Study for the US Citizenship Test

Study Guide

Arizona 2016

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www.uscitizenship.org

Metro North ABE
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Introduction

This study guide will help you prepare for the US citizenship test. The citizenship test is a one-to-one interview with a US CIS officer. The test has three areas. The US CIS officer wants to know:

- that you understand and can answer these questions about US government, history and geography.
- that you understood and answered the questions on your N-400 form correctly.
- that you can read, write and speak English.

This study guide will help you prepare for the test. It will teach you how to answer all the questions. If you are a registered student, you can also use the practice exercises online at www.uscitizenship.org for review.

Each chapter presents some information about the US government, history or geography. Use that information to write answers to the questions at the end of each chapter. Then do the multiple-choice exercises. If you have time you can go back and practice asking and answering the questions with a partner.

There is also a dictation practice in the last 4 chapters. These are sentences used by the US CIS to show that you can write in English. Your answers don't have to be perfect. Have a partner read the questions and answers (from the lists at the end of this book). Write the answers. Check your answers. You don't have to write perfectly to pass this test.

Finally, there are questions about the information on your N-400 form. Write answers to these questions, and then practice answering these questions with a partner. The officer will ask you about the information on your N-400 form. You may be asked to explain some of your answers to show that you understand the question and have answered it correctly.
# US Citizenship Test Study Guide

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Chapter 1
Early American History

Before the Europeans came to America, Native Americans occupied North and South America. The first Native Americans were hunting in America at least 15,000 years ago.

The first permanent colony in America was started in Jamestown, Virginia. The settlers came from England hoping to make a living as tobacco farmers. They came for the economic opportunity, and the opportunity to own their own land.

The Pilgrims also came from England and settled in Massachusetts. They wanted religious freedom. They arrived on December 21st, 1620. They called their new settlement Plymouth. It became the second permanent colony.
More settlements were started along the east coast of North America. By 1776 there were 13 English colonies. These colonies became the 13 original states of the United States of America.

The 13 original colonies became unhappy with the rule of the King of England. They didn't have self-government or representation in the English government. They were also angry about the high taxes the King imposed on the colonies. Representatives of all the colonies met for the first time in 1774 to try to negotiate with the King. They called the meeting a "Continental Congress". They hoped working as a group would help them get what they wanted from the King. It only made the King very angry. When the colonies didn't get what they wanted, they prepared to fight for independence.
Fighting between the American colonial armies and the English army began in 1775. In June of 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It stated that each colony had a right to be independent from England. On July 4th, 1776, the Second Continental Congress officially adopted the Declaration of Independence. We remember the 4th of July as America's birthday, and call it Independence Day.

When Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence he added some very important ideas to American government. He believed that all people had certain rights or freedoms. In the Declaration he wrote that people "are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

The flag is an important symbol for the United States. The first flag was made by Betsy Ross in 1776. It had 13 stars in a circle, one for each of the 13 original states. It also had thirteen red and white stripes. Our flag today has more stars, but it still has 13 stripes one for each of the original colonies.
Write answers to these questions:

1. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

2. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?

3. What is one reason colonists came to America?

4. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?

5. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

6. When do we celebrate Independence Day?

7. Why did the colonists fight the British?

8. What are the original 13 states?

9. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?

10. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
Test Yourself

1. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
   a. the English
   b. the French
   c. the Native Americans

2. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
   a. one for each President
   b. one for each original colony
   c. one for each senator

3. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
   a. ratified the Constitution
   b. declared our independence from England
   c. amended the Bill of Rights

4. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. George Washington
   c. James Madison

5. What is not a reason that colonists came to America?
   a. for religious freedom
   b. for a better climate
   c. for economic opportunity

6. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
   a. July 4th
   b. July 1st
   c. January 1st

7. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
   a. July 4, 1787
   b. July 4, 1767
   c. July 4, 1776

8. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
   a. life and liberty
   b. life and death
   c. freedom and liberty

9. Why did the colonists fight the British?
   a. because they wanted self-government
   b. because they wanted more land
   c. because they liked the king

10. There were thirteen original states. Which are not 3 of them?
    a. Delaware, Massachusetts and Virginia
    b. New York, New Jersey and New Hampshire
    c. Vermont, Kentucky and Louisiana

Go back to the previous page.
Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Questions about the information on your N-400 Form.

1. What is your current legal name?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. How do you spell your name?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Is this exactly as it appears on your permanent resident card?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Have you ever used a different name including, nicknames, aliases and maiden name?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Do you want to legally change your name when you become a citizen?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. What is your date of birth? (What is your birth date? When were you born?)
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. Where were you born? What is your country of Citizenship or Nationality?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. Are you requesting an accommodation to the naturalization process?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. Do you have a disability?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. Are you hard of hearing or deaf?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

11. Do you use a wheel chair or other mobility device?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

12. Are you blind? Do you have low vision?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

13. Do you have a disability that prevents you from taking the citizenship test?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________
Chapter 2
The Constitution

After the Revolutionary War, George Washington worked very hard to get the 13 original states to adopt the Constitution. This is another reason we call him the "Father of our Country".

The Constitution was written at the Constitutional Convention in 1787, four years after the end of the War of Independence. All of the 13 original states ratified or voted to approve the Constitution. The Constitution became the supreme law of the land. It defined how the government of the United States would work and it explained how to set up the government.

The Constitution has three parts.

• The first part is the introduction, and we call it the "Preamble". It describes why the Constitution was written. It introduces the idea of self-government with the phrase, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union..."

• The middle section of the Constitution contains the Articles, which describe how the government will work. It describes what the President can do, what the Congress can do and what the states can do.

• The third part of the Constitution is the amendments (changes). Currently there are 27 amendments to the Constitution.
The Constitution defines what the different parts of the government can and cannot do.

For example the federal government can print money, declare war against other countries, make treaties with other countries and create a national army.

The state governments cannot do any of these things, but the states can do things that the federal government can't do. The states provide schooling and education for children. The state and local governments provide police protection, and firefighters for public safety. They also give the driving tests, and issue driving licenses and issue marriage licenses.

When you become a naturalized citizen you make a number of promises. You will promise to defend the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States and give up loyalty to other countries.

Once a person becomes a naturalized citizen they have new rights under the Constitution. Most important is the right to vote. They can get a U.S. passport, run for office and get federal government jobs.
Write answers to these questions:

1. What is the supreme law of the land?

2. What are two rights only for United States citizens?

3. When was the Constitution written?

4. Under the Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?

5. What does the Constitution do?

6. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?

7. Under the Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?

8. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?

9. What is an amendment?

10. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
Test Yourself

1. What is the supreme law of the land?
   a. the Congress
   b. the Constitution
   c. the President

2. What is not a promise you make when you become a United States citizen?
   a. to vote for President
   b. to obey the laws
   c. to defend the Constitution

3. What does the Constitution do?
   a. makes new laws
   b. defines the government
   c. declares independence

4. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
   a. the Constitution was ratified
   b. the Constitution was written
   c. the US declared independence from England

5. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
   a. of the people
   b. by the people
   c. we the people

6. What is an amendment?
   a. a change
   b. an adjustment
   c. a reversal

7. Under the Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is not a power of the federal government?
   a. to declare war
   b. to give driving tests
   c. to print money

8. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is not a power of the states?
   a. to provide education to children
   b. to make treaties
   c. to provide for public safety.

9. When was the Constitution written?
   a. 1776
   b. 1783
   c. 1787

10. What are two rights only for United States citizens?
    a. to work and pay taxes
    b. to vote and run for office
    c. to own a gun and go hunting

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Questions about the information on your N-400 Form.

1. How old are you?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. What is your nine digit A-Number?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. How long have you lived in the United States?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Have you been a permanent resident for at least 5 years?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Are you the spouse of a US citizen?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. How long have you been married to a US citizen?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. Have you been married to US citizen and a permanent resident for at least 3 years?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. Are you applying based on qualifying military service?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. Are you 50 or older and have lived in the US for at least 20 years?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. Are you 55 or older and have lived in the US for at least 15 years?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

11. Are you 65 or older and have lived in the US for at least 20 years?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

12. What is your mobile phone number?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

13. What is your email address?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________
Chapter 3

The Bill of Rights

The Constitution set up the government, but it didn't clearly explain the freedoms or rights of the people. The "Bill of Rights" is the first ten amendments or changes to the Constitution. They include the most important rights and freedoms guaranteed to everyone living in the US. Soon after the Constitution was ratified, the states passed the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

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The Bill of Rights

- The First Amendment gives us:

1. Freedom of speech - We can say what we think, and not be arrested or put in jail.
2. Freedom of the press - We can write and publish what we think, and not be arrested or put in jail.
3. Freedom of religion - We can follow or believe in any religion or not believe in any religion, and not be arrested or put in jail.
4. Freedom of assembly - We can meet peacefully in groups and protest for or against government decisions, and not be arrested or put in jail.
5. The right to petition - We can petition to get the government to change the law, or to hold a special election.

- The Second Amendment gives us the right to own guns. Congress can make some laws about buying and selling guns.

- The Third Amendment stops the government from putting soldiers in homes without our consent.

- The Fourth Amendment stops the government from searching private property or taking things from us without a warrant (a paper from a judge).
After the Bill of Rights passed, amendments were added one at a time. Since then, seventeen more amendments have been added to the Constitution. Now there are a total of twenty-seven amendments to the Constitution.

Four of the amendments have changed voting rights. The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave former male slaves the right to vote, and the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave women the right to vote. The 24<sup>th</sup> amendment made it illegal to make voters pay a tax just to vote, and the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18.
Write answers to these questions:

1. What is an amendment?

2. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?

3. What are two rights of everyone living in the US?

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

5. What is one right or freedom in the first amendment?

6. What is freedom of religion?

7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?

8. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
Test Yourself

1. How old do citizens have to be to vote?
   a. 18
   b. 21
   c. 16

2. What is an amendment?
   a. a change
   b. an adjustment
   c. a reversal

3. What is freedom of religion?
   a. the right to print what we think
   b. the right to practice any religion
   c. the right to protest in groups

4. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
   a. 50
   b. 10
   c. 27

5. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Which is not one of them?
   a. resident aliens can vote
   b. a citizen must be 18 to vote
   c. women can vote

6. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
   a. the Rights of Man
   b. the Bill of Rights
   c. the Preamble

7. What is one right or freedom not from the first amendment?
   a. freedom of speech
   b. freedom of information
   c. freedom of assembly

8. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
   a. freedom of speech and the right to vote
   b. freedom of religion and right to run for office
   c. the right to own a gun and freedom of assembly

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Questions about the information on your N-400 Form.

1. Where have you lived during the last 5 years?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. What is your address? (Where do you live now?)
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. How long have you lived at your current address?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. If you have lived there less than 5 years, where did you live before this?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. What is your gender?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. What is your height?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. What is your race or ethnicity?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. What is your hair color?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. What is your eye color?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. Did you go to school in the last 5 years?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

11. What is the name of your school?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

12. What is the address of your school?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

13. Did you attend another school before that?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

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Chapter 4
The Branches of Government

The Constitution explains how the government works. It describes three branches or parts of the government.

• The executive branch is the US President, the Vice President and the Cabinet, with departments under the Cabinet members. The President is in charge of the executive branch.

• The legislative branch is Congress. Congress has two parts—the US Senate and the House of Representatives.

• The judicial branch is the Supreme Court and other Federal Courts.
The Constitution limits the power of each branch of the government. This system of checks and balances prevents one branch from becoming too strong.

- The President is the head of the executive branch. The President cannot make laws, or stay in office for more than two terms.

- Congress is the legislative branch and makes new laws. If a law conflicts with the Constitution, the Supreme Court (the judicial branch) can stop that law.

- The job of the judicial branch is to interpret the law. The courts can not make laws.

This separation of power assures that the three branches of government work together. This helps to protect the people from the abuse of power by any one branch of the government. This rule of law also means that all government leaders, even the President, must follow the law. No one is above the law.

The Judicial Branch

The judicial branch is the Supreme Court and the Federal Courts. The Supreme Court is located in the Supreme Court Building in Washington D.C.
There are nine justices on the Supreme Court. They are appointed to their job for life. When one of them dies or decides to retire, the President chooses a new judge for the court. The Senate must approve his choice. If the Senate doesn't approve, the President must choose another person for the Supreme Court.

The leader of the Supreme Court is the Chief Justice. Currently the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is John Roberts.

The current Justices of the Supreme Court are:

(back row left to right) – Sotomayor, Breyer, Alito, and Kagan.
(front row left to right) - Thomas, Scalia, Roberts, Kennedy, Ginsberg.

When Congress passes a law and the President signs it, there is still a chance that it will not become a law. All new laws in the United States must agree with the Constitution.

The work of the Supreme Court is to interpret the law, and see that it agrees with the Constitution. If the Court decides that a law is "unconstitutional" (doesn't agree with the Constitution), then that law is stopped and cannot be used in the United States.
Write answers to these questions:

1. What are the two parts of Congress?

2. What is the "rule of law"?

3. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?

4. Name one branch or part of the government.

5. What does the judicial branch do?

6. Who is the chief justice of the Supreme Court?

7. Who is in charge of the executive branch?

8. What is the highest court in the United States?

9. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
Test Yourself

1. What is the "rule of law"?
   a. the law never changes
   b. the law can be changed
   c. everyone must follow the law.

2. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
   a. Barack Obama
   b. John Roberts
   c. Anthony Scalia

3. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
   a. checks and balances
   b. give and take
   c. ups and downs

4. What does the judicial branch do?
   a. amends the Constitution
   b. writes new laws
   c. decides if a law goes against the Constitution

5. What is the highest court in the United States?
   a. the Supreme Court
   b. the Judicial Court
   c. the Constitutional Court

6. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
   a. 3
   b. 1
   c. 9

7. Which one is not a branch or part of the government?
   a. executive
   b. legislative
   c. constitutional

8. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
   a. the President
   b. the Vice President
   c. the Speaker of the House

9. What are the two parts of Congress?
   a. the Republicans and Democrats
   b. the Senate and the House of Representatives
   c. the Liberals and the Conservatives

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Questions about the information on your N-400 Form.

1. Where did you work during the last 5 years?
   ____________________________________________________________

2. What is the name of your employer?
   ____________________________________________________________

3. What is the address of your employer?
   ____________________________________________________________

4. How many days did you spend outside the US in the last 5 years?
   ____________________________________________________________

5. How many trips did you take outside the US in the last 5 years?
   ____________________________________________________________

6. What dates do you leave and return to the US?
   ____________________________________________________________

7. What is your marital status?
   ____________________________________________________________

8. Is your spouse in the US Armed Services?
   ____________________________________________________________

9. Have you been married before?
   ____________________________________________________________

10. How many times have you been married?
    ____________________________________________________________

11. Was your marriage ever annulled?
    ____________________________________________________________
Chapter 5

The Executive Branch

The Executive Branch is the President, the Vice President, the Cabinet and departments under the Cabinet members. The President is the leader of the government, but he doesn't write new laws. The Congress writes new laws or bills and votes on them. The President must sign or approve these bills for them to become law in the United States. If he does not approve a bill, he can say "no" by vetoing it.

The President lives and works in the White House in Washington, DC.

The President chooses a group of managers to help him run the government. These managers are called Secretaries and lead different departments. They are all members of his Cabinet. They give him advice on many different parts of the US government.

**The President’s Cabinet Secretaries**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Homeland Security</td>
<td>Secretary of Veteran Affairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Constitution describes the requirements for the job of President of the United States. A US President must be born a citizen of the U.S. The President must be at least 35 years old and must have lived in the US at least 14 years.

The 22nd Amendment to the US Constitution limits each President to two terms in office. Since the President is elected to a four year term, a President can serve a maximum of eight years. Then a new person must be elected.

If the President dies in office, then the Vice President automatically becomes the new President. If both the President and Vice President die, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives automatically becomes the new President.

The President is also the leader of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard. His title is "Commander in Chief" of the United States Military.

The President can not declare war. Only the Congress can declare war.
Write answers to these questions:

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

2. Who lives in the White House?

3. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

4. Who is in charge of the executive branch?

5. If both the President and Vice-President of the United States die, who becomes the new President?

6. Who signs bills into law?

7. What does the President's Cabinet do?

8. Who is Commander in Chief of the U.S. Military?

9. We elect a President for how many years?

10. Where is the White House?

11. Who vetoes bills?

12. In what month do we vote for President?

13. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes the new President?

14. What is the name of the President of the United States now?
Test Yourself

1. We elect a President for how many years?
   a. 4
   b. 6
   c. 2

2. What are not two Cabinet-level positions?
   a. Secretaries of Agriculture and Defense
   b. Secretaries of Information and Legislation
   c. Secretaries of Education and Energy

3. Where is the White House?
   a. in New York
   b. in Washington, DC
   c. in Congress

4. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
   a. the President
   b. the Vice President
   c. the Speaker of the House

5. If both the President and Vice-President of the United States die, who becomes the new President?
   a. The Attorney General
   b. The Speaker of the House
   c. The Chief Justice

6. Who lives in the White House?
   a. the Congress
   b. the Vice-President
   c. the President

7. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes the new President?
   a. The Attorney General
   b. The Speaker of the House
   c. The Vice President

8. What does the President's Cabinet do?
   a. advises the President
   b. makes laws
   c. elects the President

9. Who signs bills into law?
   a. the Supreme Court
   b. the Congress
   c. the President

10. What is the name of the President of the United States now?
    a. George Bush
    b. Barack Obama
    c. Joe Biden

11. Who is the Commander in Chief of the US Military?
    a. the President
    b. the Congress
    c. the Vice President

12. In what month do we vote for President?
    a. January
    b. April
    c. November

13. Who vetoes bills?
    a. the Vice President
    b. the President
    c. the Congress

14. What is the name of the Vice President of the US now?
    a. Hillary Clinton
    b. Dick Cheney
    c. Joe Biden

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Questions about the information on your N-400 Form.

1. What is your husband’s or wife’s name?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Has your spouse used any other names?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. What is your spouse’s date of birth?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Has your spouse used any other names?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. When did you marry your current spouse?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. What is the immigration status of your spouse?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. When did your spouse become a citizen?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. How many children did you have?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. How many of your children are deceased or missing?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. Which of your children were born in another country?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

11. Which of your children were born in the US?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________

12. Are you paying child support?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________
Chapter 6
The Legislative Branch

The Legislative Branch, or Congress, is located in Washington, DC. Congress has two houses or groups; the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate and the House of Representatives meet in the Capitol Building.

Congress has two houses. Senators meet in the US Senate and Representatives meet in the US House of Representatives. They discuss and vote on new laws.

- The Senate has 100 senators. There are two senators from each state.

- The House of Representative has 435 members. Members of the House are elected on the basis of population.

  Large states, like California with lots of people, have 2 senators and many representatives.

  States with only a few people, like Alaska, have 2 senators but only one representative.
It's the duty of Congress to make new federal laws, but the President still has to sign each new law (called a bill) for it to become a law in the United States. A bill is sent to the President when over half (51%) of the senators and over half (51%) of the representatives in Congress have voted for it.

Sometimes the President refuses to sign a new law that he doesn't like. This is called a "veto". If the President vetoes a bill, it can still become a law. The bill goes back to Congress and they vote on it again. If two thirds (67%) of the senators and two thirds (67%) of the representatives vote for a bill, then it becomes a law without the President's signature.

Members of Congress, senators and representatives are directly elected by the people in each state.

- Senators serve 6 year terms.
- Representatives serve 2 year terms.
- As long as the people of their state keep voting for them, there is no limit to the number of terms a member of Congress can serve.
- The leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives is called the speaker. Paul Ryan is the current Speaker of the House.
Write answers to these questions:

1. We elect a US Senator for how many years?

2. Who does a US senator represent?

3. Who makes federal laws?

4. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?

5. What are the two parts of Congress?

6. Who signs bills into law?

7. How many US senators are there?

8. We elect a US Representative for how many years?

9. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?

10. Who vetoes bills?

11. Who is the Speaker of the House?

12. Name your US Representative. (To find the name of your Representative in Congress go to www.house.gov and type in your 9 digit zip code.)
Test Yourself

1. What are the two parts of Congress?
   a. the President and the Cabinet
   b. the Senate and House of Representatives
   c. The Supreme Court and the Federal Courts

2. Who signs bills into law?
   a. the Congress
   b. the Speaker of the House
   c. the President

3. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
   a. because they have more people
   b. because they have more land
   c. because they have more cars

4. Who makes federal laws?
   a. the Congress
   b. the executive branch
   c. the Cabinet

5. How many US senators are there?
   a. 50
   b. 100
   c. 435

6. Who does a US Senator represent?
   a. all the people of that district
   b. all the people of that city
   c. all the people of that state

7. We elect a US senator for how many years?
   a. 2
   b. 4
   c. 6

9. We elect a US Representative for how many years?
   a. 2
   b. 4
   c. 6

10. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?
    a. 245
    b. 435
    c. 100

11. Who vetoes bills?
    a. the Congress
    b. the Speaker of the House
    c. the President

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Questions about the information on your N-400 Form.

1. Have you ever claimed to be a US citizen?

2. Have you ever registered to vote or voted in the US?

3. Did you ever have a hereditary title or title of nobility in a foreign country?

4. Have you ever been declared incompetent or confined as a patient in a mental institution?

5. Do you owe any overdue Federal, state or local taxes?

6. Have you ever failed to file a Federal, state or local tax form?

7. Have you ever been a member of Nazi party or Communist party?

8. Have you ever been a member of terrorist organization?

9. Have you ever been involved with torture?

10. Have you ever been involved with genocide?

11. Have you ever advocated the overthrow of any government by force or violence?

12. Have you ever persecuted any person because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion?
Chapter 7

Wars

The United States began with a war against England. The colonists didn’t have self-government and didn't like the high taxes that England imposed on colonies. George Washington led the Continental Army in the War of Independence against the British.

In the 1800s the US fought 4 major wars; the War of 1812, the Mexican American War, the Civil War, and Spanish-American War.

The greatest loss of life occurred in the Civil War. During the Civil War the Union, the northern states, fought the Confederacy, the southern states. The war lasted from 1861 to 1865.
Soon after President Abraham Lincoln was elected, southern states began to secede or leave the United States. The people in the South were dependent on a farm economy that was based on racial slavery. People were kidnapped from Africa, transported across the ocean and sold as slaves in the US. These Africans and their children and grandchildren were put into a permanent status of slavery. People in the South believed that the US government, led by Lincoln, would abolish slavery by making it illegal. These states tried to leave the US and start their own country. During the war, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation and freed the slaves in the South. With the end of Civil War slavery was abolished in the United States and the US remained one country. Abraham Lincoln is remembered as a great president because he ended slavery and he saved the Union.

In the 1900s there were several wars that had US soldiers fighting all over the world. During the First World War, Woodrow Wilson was President. World War I was the first time that US sent soldiers to fight in Europe. The US joined the Allied Powers; France, Great Britain, Russia and others in 1917. With the help of the US, the Allied Powers defeated the Central Powers the following year.
Americans remember World War II as the war to preserve democracy, or the war against Fascism. The US sent soldiers to fight again in Europe and in Asia. From 1941 to 1945 the United States, with Great Britain, France and other Allies, fought against Germany and Italy in Europe and against Japan in Asia.

Dwight David Eisenhower was a US Army General during World War II. He led the war effort in Europe. When he came home he was elected President and served from 1953 to 1961.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President in 1932 during the Great Depression. He was still in office in 1941 when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. Soon after he signed the Declaration of War against Japan and the US entered World War II.
During the 1950s and 1960s the US fought two wars in Asia. They fought in the Korean War and the Vietnam War. These wars are part of the Cold War that the US fought against Communism following World War II. While the major countries the Soviet Union, China and the US never fought each other directly, they often supported opposing sides in regional conflicts around the world. The US often helped countries and sent soldiers to fight against communist enemies.

The US doesn't currently draft soldiers. We have an all volunteer army, but all male citizens between 18 and 26 must register with the Selective Service. If there is a great need the government can call on these men to join the Armed Services.
Write answers to these questions:

1. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

2. Who did the United States fight in World War II?

3. Name the US war between the North and the South.

4. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. Which war was he in?

5. Name one war that the US fought in the 1900s.

6. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?

7. Why did the colonists fight the British?

8. Name one war that the US fought in the 1800s.

9. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?

10. When must all men register for the Selective Service?

11. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?

12. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.

13. Who was President during World War I?

14. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
Test Yourself

1. Who was President during World War I?
   a. Wilson
   b. Roosevelt
   c. Eisenhower

2. Name one war not fought by the US in the 1800s.
   a. the Civil War
   b. the Spanish American War
   c. World War I

3. Who did the US fight during World War II?
   a. North Korea
   b. North Vietnam
   c. Germany, Italy and Japan

4. Name one war not fought by the US in the 1900s.
   a. the Vietnam War
   b. the Civil War
   c. the Korean War

5. Why did the colonists fight the British?
   a. because they had self-government
   b. because they wanted more land
   c. because they paid high taxes

6. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
   a. communism
   b. capitalism
   c. conservatism

7. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
   a. freed the slaves
   b. ended the civil war
   c. started the civil war

8. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln didn't do?
   a. preserved the Union
   b. started the Civil War
   c. freed the slaves

9. When must all men register for the Selective Service?
   a. between 18-26
   b. between 21-25
   c. between 12-21

10. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
    a. Africans
    b. English
    c. Spanish

11. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.
    a. high taxes
    b. women's right
    c. slavery

12. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
    a. Wilson
    b. Roosevelt
    c. Eisenhower

13. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. Which war was he in?
    a. World War I
    b. World War II
    c. the Korean War

14. Name the US war between the North and the South.
    a. the Mexican-American War
    b. the Spanish-American War
    c. the Civil War

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Questions about the information on you N-400 Form.

1. Have you ever been involved with killing or badly hurting someone?

2. Have you ever been involved with forcing someone to have sexual relations?

3. Have you ever been involved with not letting someone practice his or her religion?

4. Were you a member of a military or paramilitary unit?

5. Were you a member of a police unit, self-defense unit or vigilante group?

6. Were you a member of a rebel group, guerrilla group, insurgency or militia?

7. Were you a worker in a prison, prison camp, detention camp, or labor camp?

8. Have you ever provided weapons to a group that would use them against other people?

9. Did you ever receive any military or weapons training?

10. Did you ever recruit children 14 or younger to serve in an armed group?

11. Have you ever been convicted of a crime or offense?

12. Have you ever committed a crime for which you have not been arrested?
Before the Europeans arrived in America, hundreds of Native American tribes were living in America. There were many famous tribes, including the Cherokee, Navajo and Sioux.

Thomas Jefferson is remembered for writing the Declaration of Independence. It not only asserted our Independence from England, but it also stated rights for all people.

Another founding father who helped the early US government was James Madison. He wrote some of the Federalist Papers which supported the passage of the Constitution.
George Washington became the first President of the United States. He is remembered as the "Father of Our Country."

Benjamin Franklin is remembered for helping the US in many ways. He attended the Constitutional Convention. He became the first Postmaster General of the US and was also a US diplomat. He also started the first free public libraries.

Susan B. Anthony, was a woman who spent her life fighting for equal rights. First she fought against slavery as an abolitionist. Then she fought for equal opportunity for men and women, black and white in education. She worked to have women join the unions, and worked for women to get the right to vote. She was born in 1820 and died in 1906. She lived a long life, but she never voted for President. It would take another 14 years before women would get the right to vote in the US.
Martin Luther King, Jr. is remembered for his work for civil rights in the United States. His ability as a public speaker to inspire people to work for equal rights is clear in his "I have a dream" speech.

Woodrow Wilson was the US President during World War I. He wanted the US to remain neutral, but when German submarines began sinking US ships, he asked Congress to declare war. The US joined the Allied Powers in 1917.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was President during the Great Depression and World War II. Dwight Eisenhower was an important General during World War II, who came home after the war and was elected President in 1952.
Write answers to these questions:

1. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
________________________________________________________________________

2. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the Constitution. Name one of the writers.
________________________________________________________________________

3. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
________________________________________________________________________

4. Who is the "Father of Our Country"?
________________________________________________________________________

5. What is one thing that Benjamin Franklin is famous for?
________________________________________________________________________

6. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
________________________________________________________________________

7. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.
________________________________________________________________________

8. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
________________________________________________________________________

9. Before he was President Eisenhower was a General. What war was he in?
________________________________________________________________________

10. What did Susan B. Anthony do?
________________________________________________________________________

11. Who was the first President of the United States?
________________________________________________________________________

12. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
________________________________________________________________________

13. Who was President during World War I?
________________________________________________________________________
Test Yourself

1. What did Martin Luther King Jr. do?
   a. fought to end slavery
   b. fought for civil rights
   c. ran for President

2. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
   a. Woodrow Wilson
   b. Franklin Roosevelt
   c. Dwight Eisenhower

3. Who was the first President?
   a. Washington
   b. Jefferson
   c. Madison

4. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
   a. the French
   b. the Spanish
   c. the Native Americans

5. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. George Washington
   c. Abraham Lincoln

6. Who is the "Father of Our Country"?
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. George Washington
   c. Abraham Lincoln

7. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the Constitution. Name one of the writers?
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. James Madison

8. What did Susan B. Anthony do?
   a. She helped write the Constitution
   b. She fought for women's rights.
   c. She was a diplomat.

9. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
   a. The states' right movement
   b. The women's rights movement
   c. The civil rights movement

10. Who was President during World War I?
    a. Woodrow Wilson
    b. Franklin Roosevelt
    c. Dwight Eisenhower

11. Name one thing that Benjamin Franklin is not famous for?
    a. He was Vice President.
    b. He started the first free public libraries.
    c. He attended the Constitutional Convention.

12. Which one is not an American Indian Tribe in the US?
    a. Kentucky
    b. Sioux
    c. Navajo

13. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
    a. World War I
    b. World War II
    c. the Vietnam War

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Dictation Practice

1) ________________________________________________________

2) ________________________________________________________

3) ________________________________________________________

4) ________________________________________________________

5) ________________________________________________________

6) ________________________________________________________

7) ________________________________________________________

8) ________________________________________________________

9) ________________________________________________________

10) _______________________________________________________

11) ________________________________________________________
Questions about the information on you N-400 Form.

1. Have you ever been in jail?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

2. Have you ever been a habitual drunkard?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

3. Have you ever been a prostitute or procured someone for prostitution

_____________________________________________________________________________________

4. Have you ever been a trafficker in, sold or smuggled illegal drugs or narcotics?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

5. Have you every been married to more than one person at a time?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

6. Have you ever helped anyone enter the US illegally?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

7. Have you ever received income from illegal gambling or gambled illegally?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

8. Have you ever made a misrepresentation to obtain a public benefit in the US?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

9. Have you ever given false or misleading information to a US government official?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

10. Have you ever been removed, excluded or deported from the US?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

11. Have you ever served in the US Armed Services?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

12. Have you ever been court-martialed, separated or disciplined by the US Armed Services?

_____________________________________________________________________________________

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Chapter 9

The United States: US Holidays

We have a National Holiday almost every month of the year. We start with New Year's Day on January 1st, and we also celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr. Day in January. We have Presidents' Day in February. There are no holidays in March or April, but federal income tax forms must be sent in by April 15th each year. Memorial Day is in May. Flag Day is in June.

Tuesday, January 1
New Year's Day

Monday, January 21
Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Monday, February 18
Presidents Day Birthday

Monday, May 27
Memorial Day

Thursday, July 4
Independence Day

Monday, September 2
Labor Day

Monday, October 14
Columbus Day

Monday, November 11
Veterans Day

Thursday, November 28
Thanksgiving Day

Wednesday, December 25
Christmas Day
Independence Day is on July 4th. We remember this date as the day that the Declaration of Independence was adopted. We celebrate with fireworks and often recite the Pledge of Allegiance to show our loyalty to the United States. We also sing our National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Labor Day comes at the end of summer in September. While September 11th is not a US holiday, we all remember September 11th, 2001 as the day that terrorists attacked the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, DC and thousands of Americans died.
Columbus Day is in October. War veterans are remembered on Veterans' Day in November. Thanksgiving was started by the Pilgrims, one of the first groups to come to America from England. They thanked God for helping them survive in their new home. Finally the year ends with the Christmas holiday in December.

The US has an economic system is capitalism. The system is based on private ownership and free market competition. During the Cold War, the US spent many years fighting against Communist governments around the world. Communism gave ownership of most property to the state, and had government controlled prices. Communism has been largely abandoned by China and Russia, and capitalism has become the dominant system worldwide.
Write answers to these questions:

1. When do we celebrate Independence Day?

2. Name two national US holidays.

3. When is Labor Day?

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

5. When is Memorial Day?

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

7. When is Columbus Day?

8. What is the economic system in the US?

9. When is Thanksgiving?

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

11. What is the name of the national anthem?

12. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?
Test Yourself

1. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
   a. April
   b. July
   c. September

2. Which of these are not two national holidays?
   a. Independence Day and Veterans' Day
   b. Presidents' Day and Memorial Day
   c. Children's Day and Mothers' Day

3. When is Labor Day?
   a. June
   b. September
   c. May

4. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?
   a. to the United States
   b. to the President
   c. to Congress

5. When is Memorial Day?
   a. May
   b. September
   c. November

6. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the US?
   a. The US went to war with Iraq.
   b. The US went to war with Afghanistan.
   c. Terrorists attacked the US.

7. When is Columbus Day?
   a. October
   b. November
   c. December

8. What is the economic system in the United States?
   a. a socialist economy
   b. a capitalist economy
   c. a communist economy

9. When is Thanksgiving?
   a. October
   b. November
   c. December

10. What is the name of the US National Anthem?
    a. The Star Spangled Banner
    b. O Say Can You See?
    c. America the Beautiful

11. What is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?
    a. January 1st
    b. April 15th
    c. July 4th

12. During the Cold War what was the main concern of the US?
    a. Capitalism
    b. Socialism
    c. Communism

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Dictation Practice

1) __________________________________________________________

2) __________________________________________________________

3) __________________________________________________________

4) __________________________________________________________

5) __________________________________________________________

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7) __________________________________________________________

8) __________________________________________________________

9) __________________________________________________________

10) __________________________________________________________

11) __________________________________________________________
America began on the East Coast with 13 British colonies joining together to form the United States of America in 1776. A war with France had allowed it to expand to the Mississippi River. And a purchase by President Thomas Jefferson allowed it to reach to the Rocky Mountains in the West. He bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803.
The Texas Revolution or War of Independence and the Mexican American War also added land to the US. A treaty with England defined the northern border with Canada. So by 1850 the continental US was much as it is today, with land stretching from sea to shining sea.

The US extended from the Pacific Ocean on the West Coast to the Atlantic Ocean on the East Coast. Canada the country to the North shares a border with thirteen states including, Maine, New York, Minnesota and others. Mexico the country to the South shares a border with four states; California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.
As the US added states the flag changed. The last two states to join Union were Alaska and Hawaii, so now the flag has 50 stars, one for each state. There are still 13 stripes representing the 13 original colonies.

There are also some islands in the Caribbean which are not states but are US territories. Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands are US Territories. The US territories of American Samoa, and Guam are in the Pacific Ocean.

The longest river in the US, the Mississippi, runs from Minnesota in the North all the way to Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico in the South.
The Capital of the United States is Washington, DC. It's on the East Coast between Maryland and Virginia.

The largest city on the East Coast is New York City. It is home to the Statue of Liberty, which stands in New York Harbor.
Write answers to these questions:

1. Name one US territory.

2. Which ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?

3. Which ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?

4. What territory did the US buy from France in 1803?

5. Name one state that borders Canada.

6. Name one state that borders Mexico.

7. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

8. Why does the flag have 50 stars?

9. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?

10. What is the capital of the United States?

11. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.
Test Yourself

1. Which one is not a US territory?
   a. Guam
   b. Puerto Rico
   c. Washington, DC

2. Which ocean is on the East Coast of the US?
   a. Pacific Ocean
   b. Atlantic Ocean
   c. Eastern Ocean

3. Which ocean is on the West Coast of the US?
   a. Pacific Ocean
   b. Atlantic Ocean
   c. Western Ocean

4. What territory did the US buy from France in 1803?
   a. the Louisiana Territory
   b. the Dakota Territory
   c. the Oregon Territory

5. Name one state that doesn't border on Canada.
   a. Minnesota
   b. New Jersey
   c. New York

6. Name one state that doesn't border on Mexico.
   a. California
   b. Texas
   c. Louisiana

7. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
   a. New York Harbor
   b. Washington, DC
   c. Los Angeles

8. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
   a. one for each President
   b. one for each state now
   c. one for each original state

9. Why does the flag have 50 stars?
   a. one for each senator
   b. one for each state now
   c. one for each original state

10. What is the capital of the United States?
    a. Washington, DC
    b. New York City
    c. Philadelphia

11. What is the longest river in the US?
    a. the Iowa
    b. the Rio Grande
    c. the Mississippi

Go back to the previous page. Cover your answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Dictation Practice

1) _____________________________________________________________

2) _____________________________________________________________

3) _____________________________________________________________

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9) _____________________________________________________________

10) _____________________________________________________________

11) _____________________________________________________________
In the United States citizens have a right and a responsibility to vote. Men and women running for office are called candidates. Any US citizen who is 18 or older can vote for the candidate they think will do the best job in office. Most candidates come from the two major political parties, the Republicans and the Democrats.

There are also independent candidates and candidates from minor parties. Elections are usually in November. Citizens, however, can participate in democracy all year long. They can help a candidate with a campaign, or they can call or write their senator or representative to explain their opinion on an issue.

Different government positions have different terms. The US President and Vice President serve for 4 years. We vote for representatives to Congress every 2 years. Senators are elected for a 6 year term. If a government official cannot do the job because of illness or accident, we might have a special election for that position.

The current United States President is Barack Obama. He's in the Democratic Party. He first won the election in November 2008 and took office in January 2009. He's our first African-American President. All US Presidents are limited to 2 terms. Obama was relected in 2012, so this is his second term in office. He can't run again in 2016. His Vice President is Joe Biden.
The US House of Representatives has 435 members. The leader is the Speaker of the House. The current Speaker of the House is Paul Ryan. He is a Republican who has been in Congress since 1999. He became Speaker when John Boehner resigned in 2015.

Paul Ryan  
Speaker of the House

The leader of the U.S. government is the President. The leader of a state government is the governor. The Governor of the state of Arizona is Doug Ducey. He’s a Republican Party member. His office is in Phoenix, the Arizona State Capital.

Doug Ducey  
Arizona Governor

The two senators from Arizona are John McCain a Republican elected in 1986 and Jeff Flake elected in 2012. Jeff Flake is also a Republican. The people of Arizona also elect 8 Representatives to the House of Representatives. To find the name of your representative, go to www.house.gov and type your 9 digit zip code in the "find your Representative box".

John McCain  
US Senator

Jeff Flake  
US Senator
Write answers to these questions:

1. What is the name of the President of the United States now?

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

3. Who is the Governor of Arizona?

4. Who is one of Arizona US Senators?

5. What is the capital of Arizona?

6. What are the two major political parties in the United States?

7. What is the political party of the President now?

8. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?

9. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?

10. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?

11. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?

12. We elect a US Senator for how many years?

13. We elect a US Representative for how many years?

Test Yourself

1) What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?
   a) to vote
   b) to pay income tax
   c) to drive

2) What is the name of the President of the United States now?
   a) George Bush
   b) Barack Obama
   c) Joe Biden

3) We elect a US senator for how many years?
   a) 2 years
   b) 4 years
   c) 6 years

4) What is the capital of Arizona?
   a) Phoenix
   b) Birmingham
   c) Selma

5) What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?
   a) Joe Biden
   b) Hillary Clinton
   c) Dick Cheney

6) Who is the Governor of Arizona?
   a) John McCain
   b) Jeff Flake
   c) Doug Ducey

7) Who is one of your state's US senators?
   a) Jeff Flake
   b) Doug Ducey
   c) Paul Ryan

8) What are the two major political parties in the United States?
   a) Democrats and Republicans
   b) Republicans and Independents
   c) Democrats and Liberals

9) How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
   a) 16
   b) 18
   c) 21

10) What is the political party of the President now?
    a) Republican
    b) Democratic
    c) Independent

11) What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?
    a) Paul Ryan
    b) Hillary Clinton
    c) John Boehner

12) What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?
    a) get a job and run for office
    b) write your senator and vote
    c) pay taxes and buy a house

13) We elect a US representative for how many years?
    a) 2 years
    b) 4 years
    c) 6 years

Go back to the previous page. Cover your written answers and practice saying the answers to the questions.
Dictation Practice

1) _______________________________________________________

2) _______________________________________________________

3) _______________________________________________________

4) _______________________________________________________

5) _______________________________________________________

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7) _______________________________________________________

8) _______________________________________________________

9) _______________________________________________________

10) _______________________________________________________

11) _______________________________________________________
Quiz Answers and Dictation Practice

**Chapter 1 page 5**

Test Yourself
1. c
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. a
10. c

**Chapter 2 page 10**

Test Yourself
1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. b

**Chapter 3 page 15**

Test Yourself
1. a
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. c

**Chapter 4 page 21**

Test Yourself
1. c
2. b
3. a

**Chapter 5 page 26**

Test Yourself
1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. c

**Chapter 6 page 31**

Test Yourself
1. b
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. b
11. c
Chapter 7 page 38
Test Yourself
1. a
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. a
10. a
11. c
12. b
13. b
14. c

Chapter 8 page 44
Test Yourself
1. b
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. c
10. a
11. a
12. a
13. b

Chapter 8 Page 45
Dictation Practice
Read the question and answer.
Tell the student to repeat the question, and then write the answer.

1) Who is the father of our country?
   George Washington is the father of our country.

2) What are the colors of the flag?
   The flag is red, white and blue.

3) What is the capital of the US?
   Washington, DC is the capital of the US.

4) What color are the stripes on the American flag?
   The stripes are red and white.

5) Who was the second US President?
   Adams was the second President.

6) When is President’s Day?
   President’s Day is in February.

7) Who is on the five-dollar bill?
   Lincoln is on the five-dollar bill.

8) Where is the White House?
   The White House is in Washington, DC.

9) When is Memorial Day?
   Memorial Day is in May.

10) What was the first state?
    Delaware was the first state.

11) What country is north of the US?
    Canada is north of the US.

Chapter 9 page 51
Test Yourself
1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. c
Chapter 9  Page 52

Dictation Practice
Read the question and answer. Tell the student to repeat the question, and then write the answer.

1) When is Flag Day?
   Flag Day is in June.

2) When is Independence Day?
   Independence Day is in July.

3) Who is on the one-dollar bill?
   Washington is on the one-dollar bill.

4) When is Labor Day?
   Labor Day is in September.

5) When is Columbus Day?
   Columbus Day is in October.

6) When is Thanksgiving?
   Thanksgiving is in November.

7) What is the largest state?
   Alaska is the largest state.

8) Who was the first President?
   George Washington was the first President.

9) What country is south of the US?
   Mexico is south of the US.

10) How many senators are in Congress?
    There are 100 senators in Congress.

11) What is one right in the Bill of Rights?
    Freedom of speech is in the Bill of Rights.

Chapter 10 page 58

Test Yourself
1. c
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. a
11. c

Chapter 10  Page 59

Dictation Practice
Read the question and answer. Tell the student to repeat the question, and then write the answer.

1) When was Lincoln President?
   He was President during the Civil War.

2) How many states are in the United States?
   We have fifty states.

3) Who can vote in the US?
   Citizens can vote in the US.

4) Who lived in America before the Europeans?
   American Indians lived here before the Europeans.

5) Who lives in the White House?
   The President lives in the White House.

6) Where does Congress meet?
   Congress meets in Washington, DC.

7) Who pays taxes?
   All people in the US pay taxes.
8) What is the name of the first President?
Washington is the first President.

9) In what month do we vote for President?
We vote for President in November.

10) What state is north of Mexico?
California is north of Mexico.

11) What is one freedom from the First Amendment?
Freedom of speech is from the First Amendment.

Chapter 11 page 63

Test Yourself
1. a
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. b
11. a
12. b
13. a

Chapter 11 Page 64

Dictation Practice
Read the question and answer.
Tell the student to repeat the question, and then write the answer.

1) Who freed the slaves?
Lincoln freed the slaves.

2) Who makes federal laws?
Congress makes federal laws.

3) Who has the right to vote?
US citizens have the right to vote.