resolved to sever our connection with the British Government, and to live free and independent States, they have full Power by 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.

# de Independencia

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall  
Geo Walton.

Jno 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 Washington  
Chr: Livingston  
Tean' Lewis  
Lewis Morris

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

81. Había 13  
estados  
originales.

Nombre

cinco.



CAMINOS



**82. ¿Qué  
documento  
fundacional  
se redactó en  
1787?**



CAMINOS

# We the People

ARTICLE I. The People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, and secure the domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity; all which we have established the Constitution of the United States of America.

## Article I

Representatives and other persons holding positions 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 and three fifths of those bound to service for a term of years and not more than four years, 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 by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand persons, and shall never be less than that state shall have at least one Representative, and such representation shall be made, so that if New Hampshire shall be added to the Union, that State shall be entitled to three additional members for the first election for representatives.

**a** and the representative form of every other state in the Union, during a long time past, has been that of a Secretary of State.

# Constitución

# Constitucion

and also stated from the balance of his speech for which he was not responsible, that he did not believe that the bill does not, and, if it does, it would be entirely unadvised.

# do os Estados

# de los fracasos

(GC 105 L3005)

Didos)

and Satisfaction of the said Merchant and a Majority of such shall be taken as  
Evidence of his Death.

Section 5. The members of the Board of Education may be authorized to inspect the residence of a school member, or  
any school, or any part of a school, under any circumstances, and may be authorized to inspect the residence of a school member, or  
any school, or any part of a school, under any circumstances, and may be authorized to inspect the residence of a school member, or

# La Constitución (de los Estados Unidos)

**83. Los Papeles  
Federalistas apoyaron  
la aprobación de la  
Constitución de los  
Estados Unidos.  
Nombre a uno de los  
autores.**

# 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

(1) The Committee shall consist of one

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

James

So I hope you will be interested in the story and I would like you to be kind enough to let me know, exactly why

...and the new Government will be founded on such a basis of political freedom.

**Medio**

# Madison

# YACHTS

# MIGRATION

84. ¿Por qué  
fueron  
importantes  
*los Papeles*  
*Federalistas?*

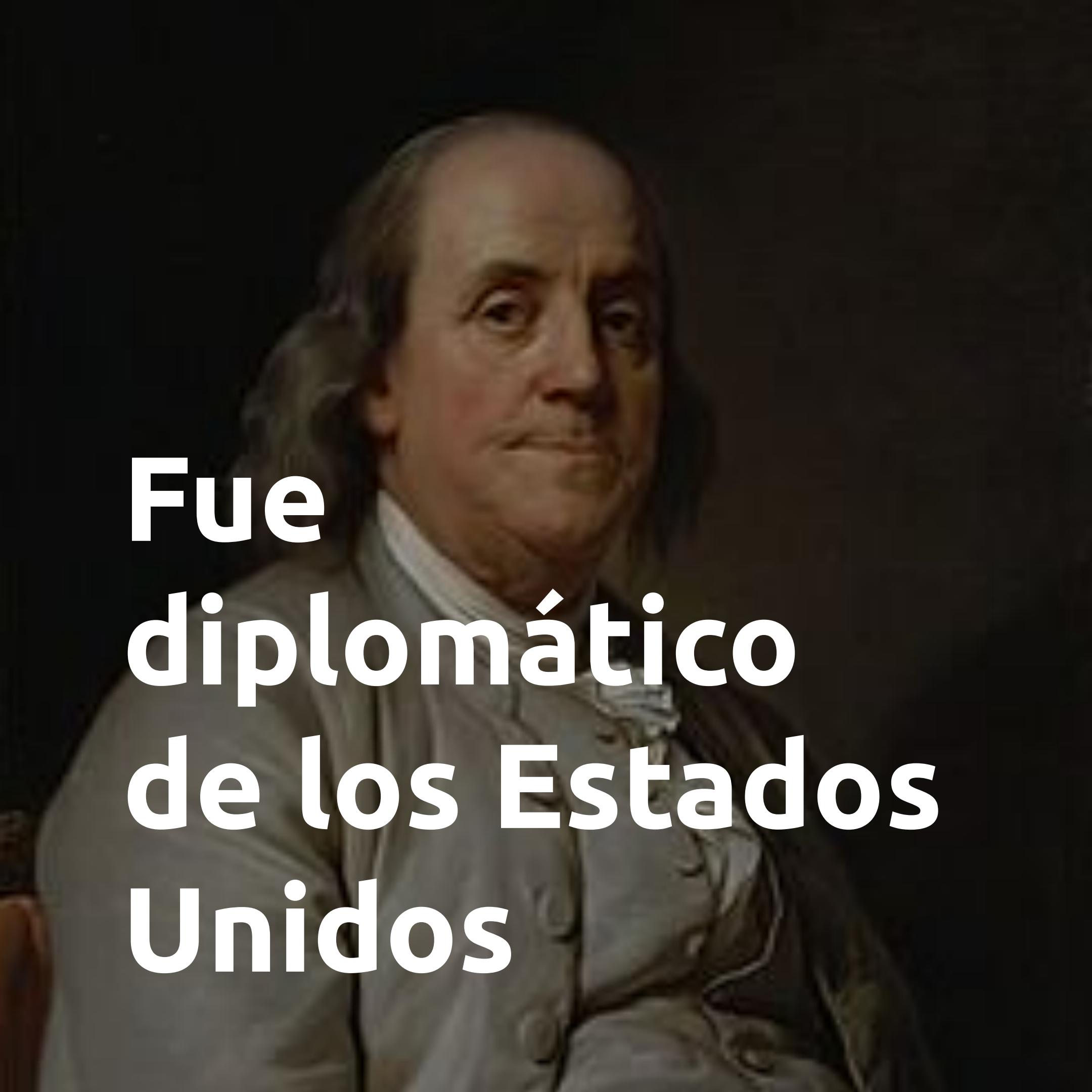


# We the People Ayudaron a la gente a entender la Constitución (de los EE. UU.)

85. Benjamin  
Franklin es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.



NOMBRE una.

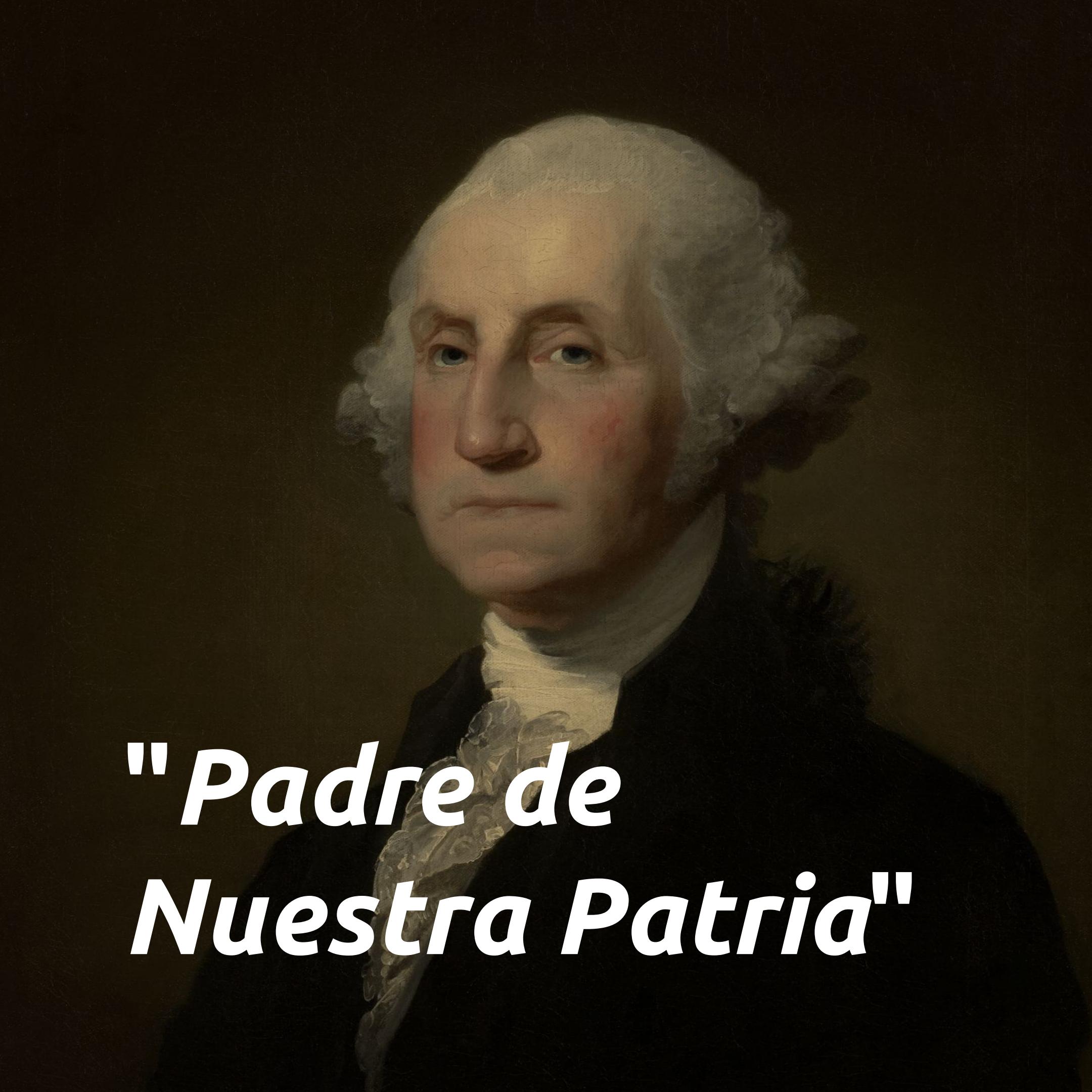
A portrait painting of Benjamin Franklin, an American Enlightenment writer, politician, and diplomat. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark green velvet jacket over a white cravat and a blue waistcoat. His hair is powdered and powdered white. He has a thoughtful expression, looking slightly upwards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

Fue  
diplomático  
de los Estados  
Unidos

86. George  
Washington  
es famoso por  
muchas cosas.  
Nombre una.\*



CAMINOS

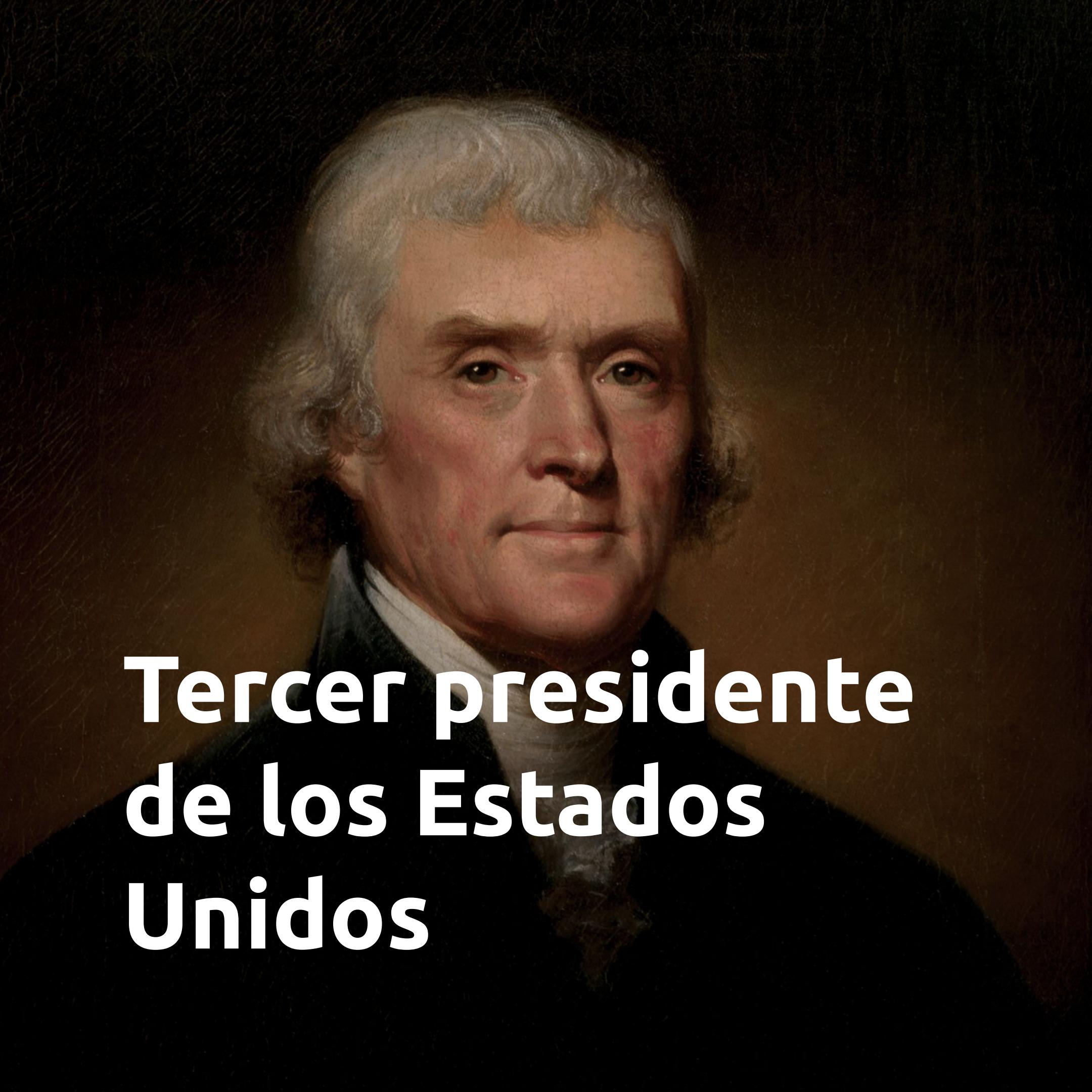
A portrait painting of George Washington, the first President of the United States. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark blue military-style coat over a white cravat and a white ruffled collar. His powdered hair is powdered white. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to his left.

**"Padre de  
Nuestra Patria"**

87. Thomas  
Jefferson es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.



NOMBRE una.

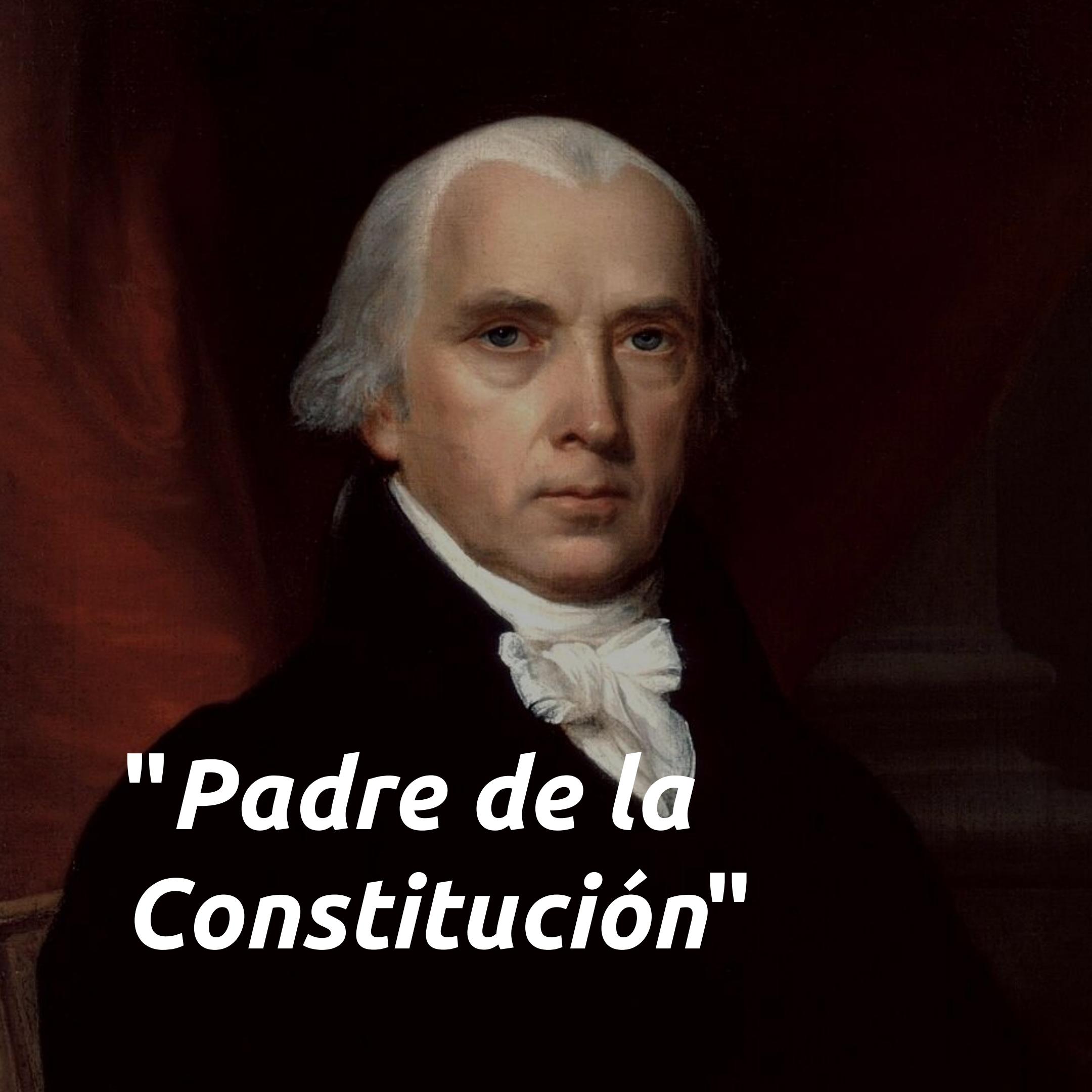
A portrait painting of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark green velvet jacket over a white cravat and a blue waistcoat. His long, powdered grey hair is visible. The background is a mottled brown.

Tercer presidente  
de los Estados  
Unidos

88. James  
Madison es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.



NOMBRE una.

A portrait painting of James Madison, an American Founding Father and the fourth President of the United States. 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 grey at the sides. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to his left.

**"Padre de la  
Constitución"**

89. Alexander  
Hamilton es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.



NOMBRE una.

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 patterned waistcoat. His hair is powdered and powdered. He is looking slightly to his left with a thoughtful expression.

Uno de los  
autores de los  
Papeles  
Federalistas

**90. ¿Qué  
territorio  
compró Estados  
Unidos a Francia  
en 1803?**

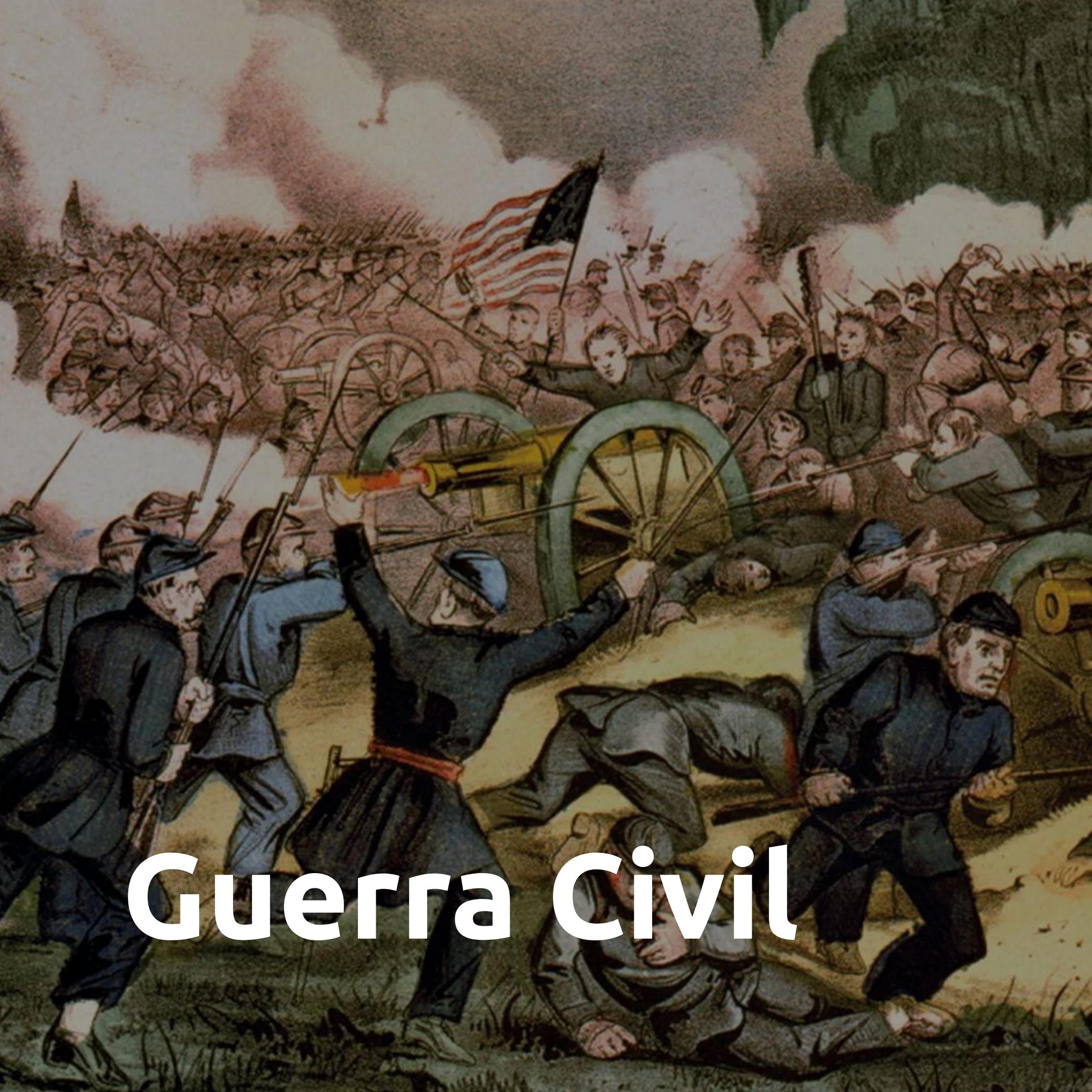


CAMINOS

# El territorio de Luisiana



**91. Nombre una guerra en la que participó Estados Unidos en el siglo XIX.**

A detailed historical illustration depicting a fierce battle scene from the American Civil War. In the foreground, soldiers in blue Union uniforms are shown in various states of combat; some are kneeling or lying on the ground, while others stand with rifles. A prominent figure in the center foreground is a soldier with a rifle, looking towards the right. Behind them, a large field gun with four large spoked wheels is positioned, its barrel pointed upwards. A group of soldiers in blue uniforms is gathered around the gun, some holding rifles and others appearing to be in command. In the background, a massive crowd of soldiers in blue uniforms stretches across a hillside, with many holding rifles and bayoneted swords. A large American flag is prominently displayed on a pole in the upper left background. The sky is filled with smoke and fire, suggesting intense combat. The overall scene conveys a sense of a major engagement between the Union forces.

# Guerra Civil

92. Nombre la  
guerra  
estadouniden-  
se entre el  
Norte y el  
Sur.



# La Guerra Civil



93. La Guerra Civil tuvo muchos acontecimientos importantes. Nombre uno.



CAMINOS

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 is issued by the President of the United States, containing the following, to wit:

# Proclamación

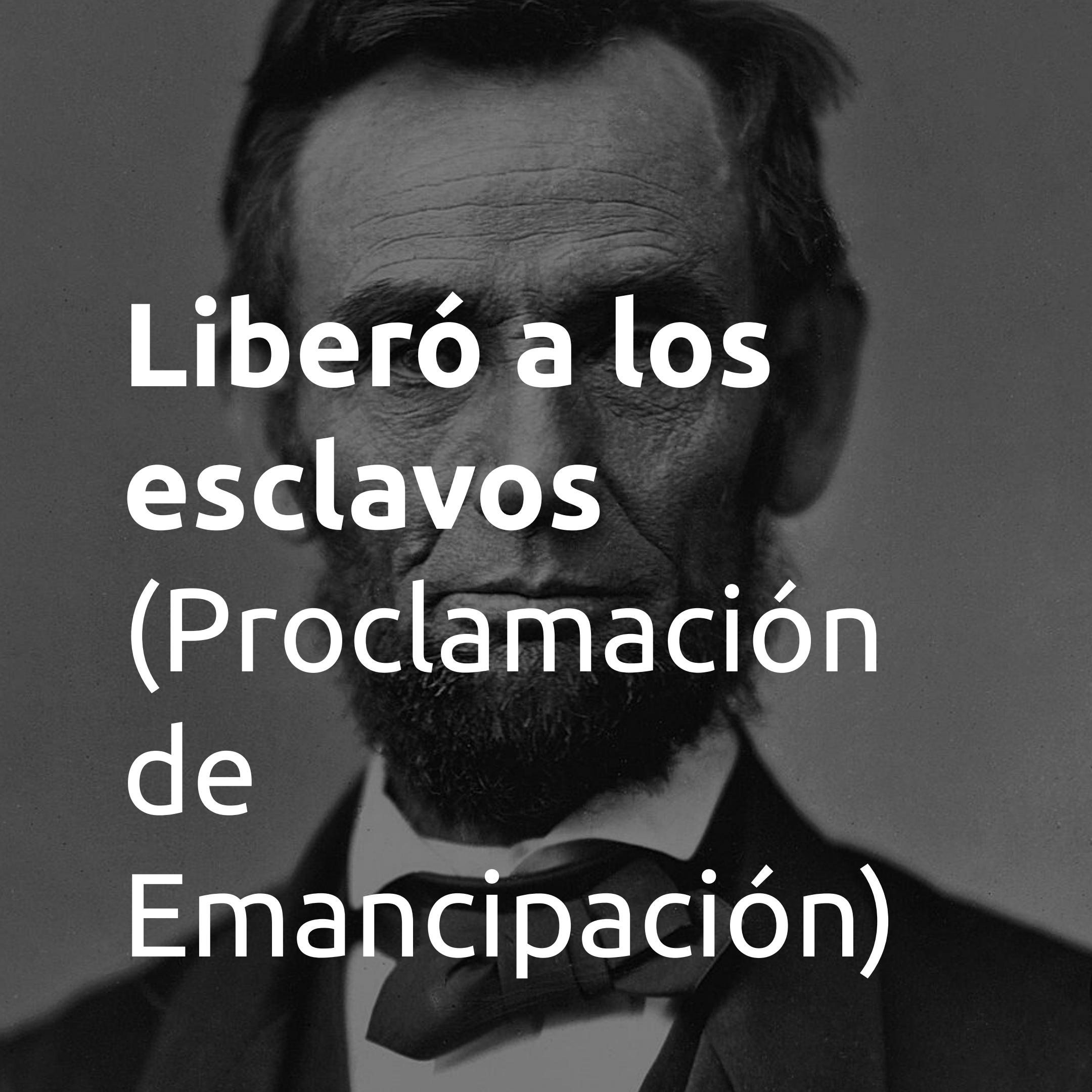
# de

# Emancipación

"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

94. Abraham  
Lincoln es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.

 Nombre una.\*



Liberó a los  
esclavos  
(Proclamación  
de  
Emancipación)

# 95. ¿Qué hizo la Proclamación de Emancipación?

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:

**Liberó a los  
esclavos**

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

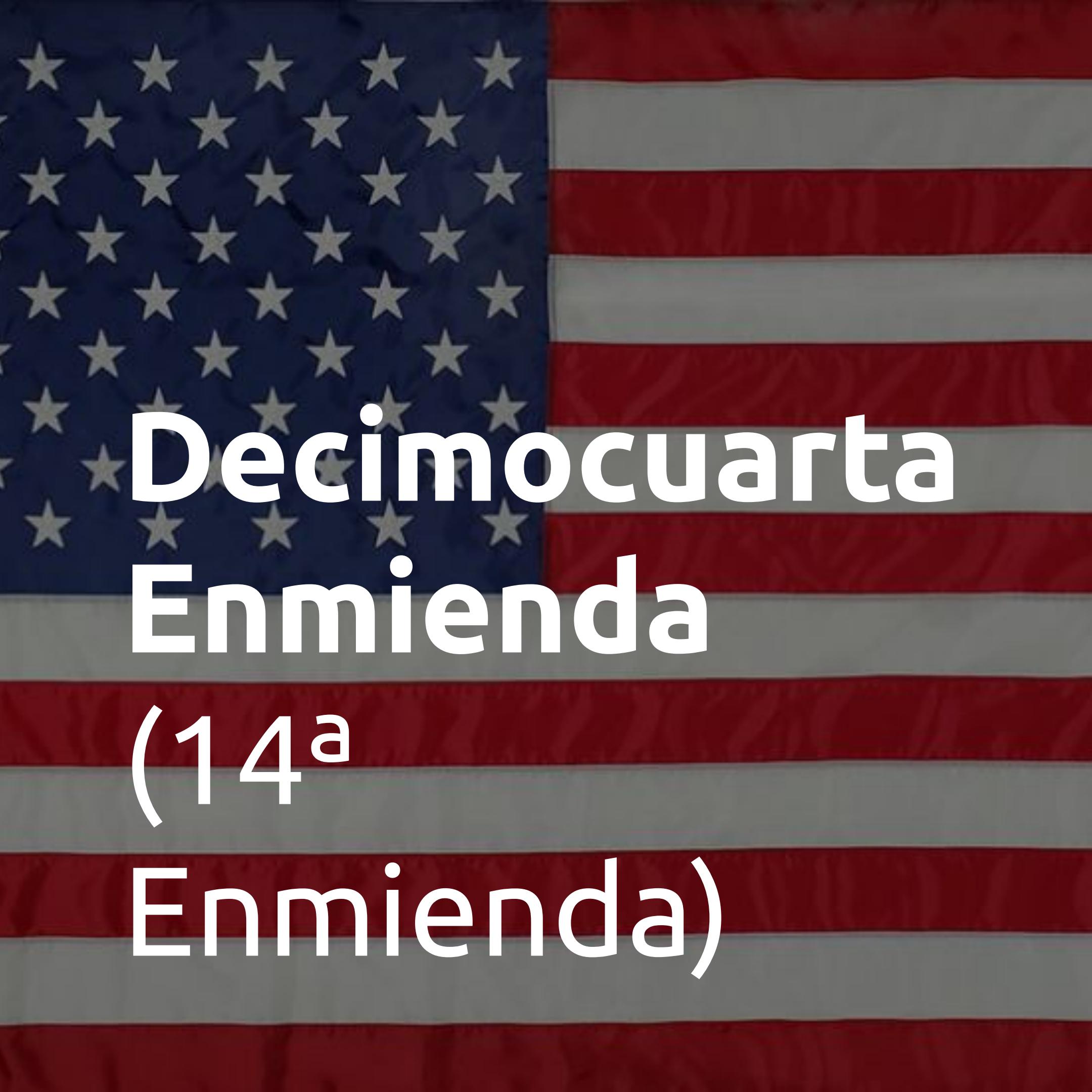
96. ¿Qué  
guerra  
estadouniden  
se puso fin a  
la esclavitud?



# La Guerra Civil



**97. ¿Qué enmienda establece que todas las personas nacidas o naturalizadas en los Estados Unidos, y sujetas a su jurisdicción, son ciudadanos estadounidenses?**

A faint background image of the United States flag, showing the stars in the upper left and the red and white stripes across the rest of the frame.

# Decimocuarta Enmienda

(14<sup>a</sup>  
Enmienda)

**98. ¿Cuándo  
obtuvieron  
todos los  
hombres el  
derecho al  
voto?**



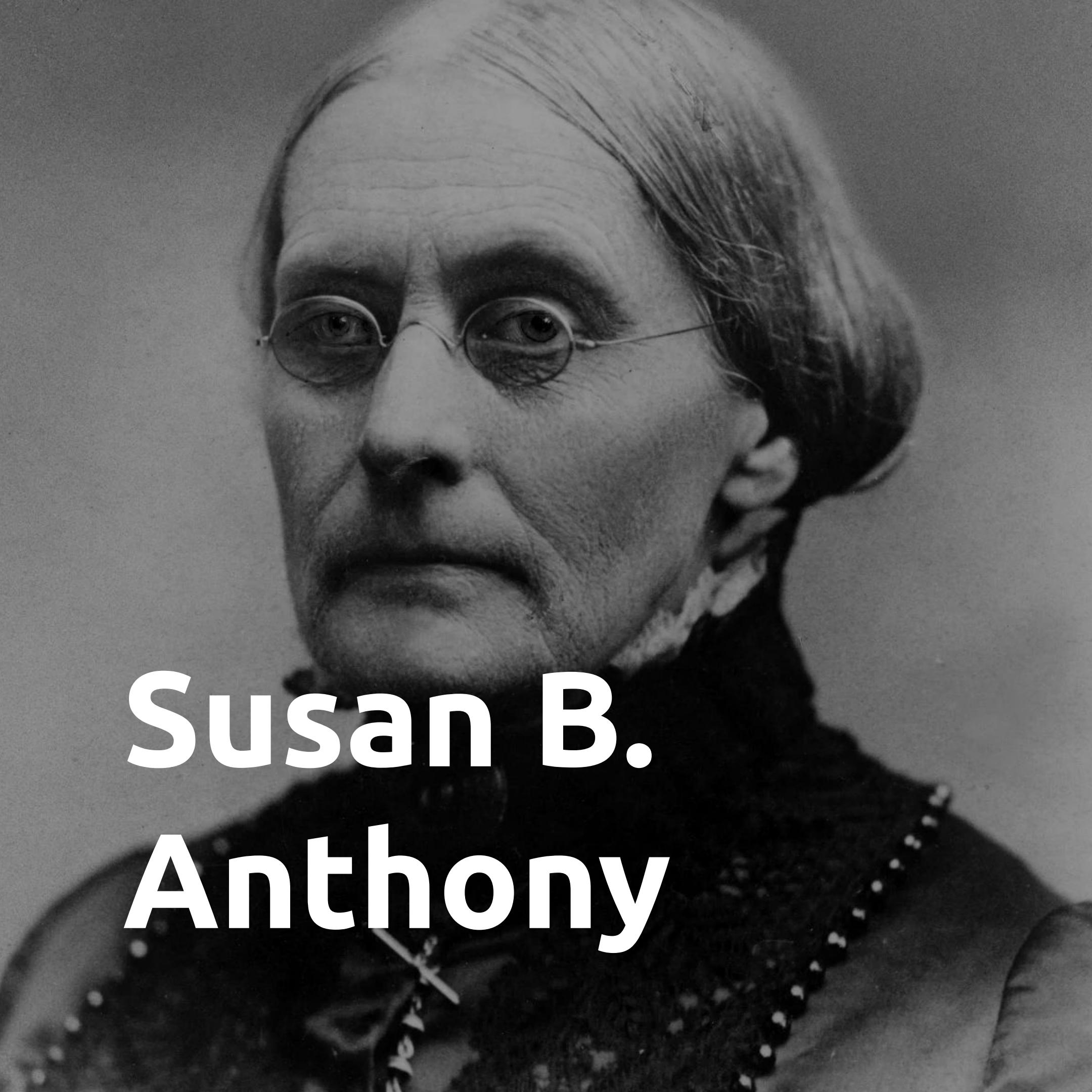
CAMINOS



1870

99. Nombre a  
una líder del  
movimiento por  
los derechos de  
las mujeres en el  
siglo XIX.



A black and white portrait of Susan B. Anthony. She is shown from the chest up, looking slightly to her left with a serious expression. She has short, wavy hair and is wearing round-rimmed glasses. A dark, patterned shawl or scarf is draped over her shoulders. The background is a plain, light color.

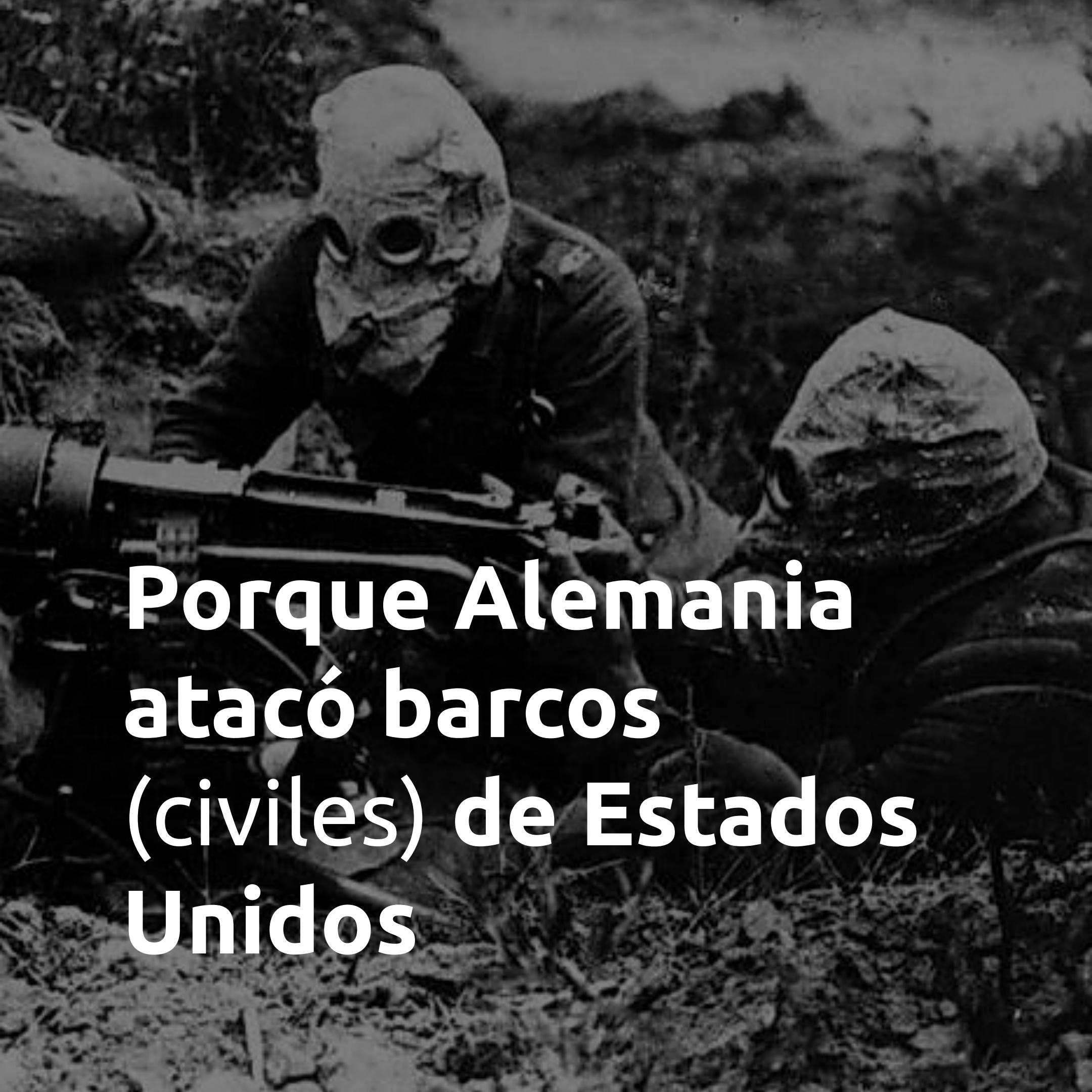
# Susan B. Anthony

100. Nombre  
una guerra en  
la que participó  
Estados Unidos  
en el siglo XX.

# Segunda Guerra Mundial



# 101. ¿Por qué entró Estados Unidos en la Primera Guerra Mundial?



Porque Alemania  
atacó barcos  
(civiles) de Estados  
Unidos

**102. ¿Cuándo  
obtuvieron  
todas las  
mujeres el  
derecho al  
voto?**



CAMINOS

A black and white historical photograph showing a woman in the foreground wearing a large, white, feathered hat, and a man in a suit standing behind her. They are holding a large protest sign that reads "VOTES FOR WOMEN 1920".

**VOTES  
FOR  
WOMEN 1920**

# 103. ¿Qué fue la Gran Depresión?



CAMINOS

La recesión  
económica más  
larga de la  
historia moderna



# 104. ¿Cuándo comenzó la Gran Depresión?



# El Gran Crac (1929)

**105. ¿Quién fue presidente durante la Gran Depresión y la Segunda Guerra Mundial?**



CAMINOS

A close-up portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is an elderly man with dark hair, deep wrinkles on his forehead, and blue eyes. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting his face against a dark background.

(Franklin)  
Roosevelt

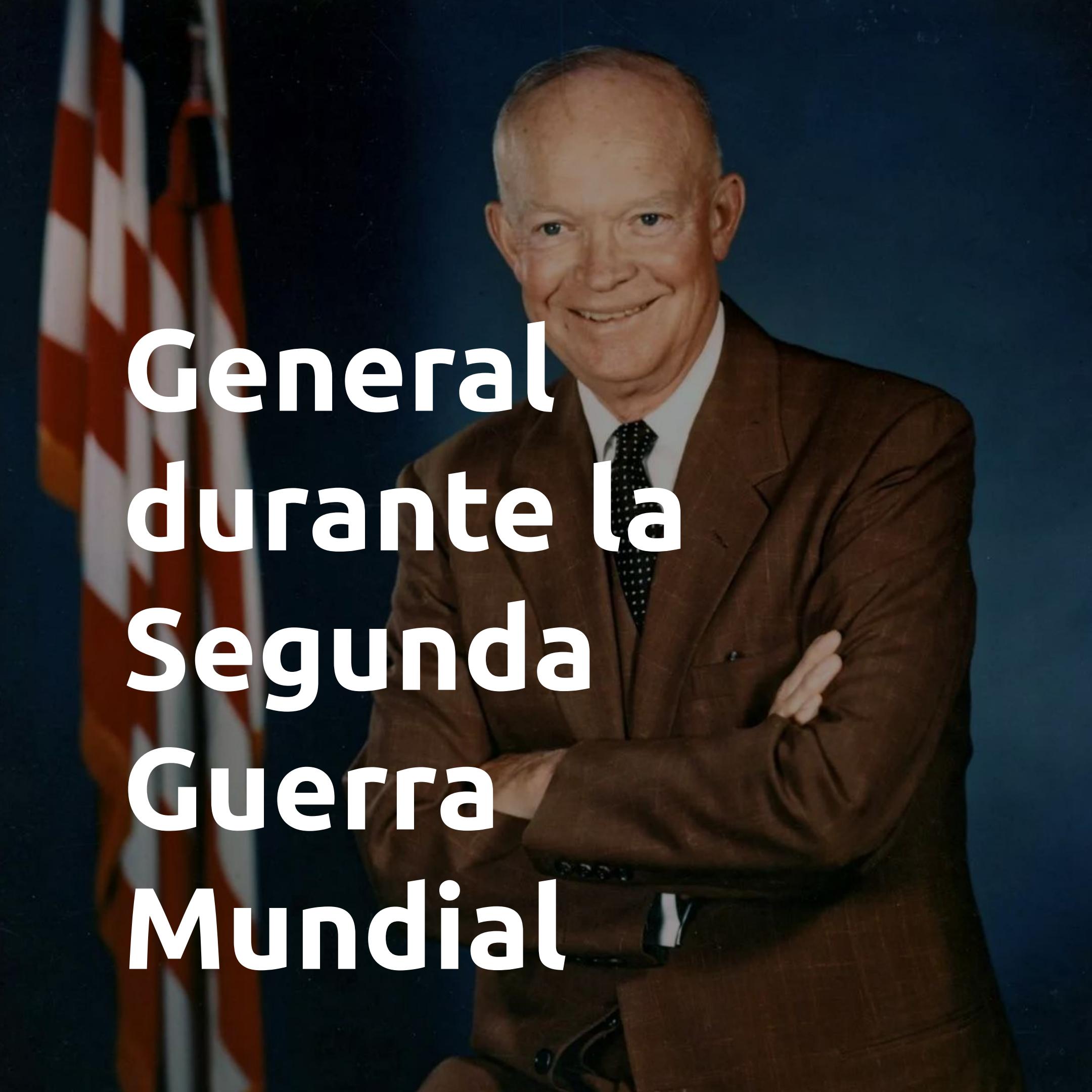
# 106. ¿Por qué entró Estados Unidos en la Segunda Guerra Mundial?



(El bombardeo de)  
Pearl Harbor

107. Dwight  
Eisenhower  
es famoso por  
muchas cosas.  
Nombre una.



A black and white portrait of Dwight D. Eisenhower, an elderly man with a receding hairline, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and patterned tie. He is smiling slightly and has his left hand in his pocket. In the background, the American flag is partially visible on the left side.

General  
durante la  
Segunda  
Guerra  
Mundial

**108. ¿Quién fue  
el principal  
rival de los  
Estados Unidos  
durante la  
Guerra Fría?**



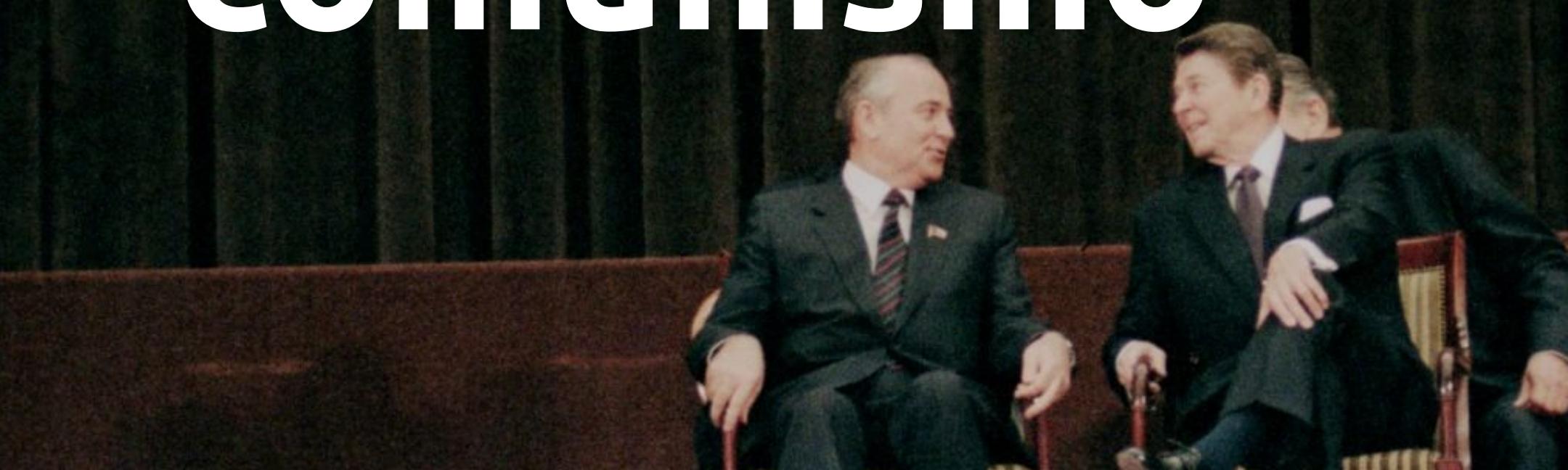


# Unión Soviética

109. Durante la Guerra Fría, ¿cuál era una de las principales preocupaciones de Estados Unidos?



# El comunismo



110. ¿Por qué  
Estados  
Unidos entró  
en la Guerra  
de Corea?



CAMINOS



# Para detener la expansión del comunismo

**111. ¿Por qué  
Estados  
Unidos entró  
en la Guerra  
de Vietnam?**



CAMINOS

# Para detener la expansión del comunismo



**112. ¿Qué hizo  
el movimiento  
por los  
derechos  
civiles?**



CAMINOS



Luchó para  
acabar con la  
discriminación  
racial

113. Martin  
Luther King,  
Jr. es famoso  
por muchas  
cosas. Nombre

una.\*  
CAMINOS



**Luchó por los  
derechos civiles**

**114. ¿Por qué  
entró Estados  
Unidos en la  
Guerra del  
Golfo  
Pérsico?**



A dark, grainy photograph showing a row of fighter jets on a runway at night. In the foreground, the tail of a jet has the letters 'SJ' and the number '555'. Behind it, another jet's tail has 'BT' and '053'. A third jet is visible further back. In the background, a fourth jet is taking off, its afterburner glowing brightly. The sky is dark with some distant lights.

Para expulsar al  
ejército iraquí de  
Kuwait

**115. ¿Qué  
acontecimiento  
importante ocurrió  
el 11 de  
septiembre de  
2001 en Estados  
Unidos?\***





Los  
terroristas  
atacaron los  
Estados  
Unidos

116. Nombre un  
conflicto militar  
estadounidense  
posterior a los  
atentados del 11 de  
septiembre de  
2001.



# Guerra en Irak



117. Nombre  
una tribu  
indígena  
americana de los  
Estados Unidos.

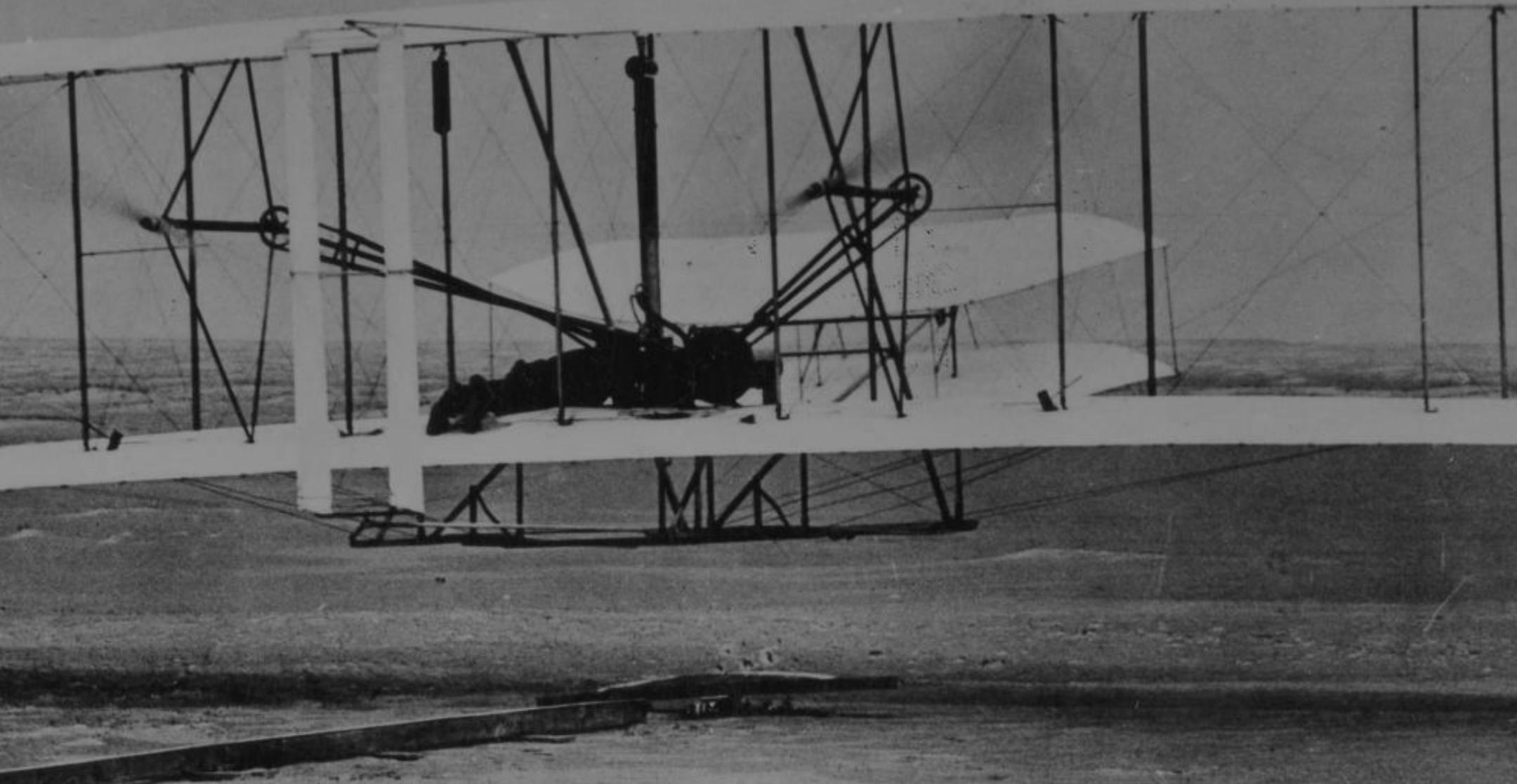


CAMINOS

A photograph of two individuals in traditional Cherokee attire. On the left, a man stands holding a long staff or spear. He wears a light-colored, button-down shirt with a red belt featuring intricate patterns. A large, white, feathered headdress is attached to his head. On the right, a woman stands wearing a light-colored dress with a blue sash decorated with red and yellow circular motifs. She has a smaller, light-colored headdress. They are positioned in front of a dark, leafy tree.

# Cherokee

118. Nombre un  
ejemplo de una  
innovación  
estadounidense.



# Avión

**119. ¿Cuál es  
la capital de  
los Estados  
Unidos?**

An aerial photograph of Washington, D.C., showing the National Mall, the U.S. Capitol building, the White House, and the Washington Monument. The city extends into the background with various buildings and green spaces.

**Washington,  
D.C.**

120. ¿Dónde  
está la  
Estatua de la  
Libertad?

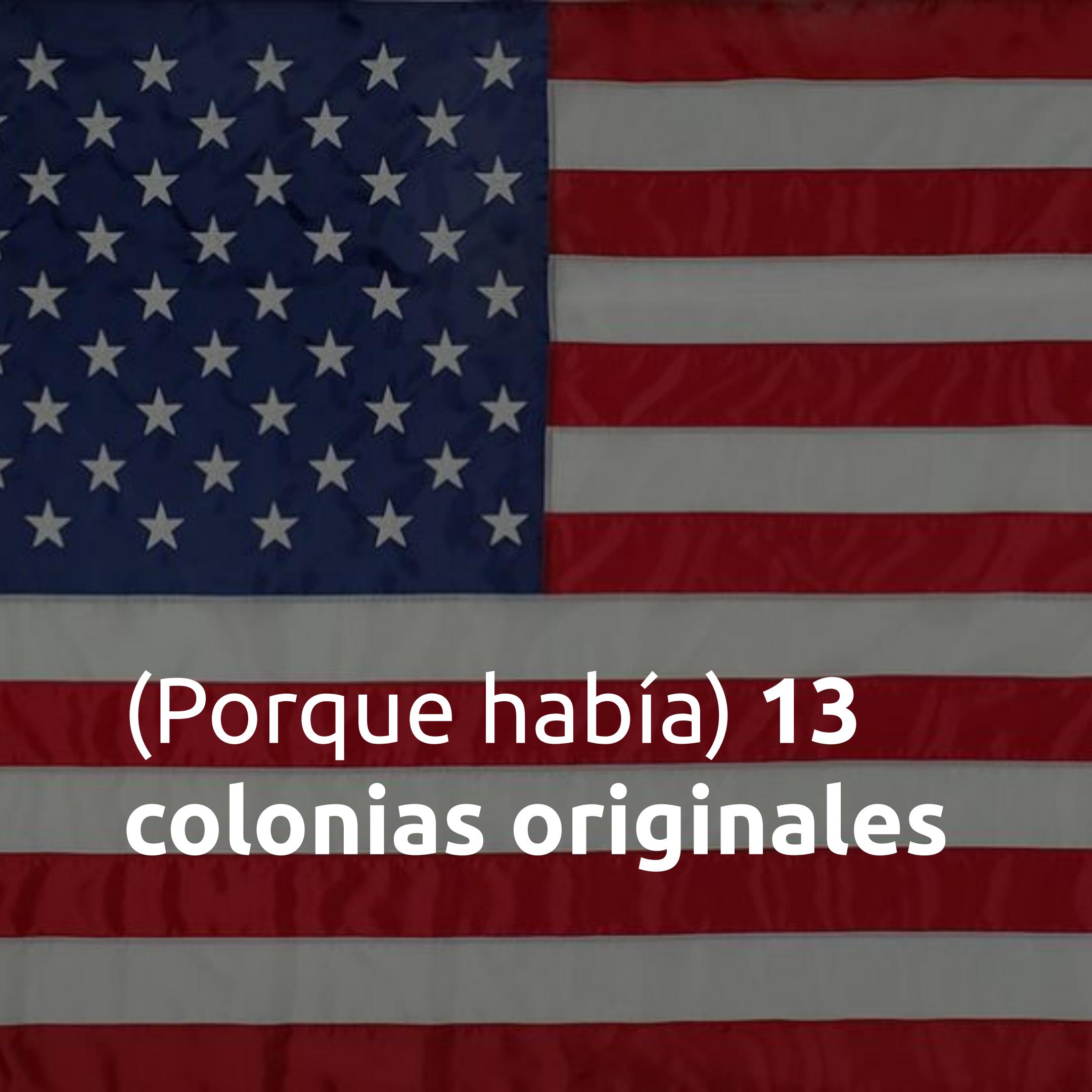


CAMINOS

A photograph of the Statue of Liberty, showing her head, upper torso, and arms raised holding a tablet. She is set against a clear blue sky.

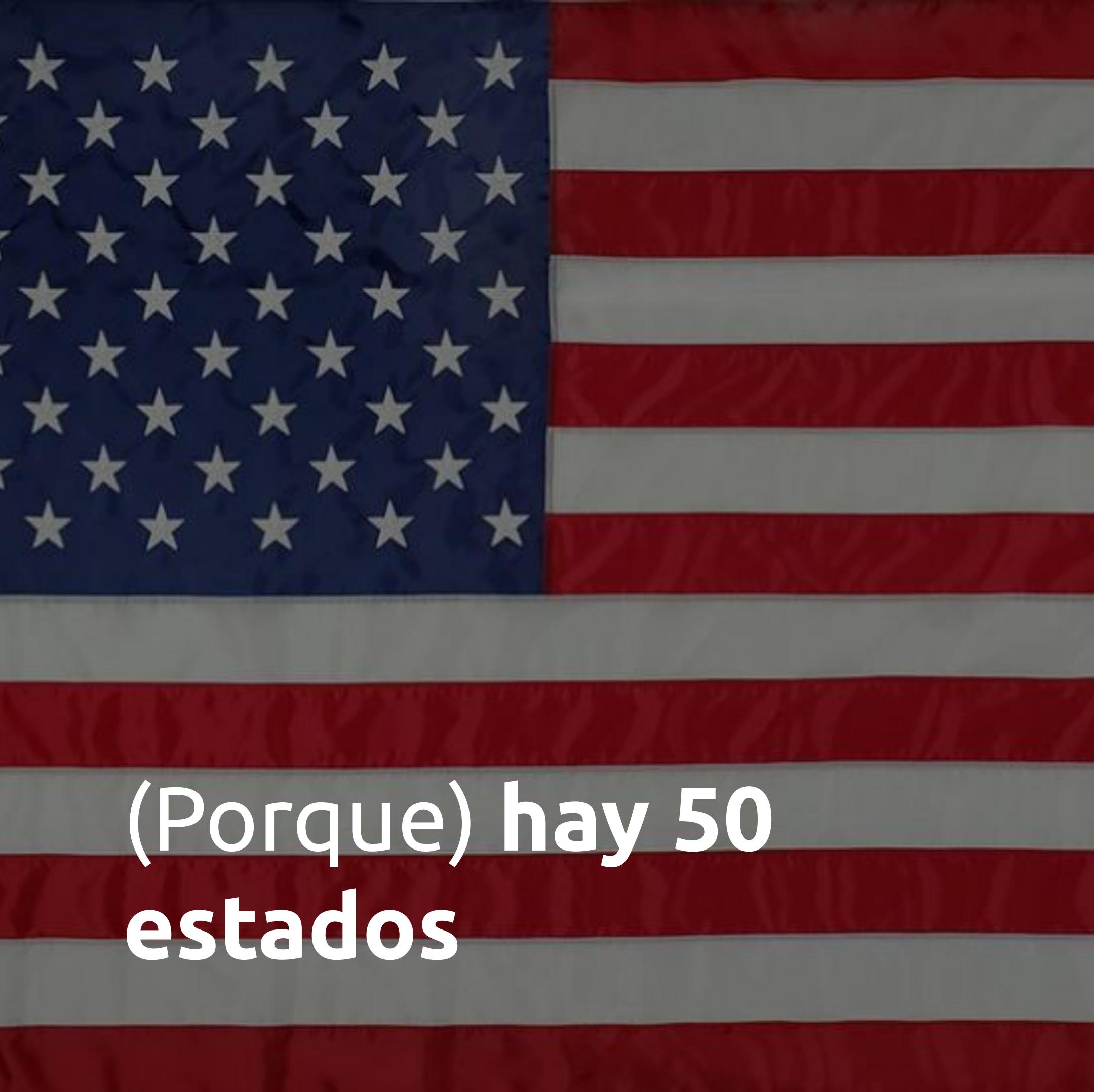
Nueva York  
(Puerto)

121. ¿Por qué  
la bandera  
tiene 13  
franjas?\*

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

(Porque había) 13  
colonias originales

**122. ¿Por qué  
la bandera  
tiene 50  
estrellas?**



(Porque) hay 50  
estados

**123. ¿Cuál es  
el nombre  
del himno  
nacional?**

A painting depicting Francis Scott Key on a ship during the War of 1812. He is shown in profile, facing right, wearing a dark coat over a red vest with white buttons. He holds a piece of paper in his left hand and a small object in his right. In the background, another person is visible on the deck, and a flag is flying from a mast.

# The Star-Spangled Banner

124. El primer  
lema de la nación  
fue “*E Pluribus  
Unum*”.

¿Qué significa?



CAMINOS

E PLURIBUS  
UNUM

De muchos, uno

# 125. ¿Qué es el Día de la Independencia?

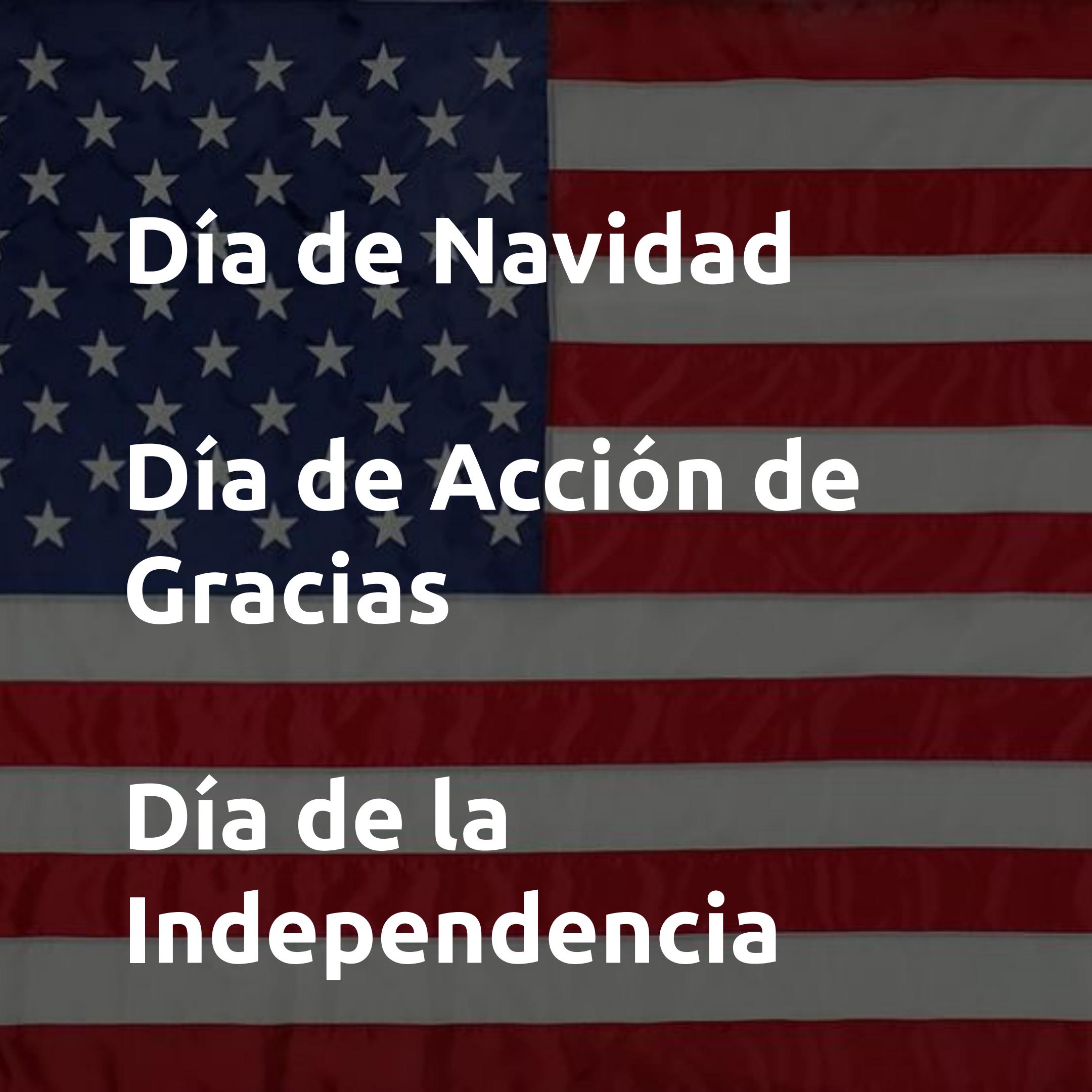


CAMINOS



**El cumpleaños del  
país**

126. Nombre  
tres días  
festivos  
nacionales de  
Estados Unidos.\*

The background of the image features a stylized American flag. The top half shows the stars in the upper left corner, and the bottom half shows the red and white horizontal stripes. The colors are a dark navy blue for the stars, a light grey for the stripes, and a bright red for the stripes.

Día de Navidad

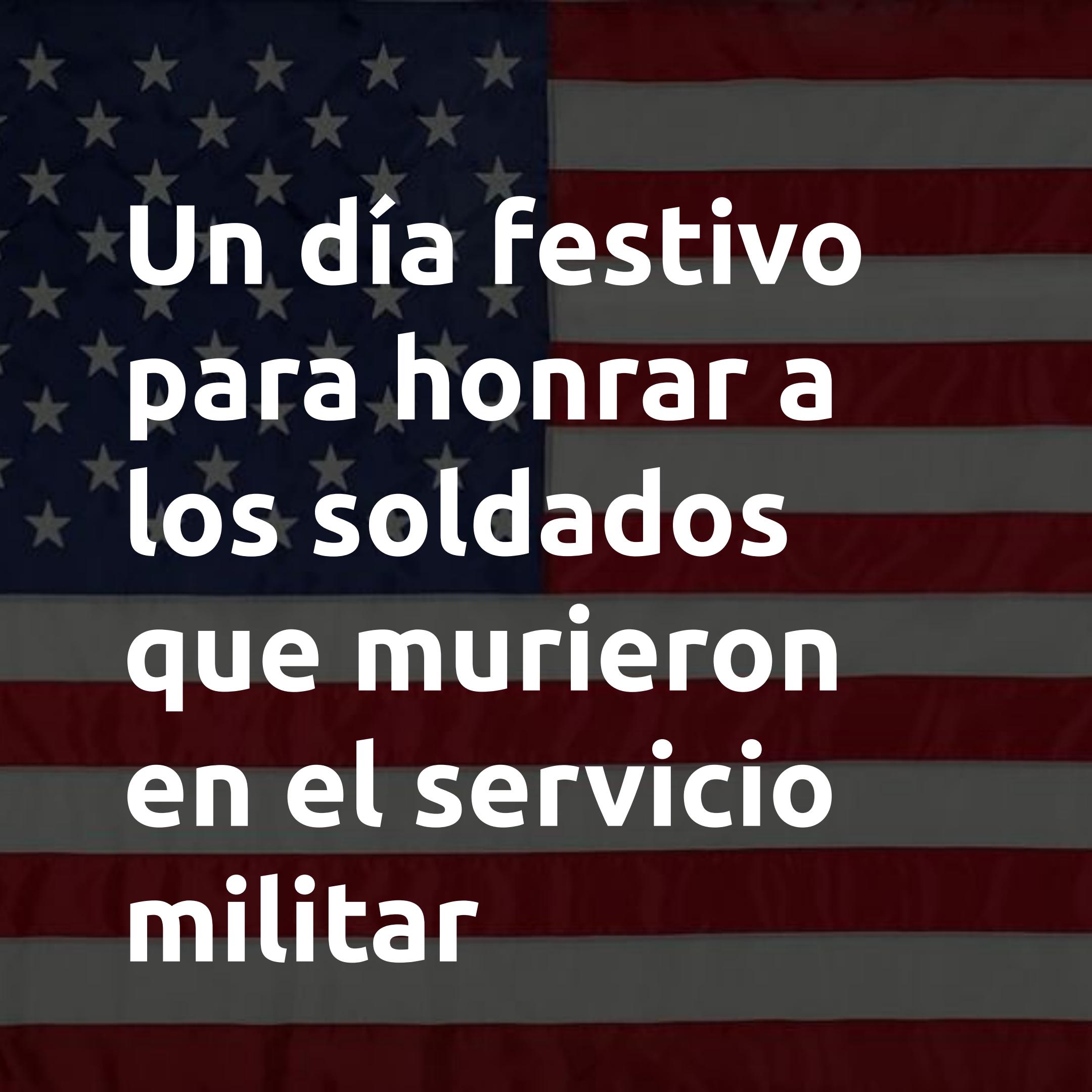
Día de Acción de  
Gracias

Día de la  
Independencia

**127. ¿Qué es  
el Día de los  
Caídos?**



CAMINOS

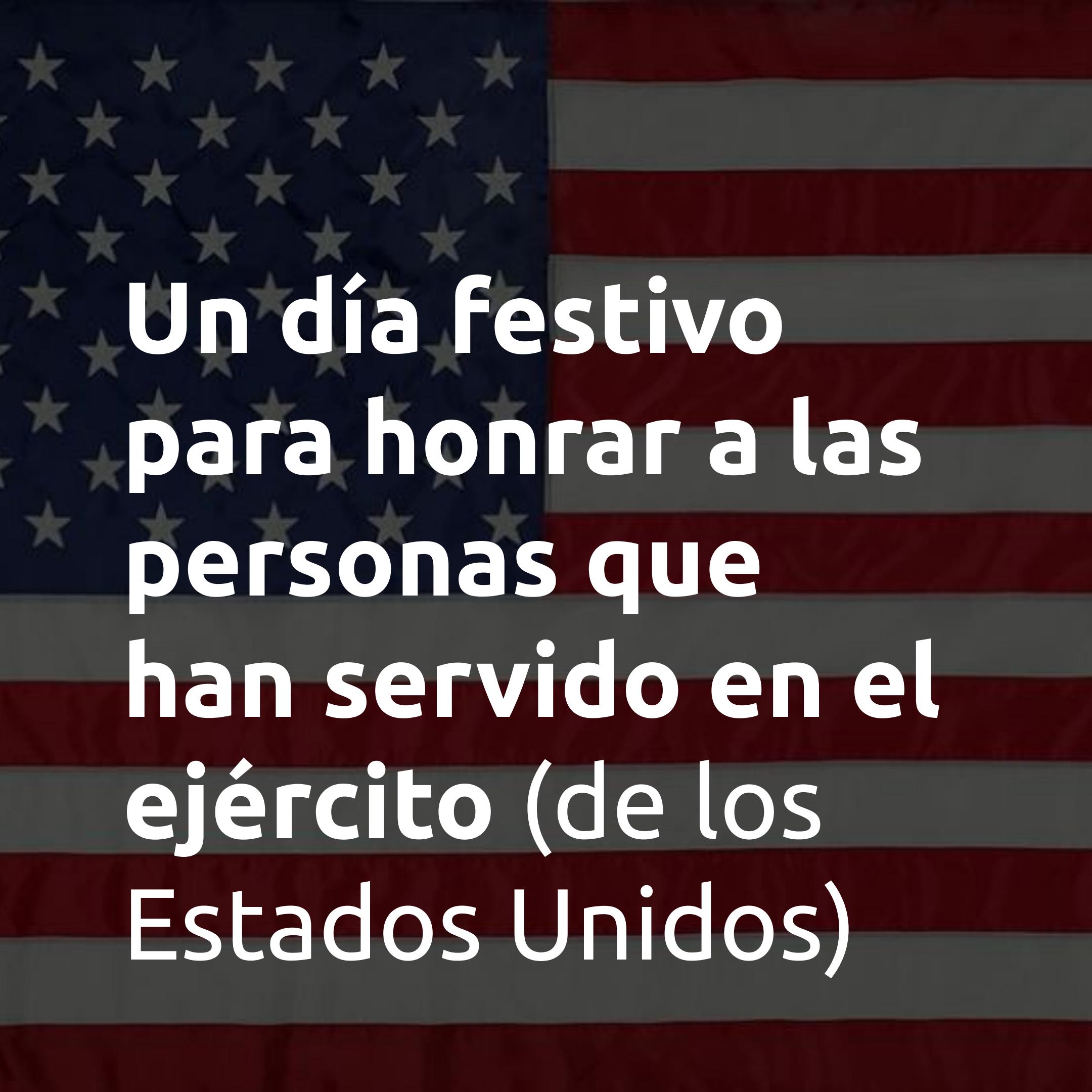
A dark, semi-transparent American flag serves as the background for the text. The stars are visible in the upper left, and the red and white stripes are visible across the middle and bottom.

Un día festivo  
para honrar a  
los soldados  
que murieron  
en el servicio  
militar

**128. ¿Qué es  
el Día de los  
veteranos?**



CAMINOS

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.

Un día festivo  
para honrar a las  
personas que  
han servido en el  
ejército (de los  
Estados Unidos)