

# 128 Preguntas y Respuestas del Examen de Educación Cívica

Familiarízate con las preguntas del  
examen de educación cívica de USCIS



CAMINOS

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



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

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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 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 Quota of the next Enumeration shall be entitled to have three Representatives each. Rhode Island and Pennsylvania shall be counted for two Quota each, New York for three Quota each, Massachusetts for two Quota each, New Jersey for one Quota each, Delaware one, Maryland one, Virginia two, 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 Convention 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 numbered at the Expiration of the second 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 of any Class, 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 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 Senators and Representatives shall be paid a Compensation, which shall be ascertained in each State by the Legislature thereof. They shall, in all Cases, except Cases of Impeachment, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance in Congress, or in going to or from Congress, and from the Arrest of the Body of Congress.

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 inform 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, provided, with the Concurrence of two thirds, it shall so order.

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.

# República

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



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 1.

# La Constitución

# La Constitución

The Vice President of the United States, shall be a Resident of one of the United States, and shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint session, for the term of four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

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# Index)

# Unidos

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**3. Mencione una  
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Constitución de  
los Estados  
Unidos.**



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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 the State of New Hampshire shall not be entitled to less than three Representatives, Rhode Island and Vermont not less than one, and the least State shall not be entitled to less than three. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, have 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.

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The electors shall meet in one or more States, and shall choose one President, one Vice President, and one Senator from each State. When the President of the United States shall be chosen, he shall be sworn to execute the Office of President of the United States.

The President shall be the chief Justice, and shall be elected by the Electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

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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 it shall be the Duty of the Members to conform to the Rules of the House in which they shall be sitting.

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.

Forma el  
gobierno

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



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## Article 1.

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# Autogobierno

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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.

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



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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.

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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 shall be constituted at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Clause at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Clause 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.

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Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and the Punishments for Disorders therein, and with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

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Enmiendas

# 6. ¿Qué protege la Carta de Derechos?



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I immediately after they shall be ascertained in consequence of the first Census, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Districts, each one of which shall be the first District, each be created at the expiration of the second year, of the second District at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third District at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year, and if necessary happen by the purchase, or otherwise, during the Term of the President of any State, the Court or any Judge, or any other appointments would the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then sit with the President.

# Los derechos

The Board President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury, are hereby notified that the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, and the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, have decided to issue the following bonds:

The Board shall choose their officers, and also a President, who may give for the management of the said Bank, and who he shall receive the office of

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# (básicos) de los

# (BASIC) DEBTS

# estadounidenses

# estadounidenses

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



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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.

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# 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 Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly we have suffered much from the evils of the British Government, than to right ourselves by abolishing the forms to which we were 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 be referred to a Council on his behalf, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of the great masses of people, unless they would assent to his Propositions in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies in places remote from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Bodies repeatedly, when they had begun the second session, and have since refused to allow them to meet at a time more convenient than that which they themselves have appointed, thereby rendering his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislature. — He has quartered large bodies of armed troops among us. — He has protected them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these Colonies. — He has endeavoured to cut off our Trade with the rest of the world. — He has endeavoured to bring the Seas to be tried by 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 holding large numbers of our people in slavery, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Persuasion, fearfully paralleled in the most barbarous and uncivilized nations. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the execrable murderers of their Brethren, and to be employed against the very State which they claim to be their Country. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our Colonies the 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 thirteen 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 these 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 levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Button Gwinnett  
Sylvanus Stall  
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  
F. Smith

Joshua Sisson  
Chas. Livingston  
Aaron Lewis

Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
M. 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.

# Declaration of Independence

Button Gwinnett  
Lynnan Stall  
Geo Walton.

Wm Hooper  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Penn

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

Wood Morris  
 Benjamin West  
 Benj. Franklin  
 John Norton

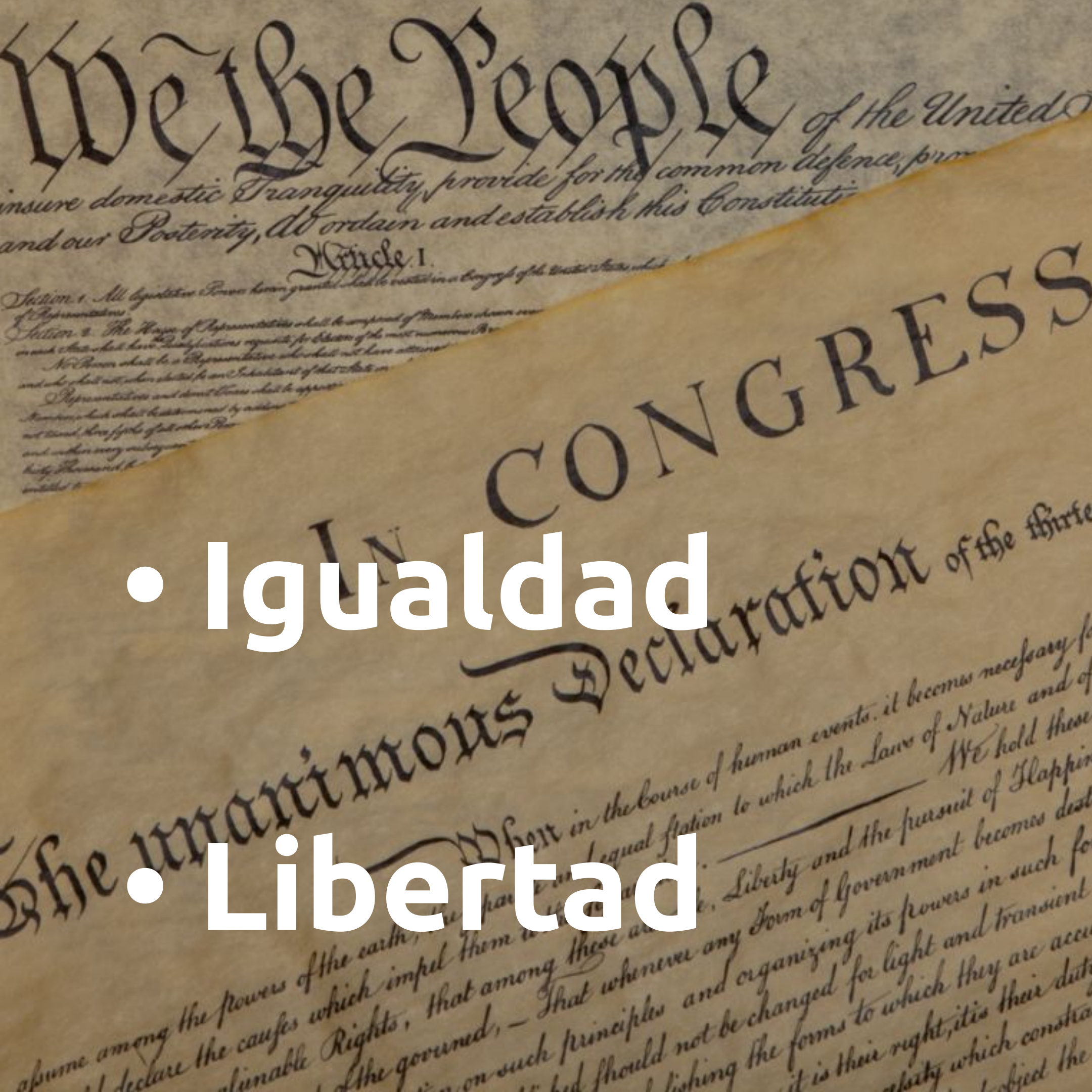
Wm. Lloyd  
 Chas. Livingston  
 Isaac Lewis  
 Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
Wm Whipple  
Sam Adams  
John Adams  
Rufus W. Peabody  
Elbridge Gerry



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





• Igualdad

• Libertad

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



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 attempted to keep among us permanent Armies of Regular Troops, without the Consent of our Legislature: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For obstructing the Trade 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 plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing 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 bear their Arms against 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 kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, not of separation from our British brethren, but of a separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them. We, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, do hereby declare, that these 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 levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Button Gwinnett  
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  
Benj. Franklin

John Morton  
George Clymer  
F. Smith

George Heyes  
Chas. Springston  
Aaron Lewis

Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
M. Whipple  
Sam Adams

John Adams  
Robt Treat Paine  
Abridge Gerry



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



CAMINOS





Capitalismo



# 13. ¿Cuál es el estado de derecho?





**Todos deben  
cumplir la  
ley.**

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





# Declaración de Independencia

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

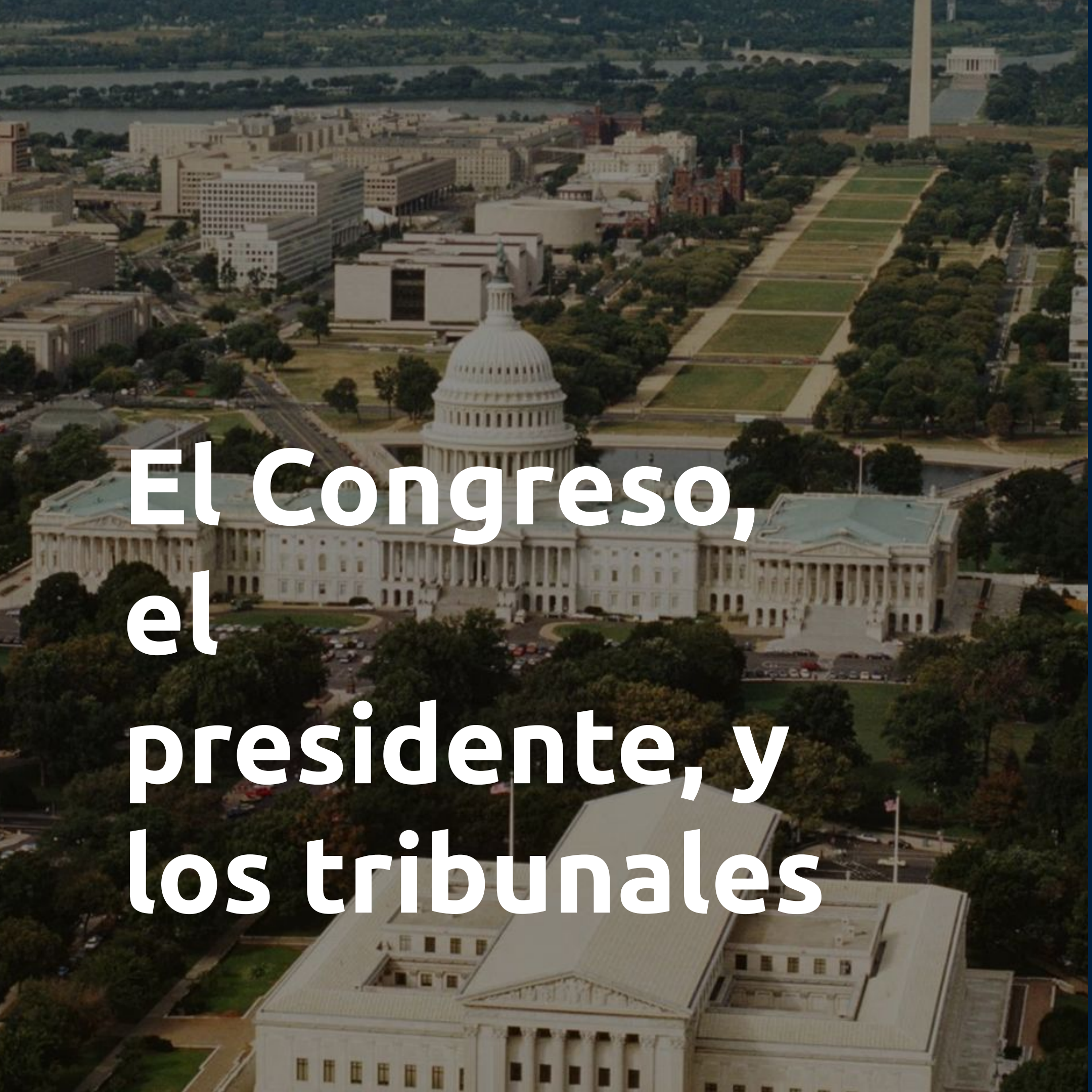




# **Pesos y contrapesos**

# 16. Nombre los tres poderees del estado.





**El Congreso,  
el  
presidente, y  
los tribunales**

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







# Del poder ejecutivo

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



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# El Congreso de los Estados Unidos

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



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# el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes

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





# Redacta leyes

21. ¿Cuántos  
senadores  
hay en  
Estados  
Unidos?



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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?**







**Las respuestas  
variarán.**



**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?**





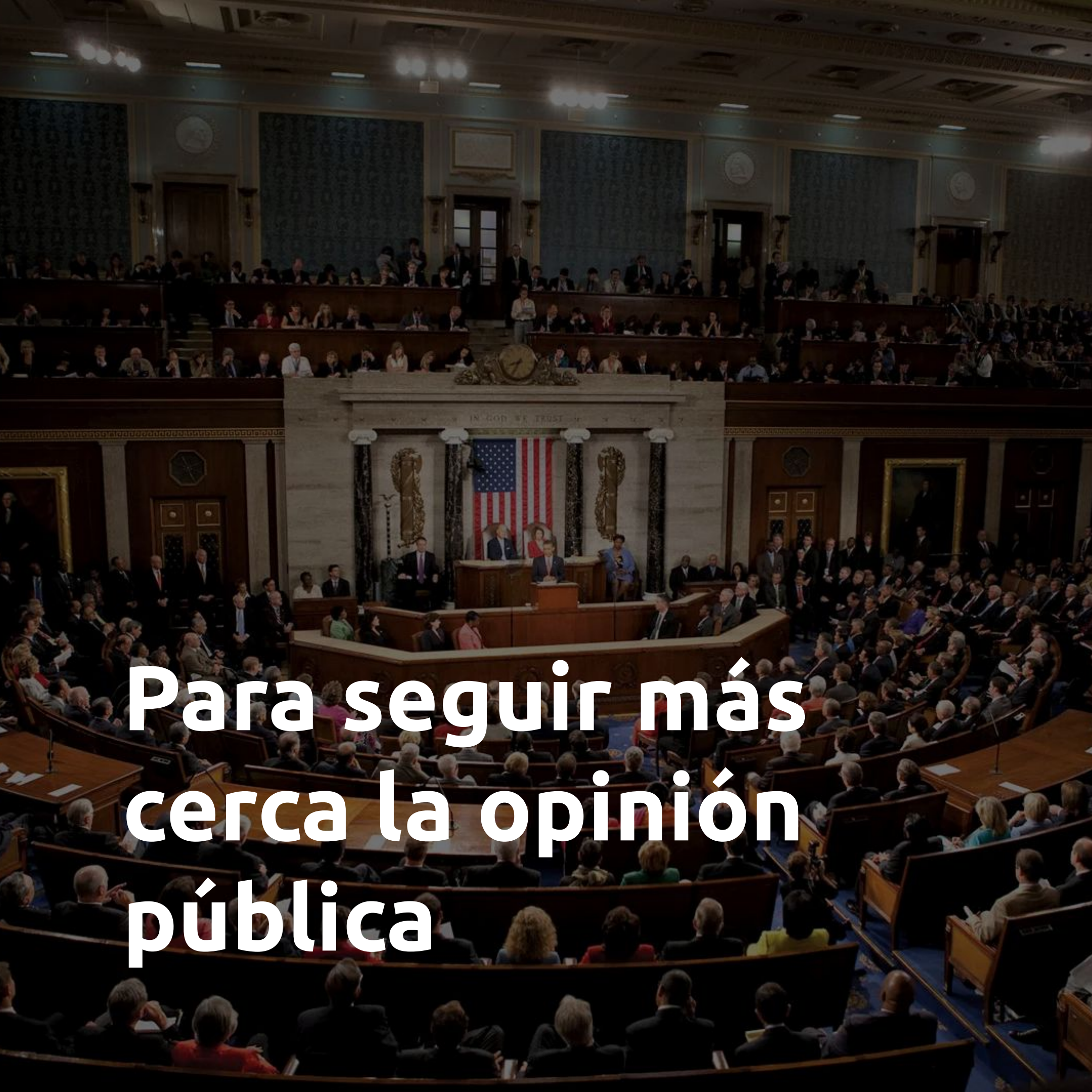
Dos (2) años

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



CAMINOS

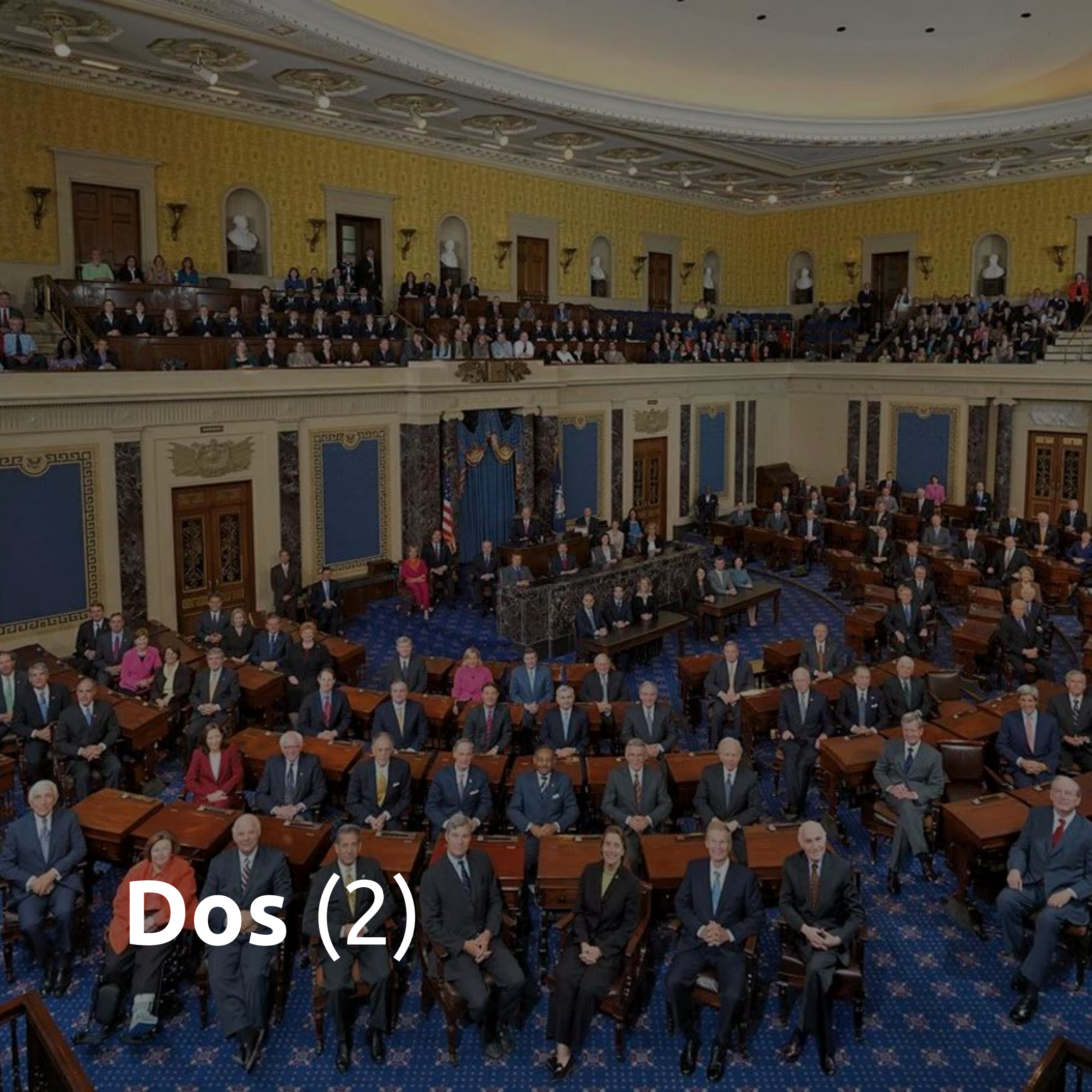




**Para seguir más  
cerca la opinión  
pública**

**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  
variarán.**

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





**Mike  
Johnson**



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







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?\***





**Cuatro (4)  
años**

**37. El presidente  
de los Estados  
Unidos solo  
puede ejercer  
dos mandatos.  
¿Por qué?**



CAMINOS





(Debido a) la  
**22ª Enmienda**

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



CAMINOS





**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?**



A photograph of Donald Trump speaking at a wooden podium in a formal setting, likely the White House. He is wearing a dark suit and a red tie. Behind him, two men are seated in large, high-backed chairs. The man on the left is wearing a dark suit and a red tie. The man on the right is wearing a dark suit, a red tie, and glasses. The background features a large American flag. The text "El vicepresidente (de los Estados Unidos)" is overlaid on the image in white, bold, sans-serif font.

**El  
vicepresidente  
(de los Estados  
Unidos)**

**41. Mencione  
una de las  
facultades  
del  
presidente.**



CAMINOS





# Veta proyectos de ley

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



CAMINOS





# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

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





# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

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





# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

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



CAMINOS





# El presidente (de los Estados Unidos)

46. El poder  
ejecutivo  
tiene muchas  
partes.

Nombre una.



CAMINOS





# 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?



CAMINOS





A grayscale map of the United States with each state labeled with its number of electoral college votes. The numbers are: Alaska 3, Arizona 10, Arkansas 6, California 55, Colorado 10, Connecticut 7, Delaware 3, Florida 30, Georgia 16, Hawaii 4, Idaho 3, Illinois 19, Indiana 11, Iowa 6, Kansas 6, Kentucky 8, Louisiana 8, Maine 4, Maryland 10, Massachusetts 11, Michigan 15, Minnesota 10, Missouri 10, Montana 3, Nebraska 5, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 14, New Mexico 5, New York 28, North Carolina 16, North Dakota 3, Ohio 19, Oklahoma 7, Oregon 7, Pennsylvania 20, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 9, South Dakota 3, Tennessee 11, Texas 40, Utah 6, Vermont 3, Virginia 13, Washington 8, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 10, Wyoming 3.

**Decide quién  
es elegido  
presidente**

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



CAMINOS





# La Corte Suprema

# 51. ¿Qué hace el poder judicial?





**Revisa las  
leyes**

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







# 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?**



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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-paneled wall with vertical gold-colored decorative lines. His hands are clasped in front of him, and he is wearing a ring on his left hand.

**John Roberts**

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





**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?



We the People

(Establece que)  
los poderes no  
otorgados al  
gobierno federal  
pertenece a los  
estados o al  
pueblo.

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







**Las  
respuestas  
variarán**

62. ¿Cuál es  
la capital de  
su estado?





**Las  
respuestas  
variarán**

**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, 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 additional Representatives shall be added, that the whole Number of Representatives shall be equal to three times 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.

When necessary, Congress may increase the Number of Representatives from any Number not exceeding the Number of Representatives then existing.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of 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 shall be composed of the Electors of the first Year, the second of the Electors of the second Year, and the third of the Electors of the third Year, and if a Vacancy happen by Absence, or otherwise, during the Term of any Senator, the Electors of that State shall elect a new Senator to fill the Vacancy.

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 chosen by the Electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

The President of the United States shall be chosen by the Electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

He shall hold Office for four Years, and shall be eligible for one Term, but no Person shall be chosen for more than two Terms.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided they shall be ratified by two thirds of the whole Senate, and to appoint and remove, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, all Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are in his Power.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to grant Reprieves, Pardons, and Amnesty, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 4. 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. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, and may adjourn 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 Punishments of its Members for disorderly Behaviour, with the Concurrence of two thirds, and may punish its Members in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

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.

They may also, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy.

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.

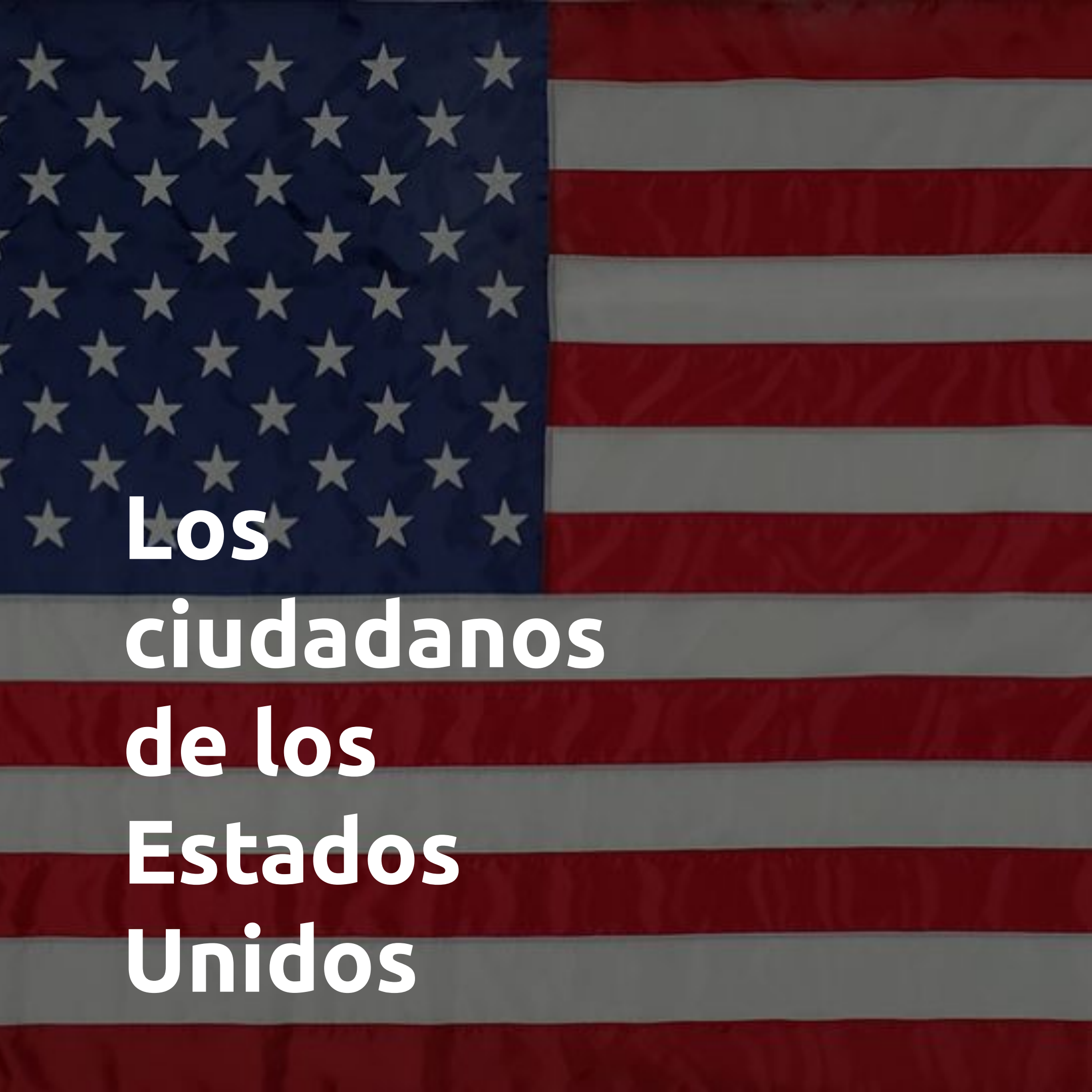
Los ciudadanos  
mayores de  
dieciocho (18)  
años (pueden  
votar)

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



CAMINOS





**Los  
ciudadanos  
de los  
Estados  
Unidos**

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



CAMINOS



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left portion features a dark 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.

**Libertad de  
expresión**

**Libertad de  
religión**

**Libertad de  
palabra**

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



CAMINOS



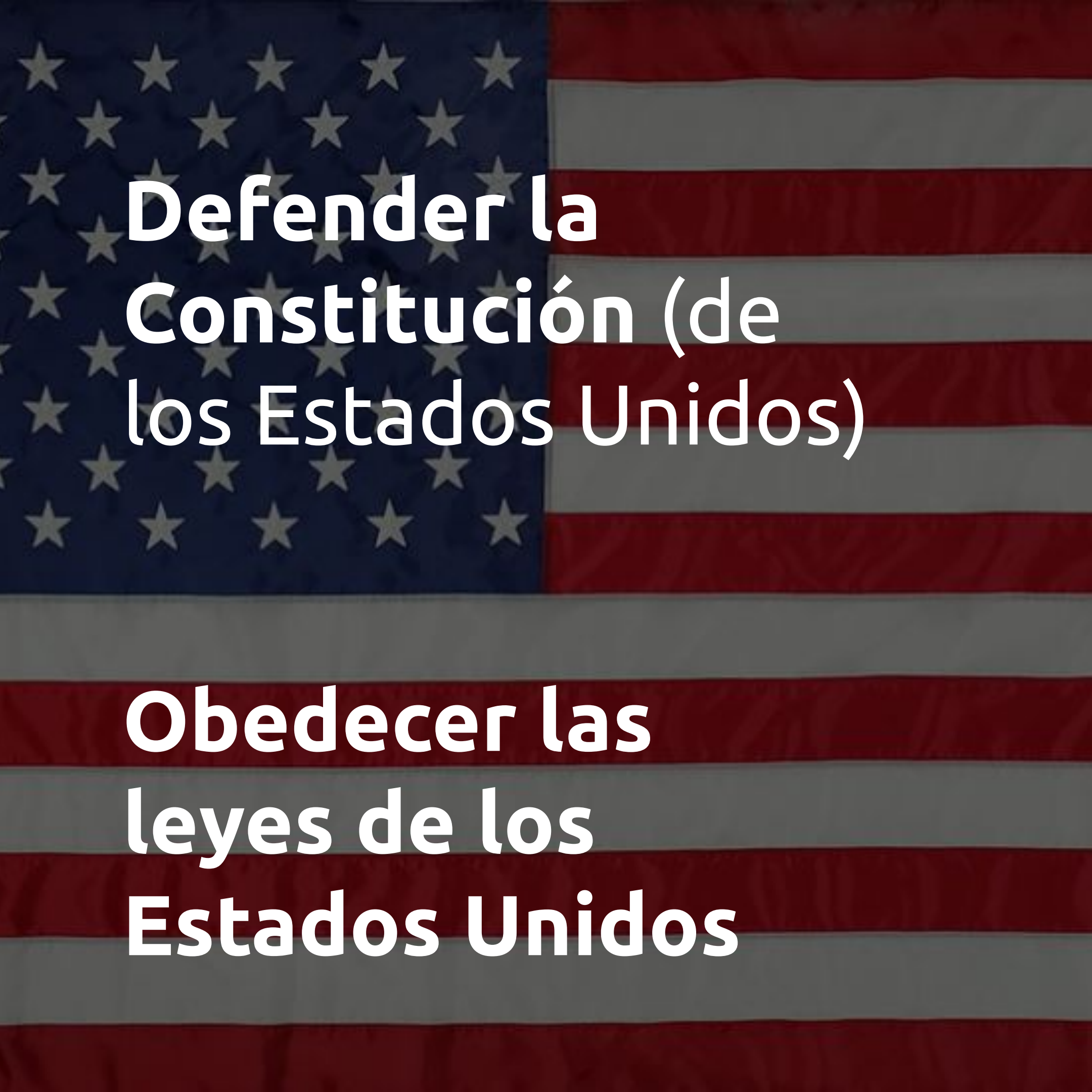


**La bandera**

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





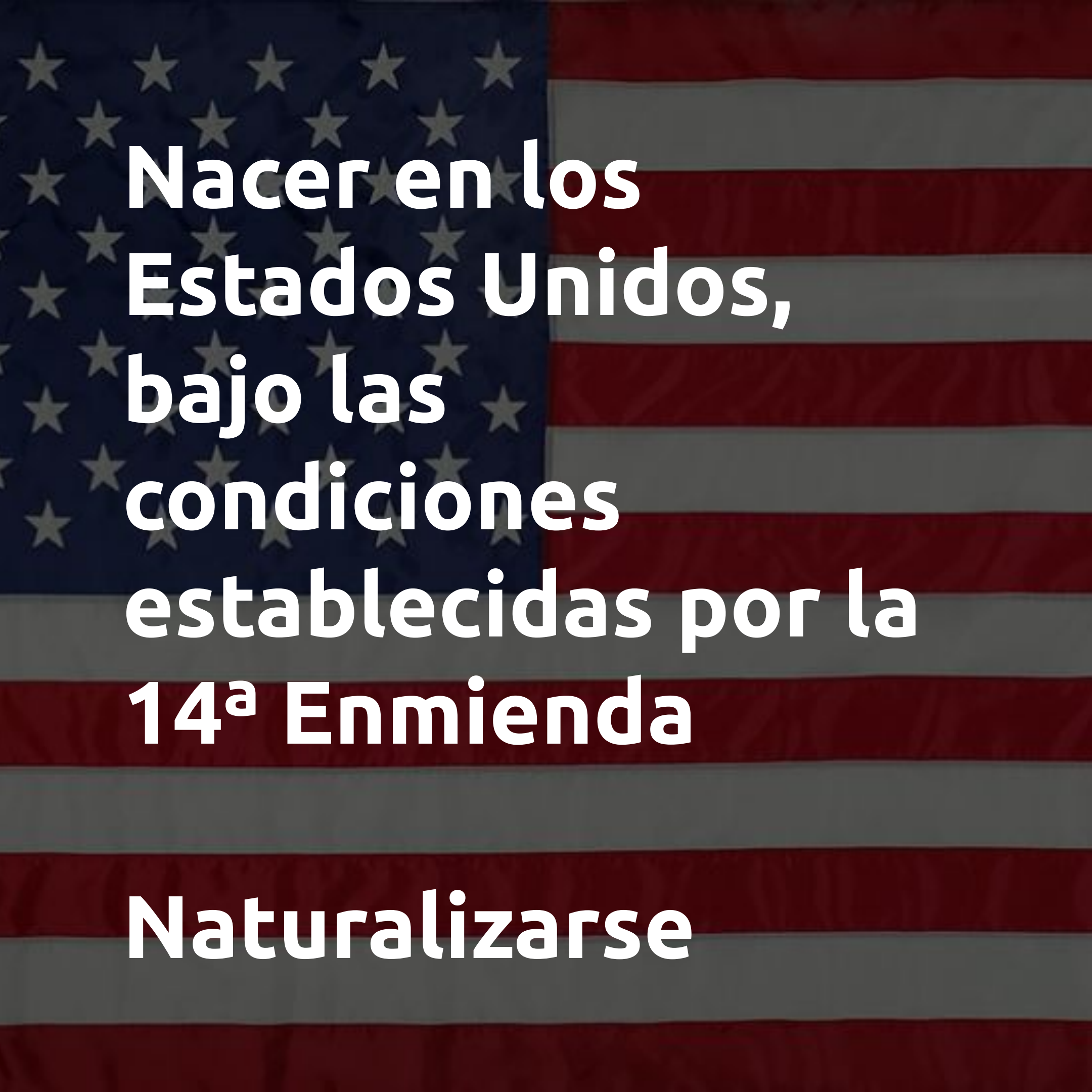
The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left portion features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the image is composed of horizontal stripes in red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

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

**Obedecer las  
leyes de los  
Estados Unidos**

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



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. It features a dark blue field with white stars on the left side, and horizontal stripes of dark red and grey on the right side. The text is overlaid on this background.

**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?



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, alternating between a dark red and a greyish-blue color. The text is overlaid on this background.

**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?





**Requerido  
por ley**

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





**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?**

# Los africanos





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



# La Revolución Americana

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





**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 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 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 merciless and tyrannical spirit, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, a fearful parallel to the most barbarous age, and a direct violation of the rights 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 execrable murderers of their Brethren, or to sell themselves and their lands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, who have even now away, is an undoubted fact, and has been proved by the ages, faces 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 the usurpations which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We declare, therefore, 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 as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, and 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  
Geoffrey

Joshua  
Chas. Livingston  
Aaron Lewis  
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
M. Whipple  
Sam Adams  
John Adams  
Robt Treat Paine  
Abridge 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 cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time carrying on with unabated fury, and with unrelenting cruelty, a war of extermination against the Inhabitants of these Colonies. — He has caused the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to plunder our Ships, and to burn our Towns. — He has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless rule of a cruel and oppressive War. — 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 of doing no other than to declare that we are free and independent States. — We, 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 these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are dissolved 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 are full of Power to 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

George Wythe  
John Livingston  
Aaron Lewis  
Lewis Morris

Josiah Bartlett  
M. Whipple  
Sam Adams  
John Adams  
Robert Treat Paine  
Abridge 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 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 Assent of our Legislature. — He has endeavored 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; — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; — For obstructing the Trade of the Seas, by assuming to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations; — 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 transported 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 serve the interests 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 these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We declare, therefore, that the United Colonies by these Acts have become free and Independent States; that they are, and have a right to be, separate, equal, and independent States; 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.

# Declaración de Independencia

Button Gwinnett  
Lynman Hall  
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  
Geo. Clymer

Joshua Sisson  
Philip Livingston  
Aaron Lopez  
Lewis Morris

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



81. Había 13  
estados  
originales.  
Nombre  
cinco.



CAMINOS

Nueva York

Nueva Jersey

Delaware

Virginia

Carolina del Norte





82. ¿Qué  
documento  
fundacional  
se redactó en  
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 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 in this Enumeration there shall be a Census in each decennial Year, 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 the Electors in New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, New York five, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware three, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina three, and Georgia three.

When necessary, the House of Representatives may elect a Clerk or Clerks, and such other Officers as they shall think proper, 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 Congress, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clauses, the first of which shall be the first Year, the second the second Year, and the third the third Year, and in each Clause one Senator shall be chosen, and in each Clause one Senator shall be chosen by the Legislature of the State in which he shall be chosen, and in each Clause one Senator shall be chosen by the Legislature of the State in which he shall be chosen.

No Person shall be a Senator 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.

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 have the sole Power of Impeachment, and shall have the sole Power of Trial, and when he shall commit the Offence of Impeachment, he shall be removed from Office.

The Senate shall have the sole Power of Confirmation, and shall have the sole Power of Trial, and when he shall commit the Offence of Impeachment, he shall be removed from Office.

The Senate shall have the sole Power of Confirmation, and shall have the sole Power of Trial, and when he shall commit the Offence of Impeachment, he shall be removed from Office.

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 advise and report to the whole House, 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 absence of Members, and with the Concurrence of two thirds, may suspend its Rules.

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 its Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place.

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 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 1.

The Vice President of the United States, shall be President of the Senate, and shall have no vote, unless he is a member in person.  
The Senate shall choose three other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of

# (James)

# (James)

But we beg leave to be reminded that the Party concerned shall never be held bound or subject to such answer, penalty, or expense, and I remain ever  
your obedient servant.

Section 4. The House of Representatives and the Senate shall be provided in each State of the Union with a number of Representatives, not less than one for every thirty thousand persons, and not more than one for every fifty thousand persons, except as to that State of changing boundaries.

# Madison

# Madison



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



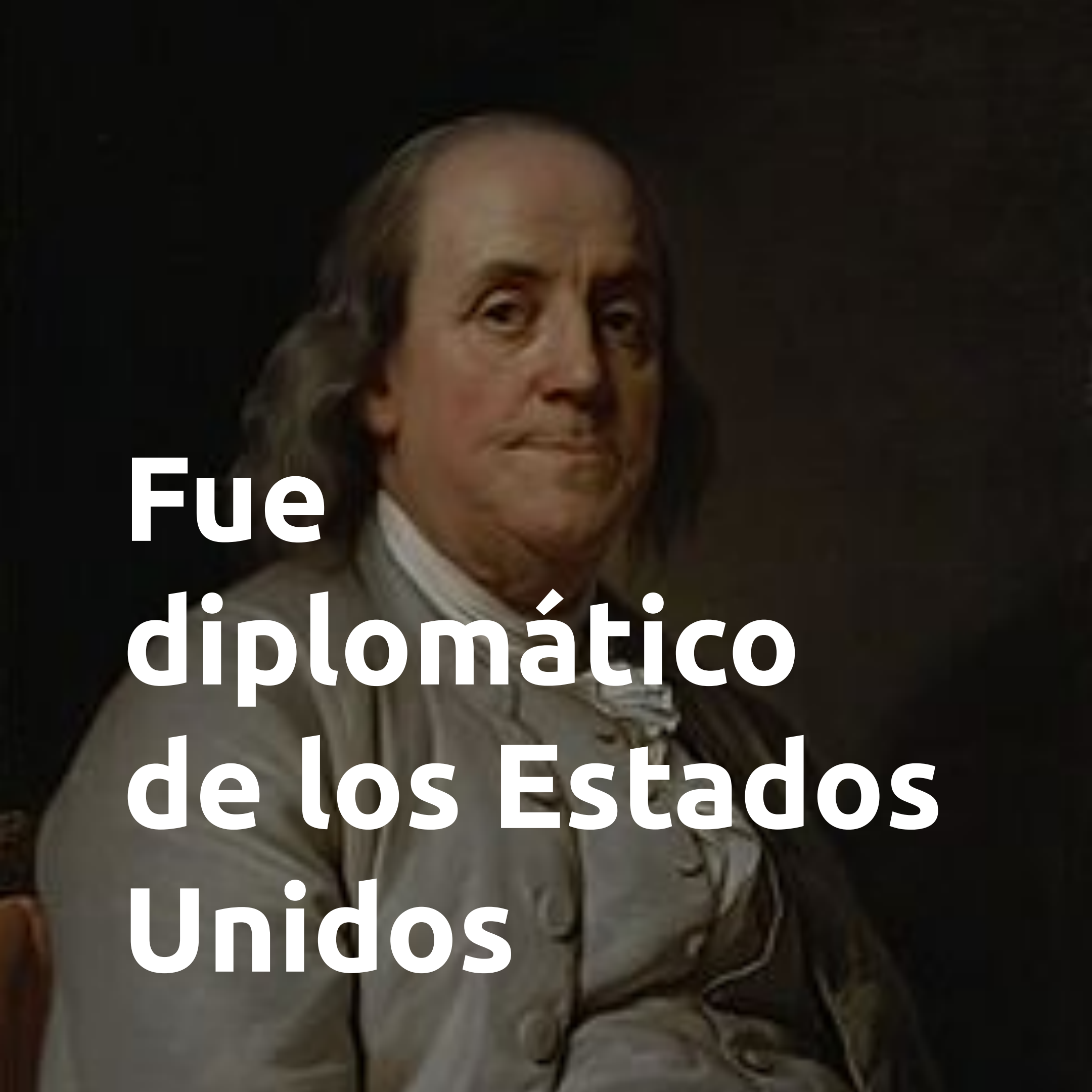
CAMINOS

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



85. Benjamin  
Franklin es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.

 Nombre una.



**Fue  
diplomático  
de los Estados  
Unidos**



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

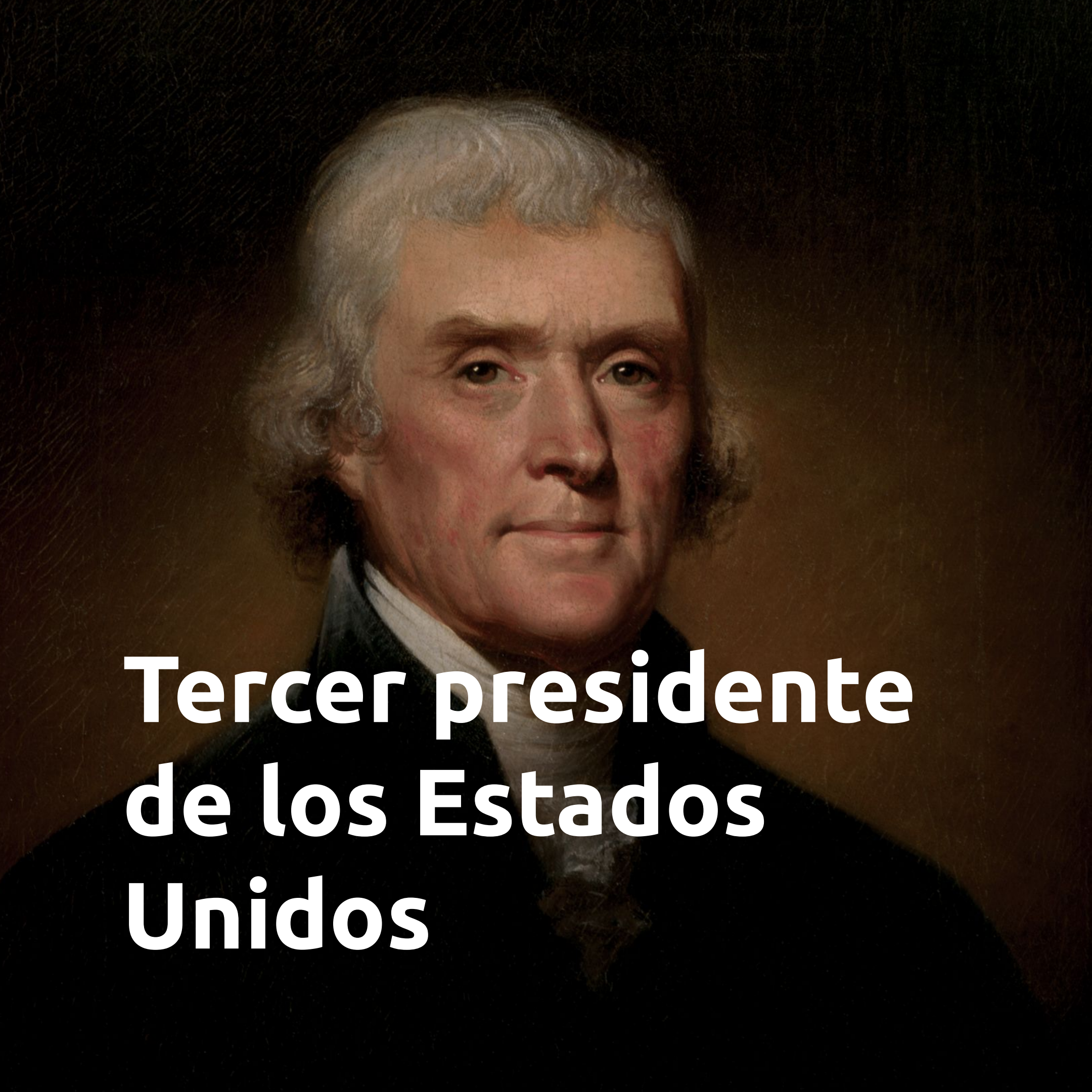
A portrait of Benito Juárez, a Mexican statesman and leader of the Liberal Party. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark coat with a white ruffled collar. He has white, curly hair and a serious expression. The background is dark and textured.

***"Padre de  
Nuestra Patria"***



87. Thomas  
Jefferson es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.

 Nombre una.

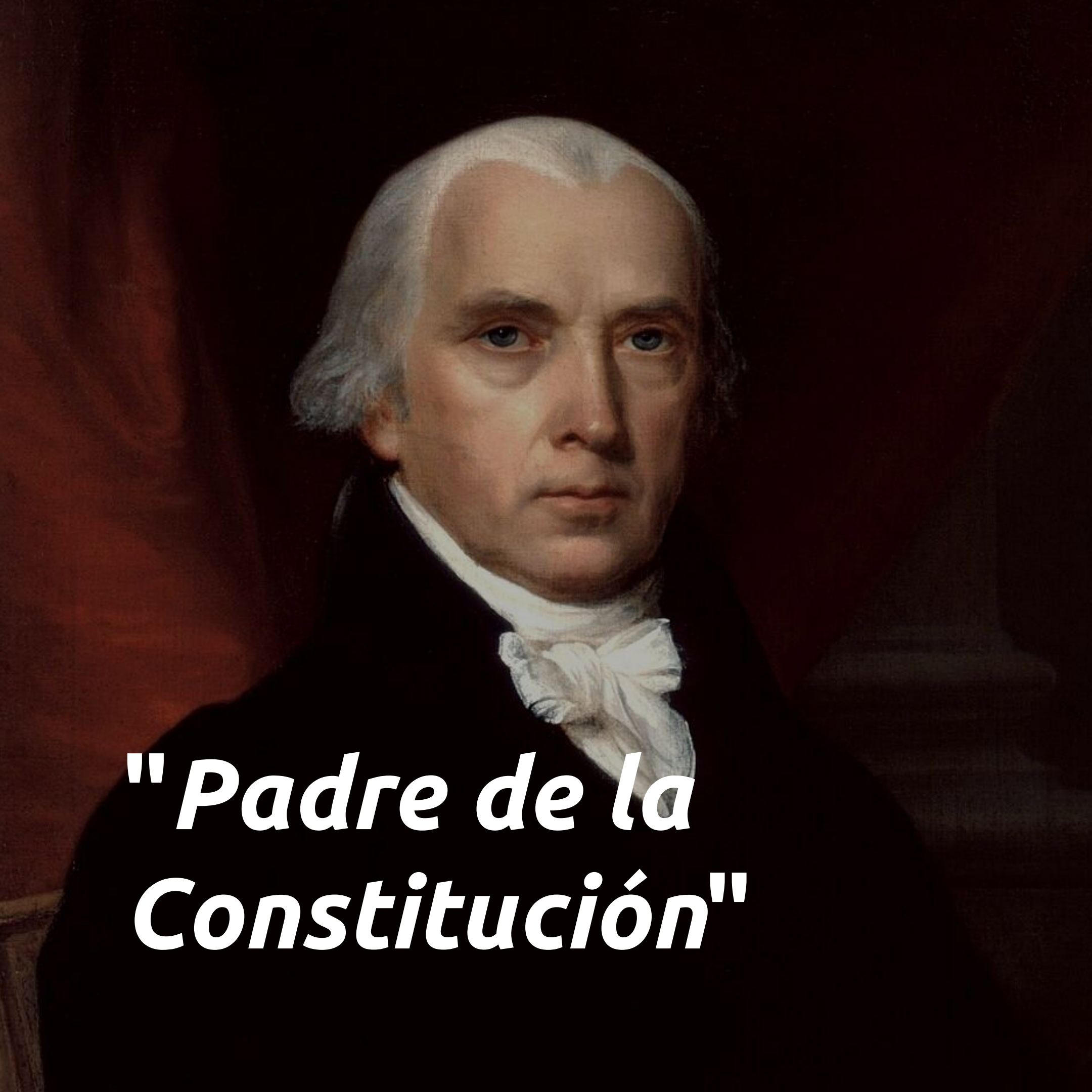


**Tercer presidente  
de los Estados  
Unidos**



88. James  
Madison es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.

 Nombre una.



***"Padre de la  
Constitución"***



89. Alexander  
Hamilton es  
famoso por  
muchas  
cosas.

 Nombre una.

A portrait of James Madison, one of the authors of the Federalist Papers. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The background is dark and textured.

**Uno de los  
autores de los  
Papeles  
Federalistas**



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

A map of the central United States highlighting the Louisiana Territory in olive green. Surrounding areas are in light gray. The territory includes present-day Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wisconsin. Major cities like Denver, St. Louis, and New Orleans are marked with dots and labeled. The Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico are shown in blue. The text 'El territorio de Luisiana' is overlaid in large white font.

# El territorio de Luisiana

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN

CANADA

MONTANA

NORTH  
DAKOTA

MINNESOTA

SOUTH  
DAKOTA

WYOMING

NEBRASKA

IOWA

COLORADO

*Denver*

KANSAS

MISSOURI

*St. Louis*

NEW  
MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

ARKANSAS

TEXAS

LOUISIANA

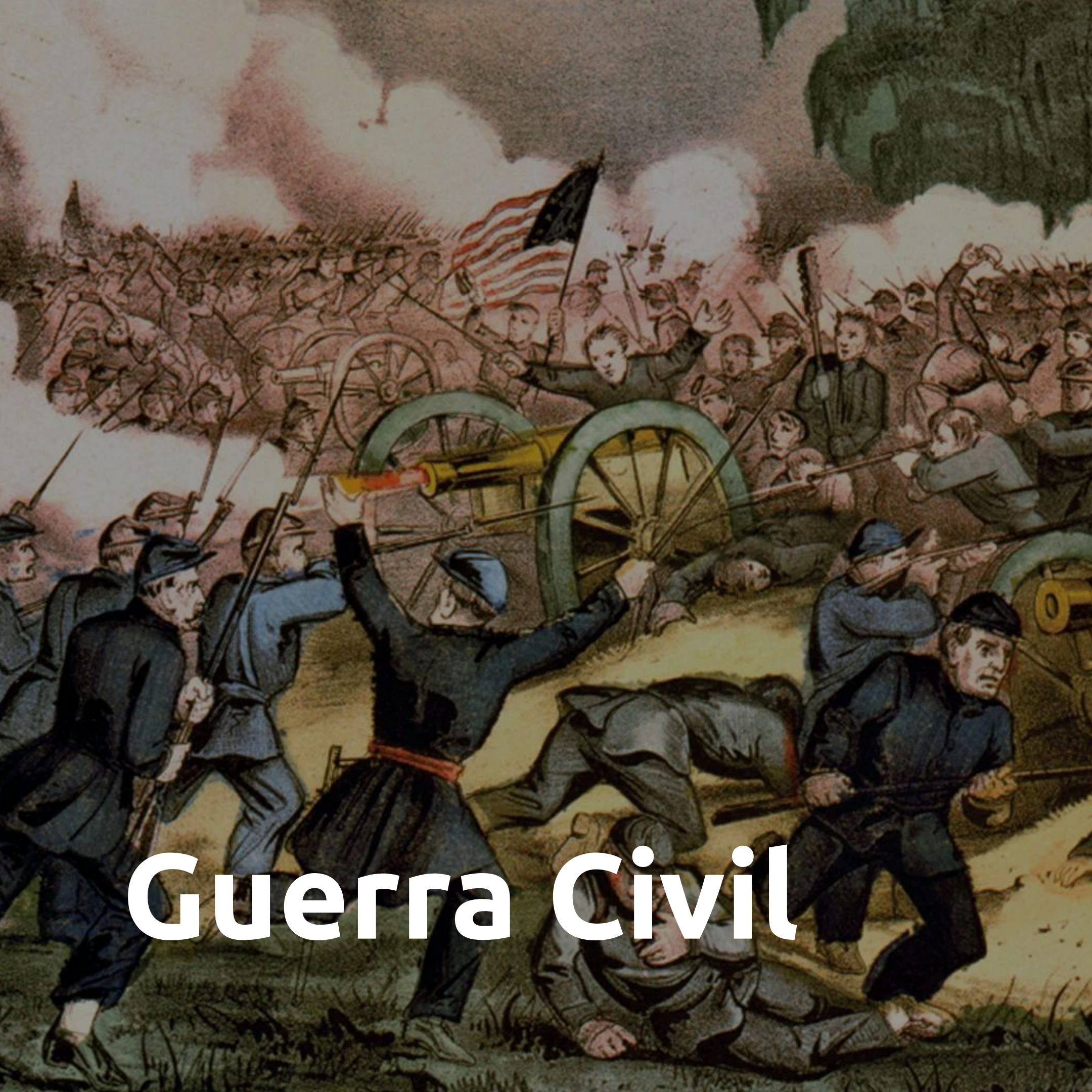
*New Orleans*

MEXICO




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





# 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:

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:

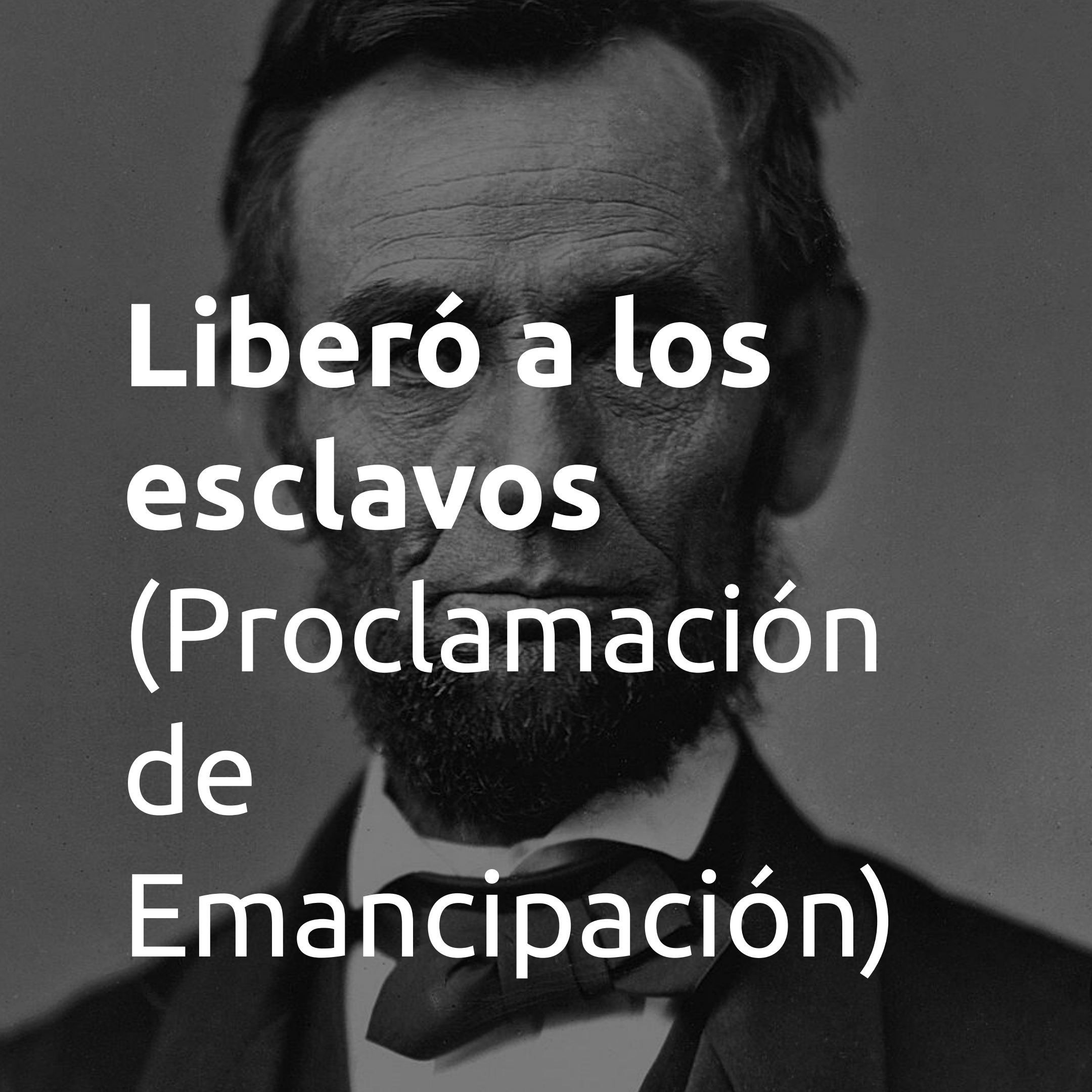
“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free: and the Executive power of the United States is authorized, hereby, to maintain this proclamation in every State and part thereof to which it applies.”

# Proclamación de Emancipación



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:

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:

**Liberó a los  
esclavos**

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.



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



CAMINOS





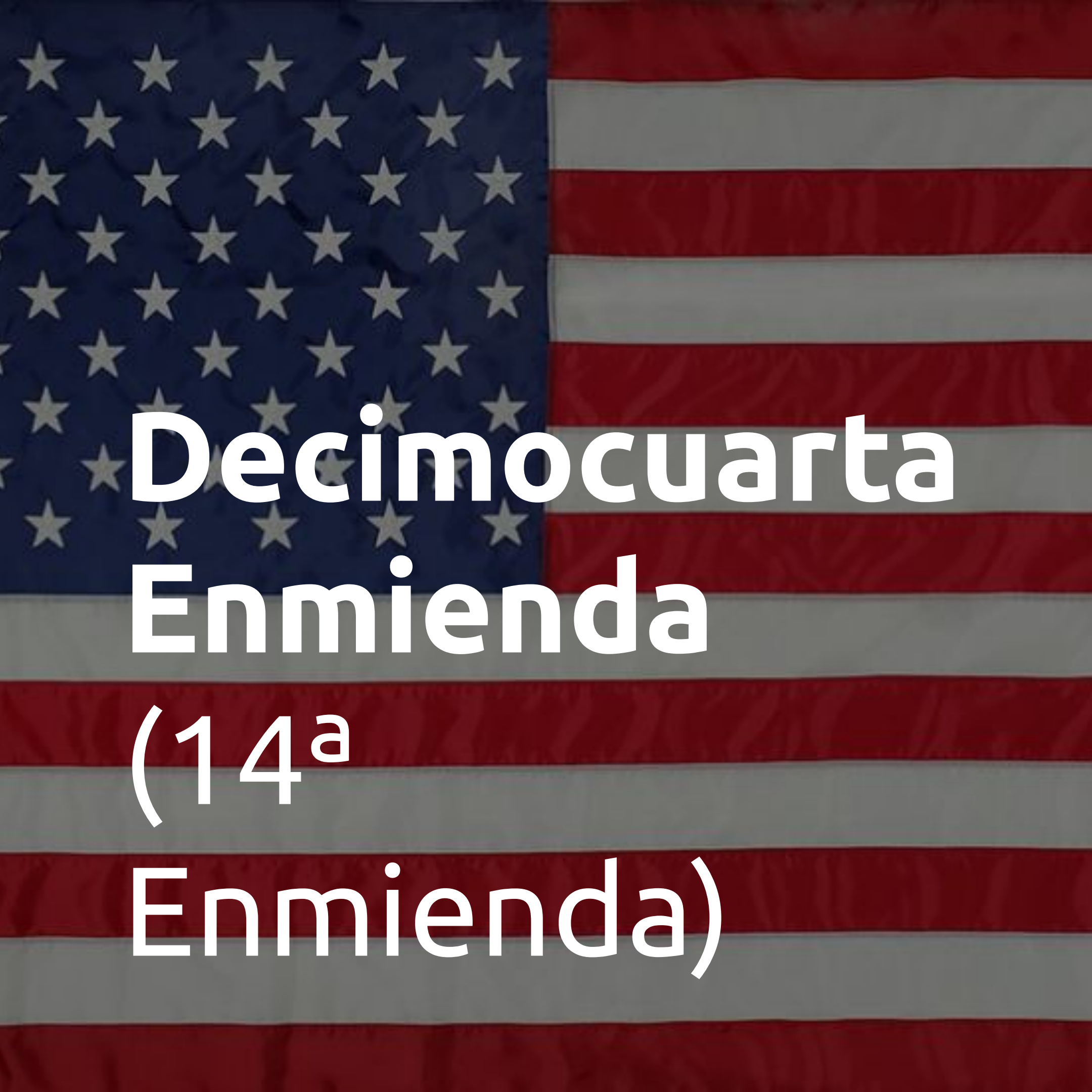
# La Guerra civil



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



CAMINOS

The background of the 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.

# **Decimocuarta Enmienda (14<sup>a</sup> Enmienda)**



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



CAMINOS



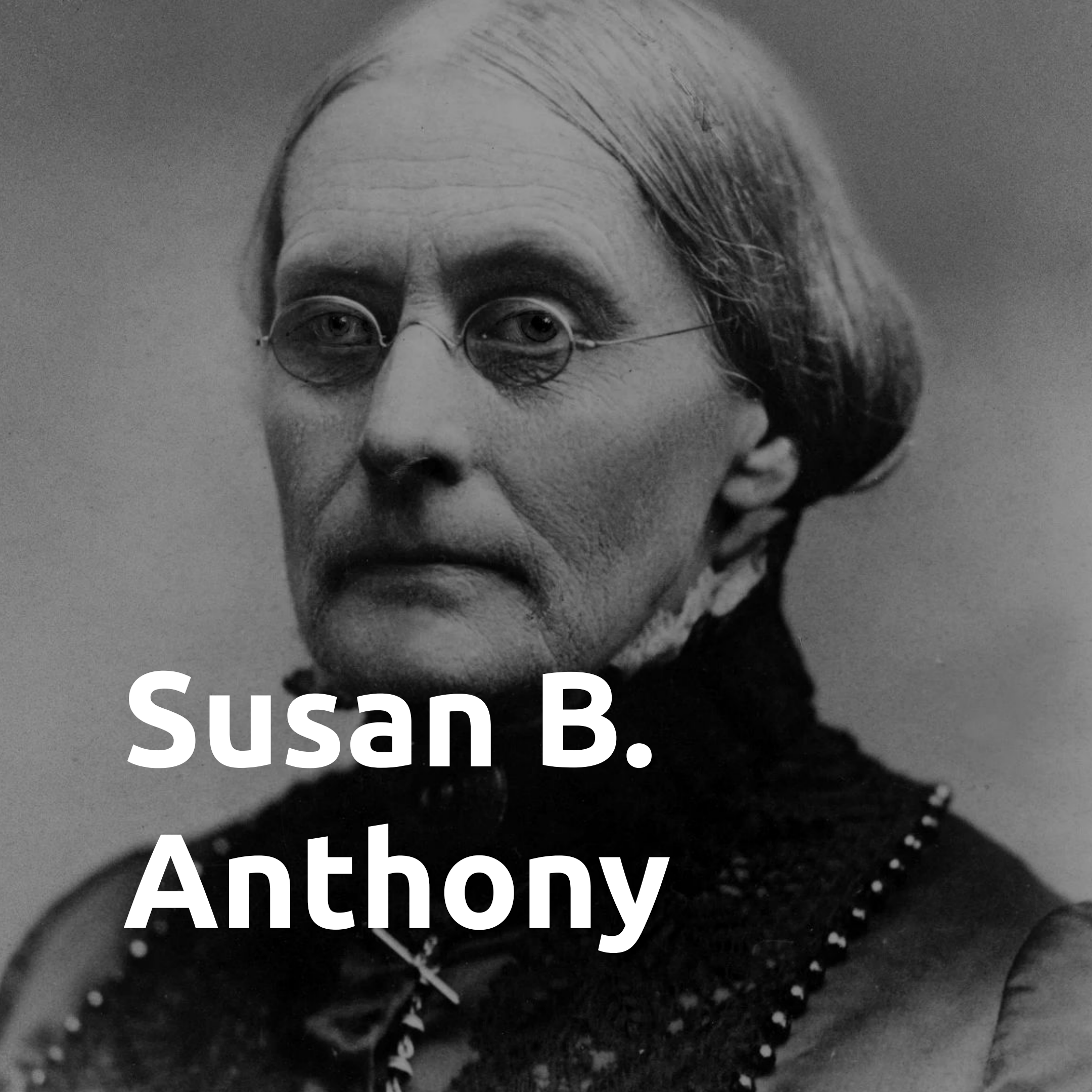
1870



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



CAMINOS



**Susan B.  
Anthony**



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



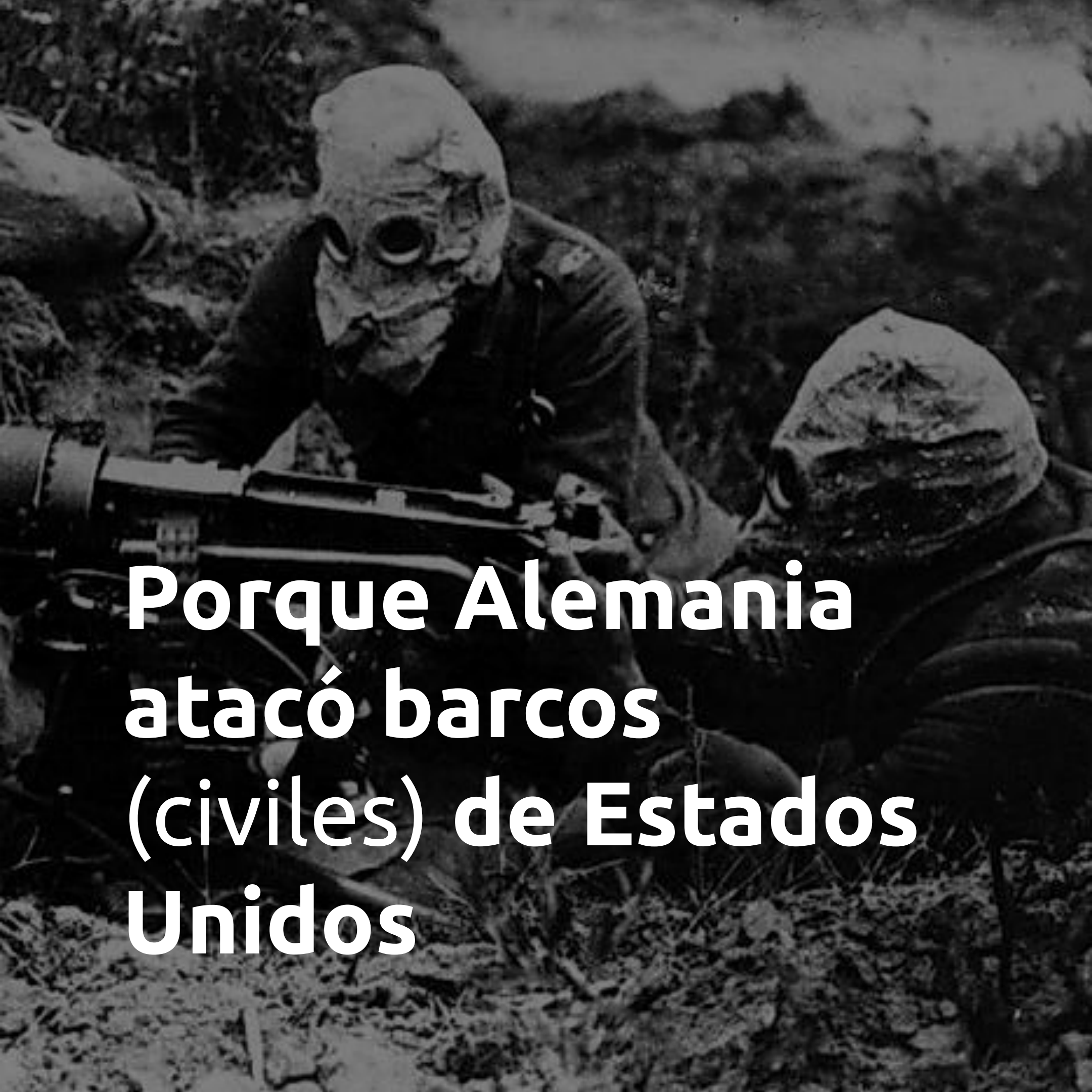
# Segunda Guerra Mundial



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



CAMINOS




**Porque Alemania  
atacó barcos  
(civiles) de Estados  
Unidos**



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



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 jacket over a light-colored blouse. The sign they are holding has the words "VOTES FOR WOMEN" printed in large, bold, capital letters. The word "WOMEN" is partially obscured by a large white number "1920" in the bottom right corner of the image.

VOTES  
FOR  
WOMEN

1920



# 103. ¿Qué fue la Gran Depresión?



**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



(Franklin)  
**Roosevelt**



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



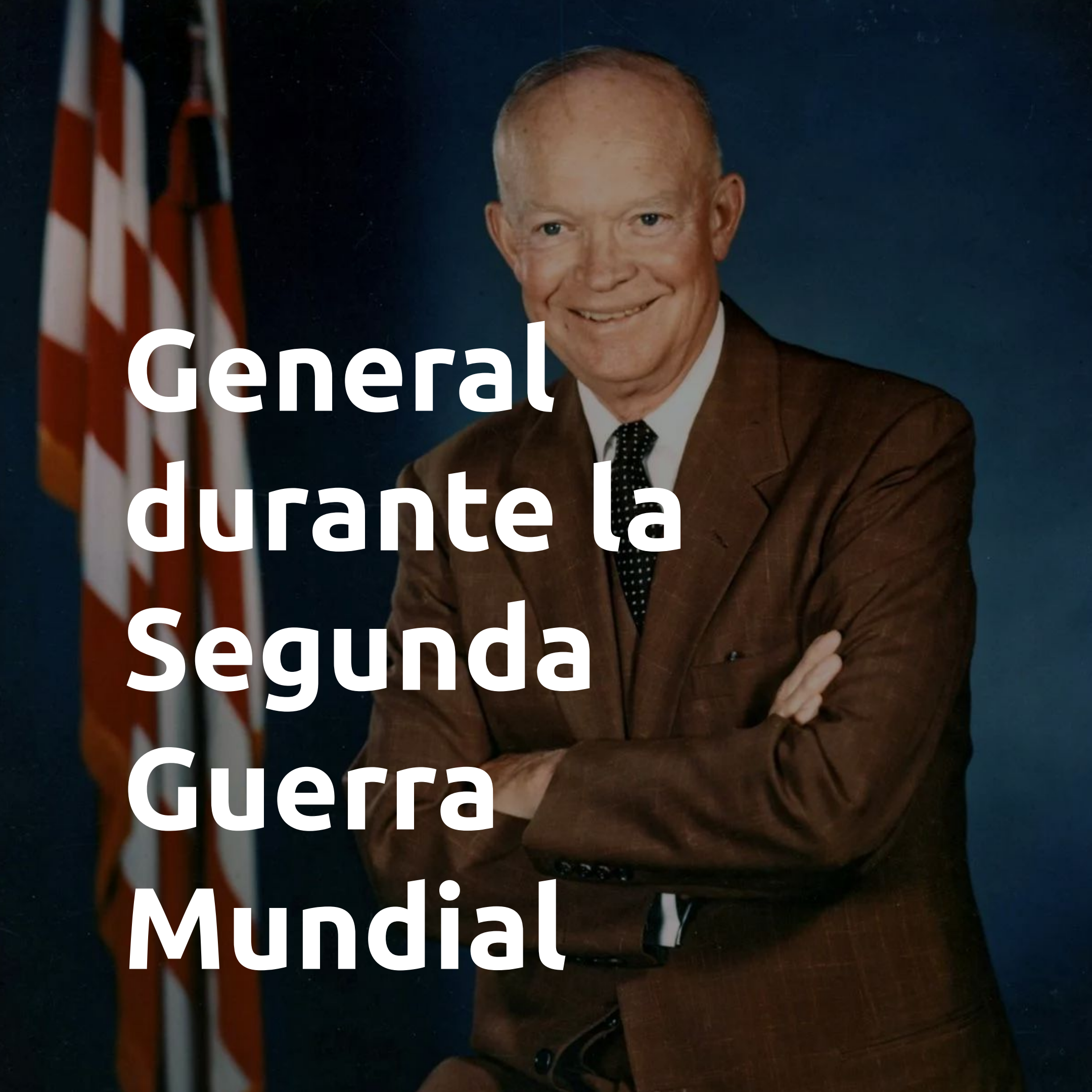
CAMINOS



(El bombardeo de)  
**Pearl Harbor**

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





**General  
durante la  
Segunda  
Guerra  
Mundial**

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



CAMINOS





# 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?







A map of the Korean Peninsula showing the division between North Korea and South Korea. The 38th parallel is marked as the border. Red arrows indicate military movements from North Korea into South Korea, starting from the Kangnam Range and Taebaek Mountains, passing through the Imjin and Han rivers, and ending near the cities of Seoul and Pusan. The map also shows the Yellow Sea to the west, the Sea of Japan (East Sea) to the east, and various cities and airfields in both regions.

Para detener la  
expansión del  
comunismo

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





Para detener la  
expansión del  
comunismo



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





**Luchó para  
acabar con la  
discriminación  
racial**

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





**Luchó por los  
derechos civiles**

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

A dramatic aerial photograph of three F-16 fighter jets in a combat formation over a desert landscape. The jets are flying in a staggered line, with the lead jet in the foreground and two others behind it. The lead jet has the tail code 'BT' and '053'. The middle jet has the tail code 'SJ'. The background shows a desert with smoke rising from the ground and small fires, suggesting a recent battle or attack. The sky is filled with dark, heavy clouds.

**Para expulsar al  
ejército iraquí de  
Kuwait**



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



CAMINOS

A nighttime photograph of the New York City skyline, featuring the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center illuminated by two powerful blue light beams that reach into the dark sky. The city lights and the Manhattan Bridge are visible in the background, reflected in the water in the foreground.

# **Los terroristas atacaron los Estados Unidos**

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



CAMINOS





# Guerra en Irak

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





Cherokee



**118. Nombre un  
ejemplo de una  
innovación  
estadounidense.**



**Avión**

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






**Washington,  
D.C.**

120. ¿Dónde  
está la  
Estatua de la  
Libertad?

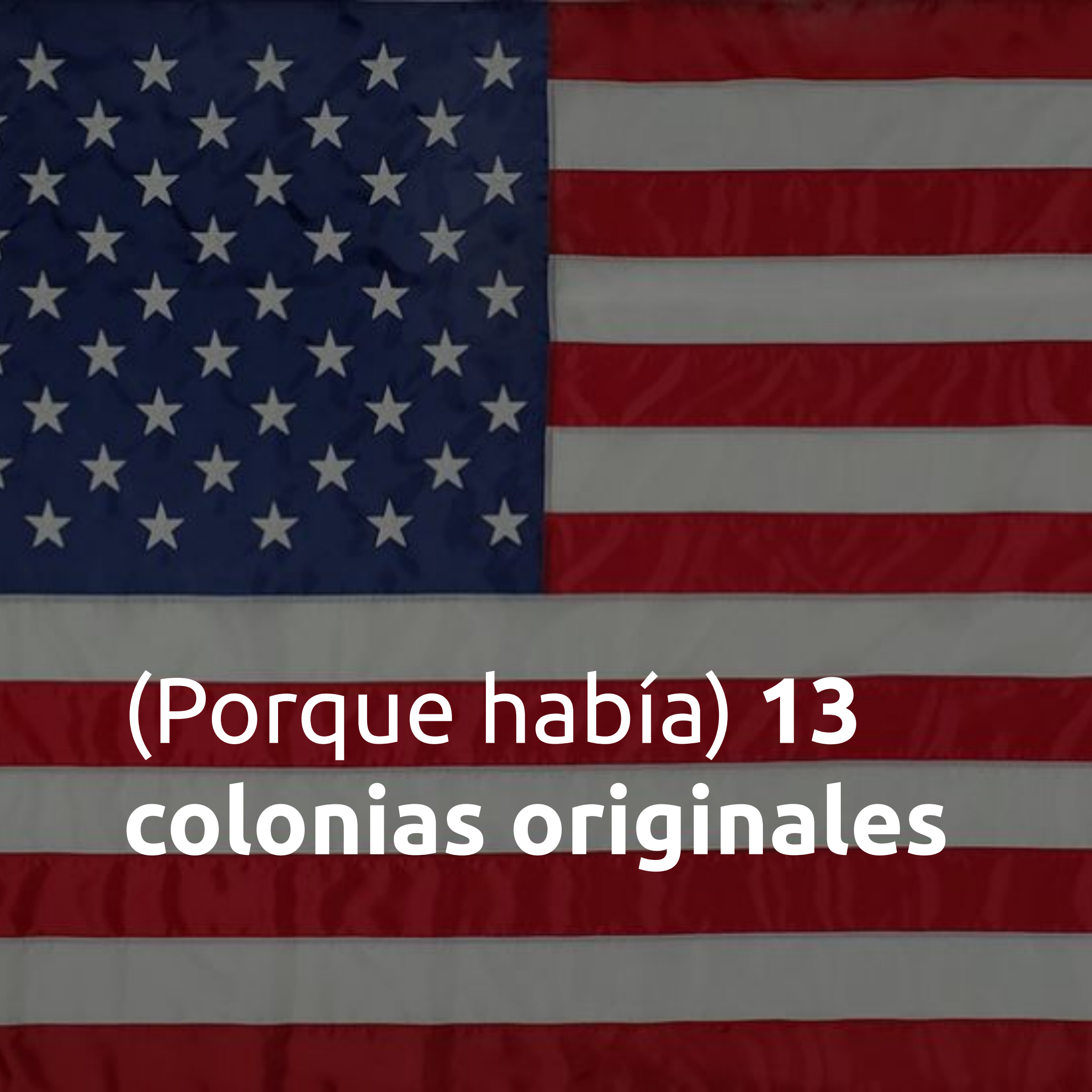


A faded, teal-colored image of the Statue of Liberty, centered in the background. The statue is holding a torch in its right hand and a tablet in its left. The background is a solid light blue.

# Nueva York (Puerto)



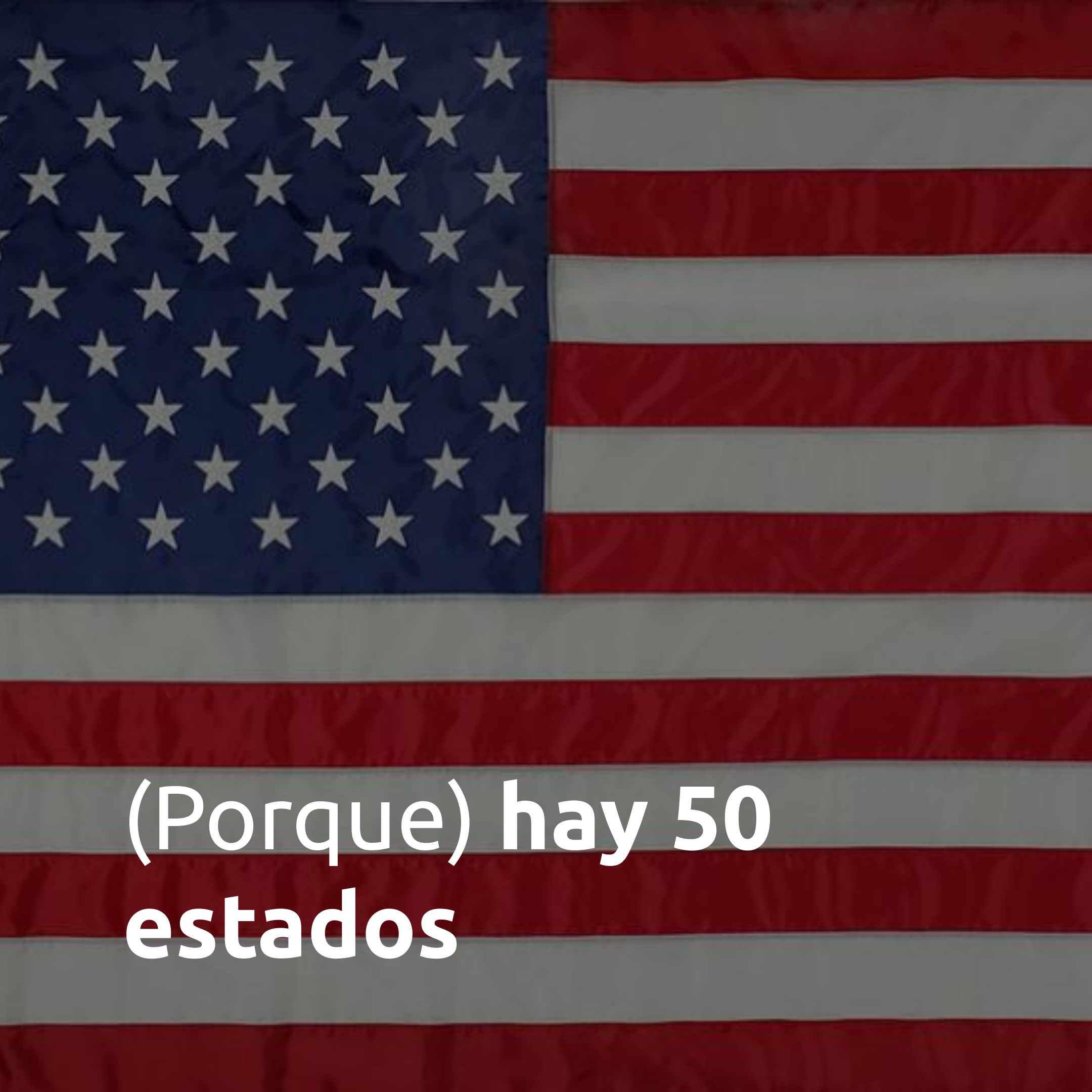
121. ¿Por qué  
la bandera  
tiene 13  
franjas?\*

The background of the image is a close-up of the American flag, showing the blue field with white stars and the red and white stripes. The flag is slightly wrinkled and has a soft, slightly faded appearance.

**(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?





# The Star-Spangled Banner

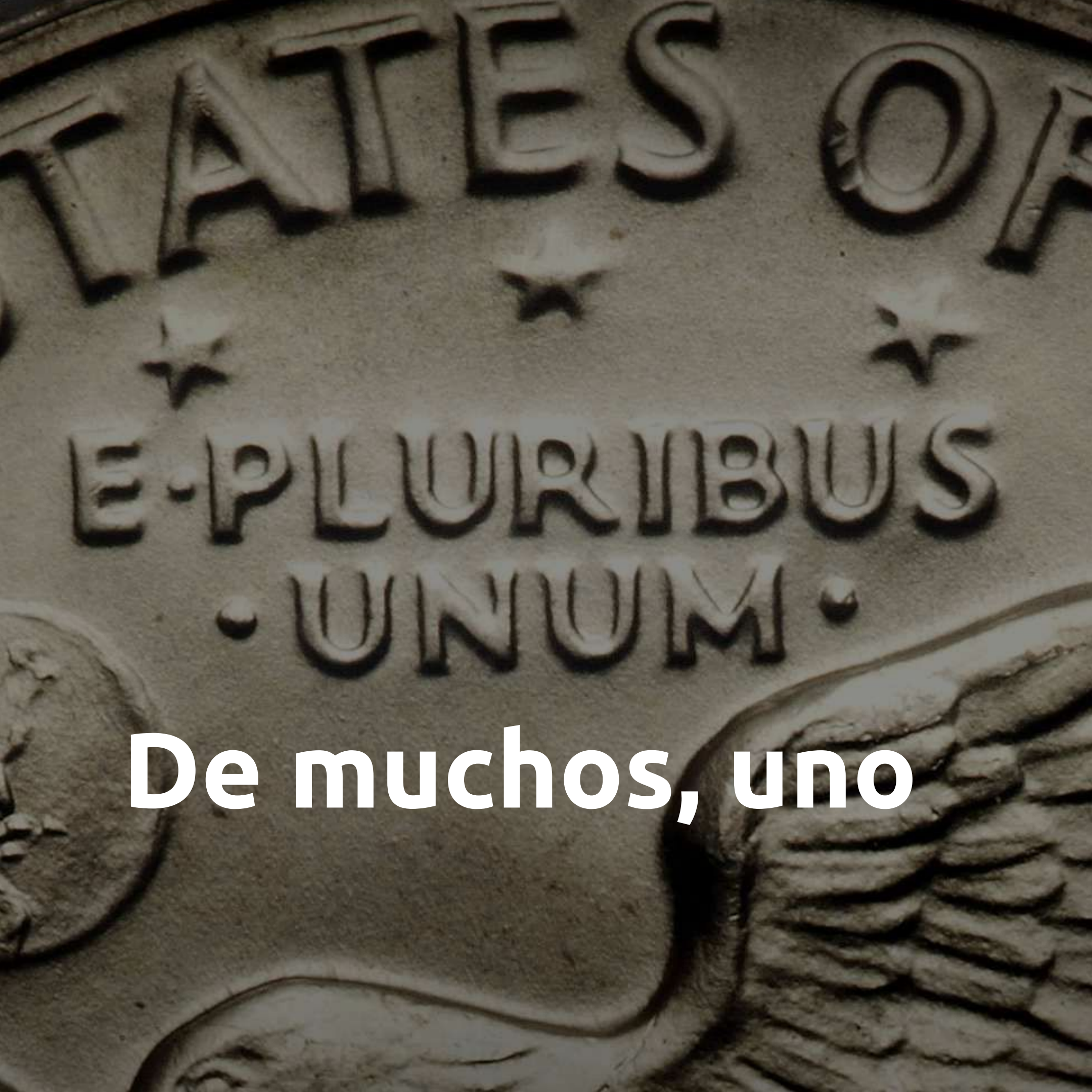


124. El primer  
lema de la nación  
fue “*E Pluribus  
Unum*”.

¿Qué significa?



CAMINOS



**De muchos, uno**

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



A large, golden firework bursts in the dark night sky, its many streaks radiating outwards. To the right, the illuminated dome of the United States Capitol building is visible, featuring its iconic neoclassical architecture with columns and a statue on top. The scene is set against a deep black night sky.

# El cumpleaños del país

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

The background of the entire image is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton on the left side, filled with a grid of white stars. To the right of the canton and below it are horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background in white, bold, sans-serif font.

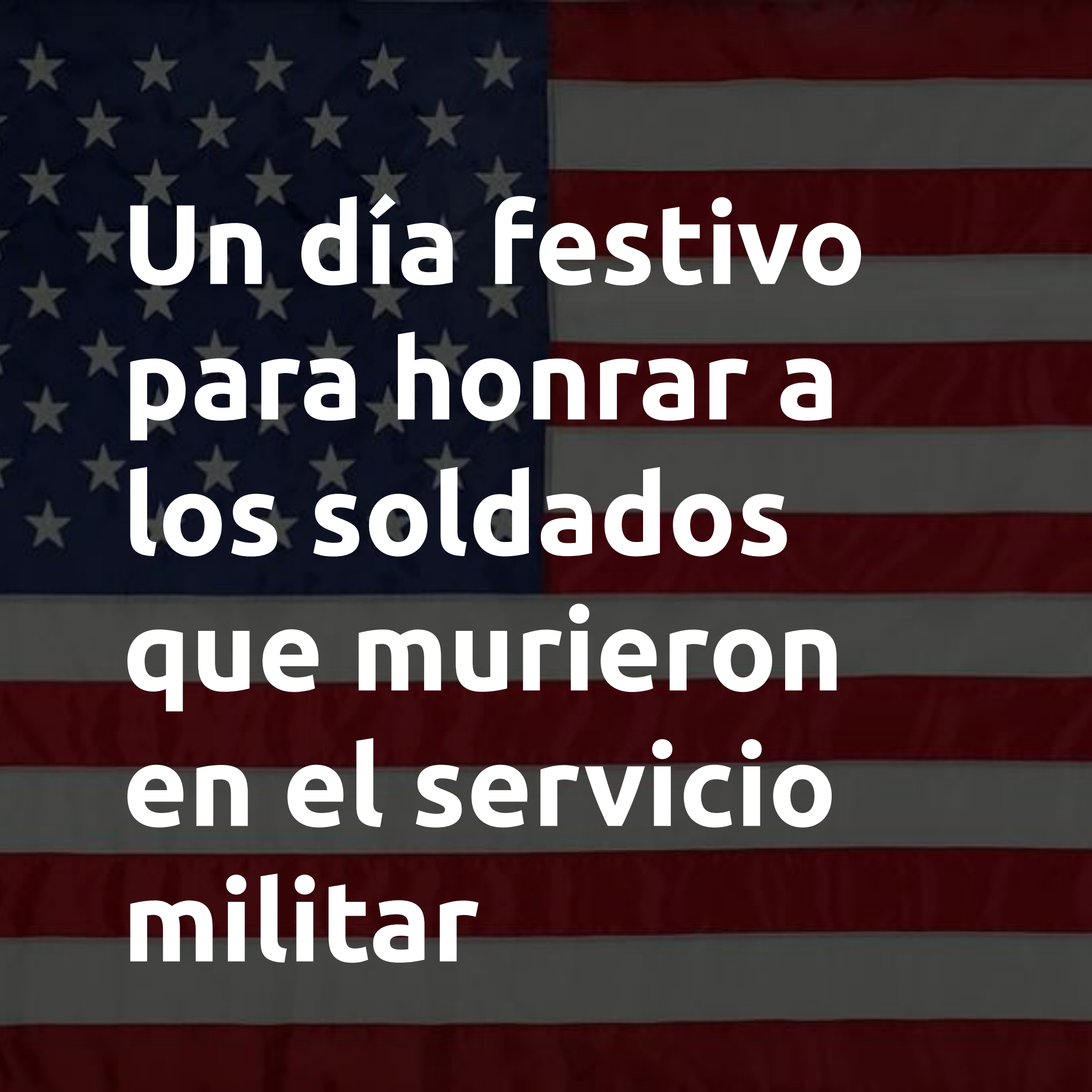
**Día de Navidad**

**Día de Acción de  
Gracias**

**Día de la  
Independencia**



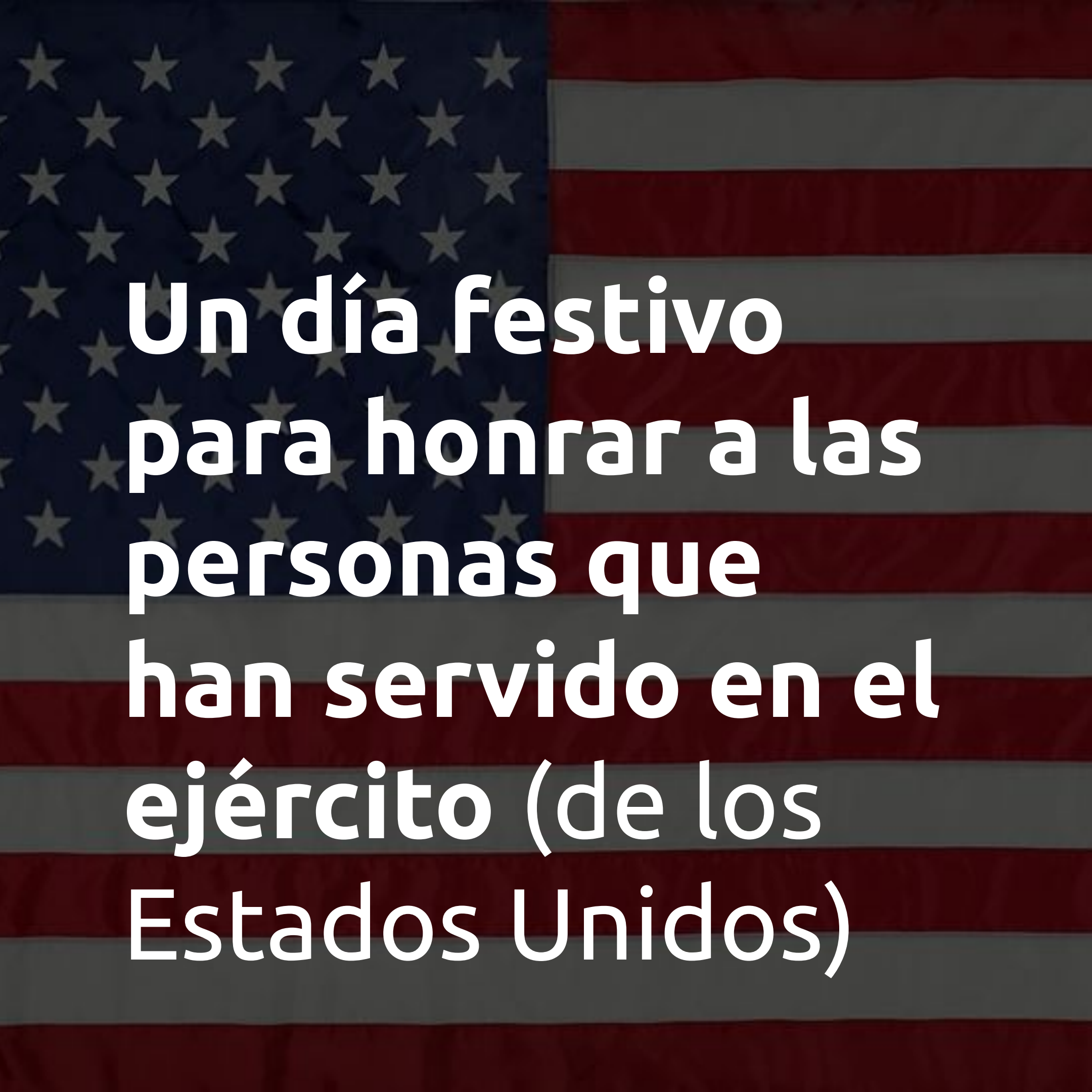
# 127. ¿Qué es el Día de los Caídos?

The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The left portion features a dark blue field with a grid of light gray stars. The right portion consists of horizontal stripes, alternating between a dark red and a dark gray color.

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

128. ¿Qué es  
el Día de los  
Veteranos?



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The left side features a dark blue field with white stars, while the right side consists of horizontal stripes in dark red and grey. The text is overlaid on this background.

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