

Thinking About Applying for Naturalization?

Use This List to Help You Get Ready!

Are you eligible to apply for naturalization?



Before you apply for naturalization, you must meet a few requirements. Depending on your situation, there are different requirements that may apply to you. However, generally, an applicant for naturalization must:

- Be 18 years old or older at the time of filing Form N-400, Application for Naturalization.
- Be a lawful permanent resident (have a “Green Card”).
- Demonstrate continuous permanent residence in the United States for at least 5 years. (In some cases, this may be 3 years if you are married to a U.S. citizen.)
- Show that you have been physically present in the United States for 30 months. (In some cases, this may be 18 months if you are married to a U.S. citizen.)
- Show that you have lived for at least 3 months in the state or USCIS district where you claim residence.

Before applying for naturalization, please keep in mind that if you have a parent that was a U.S. citizen, either by birth or naturalization, before you turned 18 years old, you may have a claim to citizenship. The form to file a claim to U.S. citizenship is Form N-600, Application for Certificate of Citizenship.

These are general guidelines that do not apply to every applicant. For more information on these requirements, please visit uscis.gov/citizenship.

Can you speak, read, and write basic English and do you have an understanding of U.S. history and government (civics)?



During your interview, a USCIS officer will test your ability to read, write, and speak English and your knowledge of civics. Many times the reason applicants fail the naturalization test is that they cannot answer the interview questions in English. To find English and/or citizenship classes where you

live, contact your local community college or adult education program. You should be prepared for the English portion of your naturalization test when you submit your application. At your naturalization interview, you will also be tested on your knowledge of U.S. history and government (civics). Information on the test and study materials are available at uscis.gov/citizenship.

Do you support the principles and ideals of the U.S. Constitution and are you willing to swear an oath to the United States?



You must be willing to support and defend the United States and its Constitution. You declare your “attachment” or loyalty to the United States and the Constitution when you take the Oath of Allegiance at your naturalization ceremony. You become a U.S. citizen after you take the Oath of Allegiance.

Have you ever been married, divorced, widowed, or had your name legally changed?



If yes, bring a copy of your marriage certificate, your divorce or annulment decree, or the death certificate of your former spouse to your naturalization interview. If you changed your name through a court, bring a copy of the court decree that legally changed your name. Also, if your current spouse was married before, bring evidence of the termination of your spouse’s prior marriage(s). Failing to show proof of your current marital status or legal name may delay your case.

Have you EVER been arrested, detained, or cited by the police or any other law enforcement officer?



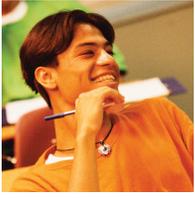
If yes, bring documents that show the court disposition of the case to your interview. These documents show the final outcome of the case and are required for **all** arrests and detentions, including expunged records and plea bargains. If you were put on probation, bring evidence that you completed your probation. Failing to provide original or certified copies of court disposition documents could delay your case. Please note that uncertified photocopies are not acceptable.

Have you traveled outside the United States since becoming a permanent resident?



If yes, you need to show all foreign travel during the last five years as a permanent resident. Even if you have not traveled outside the United States since becoming a permanent resident, you should bring **all** of your valid and expired passports and any travel documents issued by USCIS to your naturalization interview. If you do not bring your passport(s) and other documents to your interview, your case could be delayed.

Are you a man between the ages of 18 and 26?



If you are a man between the ages of 18 and 26, you must register for the Selective Service and provide proof of your registration to USCIS. If you are 26 or older but under the age of 31, you must provide proof that you registered with the Selective

Service when you were required to do so. If you were required to register and did not, you must bring to your interview both a written statement explaining why you did not register and a letter from the Selective Service System indicating your status. For more information about Selective Service registration or how to get proof that you registered, visit www.sss.gov or call 1-888-655-1825.

Have you reported your income on your income tax forms?



Your tax returns are very important proof that you are eligible for naturalization. On the day of your interview, bring certified tax returns for the last 5 years (3 years if you are married to a U.S. citizen). Certified tax transcripts may be ordered by using Internal

Revenue Service (IRS) Form 4506-T available at www.irs.gov or calling 1-800-829-1040.

Did you submit photocopies of your Permanent Resident Card with your Form N-400, Application for Naturalization?



If you are a lawful permanent resident, you must submit photocopies (front and back) of your Form I-551, Permanent Resident Card. You will also need to bring your

Permanent Resident Card and a state-issued identification such as a driver's license to your interview with USCIS. If you have lost your Permanent Resident Card, attach a copy of any other entry document or a photocopy of a receipt showing that you have filed the Form I-90, Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card.

Are you eligible for a disability waiver or age-based exemption?



You may not need to take the English and civics portions of the naturalization test if you have a medical disability that prevents you from demonstrating knowledge of English or civics. To apply for this exemption, your doctor must complete

Form N-648, Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions. The best time to submit this form is with your Form N-400,

Application for Naturalization. If you do not submit your Form N-648 with your Form N-400, you are allowed to submit it to the USCIS officer at your interview, but this may delay your case. For information on how to fill out Form N-648, your doctor should visit uscis.gov/forms.

Some people who apply for naturalization may not have to meet the English requirement because of their age and the length of time they have lived in the United States as a permanent resident. Find out if you qualify for an age exemption from the English language requirement at uscis.gov/citizenship.

Did you sign the application and pay the correct fee?



Visit uscis.gov/n-400 to file your Application for Naturalization online. You should review your Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, before submitting it to USCIS. If you live outside the United States you must provide 2 passport-style photos with your N-400. Make sure to sign the application and pay the correct fee. Also, we suggest that you keep a copy of your application for your records.

This fact sheet attempts to simplify the naturalization eligibility requirements and list of documents that can be asked for during the naturalization interview. This fact sheet references the most commonly used documents, but is not an all-inclusive list. A USCIS officer may ask for additional information and documents that are not included in this fact sheet. For additional information on applying for naturalization, please refer to Form N-400, available at uscis.gov/n-400. If you have a specific question about your case, you may wish to consult with a licensed attorney or accredited community organization.



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

uscis.gov

Pathway to U.S. Citizenship

For an adult immigrant to become a U.S. citizen, he or she must go through the process of naturalization. **GENERAL** requirements for naturalization call for the immigrant to:



- ★ Form N-400: uscis.gov/n-400
- ★ USCIS Forms Line: 1 800 870 3676
- ★ USCIS Customer Service: 1 800 375 5283
- ★ Learn more about specific eligibility requirements for naturalization: uscis.gov/citizenship

Prepare for the Naturalization Test

What should I expect at my naturalization interview?

At your naturalization interview, you will be required to answer questions about your application and background. A USCIS Officer will test your ability to read, write, speak, and understand English (unless you are exempt from the English requirements). You will also be given a civics test in English to test your knowledge and understanding of U.S. history and government. You will be given two opportunities to take the English and civics tests and to answer all questions relating to your Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, in English. If you fail any of the tests during your initial interview, you will be retested on the portion of the test that you failed (English or civics) between 60 and 90 days from the date of your initial interview.



Applicants who are age 65 or older and have been a permanent resident for at least 20 years at the time of filing Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, are only required to study 20 of the 100 civics test questions for the naturalization test. These questions are flagged with an asterisk (*) in this brochure.

For information on exceptions or modifications to the English and civics requirements for naturalization, see "Exceptions and Accommodations" available at uscis.gov/citizenship.

Study Materials for the Naturalization Test

What study materials are available and how can I find English language, civics, and/or citizenship classes?

The USCIS Office of Citizenship has developed a variety of study materials for the naturalization test. These materials include Civics Flash Cards, Vocabulary Flash Cards, Learn About the United States: Quick Civics Lessons, The USCIS Naturalization Interview and Test video, and translated versions of the 100 civics (history and government) questions and answers. All materials are available on the Citizenship Resource Center at uscis.gov/citizenship.

- **Learn About the United States: Quick Civics Lessons**
As you prepare for U.S. citizenship, this booklet will help you study for the civics and English portions of the naturalization test. *Learn About the United States* contains short lessons based on each of the 100 civics (history and government) questions and answers.
- **Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test**
Another option to help you study is the Civics Flash Cards. With historical photos and informative captions, the Civics Flash Cards cover each of the 100 civics (history and government) questions and answers.
- **Vocabulary Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test**
These easy-to-use flash cards contain vocabulary words to help you study for the English reading and writing portions of the naturalization test.
- **The USCIS Naturalization Interview and Test (DVD)**
This video provides an overview of the naturalization process including eligibility requirements, the application process, the naturalization interview, and the naturalization test.

Other Helpful USCIS Resources

USCIS offers a number of resources to help you find information on eligibility and testing requirements, the application process, and study materials. You can also learn more about citizenship rights and responsibilities and find a free information session in your area.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
The government agency that oversees lawful immigration to the United States. Visit this website for information related to immigration.
uscis.gov

Citizenship Resource Center
Provides learners, teachers, and organizations with a one-stop resource for locating citizenship preparation materials.
uscis.gov/citizenship

A Guide to Naturalization
Offers a comprehensive overview of the naturalization application and interview process.
uscis.gov/natguide

Form N-400, Application for Naturalization
Use this form to apply for U.S. citizenship.
uscis.gov/n-400

Naturalization Information Sessions
USCIS regularly holds free information sessions for the public on naturalization eligibility requirements, the naturalization process, and the naturalization test. Find a session in your area:
uscis.gov/citizenshipsessions



The Naturalization Test

Overview of Requirements and Available Resources



Civics (History and Government) Questions for the Naturalization Test

The 100 civics (history and government) questions and answers for the naturalization test are listed below. The civics test is an oral test and the USCIS Officer will ask the applicant up to 10 of the 100 civics questions. An applicant must answer 6 out of 10 questions correctly to pass the civics portion of the naturalization test.

On the naturalization test, some answers may change because of elections or appointments. As you study for the test, make sure that you know the most current answers to these questions. Answer these questions with the name of the official who is serving at the time of your eligibility interview with USCIS. The USCIS Officer will not accept an incorrect answer.

Although USCIS is aware that there may be additional correct answers to the 100 civics questions, applicants are encouraged to respond to the civics questions using the answers provided below.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

A: Principles of American Democracy

1. **What is the supreme law of the land?**
 - *the Constitution*
2. **What does the Constitution do?**
 - *sets up the government*
 - *defines the government*
 - *protects basic rights of Americans*
3. **The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?**
 - *We the People*
4. **What is an amendment?**
 - *a change (to the Constitution)*
 - *an addition (to the Constitution)*
5. **What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?**
 - *the Bill of Rights*
6. **What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?***
 - *speech*
 - *religion*
 - *assembly*
 - *press*
 - *petition the government*
7. **How many amendments does the Constitution have?**
 - *twenty-seven (27)*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

8. **What did the Declaration of Independence do?**
 - *announced our independence (from Great Britain)*
 - *declared our independence (from Great Britain)*
 - *said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)*
9. **What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?**
 - *life*
 - *liberty*
 - *pursuit of happiness*
10. **What is freedom of religion?**
 - *You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.*
11. **What is the economic system in the United States?***
 - *capitalist economy*
 - *market economy*
12. **What is the “rule of law”?**
 - *Everyone must follow the law.*
 - *Leaders must obey the law.*
 - *Government must obey the law.*
 - *No one is above the law.*

B: System of Government

13. **Name one branch or part of the government.***
 - *Congress*
 - *legislative*
 - *President*
 - *executive*
 - *the courts*
 - *judicial*
14. **What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?**
 - *checks and balances*
 - *separation of powers*
15. **Who is in charge of the executive branch?**
 - *the President*
16. **Who makes federal laws?**
 - *Congress*
 - *Senate and House (of Representatives)*
 - *(U.S. or national) legislature*
17. **What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?***
 - *the Senate and House (of Representatives)*
18. **How many U.S. Senators are there?**
 - *one hundred (100)*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

19. **We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?**
 - *six (6)*
20. **Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators now?***
 - *Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents and residents of U.S. territories should answer that D.C. (or the territory where the applicant lives) has no U.S. Senators.]*
21. **The House of Representatives has how many voting members?**
 - *four hundred thirty-five (435)*
22. **We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?**
 - *two (2)*
23. **Name your U.S. Representative.**
 - *Answers will vary. [Residents of territories with nonvoting Delegates or Resident Commissioners may provide the name of that Delegate or Commissioner. Also acceptable is any statement that the territory has no (voting) Representatives in Congress.]*
24. **Who does a U.S. Senator represent?**
 - *all people of the state*
25. **Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?**
 - *(because of) the state's population*
 - *(because) they have more people*
 - *(because) some states have more people*
26. **We elect a President for how many years?**
 - *four (4)*
27. **In what month do we vote for President?***
 - *November*
28. **What is the name of the President of the United States now?***
 - *Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the President of the United States.*
29. **What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?**
 - *Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Vice President of the United States.*
30. **If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?**
 - *the Vice President*
31. **If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?**
 - *the Speaker of the House*
32. **Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?**
 - *the President*
33. **Who signs bills to become laws?**
 - *the President*
34. **Who vetoes bills?**
 - *the President*
35. **What does the President's Cabinet do?**
 - *advises the President*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

- *Secretary of Agriculture*
- *Secretary of Commerce*
- *Secretary of Defense*
- *Secretary of Education*
- *Secretary of Energy*
- *Secretary of Health and Human Services*
- *Secretary of Homeland Security*
- *Secretary of Housing and Urban Development*
- *Secretary of the Interior*
- *Secretary of Labor*
- *Secretary of State*
- *Secretary of Transportation*
- *Secretary of the Treasury*
- *Secretary of Veterans Affairs*
- *Attorney General*
- *Vice President*

37. What does the judicial branch do?

- *reviews laws*
- *explains laws*
- *resolves disputes (disagreements)*
- *decides if a law goes against the Constitution*

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

- *the Supreme Court*

39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?

- *Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the number of justices on the Supreme Court.*

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

- *Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Chief Justice of the United States.*

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

- *to print money*
- *to declare war*
- *to create an army*
- *to make treaties*

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

- *provide schooling and education*
- *provide protection (police)*
- *provide safety (fire departments)*
- *give a driver's license*
- *approve zoning and land use*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

43. **Who is the Governor of your state now?**
- *Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. does not have a Governor.]*
44. **What is the capital of your state?***
- *Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. is not a state and does not have a capital. Residents of U.S. territories should name the capital of the territory.]*
45. **What are the two major political parties in the United States?***
- *Democratic and Republican*
46. **What is the political party of the President now?**
- *Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the political party of the President.*
47. **What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?**
- *Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

C: Rights and Responsibilities

48. **There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.**
- *Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).*
 - *You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.*
 - *Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.)*
 - *A male citizen of any race (can vote).*
49. **What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?***
- *serve on a jury*
 - *vote in a federal election*
50. **Name one right only for United States citizens.**
- *vote in a federal election*
 - *run for federal office*
51. **What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?**
- *freedom of expression*
 - *freedom of speech*
 - *freedom of assembly*
 - *freedom to petition the government*
 - *freedom of religion*
 - *the right to bear arms*
52. **What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?**
- *the United States*
 - *the flag*
53. **What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?**
- *give up loyalty to other countries*
 - *defend the Constitution and laws of the United States*
 - *obey the laws of the United States*
 - *serve in the U.S. military (if needed)*
 - *serve (do important work for) the nation (if needed)*
 - *be loyal to the United States*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

- 54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?***
- *eighteen (18) and older*
- 55. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?**
- *vote*
 - *join a political party*
 - *help with a campaign*
 - *join a civic group*
 - *join a community group*
 - *give an elected official your opinion on an issue*
 - *call Senators and Representatives*
 - *publicly support or oppose an issue or policy*
 - *run for office*
 - *write to a newspaper*
- 56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?***
- *April 15*
- 57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?**
- *at age eighteen (18)*
 - *between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26)*

AMERICAN HISTORY

A: Colonial Period and Independence

- 58. What is one reason colonists came to America?**
- *freedom*
 - *political liberty*
 - *religious freedom*
 - *economic opportunity*
 - *practice their religion*
 - *escape persecution*
- 59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?**
- *American Indians*
 - *Native Americans*
- 60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?**
- *Africans*
 - *people from Africa*
- 61. Why did the colonists fight the British?**
- *because of high taxes (taxation without representation)*
 - *because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering)*
 - *because they didn't have self-government*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

- 62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?**
- *(Thomas) Jefferson*
- 63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?**
- *July 4, 1776*
- 64. There were 13 original states. Name three.**
- *New Hampshire*
 - *Massachusetts*
 - *Rhode Island*
 - *Connecticut*
 - *New York*
 - *New Jersey*
 - *Pennsylvania*
 - *Delaware*
 - *Maryland*
 - *Virginia*
 - *North Carolina*
 - *South Carolina*
 - *Georgia*
- 65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?**
- *The Constitution was written.*
 - *The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.*
- 66. When was the Constitution written?**
- *1787*
- 67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.**
- *(James) Madison*
 - *(Alexander) Hamilton*
 - *(John) Jay*
 - *Publius*
- 68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?**
- *U.S. diplomat*
 - *oldest member of the Constitutional Convention*
 - *first Postmaster General of the United States*
 - *writer of “Poor Richard’s Almanac”*
 - *started the first free libraries*
- 69. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?**
- *(George) Washington*
- 70. Who was the first President?***
- *(George) Washington*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

B: 1800s

- 71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?**
- *the Louisiana Territory*
 - *Louisiana*
- 72. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.**
- *War of 1812*
 - *Mexican-American War*
 - *Civil War*
 - *Spanish-American War*
- 73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.**
- *the Civil War*
 - *the War between the States*
- 74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.**
- *slavery*
 - *economic reasons*
 - *states' rights*
- 75. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?***
- *freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)*
 - *saved (or preserved) the Union*
 - *led the United States during the Civil War*
- 76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?**
- *freed the slaves*
 - *freed slaves in the Confederacy*
 - *freed slaves in the Confederate states*
 - *freed slaves in most Southern states*
- 77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?**
- *fought for women's rights*
 - *fought for civil rights*

C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

- 78. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.***
- *World War I*
 - *World War II*
 - *Korean War*
 - *Vietnam War*
 - *(Persian) Gulf War*
- 79. Who was President during World War I?**
- *(Woodrow) Wilson*
- 80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?**
- *(Franklin) Roosevelt*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

- 81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?**
- *Japan, Germany, and Italy*
- 82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?**
- *World War II*
- 83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?**
- *Communism*
- 84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?**
- *civil rights (movement)*
- 85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?***
- *fought for civil rights*
 - *worked for equality for all Americans*
- 86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001, in the United States?**
- *Terrorists attacked the United States.*
- 87. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.**
[USCIS Officers will be supplied with a list of federally recognized American Indian tribes.]
- *Cherokee*
 - *Navajo*
 - *Sioux*
 - *Chippewa*
 - *Choctaw*
 - *Pueblo*
 - *Apache*
 - *Iroquois*
 - *Creek*
 - *Blackfeet*
 - *Seminole*
 - *Cheyenne*
 - *Arawak*
 - *Shawnee*
 - *Mohegan*
 - *Huron*
 - *Oneida*
 - *Lakota*
 - *Crow*
 - *Teton*
 - *Hopi*
 - *Inuit*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

INTEGRATED CIVICS

A: Geography

88. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.

- *Missouri (River)*
- *Mississippi (River)*

89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?

- *Pacific (Ocean)*

90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?

- *Atlantic (Ocean)*

91. Name one U.S. territory.

- *Puerto Rico*
- *U.S. Virgin Islands*
- *American Samoa*
- *Northern Mariana Islands*
- *Guam*

92. Name one state that borders Canada.

- *Maine*
- *New Hampshire*
- *Vermont*
- *New York*
- *Pennsylvania*
- *Ohio*
- *Michigan*
- *Minnesota*
- *North Dakota*
- *Montana*
- *Idaho*
- *Washington*
- *Alaska*

93. Name one state that borders Mexico.

- *California*
- *Arizona*
- *New Mexico*
- *Texas*

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

- *Washington, D.C.*

95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?*

- *New York (Harbor)*
- *Liberty Island*

[Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.

B: Symbols

- 96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?**
- *because there were 13 original colonies*
 - *because the stripes represent the original colonies*
- 97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?***
- *because there is one star for each state*
 - *because each star represents a state*
 - *because there are 50 states*
- 98. What is the name of the national anthem?**
- *The Star-Spangled Banner*

C: Holidays

- 99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?***
- *July 4*
- 100. Name two national U.S. holidays.**
- *New Year's Day*
 - *Martin Luther King, Jr. Day*
 - *Presidents' Day*
 - *Memorial Day*
 - *Independence Day*
 - *Labor Day*
 - *Columbus Day*
 - *Veterans Day*
 - *Thanksgiving*
 - *Christmas*

* If you are 65 years old or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions that have been marked with an asterisk.



Preguntas de educación cívica del Examen de Naturalización

A continuación encontrará 100 preguntas y respuestas de educación cívica (historia y gobierno de EE.UU.) del examen de naturalización. El examen de educación cívica es un examen oral durante el cual el oficial de USCIS le hará 10 de estas 100 preguntas. El solicitante debe contestar correctamente 6 de las 10 preguntas para aprobar la sección de educación cívica del examen de naturalización.

En el examen de naturalización, algunas respuestas varían y pueden cambiar por motivo de elecciones o nombramientos. Los solicitantes deben tener conocimiento de las respuestas actuales a estas preguntas. Los solicitantes deben contestar estas preguntas con el nombre del oficial o funcionario que sirve en el puesto al momento de su entrevista con USCIS. El oficial de USCIS no aceptará una respuesta equivocada.

Aunque USCIS reconoce que podría haber otras respuestas correctas a las 100 preguntas sobre educación cívica, recomendamos al solicitante responder usando las respuestas que se proveen aquí.

GOBIERNO ESTADOUNIDENSE

A: Principios de la democracia estadounidense

1. **¿Cuál es la ley suprema de la nación?**
 - *la Constitución*
2. **¿Qué hace la Constitución?**
 - *establece el gobierno*
 - *define el gobierno*
 - *protege los derechos básicos de los ciudadanos estadounidenses*
3. **Las primeras tres palabras de la Constitución contienen la idea del autogobierno (de que el pueblo se gobierna a sí mismo). ¿Cuáles son estas palabras?**
 - *Nosotros, el pueblo*
4. **¿Qué es una enmienda?**
 - *un cambio (a la Constitución)*
 - *una adición (a la Constitución)*
5. **¿Con qué nombre se conocen las primeras diez enmiendas a la Constitución?**
 - *la Carta de Derechos*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

6. ¿Cuál es un derecho o libertad que la Primera Enmienda garantiza?*

 - *expresión*
 - *religión*
 - *reunión*
 - *prensa*
 - *peticionar al gobierno*

7. ¿Cuántas enmiendas tiene la Constitución?

 - *veintisiete (27)*

8. ¿Qué hizo la Declaración de Independencia?

 - *anunció nuestra independencia (de Gran Bretaña)*
 - *declaró nuestra independencia (de Gran Bretaña)*
 - *dijo que los Estados Unidos se independizó (de Gran Bretaña)*

9. ¿Cuáles son dos derechos en la Declaración de la Independencia?

 - *la vida*
 - *la libertad*
 - *la búsqueda de la felicidad*

10. ¿En qué consiste la libertad de religión?

 - *Se puede practicar cualquier religión o no practicar ninguna.*

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

 - *economía capitalista*
 - *economía de mercado*

12. ¿En qué consiste el “estado de derecho” (ley y orden)?

 - *Todos deben obedecer la ley*
 - *Los líderes deben obedecer la ley*
 - *El gobierno debe obedecer la ley*
 - *Nadie está por encima de la ley*

B: Sistema de gobierno

13. Nombre una rama o parte del gobierno.*

 - *Congreso*
 - *Poder legislativo*
 - *Presidente*
 - *Poder ejecutivo*
 - *Los tribunales*
 - *Poder judicial*

14. ¿Qué es lo que evita que una rama del gobierno se vuelva demasiado poderosa?

 - *pesos y contrapesos*
 - *separación de poderes*

15. ¿Quién está a cargo de la rama ejecutiva?

 - *el Presidente*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

16. **¿Quién crea las leyes federales?**
 - *el Congreso*
 - *el Senado y la Cámara (de Representantes)*
 - *la legislatura (nacional o de los Estados Unidos)*
17. **¿Cuáles son las dos partes que integran el Congreso de los Estados Unidos?***
 - *el Senado y la Cámara (de Representantes)*
18. **¿Cuántos senadores de los Estados Unidos hay?**
 - *cien (100)*
19. **¿De cuántos años es el término de elección de un senador de los Estados Unidos?**
 - *seis (6)*
20. **Nombre a uno de los senadores actuales del estado donde usted vive.***
 - *Las respuestas variarán. [Los residentes del Distrito de Columbia y los territorios de los Estados Unidos deberán contestar que D.C. (o territorio en donde vive el solicitante) no cuenta con senadores a nivel nacional].*
21. **¿Cuántos miembros votantes tiene la Cámara de Representantes?**
 - *cuatrocientos treinta y cinco (435)*
22. **¿De cuántos años es el término de elección de un representante de los Estados Unidos?**
 - *dos (2)*
23. **Dé el nombre de su representante a nivel nacional.**
 - *Las respuestas variarán. [Los residentes de territorios con delegados no votantes o los comisionados residentes pueden decir el nombre de dicho delegado o comisionado. Una respuesta que indica que el territorio no tiene representantes votantes en el Congreso también es aceptable].*
24. **¿A quiénes representa un senador de los Estados Unidos?**
 - *a todas las personas del estado*
25. **¿Por qué tienen algunos estados más representantes que otros?**
 - *(debido a) la población del estado*
 - *(debido a que) tienen más gente*
 - *(debido a que) algunos estados tienen más gente*
26. **¿De cuántos años es el término de elección de un presidente?**
 - *cuatro (4)*
27. **¿En qué mes votamos por un nuevo presidente?***
 - *noviembre*
28. **¿Cómo se llama el actual Presidente de los Estados Unidos?***
 - *Visite uscis.gov/es/ciudadania/actualizacionesalexamen para saber el nombre del Presidente de Estados Unidos.*
29. **¿Cómo se llama el actual Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos?**
 - *Visite uscis.gov/es/ciudadania/actualizacionesalexamen para saber el nombre del Vice Presidente de Estados Unidos.*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

30. **Si el Presidente ya no puede cumplir sus funciones, ¿quién se convierte en Presidente?**
- *el Vicepresidente*
31. **Si tanto el Presidente como el Vicepresidente ya no pueden cumplir sus funciones, ¿quién se convierte en Presidente?**
- *el Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes*
32. **¿Quién es el Comandante en Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas?**
- *el Presidente*
33. **¿Quién firma los proyectos de ley para convertirlos en ley?**
- *el Presidente*
34. **¿Quién veta los proyectos de ley?**
- *el Presidente*
35. **¿Qué hace el Gabinete del Presidente?**
- *asesora al Presidente*
36. **¿Cuáles son dos puestos a nivel de gabinete?**
- *Secretario de Agricultura*
 - *Secretario de Comercio*
 - *Secretario de Defensa*
 - *Secretario de Educación*
 - *Secretario de Energía*
 - *Secretario de Salud y Servicios Humanos*
 - *Secretario de Seguridad Nacional*
 - *Secretario de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano*
 - *Secretario del Interior*
 - *Secretario del Trabajo*
 - *Secretario de Estado*
 - *Secretario de Transporte*
 - *Secretario del Tesoro*
 - *Secretario de Asuntos de los Veteranos*
 - *Procurador General*
 - *Vicepresidente*
37. **¿Qué hace la rama judicial?**
- *revisa las leyes*
 - *explica las leyes*
 - *resuelve disputas (desacuerdos)*
 - *decide si una ley va en contra de la Constitución*
38. **¿Cuál es el tribunal más alto de los Estados Unidos?**
- *la Corte Suprema*
39. **¿Cuántos jueces hay en la Corte Suprema?**
- *Visite uscis.gov/es/ciudadania/actualizacionesalexamen para saber el número de jueces en la Corte Suprema.*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

40. **¿Quién es el presidente actual de la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos?**
- Visite uscis.gov/es/ciudadania/actualizacionesalexamen para saber el nombre del Presidente del Tribunal Supremo de Estados Unidos.
41. **De acuerdo a nuestra Constitución, algunos poderes pertenecen al gobierno federal. ¿Cuál es un poder del gobierno federal?**
- imprimir dinero
 - declarar la guerra
 - crear un ejército
 - suscribir tratados
42. **De acuerdo a nuestra Constitución, algunos poderes pertenecen a los estados. ¿Cuál es un poder de los estados?**
- proveer escuelas y educación
 - proveer protección (policía)
 - proveer seguridad (cuerpos de bomberos)
 - conceder licencias de conducir
 - aprobar la zonificación y uso de la tierra
43. **¿Quién es el gobernador actual de su estado?**
- Las respuestas variarán. [Los residentes del Distrito de Columbia deben decir “no tenemos gobernador”].
44. **¿Cuál es la capital de su estado?***
- Las respuestas variarán. [Los residentes del Distrito de Columbia deben contestar que el D.C. no es estado y que no tiene capital. Los residentes de los territorios de los Estados Unidos deben dar el nombre de la capital del territorio].
45. **¿Cuáles son los dos principales partidos políticos de los Estados Unidos?***
- Demócrata y Republicano
46. **¿Cuál es el partido político del Presidente actual?**
- Visite uscis.gov/es/ciudadania/actualizacionesalexamen para saber el partido político al que pertenece el Presidente de Estados Unidos.
47. **¿Cómo se llama el Presidente actual de la Cámara de Representantes?**
- Visite uscis.gov/es/ciudadania/actualizacionesalexamen para saber el nombre del Portavoz de la Cámara de Representantes.

C: Derechos y responsabilidades

48. **Existen cuatro enmiendas a la Constitución sobre quién puede votar. Describa una de ellas.**
- Ciudadanos de dieciocho (18) años en adelante (pueden votar).
 - No se exige pagar un impuesto para votar (el impuesto para acudir a las urnas o “poll tax” en inglés).
 - Cualquiera ciudadano puede votar. (Tanto mujeres como hombres pueden votar).
 - Un hombre ciudadano de cualquier raza (puede votar).
49. **¿Cuál es una responsabilidad que corresponde sólo a los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos?***
- prestar servicio en un jurado
 - votar en una elección federal

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

50. **¿Cuál es un derecho que pueden ejercer sólo los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos?**
- *votar en una elección federal*
 - *postularse a un cargo político federal*
51. **¿Cuáles son dos derechos que pueden ejercer todas las personas que viven en los Estados Unidos?**
- *libertad de expresión*
 - *libertad de la palabra*
 - *libertad de reunión*
 - *libertad para peticionar al gobierno*
 - *libertad de religión*
 - *derecho a portar armas*
52. **¿A qué demostramos nuestra lealtad cuando decimos el Juramento de Lealtad (Pledge of Allegiance)?**
- *a los Estados Unidos*
 - *a la bandera*
53. **¿Cuál es una promesa que usted hace cuando se convierte en ciudadano de los Estados Unidos?**
- *renunciar a la lealtad a otros países*
 - *defender la Constitución y las leyes de los Estados Unidos*
 - *obedecer las leyes de los Estados Unidos*
 - *prestar servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos (de ser necesario)*
 - *prestar servicio a (realizar trabajo importante para) la nación (de ser necesario)*
 - *ser leal a los Estados Unidos*
54. **¿Cuántos años tienen que tener los ciudadanos para votar por el Presidente?***
- *dieciocho (18) años en adelante*
55. **¿Cuáles son dos maneras mediante las cuales los ciudadanos americanos pueden participar en su democracia?**
- *votar*
 - *afiliarse a un partido político*
 - *ayudar en una campaña*
 - *unirse a un grupo cívico*
 - *unirse a un grupo comunitario*
 - *compartir su opinión acerca de un asunto con un oficial electo*
 - *llamar a los senadores y representantes*
 - *apoyar u oponerse públicamente a un asunto o política*
 - *postularse a un cargo político*
 - *enviar una carta o mensaje a un periódico*
56. **¿Cuál es la fecha límite para enviar la declaración federal de impuestos sobre ingresos?***
- *el 15 de abril*
57. **¿Cuándo deben inscribirse todos los hombres en el Servicio Selectivo?**
- *a la edad de dieciocho (18) años*
 - *entre los dieciocho (18) y veintiséis (26) años de edad*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

HISTORIA ESTADOUNIDENSE

A: Época colonial e independencia

58. ¿Cuál es una razón por la que los colonos vinieron a América?
- *libertad*
 - *libertad política*
 - *libertad religiosa*
 - *oportunidad económica*
 - *para practicar su religión*
 - *para huir de la persecución*
59. ¿Quiénes vivían en lo que hoy conocemos como los Estados Unidos antes de la llegada de los europeos?
- *Indios americanos*
 - *Nativos americanos*
60. ¿Qué grupo de personas fue traído a los Estados Unidos y vendidos como esclavos?
- *Africanos*
 - *gente de África*
61. ¿Por qué lucharon los colonos contra los británicos?
- *debido a los impuestos altos (impuestos sin representación)*
 - *el ejército británico estaba en sus casas (alojándose, acuartelándose)*
 - *porque no tenían gobierno propio*
62. ¿Quién escribió la Declaración de Independencia?
- *(Thomas) Jefferson*
63. ¿Cuándo fue adoptada la Declaración de Independencia?
- *el 4 de julio de 1776*
64. Había 13 estados originales. Nombre tres.
- *Nueva Hampshire*
 - *Massachusetts*
 - *Rhode Island*
 - *Connecticut*
 - *Nueva York*
 - *Nueva Jersey*
 - *Pensilvania*
 - *Delaware*
 - *Maryland*
 - *Virginia*
 - *Carolina del Norte*
 - *Carolina del Sur*
 - *Georgia*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

65. **¿Qué ocurrió en la Convención Constitucional?**
- *Se redactó la Constitución.*
 - *Los Padres Fundadores redactaron la Constitución.*
66. **¿Cuándo fue redactada la Constitución?**
- *1787*
67. **Los escritos conocidos como “Los Documentos Federalistas” respaldaron la aprobación de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos. Nombre uno de sus autores.**
- *(James) Madison*
 - *(Alexander) Hamilton*
 - *(John) Jay*
 - *Publius*
68. **Mencione una razón por la que es famoso Benjamin Franklin.**
- *diplomático americano*
 - *el miembro de mayor edad de la Convención Constitucional*
 - *primer Director General de Correos de Estados Unidos*
 - *autor de “Poor Richard’s Almanac” (Almanaque del Pobre Richard)*
 - *fundó las primeras bibliotecas gratuitas*
69. **¿Quién se conoce como el “Padre de Nuestra Nación”?**
- *(George) Washington*
70. **¿Quién fue el primer Presidente?***
- *(George) Washington*

B: Los años 1800

71. **¿Qué territorio compró Estados Unidos a Francia en 1803?**
- *el territorio de Louisiana*
 - *Louisiana*
72. **Mencione una guerra en la que peleó los Estados Unidos durante los años 1800.**
- *la Guerra de 1812*
 - *la Guerra entre México y los Estados Unidos*
 - *la Guerra Civil*
 - *la Guerra Hispano-Estadounidense (Hispano-americana)*
73. **Dé el nombre de la guerra entre el Norte y el Sur de los Estados Unidos.**
- *la Guerra Civil*
 - *la Guerra entre los Estados*
74. **Mencione un problema que condujo a la Guerra Civil.**
- *esclavitud*
 - *razones económicas*
 - *derechos de los estados*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

75. ¿Cuál fue una cosa importante que hizo Abraham Lincoln?*

- liberó a los esclavos (*Proclamación de la Emancipación*)
- salvó (o preservó) la Unión
- presidió los Estados Unidos durante la Guerra Civil

76. ¿Qué hizo la Proclamación de la Emancipación?

- liberó a los esclavos
- liberó a los esclavos de la Confederación
- liberó a los esclavos en los estados de la Confederación
- liberó a los esclavos en la mayoría de los estados del sur

77. ¿Qué hizo Susan B. Anthony?

- luchó por los derechos de la mujer
- luchó por los derechos civiles

C: Historia estadounidense reciente y otra información histórica importante

78. Mencione una guerra durante los años 1900 en la que peleó los Estados Unidos.*

- la Primera Guerra Mundial
- la Segunda Guerra Mundial
- la Guerra de Corea
- la Guerra de Vietnam
- la Guerra del Golfo (Pérsico)

79. ¿Quién era el presidente durante la Primera Guerra Mundial?

- (*Woodrow*) *Wilson*

80. ¿Quién era presidente durante la Gran Depresión y la Segunda Guerra Mundial?

- (*Franklin*) *Roosevelt*

81. ¿Contra qué países peleó Estados Unidos en la Segunda Guerra Mundial?

- *Japón, Alemania e Italia*

82. Antes de ser presidente, Eisenhower era general. ¿En qué guerra participó?

- *Segunda Guerra Mundial*

83. Durante la Guerra Fría, ¿cuál era la principal preocupación de los Estados Unidos?

- *Comunismo*

84. ¿Qué movimiento trató de poner fin a la discriminación racial?

- (*el movimiento de*) *derechos civiles*

85. ¿Qué hizo Martin Luther King, Jr.?*

- *luchó por los derechos civiles*
- *trabajó por la igualdad de todos los ciudadanos americanos*

86. ¿Qué suceso de gran magnitud ocurrió el 11 de septiembre de 2001 en los Estados Unidos?

- *Terroristas atacaron los Estados Unidos.*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

87. Mencione una tribu de indios americanos en los Estados Unidos.

[A los oficiales del USCIS se les dará una lista de tribus amerindias reconocidas a nivel federal].

- *Cherokee*
- *Navajo*
- *Sioux*
- *Chippewa*
- *Choctaw*
- *Pueblo*
- *Apache*
- *Iroquois*
- *Creek*
- *Blackfeet*
- *Seminole*
- *Cheyenne*
- *Arawak*
- *Shawnee*
- *Mohegan*
- *Huron*
- *Oneida*
- *Lakota*
- *Crow*
- *Teton*
- *Hopi*
- *Inuit*

EDUCACIÓN CÍVICA INTEGRADO

A: Geografía

88. Mencione uno de los dos ríos más largos en los Estados Unidos.

- *(el Río) Missouri*
- *(el Río) Mississippi*

89. ¿Qué océano está en la costa oeste de los Estados Unidos?

- *(el Océano) Pacífico*

90. ¿Qué océano está en la costa este de los Estados Unidos?

- *(el Océano) Atlántico*

91. Dé el nombre de un territorio de los Estados Unidos.

- *Puerto Rico*
- *Islas Vírgenes de Estados Unidos*
- *Samoa Estadounidense*
- *Islas Marianas del Norte*
- *Guam*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

92. Mencione un estado que tiene frontera con Canadá.

- *Maine*
- *Nueva Hampshire*
- *Vermont*
- *Nueva York*
- *Pensilvania*
- *Ohio*
- *Michigan*
- *Minnesota*
- *Dakota del Norte*
- *Montana*
- *Idaho*
- *Washington*
- *Alaska*

93. Mencione un estado que tiene frontera con México.

- *California*
- *Arizona*
- *Nuevo México*
- *Texas*

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

- *Washington, D.C.*

95. ¿Dónde está la Estatua de la Libertad?*

- *(el puerto de) Nueva York*
- *Liberty Island*

[Otras respuestas aceptables son Nueva Jersey, cerca de la Ciudad de Nueva York y (el Río) Hudson].

B: Símbolos

96. ¿Por qué hay 13 franjas en la bandera?

- *porque representan las 13 colonias originales*
- *porque las franjas representan las colonias originales*

97. ¿Por qué hay 50 estrellas en la bandera?*

- *porque hay una estrella por cada estado*
- *porque cada estrella representa un estado*
- *porque hay 50 estados*

98. ¿Cómo se llama el himno nacional?

- *The Star-Spangled Banner*

C: Días feriados

99. ¿Cuándo celebramos el Día de la Independencia?*

- *el 4 de julio*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

100. Mencione dos días feriados nacionales de los Estados Unidos.

- *el Día de Año Nuevo*
- *el Día de Martin Luther King, Jr.*
- *el Día de los Presidentes*
- *el Día de la Recordación*
- *el Día de la Independencia*
- *el Día del Trabajo*
- *el Día de la Raza (Cristóbal Colón)*
- *el Día de los Veteranos*
- *el Día de Acción de Gracias*
- *el Día de Navidad*

Si usted tiene 65 años o más y ha sido residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos por 20 años o más, usted sólo necesita estudiar las preguntas marcadas con un asterisco (*).

Week 1

The American Flag



The American flag is an important symbol of the United States.

The flag has 13 red and white stripes.

The stripes represent the 13 original colonies.

There are 50 stars on the flag.

Each star represents a state.

Our national anthem is about the American flag.

The name of the national anthem is “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

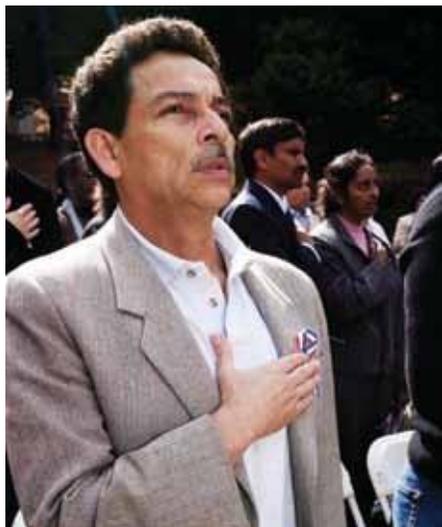
The Star-Spangled Banner was written in 1814.

Saying the Pledge of Allegiance

We show loyalty to the flag when we say the Pledge of Allegiance.

This means that we promise to be loyal to the United States.

When we say it, we stand, turn toward the flag, and put our right hand over our heart.



**I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic for which it stands
one nation under God, indivisible
with liberty and justice for all.**



*Saying the Pledge of Allegiance during a naturalization ceremony.
Courtesy of the USCIS Office of Citizenship.*

Here are some special words from the pledge.

Practice these words with your teacher.

Match the words with the meanings.

 3 republic

 pledge

 allegiance

 indivisible

 nation

 liberty

 justice

1. cannot be separated or divided

2. loyalty

✓ 3. country where we elect our leaders

4. freedom

5. promise

6. fairness or equality

7. country

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is a famous symbol of the United States.

The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor on Liberty Island.

In 1886, France gave the statue to the United States.

It was a symbol of friendship between France and the United States.

Millions of immigrants saw the statue when they arrived in America.

Today, the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom and democracy.



*An immigrant family looking at the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.
Courtesy of the USCIS Historical Library.*

National U.S. Holidays

There are eleven national U.S. holidays.

On these holidays, many people do not work.

Most banks, schools, and government offices are closed on national holidays.

These holidays honor an important person or an event in U.S. history.

For example, the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4.

Every year we celebrate Independence Day on July 4.

What is your favorite holiday? My favorite holiday is _____.

Why do you like it? Because _____.



*Families participate in an annual Independence Day parade in Garrett Park, Maryland.
Courtesy of the Newman family.*

Complete the Chart—Holidays

Look at a calendar for this year.

Write each holiday on the chart below. Write the exact date for this year.

Memorial Day Labor Day ✓ New Year's Day Veterans Day
 Columbus Day Presidents' Day Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
 Independence Day Christmas Thanksgiving Juneteenth

Month	Name of Holiday	Date of Holiday
January	New Year's Day	January 1, 20__
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

The Pledge of Allegiance

Copy the Pledge of Allegiance.

I pledge allegiance to the flag

of the United States of America

and to the Republic for which it stands

one nation under God, indivisible

with liberty and justice for all.



*A young boy saying the Pledge of Allegiance
at a naturalization ceremony in 1962.
Courtesy of the USCIS Historical Library,
BK9.4, Item 112.*

Week 2

Democracy in the United States

The United States is a representative democracy.

This means that our government is elected by citizens.

Here, citizens vote for their government officials.

These officials represent the citizens' ideas and concerns in government.

Voting is one way to participate in our democracy.

Citizens can also contact their officials when they want to support or change a law.

Voting in an election and contacting our elected officials are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy.



*Voting booth in Atascadero, California, in 2008. Photo by Ace Armstrong.
Courtesy of the Polling Place Photo Project.*

Becoming a U.S. Citizen



*Taking the Oath of Allegiance at a naturalization ceremony in Washington, D.C.
Courtesy of USCIS.*

The process required to become a citizen is called naturalization.

To become a U.S. citizen, you must meet legal requirements.

You must complete an interview with a USCIS officer.

You must also pass an English and Civics test.

Then, you take the Oath of Allegiance.

This means that you promise loyalty to the United States.

When you become a U.S. citizen, you also make these promises:

- ★ give up loyalty to other countries
- ★ defend the Constitution and laws of the United States
- ★ obey the laws of the United States
- ★ serve in the U.S. military (if needed)
- ★ do important work for the nation (if needed)

After you take the Oath of Allegiance, you are a U.S. citizen.

Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens

Voting is one important right and responsibility of U.S. citizens.

Another right of all citizens is running for federal office.

Many naturalized citizens are elected to federal office.

However, to be president or vice president, you must be born in the United States.

One responsibility of all citizens is to serve on a jury.

This means that you can help decide the result of a court case.

Only citizens can serve on a jury.



U.S. Representative Dalip Singh Saund was born in India. He served in Congress from 1957 to 1962.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-102603



The jury box in the Howard M. Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse, Cleveland, Ohio.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-10671.

Responsibilities for Everyone Here

Everyone in the United States has responsibilities.

It is everyone's responsibility to obey laws in the United States.

There are local laws in your community.

There are state laws and federal laws.

Here are two important federal laws:

1. All men between 18 and 26 must register for the Selective Service.
This means that they are ready to serve in the military if our country needs them. Men must register for the Selective Service even if they are not citizens.
2. Every year, people must send in federal income tax forms by April 15.
The government uses this money for the U.S. military, schools, and other programs.

Form **1040** Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service (99)
U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

Your first name and initial	Last name
If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial	Last name
Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see instructions.	
City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code.	

Dividing the Power of Government

Federal and state laws control and protect different parts of people's lives.

Our Constitution explains the powers that the federal government has when it makes laws.

Federal powers are for things that must be the same for the whole country.

For example, the whole country needs one system for its money.

State powers are for things that can be different in each state.

For example, states can have different systems for giving driver's licenses.

Federal Powers

- to print money
- to declare war
- to create an army
- to make treaties

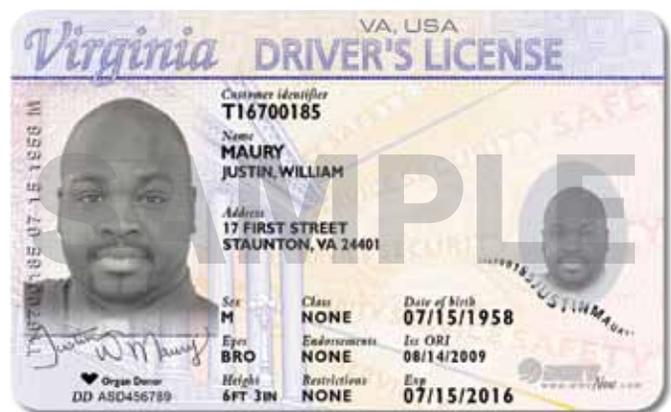
One Example
of Federal Powers



State Powers

- provide schooling and education
- provide protection (police)
- provide safety (fire departments)
- give a driver's license
- approve zoning and land use

One Example
of State Powers



Driver's License from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Your State Government

The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.

Each state and territory has its own capital.

Most state governments are similar to the federal government.

Most state governments have three branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial.

The Governor is in charge of the executive branch of the state.



*State Capitol building in Lincoln, Nebraska.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsmith-04814.*

*Aerial view of Washington, D.C.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsmith-11563.*

Fill in the information about your state.

I live in _____.

The capital of my state is _____.

The Governor of my state is _____.

Word Search—Your Government and You

Find these words in the puzzle.
The words are down (↓) or across (→).
Circle the words.

Word Bank

CAPITAL ✓ **CONSTITUTION** **FEDERAL** **GOVERNOR** **JURY**
LAWS **LOYALTY** **POWER** **RESPONSIBILITY** **RIGHT**
STATE **TAXES** **VOTE** **CITIZEN**

M	C	L	A	W	S	Q	H	Z	R	I	G	H
I	O	J	V	T	V	F	R	X	E	B	W	Q
I	N	P	O	F	K	V	A	P	S	H	J	T
C	S	J	T	E	Z	Q	G	H	P	Z	N	G
V	T	T	E	P	L	C	O	S	O	V	F	O
D	I	A	F	O	O	Q	V	J	N	U	S	F
X	T	X	W	W	Y	Z	E	U	S	Y	T	E
F	U	E	P	E	A	E	R	R	I	A	A	D
X	T	S	X	R	L	A	N	Y	B	E	T	E
R	I	G	H	T	T	P	O	S	I	X	E	R
M	O	Z	Z	J	Y	P	R	Z	L	K	F	A
N	N	O	V	S	E	C	A	P	I	T	A	L
L	C	I	T	I	Z	E	N	D	T	N	P	X
X	Y	I	W	P	F	Z	L	P	Y	X	L	V

Give One Example—Review

Give one example for each sentence below.
There can be more than one correct answer.
Discuss your answers with your class.

Give one example of a U.S. President. George Washington

1. Give one example of a state capital. _____

2. Give one example of a federal power. _____

3. Give one example of a state power. _____

4. Give one example of a right only for U.S. citizens.

5. Give one example of a responsibility only for U.S. citizens.

6. Give one example of a way that Americans can participate in their democracy.

7. Give one example of a promise you make when you become a U.S. citizen.

Right

Copy the word.

right

r _____

ri _____

rig _____

right _____

right _____



Copy the Civics Test item and answer.

Name one right only for United States citizens.

_____.

Vote in a federal election.

_____.

Week 3

Questions for clarification

Please repeat that.

Please spell that.

Please speak more slowly.

Please speak more loudly.

I'm sorry. I don't understand.

What does _____ mean?

Understanding Commands for the Naturalization Interview

Hard-Copy Version of the Online Practice Test

Instructions to the student: Listen to the sentence. Circle the correct picture.

1.

A **B**
C **D**

4.

A **B**
C **D**

2.

A **B**
C **D**

5.

A **B**
C **D**

3.

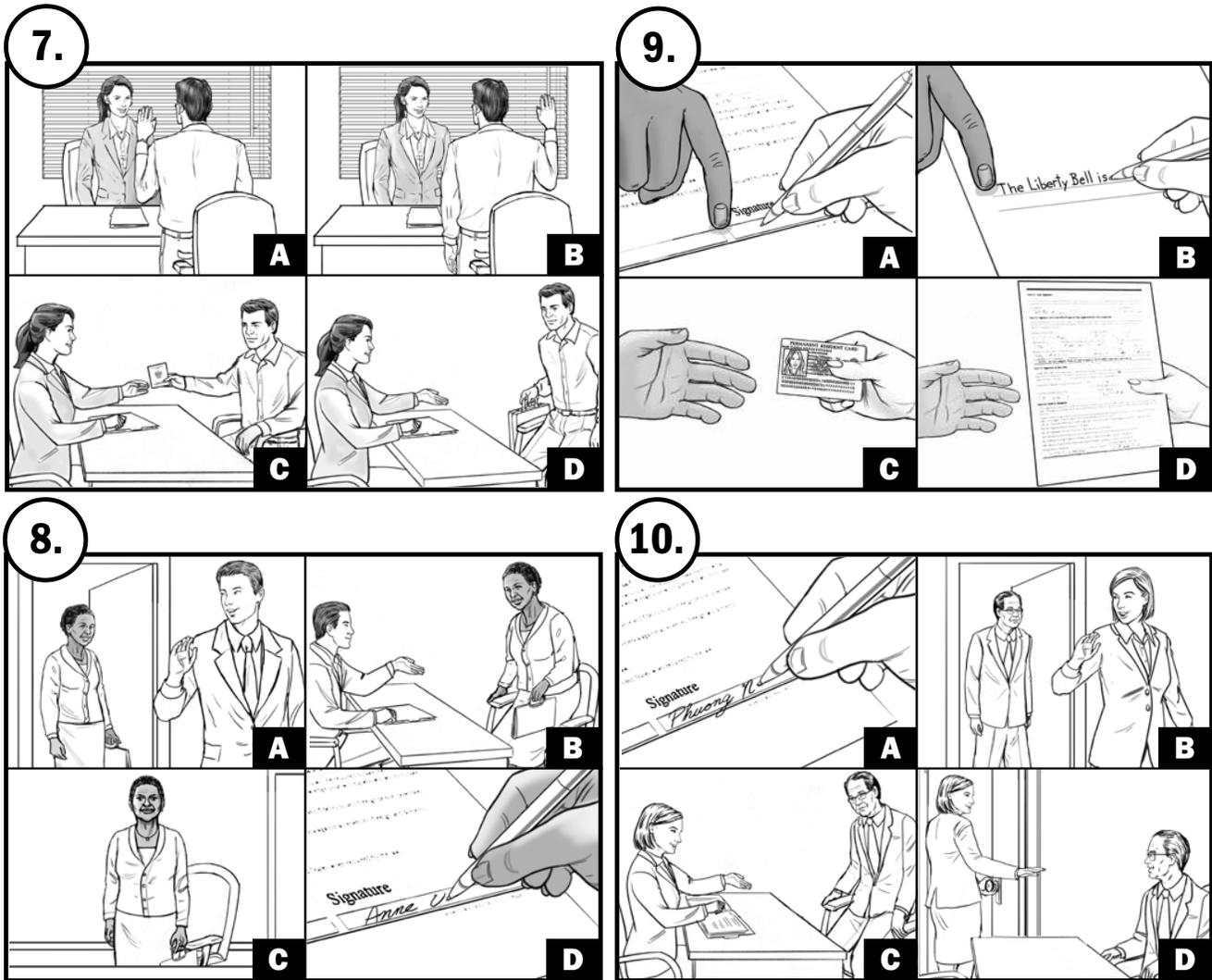
A **B**
C **D**

6.

A **B**
C **D**

Understanding Commands for the Naturalization Interview

Hard-Copy Version of the Online Practice Test (continued)



Note to teacher: This is the hard-copy version of the online practice test “Understanding Commands for the Naturalization Interview” found on the USCIS Citizenship Resource Center at www.uscis.gov/citizenship.

For Teacher Use

Answer Key and Audio Script for the Online and Hard-Copy Versions: Understanding Commands for the Naturalization Interview

The online practice test “Understanding Commands for the Naturalization Interview” can be found on the USCIS Citizenship Resource Center at www.uscis.gov/citizenship.

Instructions to the teacher: Read aloud each bolded sentence in the audio script below. Have the students listen and circle the correct illustration for each command.

Answer Key and Audio Script

Note: For reference, the incorrect options are listed below each item.

- 1. Please be seated.** (correct answer – B)
A. Raise your right hand. C. Hand me your passport. D. Follow me.
- 2. Please hand me your passport.** (correct answer – D)
A. Hand me your application. B. Raise your right hand. C. Remain standing.
- 3. Read this sentence.** (correct answer – A)
B. Sign your name here. C. Raise your right hand. D. Hand me your passport.
- 4. Please follow me.** (correct answer – C)
A. Remain standing. B. Be seated. D. Write this sentence here.
- 5. Please print your name.** (correct answer – D)
A. Be seated. B. Hand me your application. C. Raise your right hand.
- 6. Write this sentence here.** (correct answer – C)
A. Read this sentence. B. Sign your name here. D. Be seated.
- 7. Raise your right hand.** (correct answer – B)
A. Raise your left hand. C. Hand me your passport. D. Be seated.
- 8. Please remain standing.** (correct answer – C)
A. Follow me. B. Be seated. D. Sign your name here.
- 9. Sign your name here.** (correct answer – A)
B. Write this sentence here. C. Hand me your green card. D. Hand me your application.
- 10. Please wait here.** (correct answer – D)
A. Sign your name here. B. Follow me. C. Be seated.

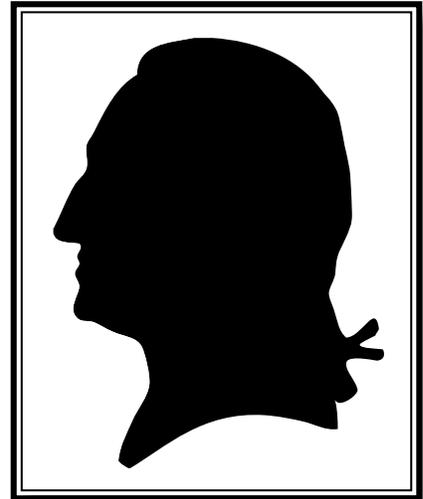
George Washington's Life

George Washington was an important leader in American history.

He was our first pre _____.

He is the "Fa_____ of Our Cou_____."

Every Feb_____, we remember George Washington on Presidents' Day.



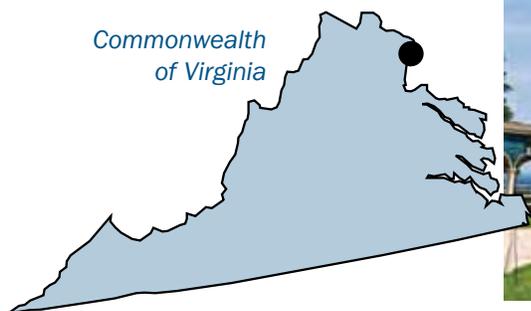
George Washington.

Washington was born in Vi_____ in 17_____.

He was a farmer in Virginia.

His farm was called Mount Vernon.

Many people come to Mount Ve_____ every year.



Mount Vernon, Virginia.

George Washington's Life (continued)



"Washington Crossing the Delaware" by Emanuel Leutze.

Washington wanted indep_____ from Great Britain.

He was a gen_____ in the Revolutionary War.

He fought with the colonists against the British.

The colonists did not want high ta_____.

.....

In 17____, Washington and other leaders signed the Const_____.

In 17____, he became the first president of the Un_____ St_____.

He was president from 17____ to 17_____.

After that, he returned to Mount Vernon to live.

In 17____, Washington got sick and died.



"Washington's Inauguration at Philadelphia" by J.L.G. Ferris. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-12011.



Washington's Tomb at Mount Vernon. Courtesy of Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, George Washington's Mount Vernon: Estate and Gardens.

We Honor George Washington

We remember and honor George Washington in many ways.

The name **George Washington** is very famous and popular.

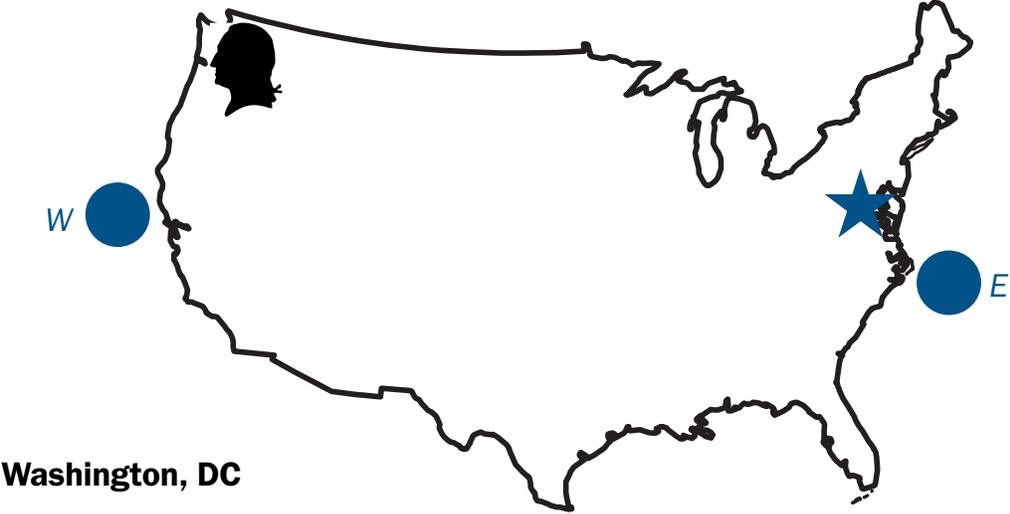
Universities and roads have his name.

Airports and hospitals have his name.

What are other examples? _____

On the **East Coast**, our nation's capital was named Wa_____, DC, in 18_____.

On the **West Coast**, a new state was named Wa_____ in 18_____.



Washington, DC

East Coast

West Coast

Read the words.
Find the matching symbol.
Connect the word and the symbol.

Washington State

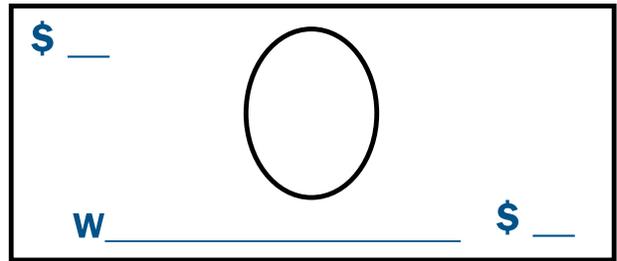
We Honor George Washington (continued)

We see George Washington every day.

His picture is everywhere.

Look at a \$1 bill. Look at a \$5 bill.

Look at a \$10 bill. Look at a \$20 bill.



1. What money shows George Washington's face? \$1 \$5 \$10 \$20

2. Write Washington's name on this paper money.

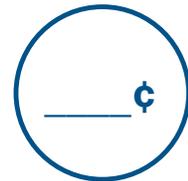
.....
Look at one penny (1¢). Look at one nickel (5¢).

Look at one dime (10¢). Look at one quarter (25¢).

Put the coins on the circle where they belong.

1. What coin shows George Washington's face? 1¢ 5¢ 10¢ 25¢

2. Write the value and presidents' names.



.....
Copy.



one dollar bill = \$1

o _____ d _____ b _____ \$ _____



.....
one quarter = 25 cents

o _____ q _____ _____

George Washington—Special Places



The Washington Monument honors our first president.

The monument is in Wa_____, DC.

The monument was started in 18_____.

The monument was finished in 18_____.

It has _____ steps inside and _____ flags outside.

You can go to the top of the monument.

You can see everything in Washington, DC.

Many people come to the Was_____ Mon_____ every year.

*The Washington Monument
about 1920.*

*Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USZC4-5297.*



*Ice skating with the Washington Monument
in the background, 1919.*

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-93059.

George Washington—Special Places (continued)

In So_____ Da_____, many people come to Mount Rushmore every year.

Mount Rushmore honors George Washington.

George Washington's face is on the mountain.

Three other presidents are on the mountain.

The presidents' faces are very big.

Washington's nose is _____ feet high.

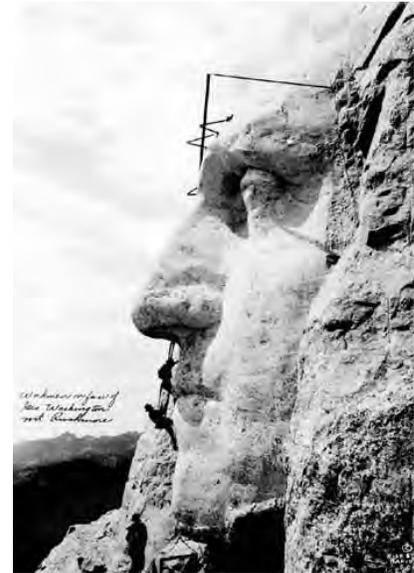
Where is Ge_____ Wa_____?

Write his name under his face.

Who are the other presidents?

Jef_____, Roos_____, Lin_____

Write the other presidents' names.



*Workmen on the face of
George Washington, Mt. Rushmore
about 1932.*

*Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USZ62-121165.*

*The State of
South Dakota*



George Washington—Yes or No?

Read the sentence.

Circle YES or NO.

If you circle NO, correct the sentence.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. George Washington was our second president. | YES | NO |
| 2. George Washington was the “Father of Our State.” | YES | NO |
| 3. George Washington was our first king. | YES | NO |
| 4. The capital of Mexico is Washington, DC. | YES | NO |
| 5. George Washington is honored on Valentine’s Day. | YES | NO |
| 6. Washington State is on the East Coast of the U.S. | YES | NO |
| 7. George Washington’s birthday is in January. | YES | NO |
| 8. George Washington’s face is on the \$5 bill. | YES | NO |
| 9. George Washington was a general in the Vietnam War. | YES | NO |
| 10. George Washington was an important movie star. | YES | NO |
| 11. George Washington’s face is on the 1¢ coin. | YES | NO |
| 12. George Washington lived in Washington State. | YES | NO |

George Washington

Copy the words.

George Washington

G_____

Ge_____

Geo_____

Geor_____

Georg_____

George_____

W_____

Wa_____

Was_____

Wash_____

Washi_____

Washin_____

Washing_____

Washingt_____

Washingto_____

Washington_____

Copy this sentence.

We remember George Washington on Presidents' Day.

We remember G_____ W_____ on Presidents' Day.

W__ remember G_____ W_____ on P_____ D_____.

President

Copy the word.

President

P_____

Pr_____

Pre_____

Pres_____

Presi_____

Presid_____

Preside_____

Presiden_____

President_____

Copy these sentences.

_____ is President of the United States.

_____ is P_____ of the United States.

_____ is P_____ United States.

_____ is P_____.



The White House.

Father

Copy the words.

Father

F _____

Fa _____

Fat _____

Fath _____

Fathe _____

Father _____

Country

Copy the words.

Country

C _____

Co _____

Cou _____

Coun _____

Count _____

Countr _____

Country _____

Copy these words.

Father of Our Country.

Fa _____ of Our Co _____

_____ of _____

Week 4

Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 1

Hard-Copy Version of the Online Practice Test

Instructions to the student: Read the passage about each person. Then circle the best choice to answer the questions.

The employee's name is Mr. John David Fenton.

1. What is his first name?
 - a. Mr.
 - b. John
 - c. David
2. What is his family name?
 - a. Mr.
 - b. Fenton
 - c. John
3. What is his middle name?
 - a. Mr.
 - b. John
 - c. David

Bill was born in Australia and now lives in Chicago, Illinois. His address is 220 Cedar Street, Apt. B1, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

4. What is Bill's country of birth?
 - a. Australia
 - b. Illinois
 - c. United States
5. Where does Bill currently live?
 - a. Texas
 - b. Australia
 - c. Chicago
6. What is Bill's apartment number?
 - a. B1
 - b. 60603
 - c. 220
7. What is Bill's zip code?
 - a. 220
 - b. 60603
 - c. B1

Tom works as a doctor at Mount Carmel Hospital. He has worked there for two years.

8. What is the name of Tom's employer?
 - a. a hospital
 - b. a doctor
 - c. Mount Carmel Hospital
9. What is Tom's occupation?
 - a. a doctor
 - b. two years
 - c. Mount Carmel Hospital

Donna has one son and one daughter. Her spouse died last year.

10. How many children does Donna have?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
11. What is Donna's marital status?
 - a. separated
 - b. widowed
 - c. divorced

Mary currently lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prior to that, she lived for three years in Miami, Florida.

12. Where does Mary live now?
 - a. Philadelphia
 - b. Miami
 - c. Los Angeles
13. Where did Mary live before Philadelphia?
 - a. New York
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Miami

Susan takes two trips each year. She visits her parents in Paris, France, for three weeks every summer. She also visits her brother in Mexico City, Mexico, for one week each December.

14. How much time does Susan spend outside of the United States during these two trips each year?
 - a. one year
 - b. three weeks
 - c. four weeks
15. How many trips outside of the United States does Susan take each year?
 - a. one trip
 - b. two trips
 - c. three trips
16. Which two countries does Susan travel to each year?
 - a. France and Mexico
 - b. Canada and Mexico
 - c. France and Japan

Lisa is 5 feet 7 inches tall. She is 27 years old. She has blonde hair and green eyes.

17. What is Lisa's age?
 - a. 5 feet 7 inches
 - b. 27
 - c. green
18. What is Lisa's height?
 - a. blonde
 - b. 27
 - c. 5 feet 7 inches

Student Handout – Listen, Repeat, Write, and Circle

Understanding Commands for the Naturalization Interview

Instructions to the student: Your teacher will say a sentence. Listen and repeat. Write the sentence in the blank. Circle the correct picture.

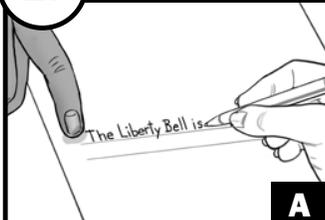
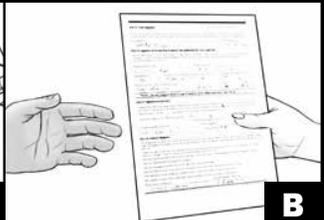
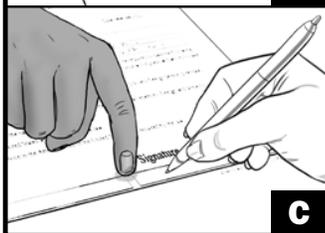
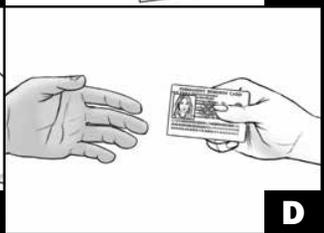
1. _____

 A	 B
 C	 D

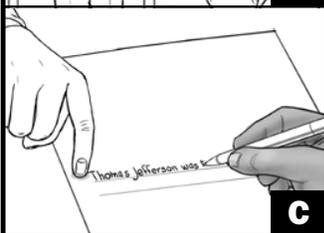
4. _____

 A	 B
 C	 D

2. _____

 A	 B
 C	 D

5. _____

 A	 B
 C	 D

3. _____

 A	 B
 C	 D

6. _____

 A	 B
 C	 D

Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence is an important document for Americans.

In the 1700s, the colonists were angry with Great Britain. They said Great Britain did not respect the colonists' rights.

The colonists wanted to be free from Great Britain.

The colonists wanted to declare their independence.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.



The Declaration of Independence.

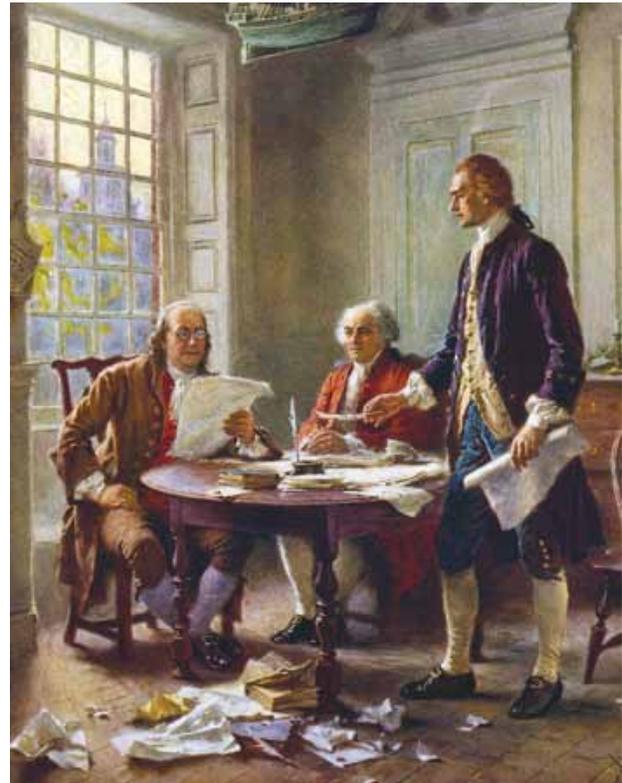
The Declaration of Independence says that “all men are created equal.”

There are three rights in the Declaration of Independence:

- life
- liberty
- pursuit of happiness

The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776.

Americans celebrate Independence Day on July 4th.



Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson in “Writing the Declaration of Independence, 1776,” by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-9904.

War of Independence



Molly Pitcher firing a cannon at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 during the American Revolutionary War by Percy Moran.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-4969.

Why did the colonists fight the British?

- because of high taxes
- because the British army stayed in the colonists' houses
- because the colonists did not have self-government

The War of Independence started in 1775.

The colonists declared their independence in 1776.

George Washington was a general during the war.

The colonists won the war in 1783.

After that, the colonies formed the original 13 states.

George Washington at Princeton.
Courtesy of the U.S. Senate Collection.



The 13 Original States

There were 13 original states.

Look at this map of the 13 original states. Write the name of each state.

1. Ne_____ Ham_____

2. Mas_____

3. Rh_____ Is_____

4. Con_____

5. Ne_____ Yo_____

6. Ne_____ Je_____

7. Pen_____

8. Del_____

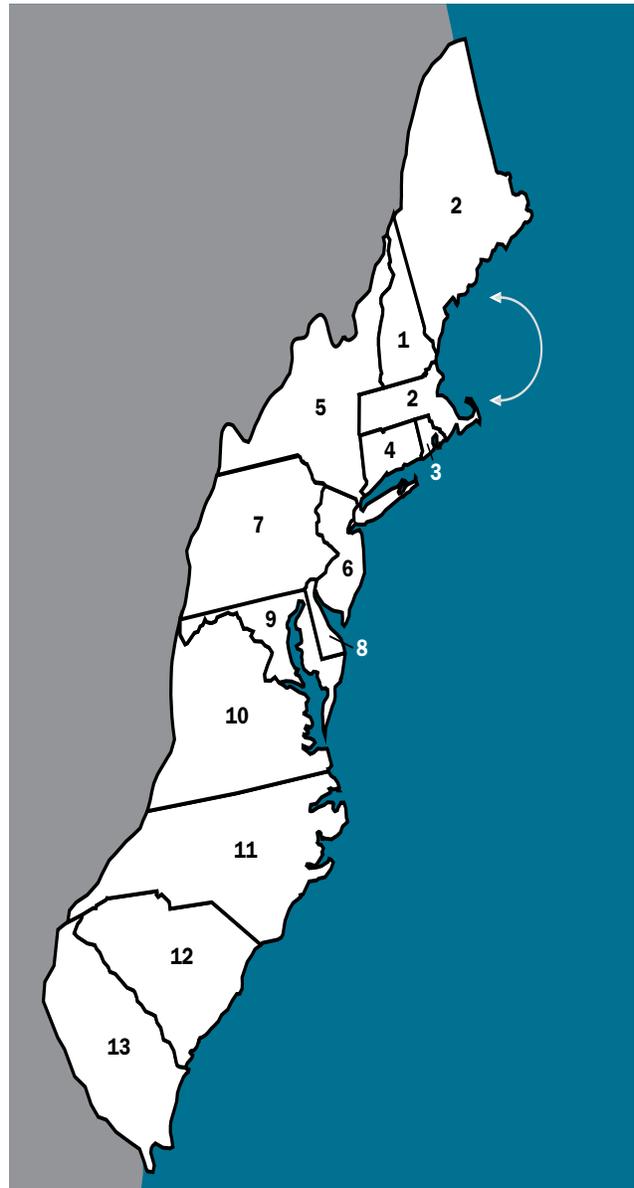
9. Mar_____

10. Vir_____

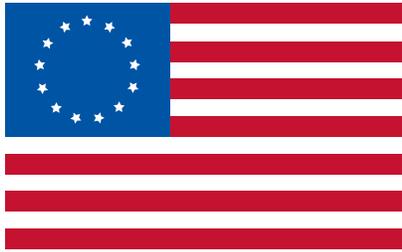
11. No_____ Ca_____

12. Sou_____ Ca_____

13. Geo_____



U.S. Symbols—Stars and Stripes



The first American flag.

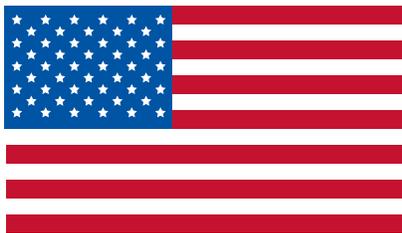
Look at the first American flag.

This flag had ____ stripes. This flag had ____ stars.

Why? The first flag had ____ stripes and ____ stars to represent ____ colonies.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Look at the flag today.



The American flag today.

Today the flag has ____ stripes.

Each stripe represents ____ colony.

Today the flag has ____ stars.

Each star represents ____ state.

The U.S. flag has three colors:

_____, _____, and _____.

Word Search

Find these words in the puzzle.

The words are down (↓) or across (→). Circle the words.

Word Bank

FLAG **STARS** **STRIPES**
RED **WHITE** **BLUE**
LIFE **LIBERTY** **HAPPINESS**
JULY **JEFFERSON**

O	R	E	D	L	B	W	C	H
F	J	Q	Y	I	G	H	V	A
L	U	U	M	F	W	I	U	P
A	L	I	B	E	R	T	Y	P
G	Y	T	S	P	N	E	Z	I
J	E	F	F	E	R	S	O	N
M	B	Z	P	A	C	M	P	E
P	L	A	Z	L	P	V	B	S
O	U	N	Y	S	T	A	R	S
M	E	S	T	R	I	P	E	S

Listen, Repeat, Circle

**Listen to your teacher. Repeat the question.
Listen again and repeat again.
Circle the correct answer.**

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. George Washington | Thomas Jefferson | Abraham Lincoln |
| 2. free the slaves | vote in an election | declare independence |
| 3. 1776 | 1787 | 1803 |
| 4. religion and speech | voting and taxes | life and liberty |
| 5. because of taxes | because of the flag | because of Jefferson |
| 6. to represent
50 colonies | to represent
50 presidents | to represent
50 states |
| 7. Pennsylvania | Louisiana | Puerto Rico |
| 8. June 4 | January 1 | July 4 |

Dictation

**Listen to your teacher.
Repeat the words.
Write the words.**

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Independence Day

Copy these words.

Independence Day

I _____

In _____

Ind _____

Inde _____

Indep _____

Indepe _____

Indepen _____

Independ _____

Independen _____

Independen _____

Independen _____

Independence _____

D _____

Da _____

Day _____



The Statue of Liberty on July 4th.

Copy this sentence.

We celebrate Independence Day on July 4th.

We ce _____ Ind _____ Day on July 4th.

W_ _____ D_ _ J_ 4th.

Week 5

Student Handout—Write About Yourself

Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 1

At the naturalization interview, be prepared to talk about **specific personal information** on your Form N-400. For example, you might be asked to discuss topics like these: your name, date of birth and place of birth, current and previous home addresses, employment history, marital

status and family, and any travel outside the United States. When you finish this exercise, try the online practice test “Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 1” on the USCIS Citizenship Resource Center at www.uscis.gov/citizenship.

Exercise – Write About Yourself

Instructions to the student: Think about the topics listed below. Write about yourself for each one. Then practice talking about your own information in class if you feel comfortable.

1. Name – Write a sentence about your name. _____

2. Date of Birth – Write a sentence about your date of birth. _____

3. Country of Birth – Write a sentence about your place of birth. _____

4. Home Address – Write two sentences about your current home address. Then, if you have lived in other places in the past five years, write about those places. _____

5. Employment – Write two sentences about your current job. Then, if you have worked in other places in the past five years, write about those jobs. _____

6. Family – Write two sentences about your marital status and about your children, if you have any. _____

7. Travel – Write three sentences about any trips you have taken outside the United States in the past five years.

Important note: Since each person’s case is different, every naturalization interview is unique. In your interview, the USCIS officer may request more details or focus on other topics from your Form N-400.

Reading Test, Exercise 4

At your interview, you will get a form that looks like this. You will be asked to read it, but you do NOT have to answer it. You do not have to get every word right, either, just the key words. As soon as you get one right, you will have passed the test, and it will stop. For practice, though, read all of these.

Please note: These are examples only; these are not the actual sentences on the reading test.

1. Who was the tenth president of the United States?
2. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?
3. What is the supreme law of the land?

4. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
5. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
6. When was the Constitution written?
7. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
8. When do we celebrate Independence day?
9. Who is the Governor of your state now?
10. What is the capital of the United States?
11. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?
12. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?



Benjamin Franklin

Franklin's Return to Philadelphia, 1785
by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USZC4-9906.

Benjamin Franklin is famous in American history.

He had many ideas for the country.

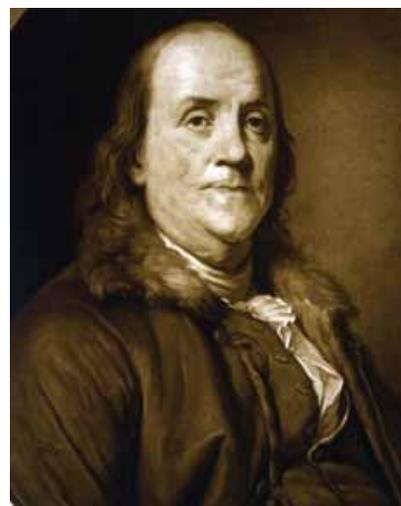
He started the first free public library.

He was the first Postmaster General.

He was a diplomat to France.

He was the oldest member of the Constitutional Convention.

He signed the U.S. Constitution.



Benjamin Franklin by
Joseph-Siffred Duplessis.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USZC4-7214.



*Scene at the Signing of the Constitution by Howard Chandler Christy.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USA7-34630.*

The U.S. Constitution

The Constitution is an important document.

After the War of Independence, the country needed new rules.

The Founding Fathers met at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

They wrote the Constitution at the Convention.

The Constitution was written in 1787.

Nine states had to pass the Constitution.

Some Americans did not agree with the Constitution.

The Federalist Papers pushed the states to pass the Constitution.

In 1790, all 13 states passed the Constitution.

We follow the same Constitution today.

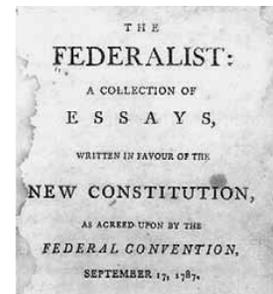
New Words

document =

Founding Fathers =

convention =

to pass =



*Title Page of The Federalist, vol. 1, 1799.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USZ62-70508.*

The Federalist Papers

Three men wrote the Federalist Papers:

- James Madison
- Alexander Hamilton
- John Jay

We The People

The first three words of the Constitution are WE THE PEOPLE.

“We The People” means Americans have self-government.

U.S. citizens elect their representatives to the government.

The U.S. government makes the country’s laws.

Every person’s rights and freedoms are protected by law.

For example, freedom of speech is one important right for everyone in America.



Rule of Law

- Everyone must follow the law.
- No person is above the law.
- This is called “rule of law.”

The U.S. Constitution—Correct the Sentence

Read the sentence. Correct the sentence.

Benjamin Franklin was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention.

The Constitution was written in 1776.

The first three words of the Constitution are “Give Me Liberty”.

The Constitution Today

The Constitution protects our basic rights.
The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
All other laws must follow the Constitution.

- What does the Constitution do?
- Protects basic rights of Americans
 - Defines the government

The Constitution also defines our government.
There are three branches of government:



Executive



Legislative



Judicial

Courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Executive = P_____ Legislative = C_____ Judicial = C_____

The branches have separate powers.
The branches have equal power.
This is called “separation of powers.”
The powers balance each other.
No branch has more power than the others.

Categories—Benjamin Franklin and the U.S. Constitution

Word Bank

protects rights James Madison judicial defines government
John Jay written in 1787 Alexander Hamilton 1st Postmaster General
U.S. diplomat executive 1st free library legislative

Look at the words in the word bank.
Copy the words in the category.

Benjamin Franklin

U.S. Constitution

Branches of Government

Federalist Papers

Constitution

Copy the word.

Constitution

C_____

Co_____

Con_____

Cons_____

Const_____

Consti_____

Constit_____

Constitu_____

Constitut_____

Constituti_____

Constitutio_____

Constitution_____



*The Constitution of the United States.
Courtesy of the National Archives.*

Copy these sentences.

What is the supreme law of the land? The Constitution.

Wh__ is the supreme l__ of the l____? The Con_____.

W_____ is _____ su_____ of the _____? The _____.

_____? _____.

Week 6

Exercise 1. Writing Test Practice

Now I need you to write Line No. ___ for me:

Example 1.

1. Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States.
2. The Liberty Bell is in Philadelphia.
3. Abraham Lincoln was president during the Civil War.

Example 2.

1. The Lincoln Memorial is in Washington, DC.
2. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
3. Americans vote for the president in November.

Example 3.

1. The capital of the United States is Washington, DC.
2. The Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast of the United States.
3. George Washington was the first president of the United States.

Exercise 2, Writing Test Dictation

1.

2.

3.

Abraham Lincoln

Word Bank

1865 1809 leader president slaves
1861 Abe February Civil

Abraham Lincoln was an important leader in U.S. history.

His birthday is February 12, 18_____.

Every Feb_____, we remember Lincoln on Presidents' Day.

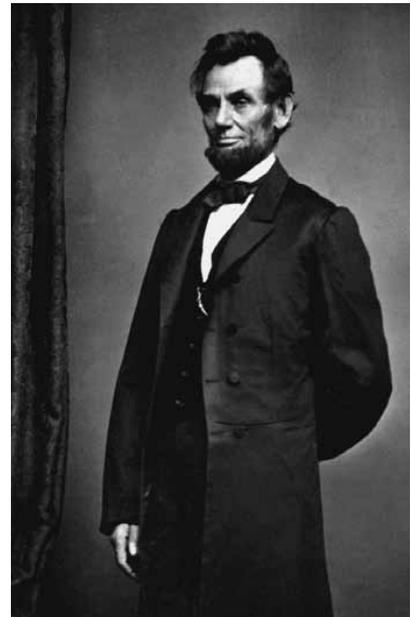
His nickname was Abe Lincoln.

Ab_____ Lincoln was our 16th president.

He was pre_____ during the Civil War.

The Ci_____ War was from 18_____ to 18_____.

He is famous for freeing the sla_____.



*President Abraham Lincoln.
Courtesy of the National Archives,
NARA File # 111-B-3656.*



*President Abraham Lincoln on the
battlefield of Antietam, October 1862.
Courtesy of the National Archives,
File # 165-SB-23.*

Abe Lincoln's Life

Word Bank

family lawyer student politics lived
1861 1809 February 12 Kentucky Indiana

Abe Lincoln was born in Ken_____ in 18_____.

His birthday was on Feb_____.

Lincoln's fa_____ was very poor.

They li_____ in a log cabin in the country.

They moved to Ind_____ and Illinois to live.

Lincoln was a serious stu_____.

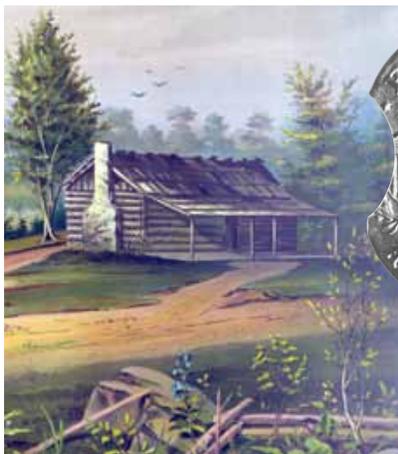
He studied to be a law_____.

Later he became interested in pol_____.

He became president in 18_____.



Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of Abraham Lincoln.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-cwpbh-01026.



Pioneer home of Abraham Lincoln.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-pga-01635.



A presidential campaign button with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and the inscription, "For President Abraham Lincoln."
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-126415.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky



President Lincoln's Death

Important Word—**ASSASSINATED**

When a famous person is killed, we say “**assassinated.**”

Here are some examples:

- President Lincoln was **assassinated** in 1865.
- President Kennedy was **assassinated** in 1963.
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was **assassinated** in 1968.
- _____ was **assassinated** in _____.

Word Bank

fifty-six

Six

Lincoln was president when the Civil War ended.

_____ days after the Civil War, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

Lincoln was _____ years old when he died.

His death was very difficult for the country.



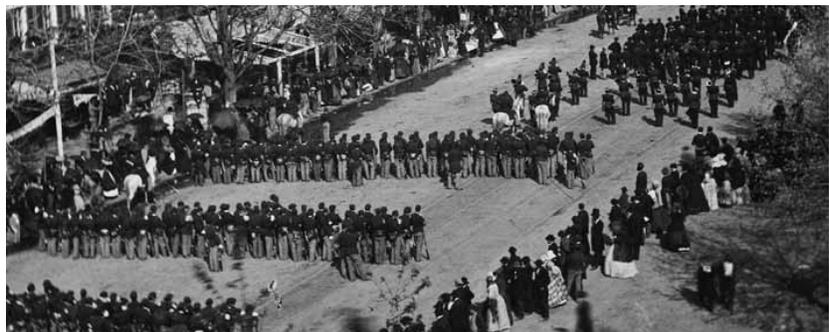
Ford's Theater, scene of President Lincoln's assassination.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-23872.



Ford's Theater box where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Washington, DC.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-04783.



Lincoln's funeral, Washington, DC.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-npcc-28313.

The Lincoln Memorial—A Special Place



The Lincoln Memorial.

The Lincoln Memorial honors our 16th president.

The memorial is in Washington, DC.

The memorial was built in the early 1900s.

There is a giant statue of Lincoln inside.

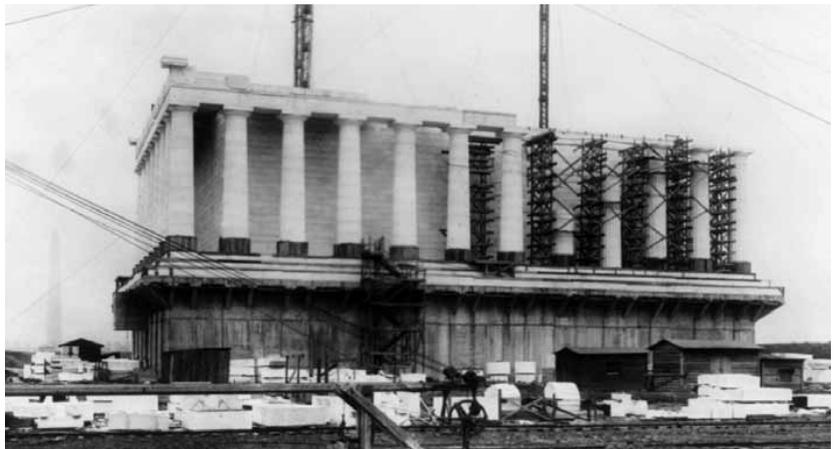
Many people come to the Lincoln Memorial every day.



The statue of Abraham Lincoln inside the Lincoln Memorial.



Pennies engraved with images of President Lincoln and the Lincoln Memorial.



*Exterior of the Lincoln Memorial during construction in 1916.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-77389.*

The Lincoln Memorial—A Special Place (continued)

The Lincoln Memorial is a famous place.

Many people come here for celebrations, speeches, and protests.

Martin Luther King, Jr., made his “I Have a Dream” speech here on August 28, 1963.

The Lincoln Memorial is an important symbol for Americans.



In 1963, nearly 250,000 people gathered in Washington, DC, to speak out against segregation and petition for equal rights for all Americans. Photo taken from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-U9-10363-5.



Marian Anderson singing at the Lincoln Memorial on April 9, 1939.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-hec-26452.



Colin Powell speaking at a naturalization ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial in honor of Lincoln's Bicentennial, April 12, 2009.

Abraham Lincoln

Copy these words.

Abraham Lincoln



Inauguration of President Lincoln at the U.S. Capitol, March 4, 1861.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-48564.

A_____

Ab_____

Abr_____

Abra_____

Abrah_____

Abraha_____

Abraham_____

L_____

Li_____

Lin_____

Linc_____

Linco_____

Lincol_____

Lincoln_____

Copy this sentence.

Abraham Lincoln was our 16th president.

Abraham L_____ was our 16th p_____.

A_____ L_____ was our _____ p_____.

February

Copy this word.

February

F_____

Fe_____

Feb_____

Febr_____

Febru_____

Februa_____

Februar_____

February_____

Copy this sentence.

We remember Lincoln in February.

W__ remember L_____ in Fe_____.

__ r_____ Fe_____.

_____.

America Grows in the 1800s

In the 1800s, America grew very fast.

In 1803, the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France.

From 1800 to 1860, there were 17 new states.

In the 1800s, millions of immigrants came from other countries.

The country had two main parts—the North and the South.

They had different cultures.

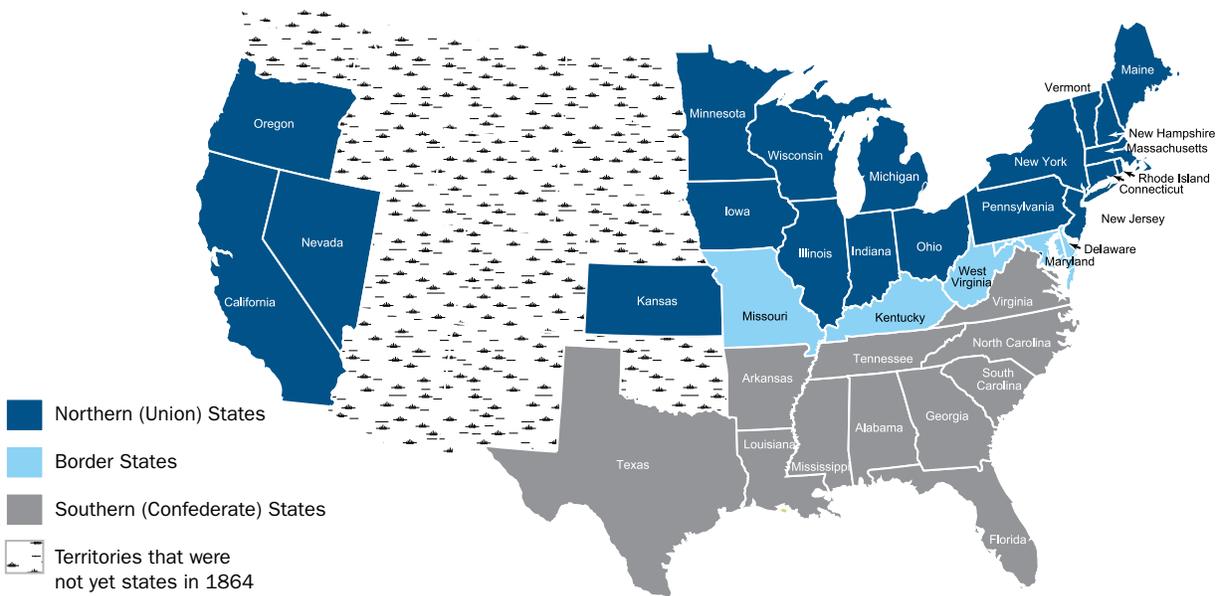
They had different economies.

There were many new problems.



Map of the Louisiana Purchase Territory.
Courtesy of the National Archives.

The United States in 1864



Slavery in America

Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves.

In 1860, 4 million slaves lived in the United States.

Americans did not agree about slavery.

The North wanted to free the slaves.

The South wanted slaves to work on plantations.

Most slaves lived in the South.

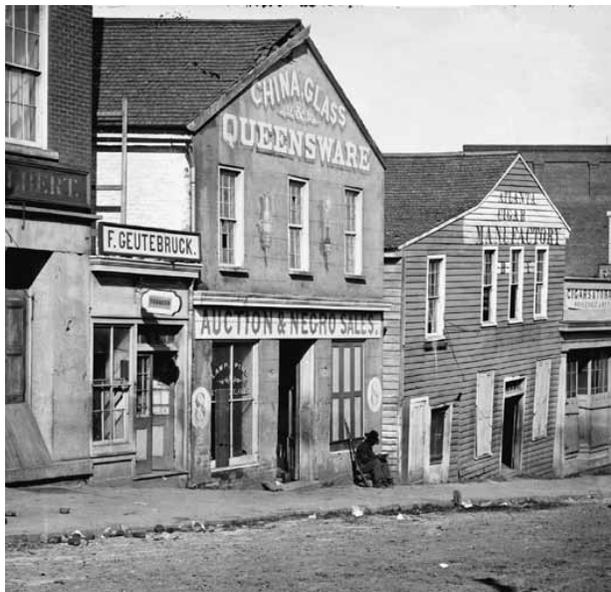
The slaves had no freedom.

They had no formal schools.

They had no right to vote.



*Port Royal Island, South Carolina, African Americans preparing cotton for the gin on Smith's Plantation.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-cwpb-00747.*



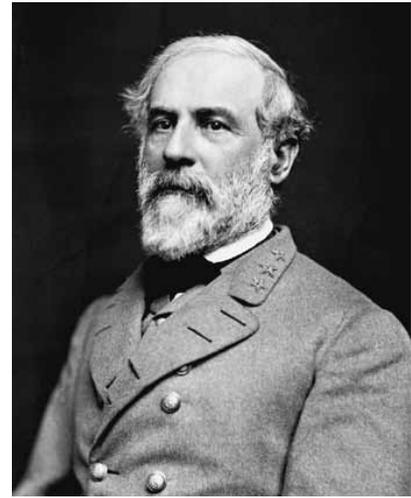
*Auction and Negro Sales, Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia, 1864.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-cwpb-03351.*



*Slaves on a Southern plantation in May 1862.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-04324.*



*Family on the porch of the John Minor Botts plantation near Culpeper, Virginia.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-cwpb-03726.*



*Civil War Confederate General Robert E. Lee.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-B8172-0001.*

The South

The South was agricultural.

The population was 9 million people.

The South had small farms and big plantations.

They grew cotton, tobacco, corn, sugar, and rice.

Most slaves lived on big plantations.

Many Southerners wanted slavery.

The South wanted strong states' rights.

States' rights means the states decide their government.

The South wanted to separate from the United States.

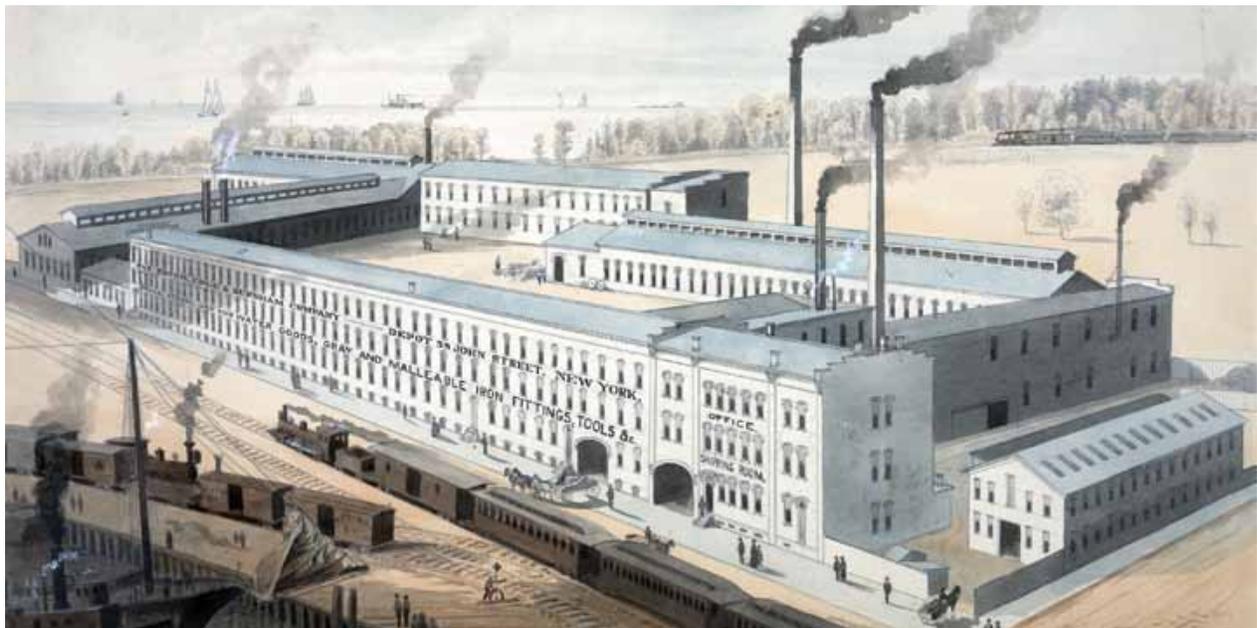
The South made a new country, "The Confederate States of America."

Robert E. Lee was the military leader.

Jefferson Davis was the president of the Confederate States.



*Confederate President Jefferson Davis.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-ppmsca-23852.*



*Eaton, Cole, and Burnham Company Factory in Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-23152.*

The North

The North was industrial.

The population was 21 million people.

The North had factories, railroads, and ports.

They produced paper, glass, textiles, and metal products.

From 1840 to 1860, 4 million immigrants arrived here.

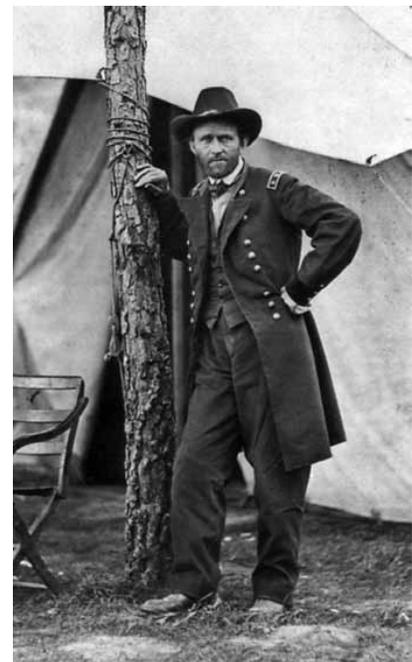
Many immigrants worked in the factories.

Many Northerners did not want slavery.

The North wanted the country to stay together.

Ulysses S. Grant was the military leader.

Abraham Lincoln was the president of the United States.



*General Ulysses S. Grant at his headquarters in Cold Harbor, Virginia.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ61-903.*

The Cost of War

There were different problems that led to the Civil War:

- Slavery
- Economic reasons
- States' rights

The Civil War started in 1861.

The Civil War ended in 1865.

The South surrendered in April 1865.

The North and the South fought very hard.

The war was terrible for the country.

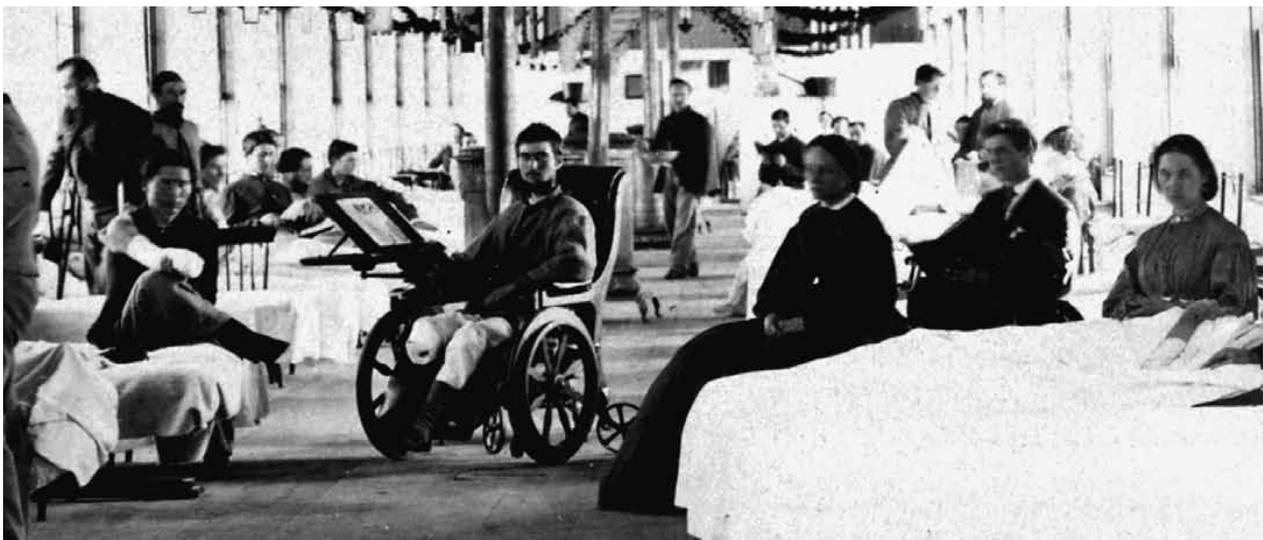
It was difficult for all people in the country.

More than 620,000 people died.

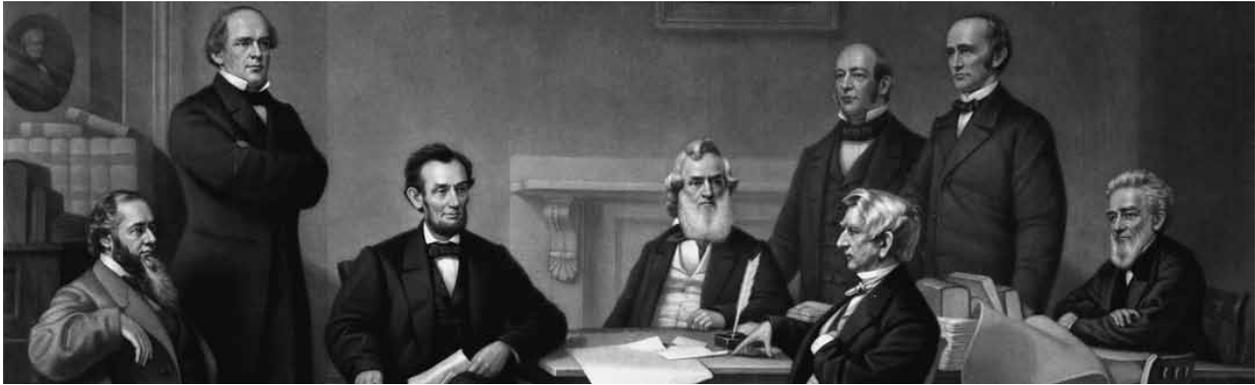
There were many changes after the war.



*A Union soldier and his sister.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-DIG-ppmsca-27534.*



*Armory Square Hospital, Washington, DC.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-7976.*



Freedom for Slaves in America

“The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet,” painted by Francis Bicknell Carpenter and engraved by A.H. Ritchie. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-pga-02502.

In 1863, Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.

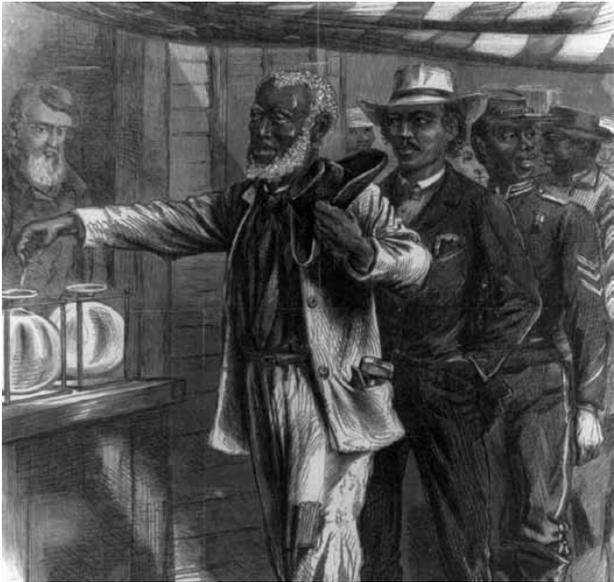
The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the South.

After the war, there were many changes for black people.

In 1865, the slaves were freed in every state of the United States.

In 1868, black people got U.S. citizenship.

In 1870, black men got the right to vote.



“The First Vote,” by A.R. Waud. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-19234.

The Civil War—Correct the Sentence

Read the sentence.

Each sentence has one mistake.

Correct the sentence.

Write the correct sentence.

1. The U.S. Civil War was fought in the 1700s.

2. Abraham Lincoln wrote the Declaration of Independence.

3. Religion was one problem that led to the Civil War.

4. The U.S. bought the Virginia Territory from France.

5. The Civil War was between the East and the West.

6. The slaves came from Australia.

7. The Emancipation Proclamation freed the colonists.

Civil War

Copy these words.

Civil War

C _____

Ci _____

Civ _____

Civi _____

Civil _____

W _____

Wa _____

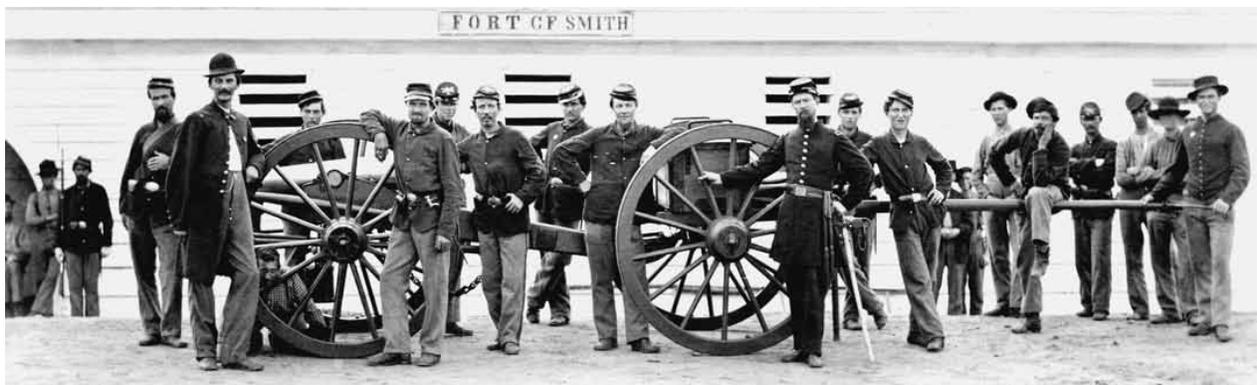
War _____

Copy the sentence.

The Civil War was in the 1800s.

The C _____ W _____ was in the 1800s.

_____ 1800s.



*Civil War soldiers with cannon and caisson, Fort C.F. Smith, Co. L, 2d New York Artillery.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-115177.*

Week 7

Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 2

Hard-Copy Version of the Online Practice Test

Instructions to the student: Read the passage about each person. Then circle the best choice to answer the questions.

1. **habitually** – Michael is **habitually** late for work at the bank.
 - a. Michael is never late for work at the bank.
 - b. Michael is often late for work at the bank.
 - c. Michael was late for work at the bank yesterday.
2. **verify** – Can you **verify** this information?
 - a. Can you prove that this information is true?
 - b. Can you copy this information?
 - c. Can you translate this information?
3. **marital status** – What is your **marital status**?
 - a. When were you married to your spouse?
 - b. Whom are you married to now?
 - c. Are you married, divorced, single, or widowed now?
4. **swear** – I **swear** to tell the truth.
 - a. I like to tell the truth.
 - b. I promise to tell the truth.
 - c. I forget to tell the truth.
5. **registered** – John **registered** for an English class at the community college.
 - a. John finished an English class at the community college.
 - b. John signed up for an English class at the community college.
 - c. John taught an English class at the community college.
6. **spouse** – Did your **spouse** go with you outside the United States last summer?
 - a. Did your husband (or wife) go with you last summer?
 - b. Did your children go with you last summer?
 - c. Did other people go with you last summer?
7. **current home address** – What is your **current home address**?
 - a. Where do you work?
 - b. Where were you born?
 - c. Where do you live?
8. **date of birth** – What is your **date of birth**?
 - a. When were you born?
 - b. How old are you now?
 - c. Where were you born?
9. **advocated** – Mary **advocated** to change the working conditions at her job.
 - a. Mary was in charge of the working conditions at her job.
 - b. Mary supported getting better working conditions at her job.
 - c. Mary did not want to change the working conditions at her job.
10. **failed to** – Jim **failed to** send in his taxes on time.
 - a. Jim sent in his taxes on time.
 - b. Jim did not send in his taxes on time.
 - c. Jim sent in his taxes two weeks early.
11. **federal** – Is that a **federal** government building?
 - a. Is that an important building?
 - b. Is that a state government building?
 - c. Is that a U.S. government building?
12. **exempt** – Donna was **exempt** from the final exam.
 - a. Donna completed her final exam.
 - b. Donna failed her final exam.
 - c. Donna did not have to take her final exam.
13. **prior** – Gary has **prior** experience teaching history.
 - a. Gary has taught history before.
 - b. Gary has never taught history.
 - c. Gary likes teaching history.
14. **pending** – The decision on your loan application is **pending**.
 - a. Your loan application was approved today.
 - b. Your loan application has not been approved yet.
 - c. Your loan application was declined.
15. **Have you ever** – **Have you ever** visited New York?
 - a. In your lifetime, have you visited New York?
 - b. Are you planning to visit New York?
 - c. Will you visit New York next summer?
16. **member** – Scott is a **member** of the Parent Teacher Association.
 - a. Scott wants to join the Parent Teacher Association.
 - b. Scott belongs to the Parent Teacher Association.
 - c. Scott does not belong to the Parent Teacher Association.
17. **resident** – I am a **resident** of Texas.
 - a. I was born in Texas.
 - b. I have visited Texas.
 - c. I live in Texas now.
18. **requested** – John **requested** information about the citizenship test.
 - a. John presented information about the citizenship test.
 - b. John asked for information about the citizenship test.
 - c. John explained information about the citizenship test.
19. **disability** – Barbara's **disability** made walking difficult for her.
 - a. Barbara had a physical impairment that made walking difficult.
 - b. Barbara did not like to walk very far.
 - c. Barbara refused to walk far because she was tired.
20. **dependents** – Do you have any **dependents**?
 - a. Do you owe anyone money?
 - b. Do you have a job?
 - c. Do you support anyone financially?

Student Handout A—Fill in the Conversation

Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 2

It is important to be prepared to talk about the **specific information** on your Form N-400 at your naturalization interview. This exercise will help you learn and practice some important words and phrases that you may hear when

you talk with the USCIS officer. After this exercise, take the online practice test “Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 2” on the USCIS Citizenship Resource Center at www.uscis.gov/citizenship.

Exercise — Fill in the Conversation

resident	verify	prior	failed to
have you ever	federal	current home address	member
swear	register	pending	

Instructions: Read the words in the list above. Practice saying them aloud. Then read the following sample conversations from naturalization interviews. Fill in the blanks with the best word or phrase from this list.

Conversation 1:

Officer: Mr. Lee, did you _____ for Selective Service?

Applicant: Yes, I did, when I turned 18.

Conversation 2:

Officer: What's your _____?

Applicant: 102 South Main Street, Arlington, Virginia, 22204.

Officer: Can you _____ that address?

Applicant: Sure, here's my driver's license.

Conversation 3:

Officer: Ms. Garcia, how long have you been a _____ of Florida?

Applicant: Oh, I moved to Miami one year ago.

Officer: Where did you live _____ to that?

Applicant: I lived in Chicago, Illinois.

Conversation 4:

Officer: Ms. Ashraf, please raise your right hand. Do you _____ to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Applicant: I do.

Officer: Please have a seat.

Conversation 5:

Officer: Have you ever _____ send in your _____ income tax form?

Applicant: No, I haven't. I send it in on time every April.

Conversation 6:

Officer: Mrs. Baron, have you ever filed for family members to come to the United States?

Applicant: Yes, two years ago. Their applications are still _____.

Conversation 7:

Officer: Mr. Rios, _____ been a _____ of any organization, association, or club?

Applicant: Yes, I own a small business. I belong to the Chamber of Commerce.

Important note: Since each person's case is different, every naturalization interview is unique. In your interview, the officer may ask different questions or ask them in another way to get the information needed.

Student Handout B – Matching

Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 2

You should be prepared to talk about the **specific information** on your Form N-400 at your naturalization interview. This exercise will help you learn the meanings of important words and phrases that you may hear when you talk with the USCIS officer about your Form N-400. After you

finish this exercise, test yourself using the online practice test “Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 2” on the USCIS Citizenship Resource Center at www.uscis.gov/citizenship.

Exercise – Matching

Instructions: Read each word below and match it with the best meaning that relates to the naturalization interview and Form N-400.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ spouse | A. often, frequent or doing something from habit |
| 2. _____ request | B. officially sign up or put your name on a list |
| 3. _____ exempt | C. U.S. government or central government |
| 4. _____ date of birth | D. before, previous |
| 5. _____ habitual | E. ask for something formally or politely |
| 6. _____ disability | F. make a serious promise |
| 7. _____ federal | G. publicly support an idea or person |
| 8. _____ advocate | H. whether you are single, married, divorced, or widowed |
| 9. _____ dependent | I. have special permission to not do something |
| 10. _____ swear | J. a physical or mental condition that limits one or more major life activities |
| 11. _____ prior | K. month, day, and year that a person was born |
| 12. _____ marital status | L. husband or wife |
| 13. _____ register | M. someone who depends on you for food, clothes, money, etc. |

The War of 1812

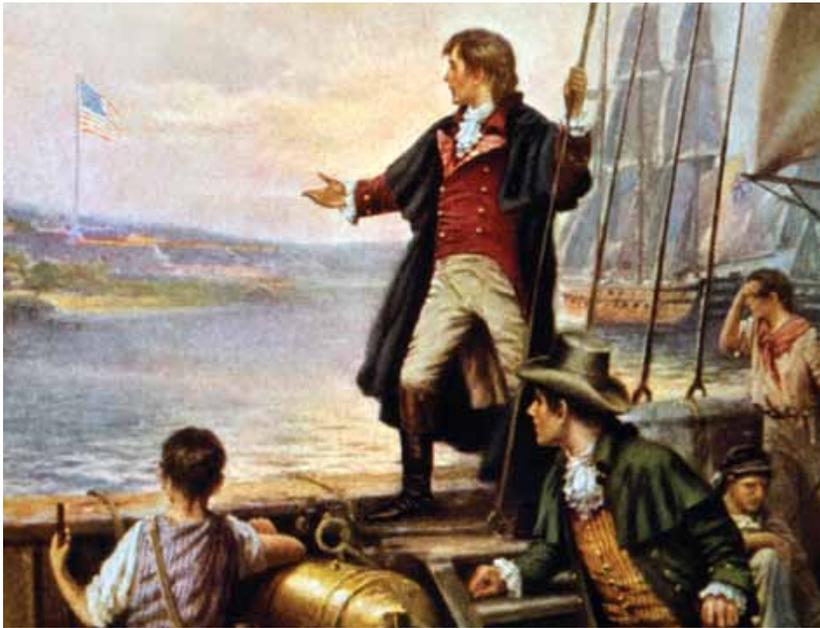
In the 1800s, the United States fought in four wars.

The War of 1812 was between the United States and Great Britain.

This war ended in 1815.

Francis Scott Key wrote the national anthem during this war.

The national anthem is called “The Star-Spangled Banner.”



In "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Percy Moran, Francis Scott Key points at the flag flying over Fort McHenry.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-6200.

The Mexican-American War

The Mexican-American War was between the United States and Mexico.

This war was from 1846 to 1848.

The United States won the war and received land from Mexico.

Today, that land is California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of other states.

The Civil War

The Civil War was the biggest U.S. war in the 1800s.

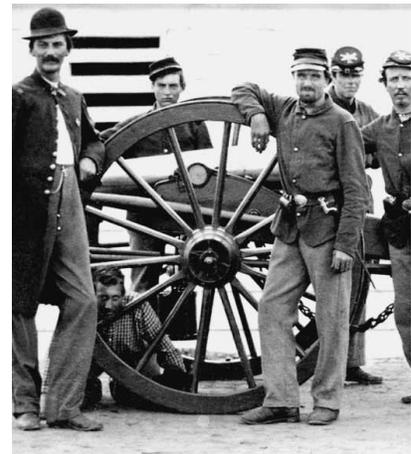
The Civil War was between the North and the South.

This war was from 1861 to 1865.

Many Northern and Southern soldiers died in the war.

The Memorial Day holiday started after the Civil War.

On Memorial Day, we honor all soldiers who have died during wars.



Civil War soldiers with cannon and caisson, Fort C.F. Smith, Co. L, 2d New York Artillery.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-115177.

The Spanish-American War

The Spanish-American War was between the United States and Spain.

The United States won the war in 1898.

After the war, Puerto Rico, Guam, and other islands became part of the United States.

Today, Puerto Rico and Guam are U.S. territories.



The Utah Light Artillery of the Utah National Guard, by Keith Rocco, in 1898, near Manila during the Spanish-American War.

Courtesy of the Army National Guard Heritage Paintings.

Review—U.S. Wars in the 1800s

Read the sentence.

Write the correct words in the blank.

Word Bank

Civil War

Memorial Day

four

anthem

Guam

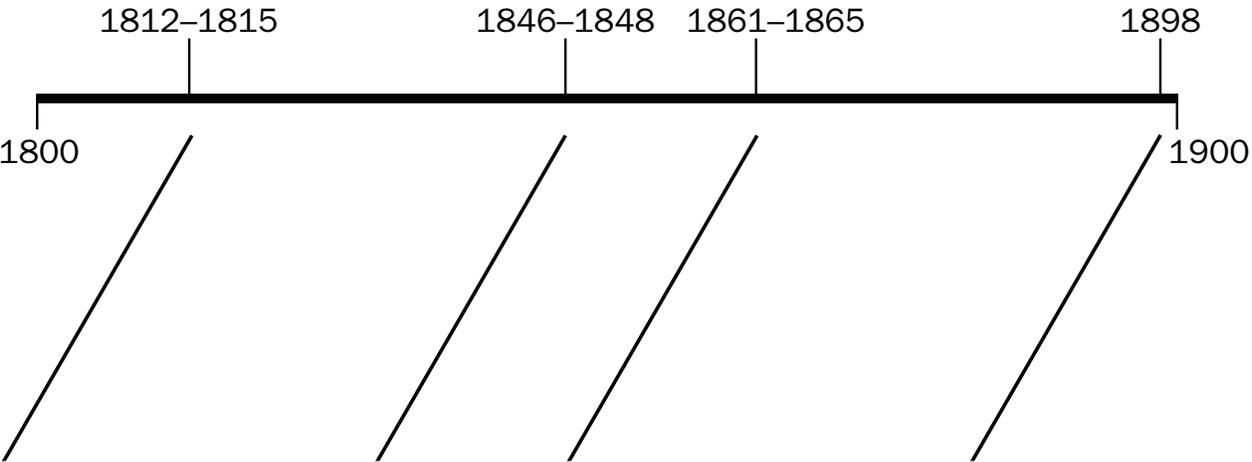
Puerto Rico

1. The United States fought _____ wars in the 1800s.
2. _____ and _____ are U.S. territories.
3. The Star-Spangled Banner is the name of the national _____.
4. The _____ was between the North and the South.
5. _____ is a national U.S. holiday.

Timeline of the 1800s

Write the name of each war on the timeline.

- Civil War
- War of 1812
- Spanish-American War
- Mexican-American War



Memorial Day

Copy the words.

Memorial Day

M _____

Me _____

Mem _____

Memo _____

Memor _____

Memori _____

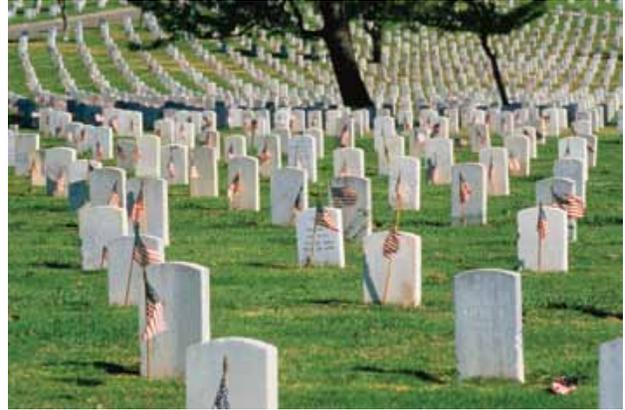
Memoria _____

Memorial _____

D _____

Da _____

Day _____



Arlington National Cemetery.

Copy this sentence.

We celebrate Memorial Day in May.

We cel _____ Mem _____ Day in May.

World War I



American troops going to the battle line in the Forest of the Argonne, France, September 26, 1918.

Courtesy of the Army Historical Foundation, NARA # 111-SC-22334.



President Woodrow Wilson.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-107577.

In the 1900s, the United States fought in five wars.

World War I was from 1914 to 1918.

Many countries fought in this war.

The United States entered the war in 1917.

Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I.

The Veterans Day holiday started after this war.

Today, we remember all U.S. military veterans on Veterans Day.



Tomb of the Unknowns.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-hec-25203.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

In the 1930s, the United States had serious economic problems.

Banks closed and people lost their jobs and money.

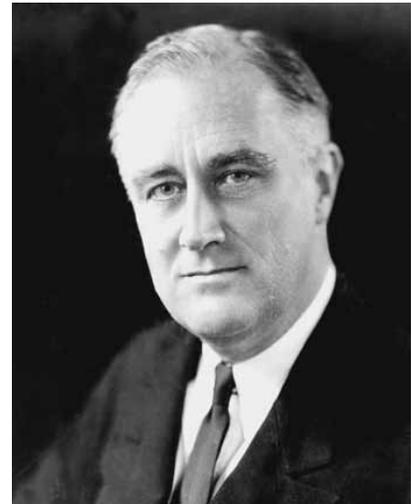
This period was called the Great Depression.

Franklin D. Roosevelt became President in 1933.

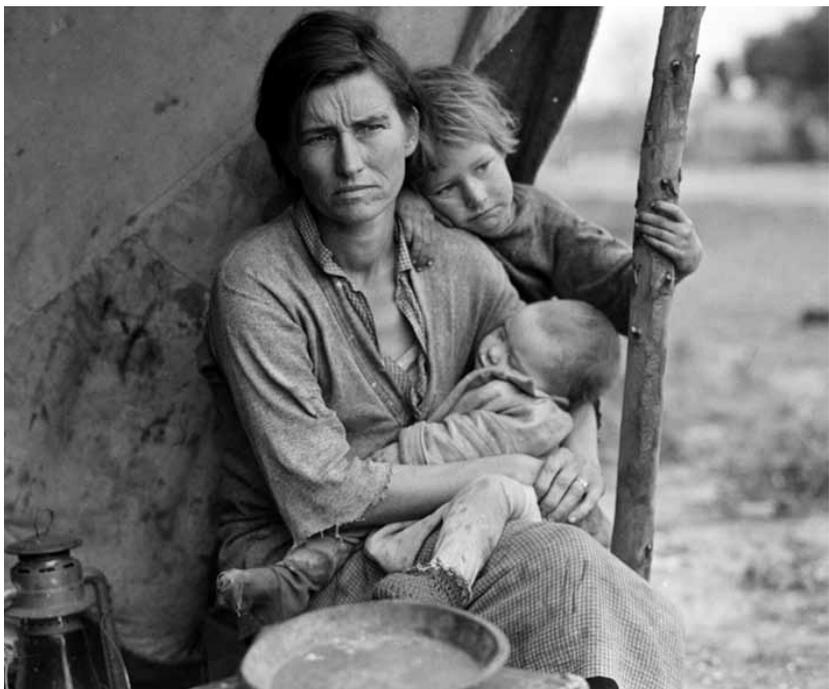
He promised a better life for Americans.

He wanted to help the economy.

He started job programs and the Social Security program.



*President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USZ62-117121.*



*A migrant agricultural worker's family
during the Great Depression,
photograph by Dorothea Lange.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USZ62-107577.*

World War II



*The USS Shaw exploding during the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.
Courtesy of the National Archives, 80-G-16871.*



*General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1945.
Courtesy of the National Archives.*

World War II was from 1939 to 1945.

Roosevelt was President at the beginning of the war.

The United States entered the war after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

The United States fought Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a famous general in World War II.

After the war, Eisenhower became President.

America Fights Communism

After World War II, communism was a main concern for the United States.

There was conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The two countries had different economies and systems of government.

Both countries built stronger and bigger militaries.

This period was called the Cold War. The Cold War ended in 1991.

The United States was also concerned about communism in Korea and Vietnam.

From 1950 to 1953, the United States fought in the Korean War.

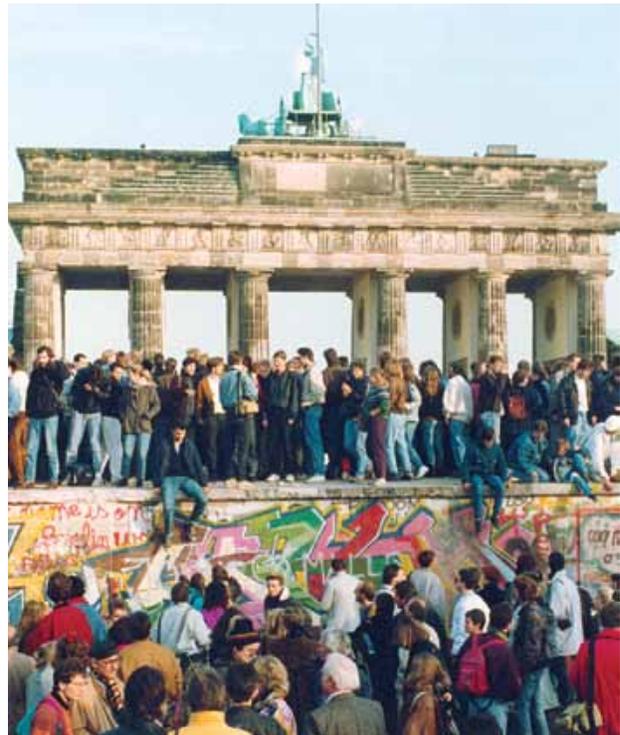
After the war, Korea divided into two countries.

From 1959 to 1973, the United States fought in the Vietnam War.

The Vietnam War ended in 1975.

Germans from East and West stand on the Berlin Wall in front of the Brandenburg Gate in this November 10, 1989 photo, one day after the wall opened. The Berlin Wall was a symbol of the tyranny that restrained freedom throughout the Communist bloc of Eastern Europe during the Cold War.

AP Images/STF.



Recent Military Conflicts

In the 1990s, there was a conflict in the Middle East.

There were problems between Iraq and Kuwait.

In 1991, the United States fought against Iraq in the Gulf War.

On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States.

There were attacks in New York City, Pennsylvania, and Arlington, Virginia.

Almost three thousand people died that day.

After that, the United States started a war against terrorism.



Firefighters unfurl a large American flag over the scarred stone of the Pentagon on September 12, 2001. White House photo by Paul Morse.

Review—U.S. History Since 1900

Read the sentence.

Write the correct words in the blank.

Word Bank

Roosevelt

Communism

Wilson

Eisenhower

Great Depression

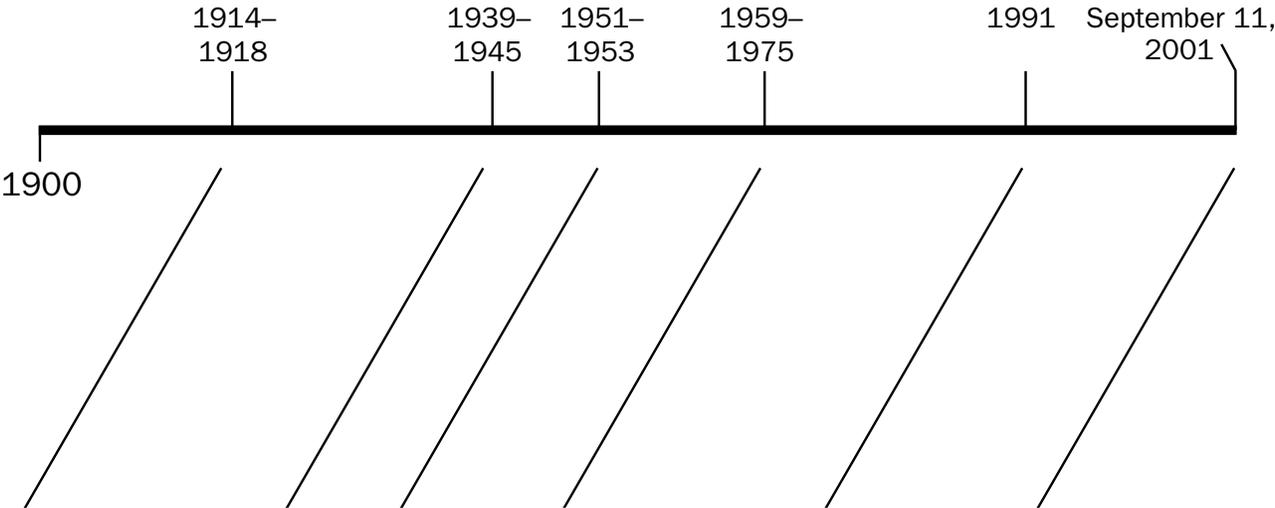
World War II

1. _____ was the main concern for the United States during the Cold War.
2. _____ was a famous U.S. general during World War II.
3. _____ was President during World War I.
4. The United States had serious economic problems during the _____.
5. _____ was President during the Great Depression and World War II.
6. _____ was one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.

Timeline of U.S. History Since 1900

Write the correct events on the timeline.

Gulf War	terrorist attack	Korean War
World War I	Vietnam War	World War II



Veterans Day

Copy these words.

Veterans Day

V _____

Ve _____

Vet _____

Vete _____

Veter _____

Vetera _____

Veteran _____

Veterans _____

D _____

Da _____

Day _____



Soldiers from Alpha Company 3rd Battalion 141st Infantry Regiment, Texas Army National Guard during an exercise near Bagram, Afghanistan, June 2005. U.S. Army photo by SPC Harold Fields.

Courtesy of the National Guard Image Gallery.

Copy the sentence.

Veterans Day is on November 11th.

Vet _____ Day is on Nov _____ 11th.

_____.

Week 8

THE NATURALIZATION CIVICS TEST — Handout A

Test Form

Civics Question	Correct	Incorrect
Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.		
Who was the first President?		

4 Types of Questions and Answers

- I. One possible correct answer
 1. What is the supreme law of the land?
 - the Constitution
 7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
 - twenty-seven (27)
 9. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
 - nine (9)

- II. Choice of possible answers: question asks for one answer
 6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
 - speech
 - religion
 - assembly
 - press
 - petition the government

 74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War
 - slavery
 - economic reasons
 - states' rights

- III. Applicant must provide more than one answer
 64. There were 13 original states. Name three.
 - New Hampshire
 - Massachusetts
 - Rhode Island
 - Connecticut
 - New York
 - New Jersey
 - Pennsylvania
 - Delaware
 - Maryland
 - Virginia
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
 - Georgia

IV. Some questions have additional possible answers

68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?

- U.S. diplomat
- oldest member of the Constitutional Convention
- first Postmaster General of the United States
- writer of “Poor Richard’s Almanac”
- started the first free libraries
- **(Other)**

4 Types of Sentence Structures

I. Interrogative Pronoun + Verb

- What is ...
- What are ...
- What does ...
- Who is ...
- Who makes ...
- Who signs ...
- Who vetoes ...
- Who lived ...
- Why did ...
- Where is ...
- When do ...

II. Imperative-type Items

- Name one branch or part of the government.
- Name your U.S. Representative.
- Name one right only for United States citizens.
- Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.
- Name one problem that led to the Civil War.

III. Adverb-type Items

- How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
- How many amendments does the Constitution have?
- How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?

IV. End-Tag Items

- The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
- If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
- Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?

The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments

The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution in 1787.

They wanted a “living document.” This means the Constitution can change with the country.

A change to the Constitution is called an amendment.

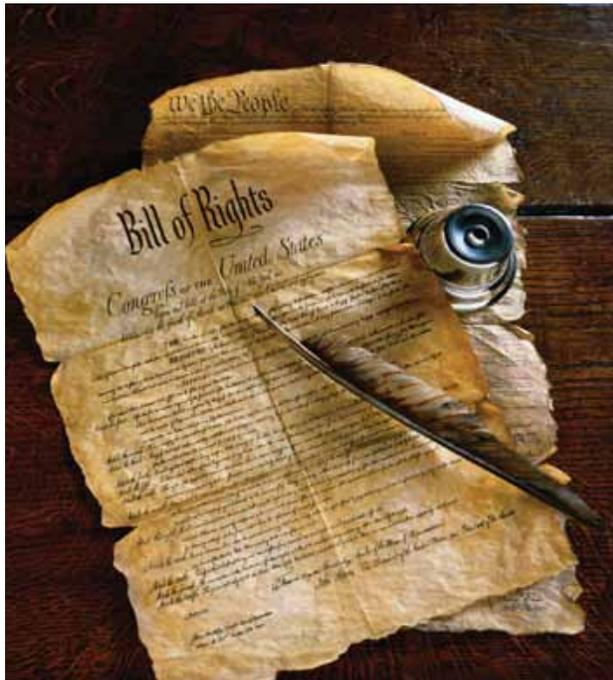
In 1791, a list of ten amendments was added.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights talks about individual rights.

Over the years, more amendments were added.

Now, the Constitution has 27 amendments.



New Words

rights = _____

amendment = _____

Bill of Rights = _____

individual = _____

The First Amendment

The First Amendment is in the Bill of Rights.

Americans often talk about the First Amendment.

The First Amendment protects individual rights or freedoms.

These rights are for everyone living in the United States.

The rights or freedoms from the First Amendment are:

Freedom of Religion—You can practice any religion or you can practice no religion.

Freedom of Speech—You can say what you want about public problems.

Freedom of Assembly—You can meet peacefully to talk about problems and ideas.

Freedom of the Press—The government cannot control what people write in newspapers and the media.

Freedom to Petition the Government—You can ask the government to change laws.

*Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy speaking at a racial equality demonstration outside the Justice Department on June 14, 1963.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-04295.*



Word Search—The First Amendment

Find these words in the puzzle.
 The words are down (↓) or across (→).
 Circle the words.



*Woolworth employees in Detroit, Michigan, on strike in 1937.
 Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
 LC-USZ62-124545.*

Word Bank

✓ SPEECH	FIRST	RELIGION
CHANGE	WRITE	AMENDMENT
PETITION	PRESS	RIGHT
SAY	LAWS	MEET

A	P	B	S	P	E	E	C	H	D
M	E	E	T	R	G	Q	K	I	A
E	T	F	R	E	C	D	O	N	Z
N	I	J	E	S	A	Y	Z	B	Q
D	T	Y	L	S	W	R	I	T	E
M	I	F	I	R	S	T	V	L	M
E	O	U	G	N	Q	X	L	A	B
N	N	R	I	G	H	T	P	W	I
T	L	W	O	T	N	C	T	S	Y
C	H	A	N	G	E	J	H	M	W

Four Amendments on Voting

The original Constitution did not say who could vote.

Over the years, amendments were added to the Constitution about voting rights.

There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote.

- A male citizen of any race can vote.
- Any citizen can vote. Women and men can vote.
- You don't have to pay to vote.
- Citizens 18 and older can vote.

Today, every U.S. citizen 18 and older has the right to vote.

Voting in a federal election is one right only for U.S. citizens.



*National League of Women Voters in 1924.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-npcc-12394.*

*A young woman voting in the 1964
presidential election in Washington, D.C.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-DIG-ppmsca-04300.*

Correct the Sentence—Amendments

Read the sentence.

Find the mistake.

Write the sentence correctly.

1. There are six amendments to the Constitution about who can vote.

2. Freedom of religion means you cannot practice any religion.

3. Every U.S. citizen 21 and older can vote.

4. Going to university is one right only for U.S. citizens.

5. The first ten amendments are called the Declaration of Independence.

6. An amendment is an introduction to the Constitution.

7. The Constitution has 31 amendments.

Amendment

Copy the word.

amendment

a _____

am _____

ame _____

amen _____

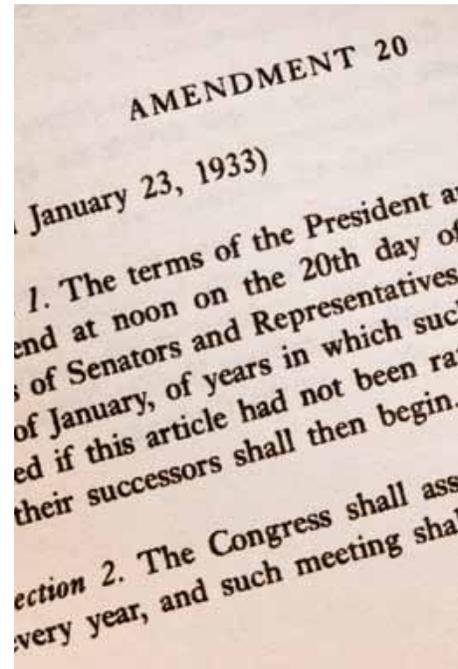
amend _____

amendm _____

amendme _____

amendmen _____

amendment _____



The 20th Amendment to the Constitution.

Copy the Civics Test question and answer.

What is an amendment? A change to the Constitution.

W_____ is an amend_____? A change _____ the Constitution.

_____ an _____? A ch_____ the Con_____.

Fighting for Our Rights

Freedom and individual rights are important values to Americans.

However, in U.S. history, not everyone has had the same freedoms.

One group that was discriminated against was African Americans.

After the Civil War, they did not have the same schools, jobs, or housing as other Americans.

Another group of people who did not have equal rights was women.

For example, women did not have the right to vote.

Voting, education, and being treated equally are civil rights.

There were several social movements for civil rights in this country.

Susan B. Anthony and Martin Luther King, Jr. were two leaders who fought for civil rights.



An African American man drinking at a colored water cooler in Oklahoma City, OK, 1939.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-fsa-8a26761.

Until 1920, women were not allowed to vote in political elections. This image shows two women petitioning for the right to vote (ca. 1917) in New York State.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-53202

Susan B. Anthony

Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights and civil rights.

She wanted equal education and voting rights for women and African American people.

She organized conventions and protests.

She made speeches and published a newspaper about women's rights.

She asked members of Congress to change the laws about voting.

Susan B. Anthony died in 1906.

In 1920, women got the right to vote.



*Women demonstrating in New York in 1908.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ggbain-02466.*



*Women on their way from New York to Boston in 1914.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ggbain-13711.*



*Susan B. Anthony
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-83145.*

Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a Baptist minister in Atlanta, Georgia.

He was one important leader of the civil rights movement.

The civil rights movement tried to end racial discrimination. One kind of discrimination was segregation.

Segregation separated African Americans from other people in schools, restaurants, buses, and other public places.

Dr. King gave speeches and organized marches to stop this.

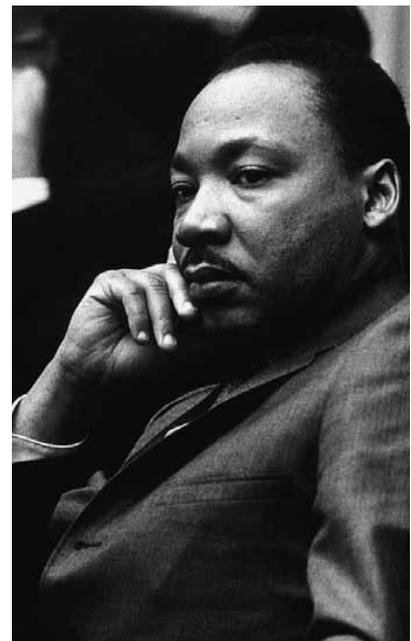
He made one famous speech, "I Have a Dream," in Washington, D.C.

On April 4, 1968, he was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

Every January, we remember him on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.



*Demonstrators at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-03128.*



Martin Luther King, Jr.

Matching—Susan B. Anthony and Martin Luther King, Jr.

**Review the rights from the First Amendment.
Then read the sentences about these civil rights leaders.
Decide which right or freedom they exercised.**

These are the freedoms or rights from the First Amendment:

- ★ Freedom of Speech
- ★ Freedom of Religion
- ★ Freedom of Assembly
- ★ Freedom of the Press
- ★ Right to Petition the Government

Which First Amendment rights did they exercise?

1. Susan B. Anthony published a newspaper about women’s rights.

2. Dr. King gave the speech, “I have a Dream,” in Washington, D.C.

3. Susan B. Anthony organized conventions and protests.

4. Dr. King was a Baptist minister in Georgia.

5. Susan B. Anthony asked members Congress to change laws about voting.

January

Copy the word.

January

J _____

Ja _____

Jan _____

Janu _____

Janua _____

Januar _____

January _____



*The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial in Washington, DC.
Courtesy of the National Park Service.*

Copy the sentence.

We celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr. Day in January.

We cel_____ M_____ L_____ K_____, Jr. Day in Jan_____.

_____ K_____, _____.

Week 9

The Executive Branch

U.S. Government



Executive



Legislative



Judicial

Courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The U.S. government has three branches or parts.

One branch is the executive branch.

The President is in charge of the executive branch.

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

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

What are the two major political parties in the United States?
_____ and _____

What is the political party of the President now? _____

The President's Job

The President has many responsibilities.

The President is Commander in Chief of the military.

The President can sign a bill into law.

The President can veto a bill.

The President represents the United States to other countries.

The President is in charge of the departments in the executive branch.



*President Franklin D. Roosevelt reviewing American troops in Casablanca, Morocco during World War II.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USW33-027834-ZC.*

The Executive Branch

Word Scramble

**Look at these letters.
Write the new words.**

GNIS = _____

TEVO = _____

LIBL = _____

RAGHCE = _____

PSEDNIRTE = _____

TRILMAYI = _____



*President Woodrow Wilson signing a child labor bill.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-hec-08029.*



*President Jimmy Carter welcomes Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at the White House.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-09813.*

The President's Cabinet

The President makes important decisions every day.

Advisors help the President make these decisions.

The advisors are called the President's Cabinet.

The Cabinet members are in charge of different departments.

For example, there is a Department of Education. The Secretary of Education advises the President about education and schools.

What does the President's Cabinet do? _____.



President Ronald Reagan leads a Cabinet meeting at the White House in September 1986.

Courtesy of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, C36864-19.

Cabinet Members

Write the Cabinet Members' position under the picture.

Word Bank

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Transportation

Secretary of Defense

Secretary of Education



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____

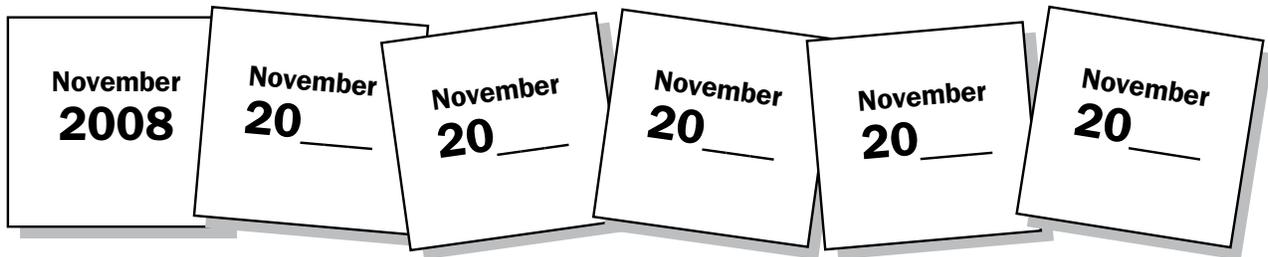


*President Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan stand at the podium at the Republican National Convention, Kansas City, Missouri, in 1976.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-08490.*

Voting for Presidents

We elect our President and Vice President every _____ years.

Fill in the election years.



Our last presidential election was in _____.

Our next presidential election will be in _____.

In what month do we vote for President? _____.

Americans elect the President in November.

The President takes office the next January.

The President serves for four years.

What Happens Next?

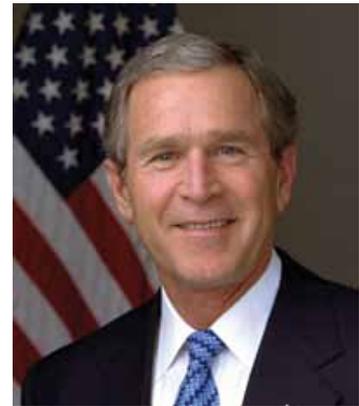
The President serves for four years.

After four years, the President can decide to run again.

For example, President George W. Bush served for four years.

Then he ran for President again and he won.

He served from 2001 to 2009.



*President George W. Bush.
Official White House photo by Eric Draper.*

Sometimes the President cannot serve for four years.

Sometimes the President resigns.

Sometimes the President dies in office.

If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?

For example, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.

The same day, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson became President.

If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President? _____

This has never happened in American history.



Swearing in of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson as president aboard Air Force One following the death of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

Courtesy of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum, photo by Cecil Stoughton.

The White House

Copy these words.

White House

W _____

Wh _____

Whi _____

Whit _____

White _____

H _____

Ho _____

Hou _____

Hous _____

House _____



*The Oval Office of the White House.
Courtesy of the John F. Kennedy Presidential
Library and Museum, photo by Cecil Stoughton.*

Copy this sentence.

The President works in the White House.

The P _____ works in the W _____ H _____.

The Judicial Branch

U.S. Government



Executive



Legislative



Judicial

Courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The judicial branch is one part of the U.S. government.

The judicial branch is called the court system.

There are different levels of courts.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States.

The courts review laws.

The courts explain laws.

The courts decide if a law goes against the Constitution.



*The Supreme Court Justices in 2021.
Courtesy of Erin Schaff/UPI.*



*Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.
Courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme
Court of the United States.*

The U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has nine justices, or judges.

One justice is called the Chief Justice of the United States. The justices serve for life or until they retire.

What does the judicial branch do? _____

What is the highest court in the United States? _____

How many justices are on the Supreme Court? _____

Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now? _____

Supreme Court

Copy the words.

Supreme Court

Su _____

Sup _____

Supr _____

Supre _____

Suprem _____

Supreme _____

C _____

Co _____

Cou _____

Cour _____

Court _____



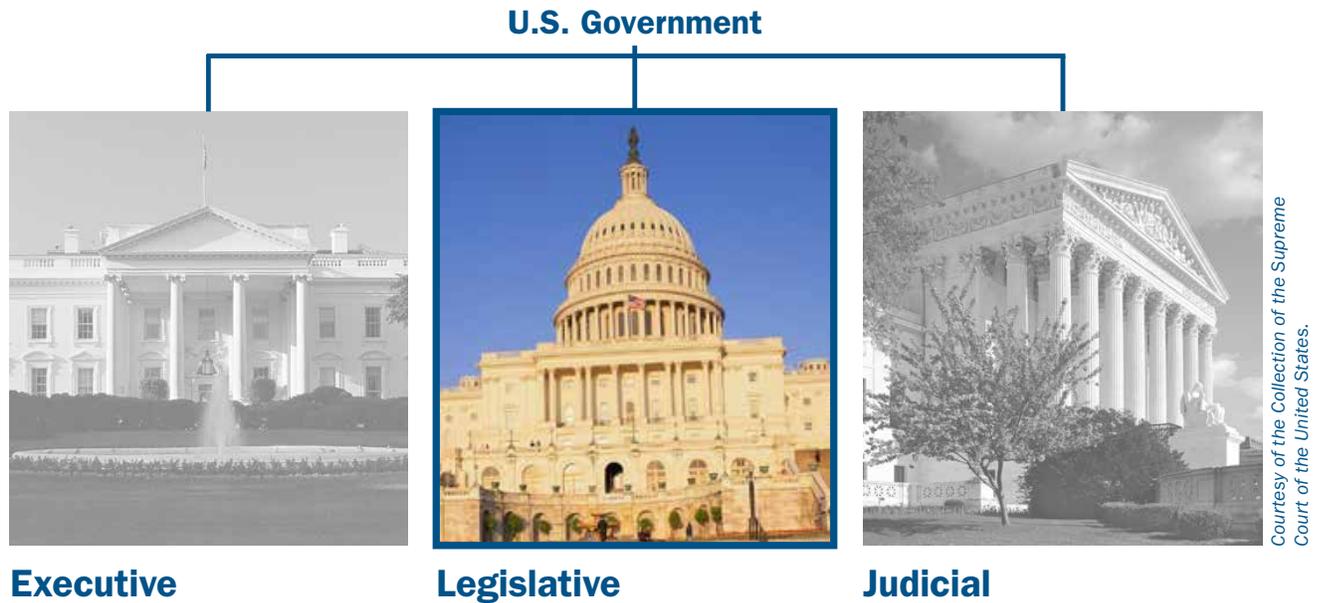
The Supreme Court was held in several different places throughout its history. Here, people are awaiting entrance of the Justices in the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol in about 1904. In 1935, the Court moved to its current location, across the street from the Capitol. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-60910.

Copy this sentence.

The Supreme Court has nine justices.

Th__ Sup_____ Co_____ has nine j_____.

The Legislative Branch



The legislative branch is one part of the U.S. government.

The legislative branch is also called Congress.

Congress makes federal laws.

- There are two parts of Congress:
- Senate
 - House of Representatives



*Aerial view of the west front of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.
Courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.*



*The Senators of the 109th Congress.
Courtesy of the U.S. Senate Photo Studio.*

The U.S. Senate

There are one hundred members in the U.S. Senate.

Each state has two U.S. Senators.

A Senator represents all of the people in one state.

If a state has a small population, like Hawaii, there are two U.S. Senators.

If a state has a large population, like New York, there are two U.S. Senators.

This way, every state has an equal vote in the Senate.

We elect U.S. Senators for six years.

Voting for your senator is an important right and responsibility.

Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators now? _____

The U.S. House of Representatives

The U.S. House of Representatives has 435 voting members.

The number of U.S. Representatives for each state depends on the population.

Some states have more representatives because they have more people.

If the state has a large population, there are more representatives.

For example, Texas has a large population. In 2010, Texas had 32 representatives.

If the state has a small population, there are fewer representatives.

For example, Wyoming has a small population. In 2010, Wyoming had one representative.

We elect U.S. Representatives for two years.

Voting for your representative is an important right and responsibility.



*Congressman George W. Johnson of West Virginia with a Boy Scout band from his state, June 4, 1924.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-29200.*

Name your U.S. Representative.

Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?

More About the U.S. Congress

The Speaker of the House is in charge of the U.S. House of Representatives.

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

If the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, the Speaker of the House becomes President.

.....



Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Courtesy of the Office of U.S. Representative Nancy Pelosi

Review—The U.S. Congress

Read the sentences.

Write the correct number in each sentence.

1. Congress has _____ parts, the Senate and the House of Representatives.
 2. The U.S. House of Representatives has _____ voting members.
 3. We elect a U.S. Representative for _____ years.
 4. We elect a U.S. Senator for _____ years.
 5. There are _____ U.S. Senators.
-

Participating in American Democracy

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

1.

2.



A young woman casting her ballot in the 1964 presidential election.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-04300.

Word Puzzle—U.S. Congress

Read the sentences. Write the words in the sentences.
Fill in the letters for each word in the puzzle.

1. Congress meets in the _____ building.
2. Some states have more representatives because they have more _____.
3. There are one _____ Senators in the U.S. Senate.
4. There are three branches of _____.
5. The House of _____ has 435 voting members.
6. We _____ Senators for six years.
7. The _____ is one part of Congress.
8. Congress makes federal _____.

1. C _____
2. _____ O _____
3. _____ N _____
4. G _____
5. _____ R _____
6. _____ E _____
7. S _____
8. _____ S

Congress

Copy this word.

Congress

C _____

Co _____

Con _____

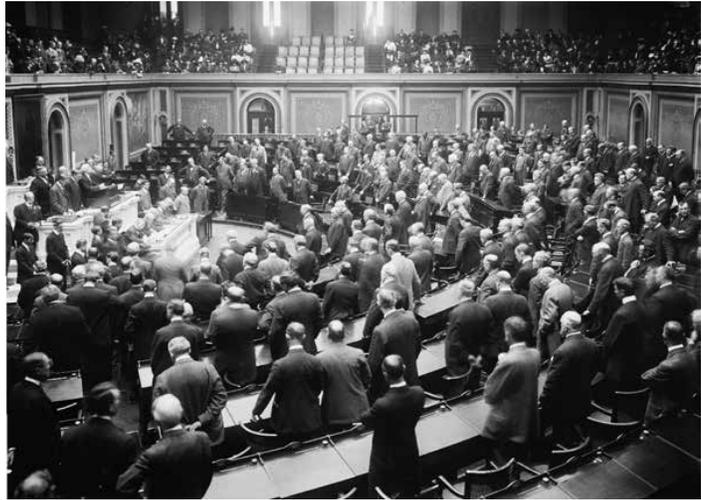
Cong _____

Congr _____

Congre _____

Congres _____

Congress _____



*Opening of the last session of the 62nd Congress on December 2, 1912.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-DIG-hec-01720.*

Copy the Civics Test question and answer.

Who makes federal laws? Congress.

W___ makes federal l____? C_____.

_____ ? _____.

Week 10

Geography of the United States

The United States is the third largest country in the world.

It is in North America between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The geography of the United States has a lot of variety.

There are mountains, lakes, rivers, deserts, and islands.

There are 50 states and 5 major territories in the United States.

Each state and territory has its own capital.

The capital of my state is _____.

The capital of the United States is _____, _____.

Look at the map on page 2.

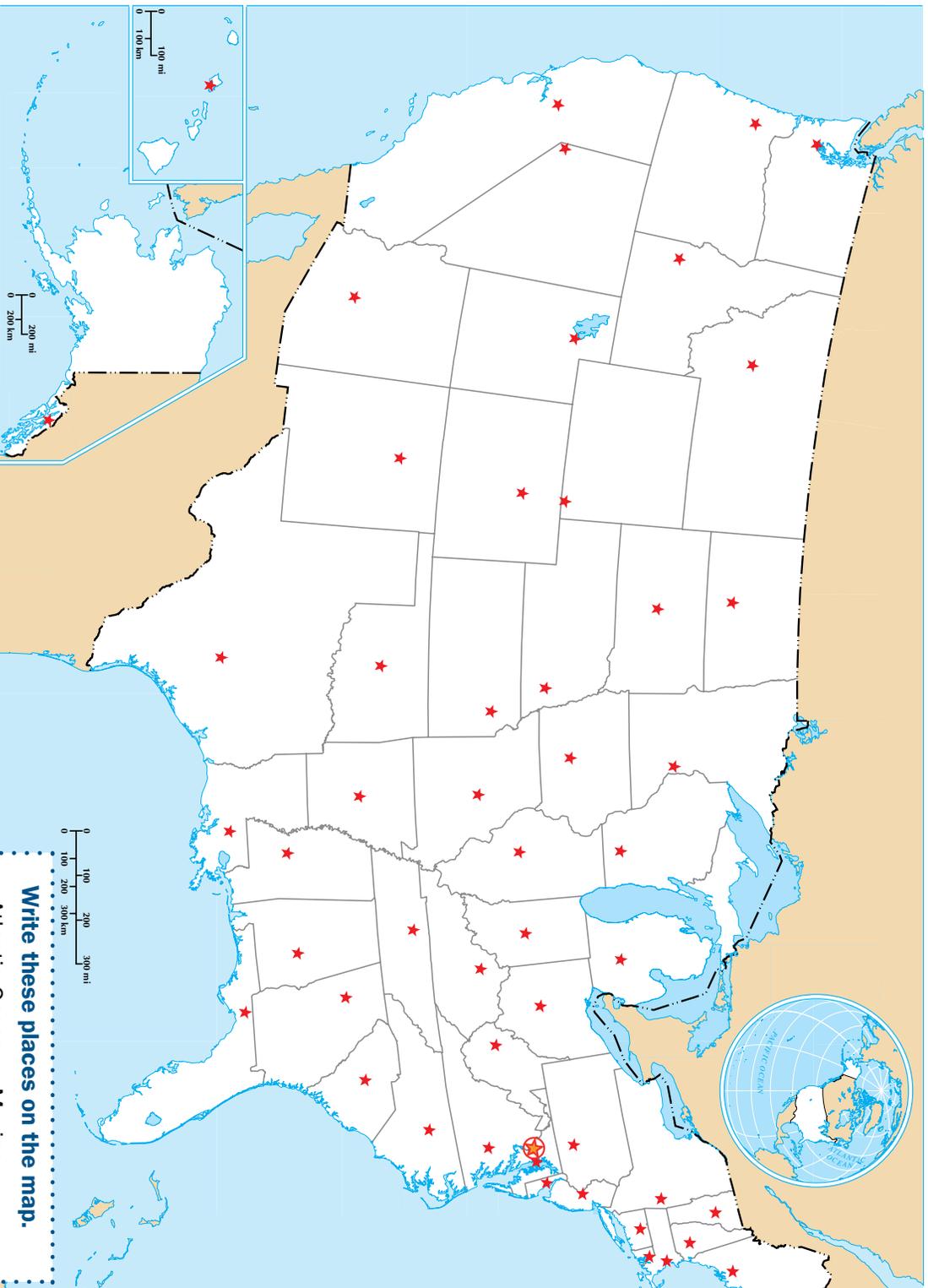
Label Washington, D.C.

Label your state and your state capital.



The Western Hemisphere.

Map of the United States



★ Represents a capital city

Courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Write these places on the map.

Atlantic Ocean Mexico

Pacific Ocean Canada

United States Great Lakes

Lakes, Rivers, and Oceans

Water is very important for transportation, power, food, and tourism.

Many large U.S. cities are near water.

For example, Chicago and Detroit are near the Great Lakes.

The five Great Lakes are in the northern part of the United States.

The Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast of the United States.

Puerto Rico is in the Atlantic Ocean. It is one of the U.S. territories.

The Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast of the United States.

The state of Hawaii is in the Pacific Ocean.

The Mississippi River and the Missouri River are the two longest rivers in the United States.

These rivers flow through the middle of the country.

What lake, river, or ocean is near you?



*The Mississippi River.
Courtesy of the National Park Service.*

Borders

Word Bank

New York

Texas

Montana

California

Minnesota

Canada

Mexico

Borders separate the United States from other countries in North America.

_____ borders the United States to the south.

There are four U.S. states that border Mexico.

Two states that border Mexico are _____ and _____.

Name other states that border Mexico.

_____ borders the United States to the north.

There are thirteen U.S. states that border Canada.

Three states that border Canada are _____, _____, and _____.

Name other states that border Canada.

Look at your U.S. map on page 2.

Find all of the border states on that map.

Write the names of all of the border states on the map.

Categories—U.S. Geography

Word Bank

Montana	Mexico	Arizona	New Mexico	Canada
Texas	Atlantic	New York	Idaho	Alaska
Mississippi River	Vermont	New Hampshire	Maine	Minnesota
Ohio	United States	Pacific	California	Missouri River
Washington	Michigan	North Dakota	Pennsylvania	

Look at the words in the word bank. Copy the words in the categories.

Countries

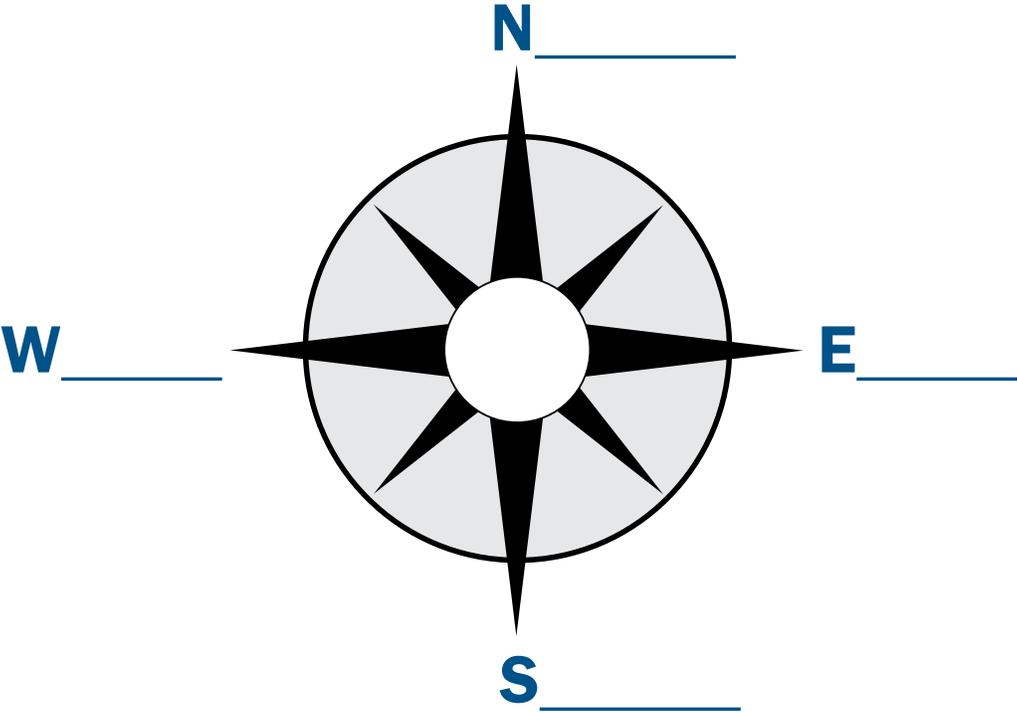
States that border Mexico

States that border Canada

Oceans

Rivers

Map Directions



Copy these words.

North

South

East

West

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____