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United States • United States Naturalization Test

US Citizenship

Study Guide

KNOWLEDGE POINTS	CHAPTERS	EDITION
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CHAPTER 1

A: Principles of American Democracy

1.1 The Supreme Law of the Land

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It establishes the framework of the U.S. government and takes precedence over all other laws.

- ✓ The Constitution is the supreme law of the land
- ✓ No law may violate the Constitution

1.2 What the Constitution Does

The Constitution sets up and defines the government and protects the basic rights of Americans. It creates the structure of government and limits its powers.

- ✓ The Constitution sets up the government
- ✓ The Constitution defines the government
- ✓ The Constitution protects basic rights of Americans

1.3 Self-Government: We the People

The idea of self-government is expressed in the first three words of the Constitution: 'We the People.' This signals that power comes from the people.

- ✓ The first three words of the Constitution are 'We the People'
- ✓ These words express the idea of self-government

1.4 The Bill of Rights

The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. They protect fundamental individual freedoms.

- ✓ The first ten amendments are the Bill of Rights
- ✓ The Bill of Rights protects individual freedoms

1.5 First Amendment Rights and Freedoms

The First Amendment protects several rights and freedoms: speech, religion, assembly, press, and the right to petition the government.

- ✓ First Amendment rights include speech, religion, assembly, press, and petition
- ✓ Any one of these is an acceptable answer

1.6 Purpose of the Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence announced and declared our independence from Great Britain, stating that the United States is free.

- ✓ It announced/declared independence from Great Britain
- ✓ It said the United States is free from Great Britain

1.7 Rights in the Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence names the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as fundamental unalienable rights.

- ✓ Rights include life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness
- ✓ Naming two of these is required for the question

1.8 The Rule of Law

The rule of law means everyone, including leaders and government, must follow and obey the law. No one is above the law.

- ✓ Everyone must follow the law
- ✓ Leaders and government must obey the law
- ✓ No one is above the law

1.9 Amendments to the Constitution

An amendment is a change or addition to the Constitution. The Constitution can be changed through the amendment process.

- ✓ An amendment is a change to the Constitution
- ✓ An amendment is an addition to the Constitution

1.10 Number of Constitutional Amendments

The Constitution has twenty-seven (27) amendments in total, including the ten in the Bill of Rights.

- ✓ The Constitution has twenty-seven (27) amendments
- ✓ This includes the Bill of Rights

1.11 Freedom of Religion

Freedom of religion means you can practice any religion, or choose not to practice a religion at all.

- ✓ You can practice any religion
- ✓ You can choose not to practice a religion

1.12 U.S. Economic System

The economic system in the United States is a capitalist economy, also called a market economy.

- ✓ The U.S. has a capitalist economy
- ✓ The U.S. has a market economy

CHAPTER 2

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT A: Principles of American Government

2.1 Form of Government and Supreme Law

The United States is a republic, specifically a constitution-based federal republic and a representative democracy. The supreme law of the land is the U.S. Constitution, which all other laws must follow.

- ✓ The form of government is a republic, constitution-based federal republic, or representative democracy
- ✓ The supreme law of the land is the (U.S.) Constitution
- ✓ Question 2 is a 65/20 asterisk question

2.2 What the Constitution Does

The U.S. Constitution forms the government, defines the powers of government, defines the parts of government, and protects the rights of the people. Changes are made through amendments and the amendment process.

- ✓ The Constitution forms the government and defines its powers and parts
- ✓ The Constitution protects the rights of the people
- ✓ Changes to the Constitution are made through amendments/the amendment process

2.3 Bill of Rights and Amendments

The Bill of Rights protects the basic rights of Americans and of people living in the United States. The U.S. Constitution has twenty-seven (27) amendments total.

- ✓ The Bill of Rights protects the basic rights of Americans/people living in the U.S.
- ✓ The Constitution has twenty-seven (27) amendments
- ✓ Question 7 is a 65/20 asterisk question

2.4 Declaration of Independence Importance

The Declaration of Independence is important because it says America is free from British control, says all people are created equal, and identifies inherent rights and individual freedoms. It is the founding document that declared the American colonies free from Britain, and it contains the words 'Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.'

- ✓ The Declaration says America is free from British control and all people are created equal
- ✓ The Declaration identifies inherent rights and individual freedoms
- ✓ 'Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness' are in the Declaration of Independence

2.5 Three Branches and Separation of Powers

There are three branches of government so that one part does not become too powerful, providing checks and balances and separation of powers.

- ✓ Three branches exist so no one part becomes too powerful
- ✓ This provides checks and balances and separation of powers

2.6 We the People and Popular Sovereignty

The Constitution begins with 'We the People,' representing self-government, popular sovereignty, consent of the governed, the idea that people should govern themselves, and an example of a social contract.

- ✓ 'We the People' means self-government and popular sovereignty
- ✓ It reflects consent of the governed and the social contract

2.7 Key Founding Ideas

Important ideas from the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution include equality, liberty, social contract, natural rights, limited government, and self-government.

- ✓ Founding ideas include equality, liberty, and natural rights
- ✓ Founding ideas include social contract, limited government, and self-government

2.8 Economic System and Rule of Law

The U.S. economic system is capitalism / a free market economy. The rule of law means everyone must follow the law, leaders and government must obey the law, and no one is above the law.

- ✓ The economic system is capitalism/free market economy
- ✓ Rule of law means everyone including government and leaders must obey the law and no one is above the law
- ✓ Question 12 is a 65/20 asterisk question

2.9 Documents Influencing the Constitution

Many documents influenced the U.S. Constitution, including the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers, Anti-Federalist Papers, Virginia Declaration of Rights, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, Mayflower Compact, and Iroquois Great Law of Peace.

- ✓ Influential documents include the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation
- ✓ Others include the Federalist Papers, Mayflower Compact, and Iroquois Great Law of Peace

CHAPTER 3

Chapter 1: The U.S. Constitution

3.1 The U.S. Constitution and Its Origins

The U.S. Constitution was written in 1787 at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is the oldest written constitution in the world. It sets up the government and protects the basic rights of the American people. The leaders who wrote it are called the Founders.

- ✓ The Constitution was written in 1787
- ✓ The supreme law of the land is the Constitution
- ✓ The Constitution sets up the government and protects basic rights

3.2 The Preamble - We the People

The beginning of the Constitution is called the Preamble. It explains why the Founders wrote the Constitution and establishes self-government. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution: 'We the People.'

- ✓ The first three words of the Constitution are 'We the People'
- ✓ The Preamble establishes self-government - people are not ruled by a king or queen
- ✓ Self-government means people govern themselves by electing representatives

3.3 The Three Branches of Government

The first three sections of the Constitution set up the three branches of the federal government: the Legislative Branch (Congress), the Executive Branch (President), and the Judicial Branch (Supreme Court and other federal courts).

- ✓ The three branches are Legislative, Executive, and Judicial
- ✓ The federal government is another name for the U.S. government
- ✓ The Legislative Branch is Congress; the Executive is the President; the Judicial is the courts

3.4 Separation of Powers

The Founders separated the powers of government so no one person or group could become too powerful. Each branch has different powers: the Legislative Branch (Congress) makes federal laws, the Executive Branch enforces federal laws, and the Judicial Branch reviews federal laws.

- ✓ Congress (Legislative) makes federal laws
- ✓ The Executive Branch enforces federal laws
- ✓ The Judicial Branch reviews federal laws
- ✓ Separation of powers stops one branch from becoming too powerful

3.5 State Governments and Reserved Powers

The fourth section explains how state governments are set up and how new states join. Each state has a legislative, executive, and judicial branch. Powers not given to the federal government are reserved to the states. State powers include providing protection/safety (police and fire) and education.

- ✓ The head of a state's executive branch is the governor
- ✓ Each of the 50 states has a governor
- ✓ State powers include providing police, fire, and education
- ✓ Washington, D.C. does not have a governor because it is not a state
- ✓ Powers not given to the federal government are reserved to the states or the people

3.6 Amending the Constitution

The fifth section explains how to change the Constitution. A change is called an amendment. An amendment must be approved by three-fourths of the states (38 of 50). There are 27 amendments to the Constitution.

- ✓ A change to the Constitution is called an amendment
- ✓ There are 27 amendments to the Constitution
- ✓ An amendment requires approval by three-fourths (38 of 50) of the states

3.7 Supreme Law and Rule of Law

The sixth section says the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Everyone in the United States must follow it. The rule of law means no one is above the law, and everyone must follow the law, including all levels of government.

- ✓ The Constitution is the supreme law of the land
- ✓ The rule of law means no one is above the law
- ✓ Everyone including government must follow the Constitution

3.8 The Bill of Rights

The Constitution did not originally list individual rights. The first 10 amendments, added in 1791, are called the Bill of Rights and list basic rights of people living in the United States. Later amendments describe who can be a citizen and who can vote.

- ✓ The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights
- ✓ The Bill of Rights was added in 1791
- ✓ The Bill of Rights lists basic rights of people in the U.S.

3.9 When and Why the Constitution Was Written

The U.S. Constitution was written in 1787 in Philadelphia at the Constitutional Convention. It is the oldest written constitution in the world. It sets up the government and protects the basic rights of people living in the United States.

- ✓ The Constitution was written in 1787 (Question 66)
- ✓ The Constitution sets up/defines government and protects basic rights of Americans (Question 2)
- ✓ The Founders wrote the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention (Question 65)

3.10 Self-Government and We the People

The Preamble explains why the Founders wrote the Constitution and states that the people will have self-government rather than being governed by a king or queen. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution.

- ✓ The first three words of the Constitution are 'We the People' (Question 3)
- ✓ Self-government means people govern themselves by electing representatives

3.11 Amendments and the Bill of Rights

A change to the Constitution is called an amendment. There are 27 amendments. The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights and list basic rights.

- ✓ An amendment is a change or addition to the Constitution (Question 4)
- ✓ There are 27 amendments to the Constitution (Question 7)
- ✓ The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights (Question 5)
- ✓ An amendment must be approved by three-fourths (38 of 50) of the states

3.12 Three Branches of Government

The Constitution creates three branches: the Legislative Branch (Congress), the Executive Branch (President), and the Judicial Branch (Supreme Court). Congress has two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

- ✓ The three branches are Legislative, Executive, and Judicial (Question 13)
- ✓ The two parts of Congress are the House of Representatives and the Senate (Question 17)
- ✓ The President is in charge of the executive branch (Question 15)
- ✓ The Supreme Court is the highest court in the U.S. (Question 38)

3.13 Powers of State Governments

State governments also have branches led by a governor and hold certain powers such as providing protection, safety, and education.

- ✓ State powers include providing schooling/education, police protection, safety (fire departments), driver's licenses, and zoning (Question 42)
- ✓ Each of the 50 states has a governor (Question 43)
- ✓ Washington, D.C. does not have a governor because it is not a state

3.14 Rule of Law and Supreme Law

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The rule of law means everyone must follow the law and no one is above it.

- ✓ The Constitution is the supreme law of the land (Questions 1, 100)
- ✓ Rule of law means everyone, including leaders and government, must obey the law and no one is above the law (Question 12)

3.15 Powers of the Federal Government

The Constitution lists powers of the federal government, including protecting the people, creating an army to defend the nation, declaring war, making treaties with other countries, and printing money.

- ✓ The federal government can print money (dollar bills and coins)
- ✓ The federal government can declare war and create an army
- ✓ The federal government can make treaties
- ✓ A treaty is an agreement between two or more countries

3.16 Approving and Ratifying the Constitution

The seventh section says the people had to approve the Constitution. There were 13 original states; nine had to approve it. New Hampshire became the ninth state to approve in 1788, and all 13 approved by 1790.

- ✓ There were 13 original states
- ✓ Nine of the 13 states had to approve the Constitution
- ✓ New Hampshire was the ninth state to approve it in 1788

3.17 Approving the Original Constitution

The Constitution required approval by nine of the 13 original states. New Hampshire became the ninth to approve in 1788; all 13 approved by 1790.

- ✓ Nine of the 13 original states had to approve the Constitution
- ✓ New Hampshire was the ninth state to approve in 1788

CHAPTER 4

Chapter 1 – U.S. Geography

4.1 U.S. Mountains and Rivers

The United States has two major mountain ranges: the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Rocky Mountains in the west. The two longest rivers are the Mississippi River (running north to south through the middle of the country) and the Missouri River, which connects to the Mississippi and runs through several western states.

- ✓ The Appalachian Mountains are in the eastern U.S.; the Rocky Mountains are in the western U.S.
- ✓ The two longest rivers in the U.S. are the Mississippi River and the Missouri River
- ✓ The Mississippi River runs north to south and is in the middle of the country

4.2 Washington, D.C. – The National Capital

The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. It is named after George Washington, the first President and 'Father of Our Country.' 'D.C.' means District of Columbia. Washington, D.C. is not part of a state; it lies between Maryland and Virginia and is controlled by the federal government.

- ✓ The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.
- ✓ 'D.C.' stands for 'District of Columbia'
- ✓ Washington, D.C. is not part of any state and is located between Maryland and Virginia
- ✓ Washington, D.C. is named after George Washington

4.3 The Five U.S. Territories

The United States has five territories: Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The country has 50 states plus Washington, D.C.

- ✓ The five U.S. territories are Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands
- ✓ There are 50 U.S. states plus Washington, D.C.

CHAPTER 5

American Government: Federalism and States

5.1 Federal Government Exclusive Powers

Certain powers belong only to the federal (national) government. These include monetary and foreign affairs powers.

- ✓ Federal powers include: print paper money, mint coins, declare war, create an army, make treaties, set foreign policy
- ✓ Only the federal government can print money and declare war

5.2 State Government Exclusive Powers

Certain powers belong only to the states, focused on local services and licensing.

- ✓ State powers include: provide schooling/education, provide police protection, provide fire safety, give driver's licenses, approve zoning and land use
- ✓ States handle education, police, and driver's licenses

5.3 Purpose of the 10th Amendment

The 10th Amendment addresses the distribution of powers between federal and state governments.

- ✓ Powers not given to the federal government belong to the states or to the people
- ✓ It reserves undelegated powers to states or the people

5.4 Governor and State Capital

Candidates must know their own state's governor and capital. Answers vary by residence.

- ✓ D.C. residents: D.C. does not have a governor
- ✓ D.C. residents: D.C. is not a state and has no capital; territory residents name their territory's capital

CHAPTER 6

System of Government and Political Parties

6.1 Two Major Political Parties

The two major political parties in the United States are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The political party of the current President changes over time; candidates should check uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for current information, as with the Speaker of the House.

- ✓ The two major political parties are Democratic and Republican
- ✓ Current President's party and Speaker of the House are found at uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates

6.2 Governor and State Capital

Each U.S. state has a Governor as its chief executive and a capital city. Answers vary by state. District of Columbia residents note that D.C. has no Governor and is not a state, so it has no capital. Residents of U.S. territories should name the territory's capital.

- ✓ Each state has its own Governor and capital city
- ✓ D.C. has no Governor and is not a state; territory residents name the territory capital

CHAPTER 7

B: System of Government

7.1 Branches of Government

The government has three branches: legislative (Congress), executive (President), and judicial (the courts). Naming one branch answers the question.

- ✓ The three branches are legislative, executive, and judicial
- ✓ Congress is the legislative branch, President is executive, courts are judicial

7.2 Checks and Balances / Separation of Powers

Checks and balances and separation of powers stop one branch of government from becoming too powerful.

- ✓ Checks and balances stop one branch from becoming too powerful
- ✓ Separation of powers divides authority among branches

7.3 Head of the Executive Branch

The President is in charge of the executive branch of the U.S. government.

- ✓ The President is in charge of the executive branch
- ✓ The executive branch carries out laws

7.4 Who Makes Federal Laws

Congress makes federal laws. Congress consists of the Senate and House of Representatives, forming the U.S. national legislature.

- ✓ Congress makes federal laws
- ✓ Congress = Senate and House of Representatives

7.5 Two Parts of Congress

The U.S. Congress has two parts: the Senate and the House of Representatives (a bicameral legislature).

- ✓ Congress has two parts: Senate and House of Representatives
- ✓ This is a bicameral structure

7.6 Number of U.S. Senators

There are one hundred (100) U.S. Senators, two from each of the 50 states.

- ✓ There are 100 U.S. Senators
- ✓ Each state elects two Senators

7.7 Voting Members of the House

The House of Representatives has four hundred thirty-five (435) voting members.

- ✓ The House has 435 voting members
- ✓ Membership is based on state population

7.8 Presidential Term Length

We elect a President for a term of four (4) years.

- ✓ A President serves a four (4) year term
- ✓ Presidential elections occur every four years

7.9 Current President and Vice President

Applicants must know the current President and Vice President of the United States. Check uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for current names.

- ✓ Answer with the person serving at the time of your interview
- ✓ Check USCIS test updates for current officeholders

7.10 Presidential Succession

If the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President. If both cannot serve, the Speaker of the House becomes President.

- ✓ The Vice President becomes President if the President cannot serve
- ✓ The Speaker of the House is next in line after the Vice President

7.11 Commander in Chief

The President is the Commander in Chief of the U.S. military.

- ✓ The President is Commander in Chief of the military
- ✓ This is an executive power

7.12 Signing and Vetoing Bills

The President signs bills to become laws and also has the power to veto bills.

- ✓ The President signs bills into law
- ✓ The President vetoes bills

7.13 Role of the Judicial Branch

The judicial branch reviews and explains laws, resolves disputes, and decides if a law goes against the Constitution.

- ✓ The judicial branch reviews and explains laws
- ✓ It decides if a law goes against the Constitution

7.14 The Highest Court

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

- ✓ The Supreme Court is the highest court
- ✓ It is the top of the judicial branch

7.15 Two Major Political Parties

The two major political parties in the United States are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

- ✓ The two major parties are Democratic and Republican
- ✓ Applicants must also know the current President's party via test updates

7.16 Senator Term Length

We elect a U.S. Senator for a term of six (6) years.

- ✓ A U.S. Senator serves a six (6) year term
- ✓ Senators are elected by the people of their state

7.17 Identifying Your State's Senator

Applicants must know one of their own state's current U.S. Senators. Answers vary by state. D.C. and territory residents have no U.S. Senators.

- ✓ Answers vary by state of residence
- ✓ D.C. and U.S. territory residents have no U.S. Senators

7.18 Representative Term Length

We elect a U.S. Representative for a term of two (2) years.

- ✓ A U.S. Representative serves a two (2) year term
- ✓ Representatives are elected every two years

7.19 Identifying Your Representative

Applicants must name their own U.S. Representative. Answers vary; territory residents may name a Delegate/Resident Commissioner or state they have no voting Representative.

- ✓ Answers vary by district
- ✓ Territory residents may name a Delegate or note they have no voting Representative

7.20 Who a Senator Represents

A U.S. Senator represents all the people of the state, not just one district.

- ✓ A Senator represents all people of the state
- ✓ Senators serve statewide constituencies

7.21 Why States Have Different Numbers of Representatives

Some states have more Representatives than others because of the state's population — states with more people have more Representatives.

- ✓ Representation is based on state population
- ✓ States with more people have more Representatives

7.22 Month We Vote for President

We vote for President in the month of November.

- ✓ Presidential elections are held in November
- ✓ Election Day is in November

7.23 Role of the President's Cabinet

The President's Cabinet advises the President on important matters and helps run executive departments.

- ✓ The Cabinet advises the President
- ✓ The Cabinet is part of the executive branch

7.24 Cabinet-Level Positions

Cabinet-level positions include the Secretaries of State, Defense, Treasury, and many others, plus the Attorney General and Vice President. Naming two is required.

- ✓ Examples include Secretary of State, Defense, Treasury, and Attorney General
- ✓ The Vice President is also a Cabinet-level position

7.25 Supreme Court Justices and Chief Justice

Applicants must know the number of justices on the Supreme Court and the current Chief Justice. Check uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for current answers.

- ✓ Check USCIS test updates for the number of justices
- ✓ Check USCIS test updates for the current Chief Justice

7.26 Powers of the Federal Government

Powers of the federal government include printing money, declaring war, creating an army, and making treaties.

- ✓ Federal powers include printing money and declaring war
- ✓ Federal powers include creating an army and making treaties

7.27 Powers of the States

Powers of the states include providing schooling/education, police protection, safety (fire departments), driver's licenses, and approving zoning and land use.

- ✓ State powers include education, police, and fire protection
- ✓ State powers include driver's licenses and zoning approval

7.28 State Governor and Capital

Applicants must know their current state Governor and state capital. Answers vary; D.C. residents note D.C. has no Governor and is not a state.

- ✓ Answers vary by state
- ✓ D.C. has no Governor and no state capital

7.29 Speaker of the House

Applicants must know the current Speaker of the House of Representatives. Check uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the current name.

- ✓ Check USCIS test updates for the current Speaker
- ✓ The Speaker leads the House of Representatives

CHAPTER 8

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B: System of Government

8.1 The Three Branches of Government

The three branches of government are legislative, executive, and judicial (Congress, the president, and the courts). The President is in charge of the executive branch.

- ✓ The three branches are legislative, executive, and judicial
- ✓ The President is in charge of the executive branch

8.2 Congress and Its Powers

The legislative branch (U.S. Congress / national legislature) writes laws. Congress has two parts: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Powers of Congress include writing laws, declaring war, and making the federal budget.

- ✓ Congress writes laws and has two parts: Senate and House of Representatives
- ✓ Congress powers include writing laws, declaring war, and making the federal budget
- ✓ Question 20 is a 65/20 asterisk question

8.3 The U.S. Senate

There are one hundred (100) U.S. senators, two per state, each serving a six-year term. Senators represent citizens/people of their state and are elected by citizens of their state. Two senators per state provides equal representation, established by the Great (Connecticut) Compromise.

- ✓ There are 100 senators, 2 per state, serving 6-year terms
- ✓ Each state has two senators for equal representation (Great Compromise)
- ✓ Senators represent and are elected by citizens of their state

8.4 The House of Representatives

The House has four hundred thirty-five (435) voting members, each serving two-year terms. Representatives serve shorter terms to more closely follow public opinion. They represent citizens in their congressional district and are elected by those citizens. States with larger populations have more representatives.

- ✓ The House has 435 voting members serving 2-year terms
- ✓ Representatives serve shorter terms to closely follow public opinion
- ✓ More populous states have more representatives

8.5 The President's Term and Term Limits

The President is elected for four (4) years and can serve only two terms because of the 22nd Amendment, which keeps the president from becoming too powerful. The current President and Vice President names are found at uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates.

- ✓ The President is elected for 4 years and limited to two terms by the 22nd Amendment
- ✓ If the president can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes president
- ✓ Questions 36, 38, and 39 are 65/20 asterisk questions

8.6 Powers of the President

The president signs bills into law, vetoes bills, enforces laws, is Commander in Chief of the military, is chief diplomat, and appoints federal judges. The president signs bills to become laws and vetoes bills.

- ✓ The President signs and vetoes bills, enforces laws, and appoints federal judges
- ✓ The President is Commander in Chief of the U.S. military
- ✓ Question 44 is a 65/20 asterisk question

8.7 The Judicial Branch and Supreme Court

The judicial branch includes the Supreme Court and federal courts. It reviews and explains laws, resolves disputes about the law, and decides if a law goes against the Constitution. The Supreme Court is the highest court, with nine (9) seats; usually five (5) justices are needed to decide a case.

- ✓ The judicial branch reviews laws and decides if laws violate the Constitution
- ✓ The Supreme Court is the highest court with 9 seats; 5 justices decide a case
- ✓ Question 52 is a 65/20 asterisk question

8.8 Speaker of the House and Named Officials

The Speaker of the House, your U.S. senators, and your U.S. representative vary by time and location. Answers must reflect officials serving at the time of the interview; check uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the current Speaker.

- ✓ Answer with the official serving at the time of your naturalization interview
- ✓ Check uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the current Speaker of the House
- ✓ D.C. and territory residents have no U.S. senators; Question 30 is an asterisk question

8.9 The Executive Branch and Cabinet

The executive branch includes the President, the Cabinet, and federal departments and agencies. The Cabinet advises the President. Cabinet-level positions include the Attorney General and various Secretaries (State, Treasury, Defense/War, etc.).

- ✓ The Cabinet advises the President
- ✓ Cabinet positions include Attorney General and Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, etc.

8.10 The Electoral College

The Electoral College is important because it decides who is elected president and provides a compromise between the popular election of the president and congressional selection.

- ✓ The Electoral College decides who is elected president
- ✓ It is a compromise between popular election and congressional selection

8.11 Supreme Court Justices' Terms

Supreme Court justices serve for life (lifetime appointment until retirement) to be independent of politics and limit outside political influence. The current Chief Justice name is at uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates.

- ✓ Justices serve for life to remain independent of politics
- ✓ Lifetime tenure limits outside political influence

8.12 Federal and State Powers

Powers only for the federal government include printing money, minting coins, declaring war, creating an army, making treaties, and setting foreign policy. Powers only for states include schooling, police protection, fire safety, driver's licenses, and zoning. The 10th Amendment reserves powers not given to the federal government to the states or the people.

- ✓ Federal-only powers: print money, declare war, make treaties, set foreign policy
- ✓ State-only powers: education, police, fire safety, driver's licenses, zoning
- ✓ The 10th Amendment reserves undelegated powers to states or the people

8.13 State Governor and Capital

The governor of your state and your state capital vary by location. D.C. residents should note that D.C. has no governor and is not a state; territory residents name their territory's capital.

- ✓ Answer with your current state governor and your state capital
- ✓ D.C. has no governor and is not a state; Question 61 is an asterisk question

CHAPTER 9

Chapter 2: The Legislative Branch (Congress)

9.1 Congress and the Two Chambers

The Legislative Branch is Congress, which makes federal laws. It has two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate. States with more people have more representatives in the House, but every state has two Senators.

- ✓ Congress makes federal laws
- ✓ Congress has two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate
- ✓ Every state has two U.S. Senators
- ✓ States with more people have more Representatives

9.2 The House of Representatives

There are 435 voting members in the House of Representatives. Each state is divided into congressional districts, and each district elects one representative. California has the most (52); Wyoming has the fewest (one). Members are elected every two years and must be at least 25 years old.

- ✓ There are 435 voting members in the House of Representatives
- ✓ Representatives serve 2-year terms
- ✓ A Representative must be at least 25 years old
- ✓ Representatives represent a congressional district

9.3 The Senate

There are 100 U.S. Senators, two from each state. Senators represent all the people of a state. They are elected for six years and must be at least 30 years old. Washington, D.C. has no senators because it is not a state.

- ✓ There are 100 U.S. Senators
- ✓ Each state has two Senators
- ✓ Senators serve 6-year terms
- ✓ A Senator must be at least 30 years old
- ✓ Washington, D.C. has no senators because it is not a state

9.4 How a Bill Becomes a Law

A bill is a proposal for a new law. To pass, a majority of both the House and Senate must vote for it (218 in the House, 51 in the Senate). If both pass it, it goes to the President, who signs it into law or vetoes it. Congress can override a veto.

- ✓ A bill is a proposal for a new law
- ✓ A majority of both House and Senate must pass a bill
- ✓ The President signs a bill into law or vetoes it
- ✓ A veto means the President did not sign the bill
- ✓ Congress can override a veto

9.5 Congress Makes Federal Laws

The Legislative Branch, also called Congress, makes federal laws. Congress has two parts because states disagreed on representation.

- ✓ Congress makes federal laws (Question 16)
- ✓ The two parts of Congress are the House of Representatives and the Senate (Question 17)

9.6 The Speaker of the House

The leader of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker of the House. Running for federal office is a right only for U.S. citizens.

- ✓ The leader of the House is the Speaker of the House
- ✓ Only U.S. citizens can run for federal office

9.7 Right to Run for Federal Office

One right that is only for U.S. citizens is to run for federal office, meaning candidates for Congress must be citizens.

- ✓ Running for federal office is a right only for U.S. citizens (Question 50)
- ✓ The Speaker leads the House of Representatives

CHAPTER 10

Chapter 7 – Early American History

10.1 The Colonial Period and Jamestown

In 1607, England created its first permanent settlement in North America, called Jamestown, beginning the Colonial Period (1607–1775). Many colonists came seeking economic opportunities such as cheaper farmland and valuable metals like gold. Early years were difficult with deaths from hunger, disease, cold, and conflicts with Native Americans.

- ✓ Jamestown (1607) was England's first permanent settlement in North America
- ✓ The Colonial Period lasted from 1607 to 1775
- ✓ Many Jamestown colonists came for economic opportunities
- ✓ England created 13 colonies in North America during the Colonial Period

10.2 The 13 Original Colonies

England created 13 colonies on the East Coast of North America. In 1620 the Pilgrims founded Massachusetts, many seeking religious freedom. In 1707, England and Scotland united to become Great Britain, so after 1707 the colonies were part of Great Britain. The Colonial Period ended when the colonies declared independence in 1776.

- ✓ The 13 original colonies were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia
- ✓ The Pilgrims founded the Massachusetts colony in 1620 seeking religious freedom
- ✓ England and Scotland united to form Great Britain in 1707

10.3 European Colonization of the Americas

In the 1400s, European countries developed ocean-crossing ships. Spain was the first country to send ships across the Atlantic Ocean. By the 1500s, Spain had created colonies across North and South America, and countries like France, Portugal, and England soon followed.

- ✓ Spain was the first country to send ships across the Atlantic Ocean
- ✓ By the 1500s Spain had created colonies across North and South America
- ✓ France, Portugal, and England also created colonies in the Americas

10.4 Native Americans Before European Arrival

Native Americans (also called American Indians) lived in North and South America for about 20,000 years before Europeans arrived. There were many tribes, each with its own culture, religion, traditions, language, and government. More than 50 million Native Americans lived in the Americas, with over 10 million in the land that became the United States. Millions died from European diseases and wars after Europeans arrived.

- ✓ Native Americans lived in the Americas for around 20,000 years before Europeans arrived
- ✓ Native Americans are also called American Indians
- ✓ Each Native American tribe had its own culture, religion, language, and form of government
- ✓ Millions of Native Americans died from diseases brought by Europeans and from wars

10.5 Slavery in the Colonies

As colonists profited from crops like tobacco and cotton sold to England, they needed more farm labor. European countries brought people from Africa and sold them as slaves. The first group of enslaved Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619 and were forced to work on farms in terrible conditions. An 'enslaved person' is someone forced to work with no freedom.

- ✓ The first enslaved Africans were brought to Jamestown in 1619
- ✓ Enslaved people were forced to work with no freedom
- ✓ Colonists grew crops like tobacco and cotton for sale to England

CHAPTER 11

C: Rights and Responsibilities

11.1 Voting Rights Amendments

Four amendments to the Constitution address who can vote.

- ✓ 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); a male citizen of any race can vote

11.2 Rights Reserved to Citizens

Some activities are limited to U.S. citizens only.

- ✓ Citizens can vote in federal elections, run for federal office, and serve on a jury
- ✓ These rights belong to U.S. citizens

11.3 Rights of Everyone in the United States

Everyone living in the U.S. has fundamental rights, regardless of citizenship.

- ✓ Rights include: freedom of expression, speech, assembly, to petition the government, and religion
- ✓ The right to bear arms is also a right of everyone living in the U.S.

11.4 Pledge of Allegiance and Oath

The Pledge shows loyalty to the nation; new citizens make promises in the Oath of Allegiance.

- ✓ The Pledge of Allegiance shows loyalty to the United States and the flag
- ✓ Oath promises: give up loyalty to other countries, defend the Constitution, obey U.S. laws, serve in the military/nation if needed, be loyal to the United States

11.5 Becoming a U.S. Citizen

There are multiple pathways to U.S. citizenship.

- ✓ Be born in the U.S. under conditions set by the 14th Amendment
- ✓ Naturalize, or derive citizenship under conditions set by Congress

11.6 Civic Participation and Serving Country

Americans can participate civically and serve their country in many ways.

- ✓ Civic participation: vote, run for office, join a political party or civic group, contact elected officials, write to a newspaper
- ✓ Serving country: vote, pay taxes, obey the law, serve in the military, run for office, work for government

11.7 Paying Taxes and Selective Service

Paying federal taxes and registering for Selective Service are important civic obligations.

- ✓ Paying taxes is required by law, funds the federal government, required by the 16th Amendment, and is a civic duty
- ✓ Men age 18-25 must register for Selective Service: required by law, civic duty, makes the draft fair if needed

11.8 Responsibilities Only for Citizens

Responsibilities reserved only for U.S. citizens include serving on a jury and voting in a federal election.

- ✓ Serving on a jury is a citizen-only responsibility
- ✓ Voting in a federal election is a citizen-only responsibility

11.9 Rights Only for Citizens

Rights reserved only for U.S. citizens include voting in a federal election and running for federal office.

- ✓ Voting in a federal election is a citizen-only right
- ✓ Running for federal office is a citizen-only right

11.10 Promises of Citizenship

Promises made when becoming a citizen include giving up loyalty to other countries, defending the Constitution and laws, obeying the laws, serving in the military or nation if needed, and being loyal to the U.S.

- ✓ Give up loyalty to other countries and be loyal to the U.S.
- ✓ Defend and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States

11.11 Amendments About Who Can Vote

Four amendments address voting rights: citizens 18 and older can vote; no poll tax required; any citizen can vote (women and men); a male citizen of any race can vote.

- ✓ Citizens 18 and older can vote
- ✓ No poll tax is required and any citizen regardless of race or sex can vote

11.12 Rights for Everyone in the U.S.

Rights for everyone living in the U.S. include freedom of expression, speech, assembly, petition, religion, and the right to bear arms.

- ✓ Rights include freedom of speech, expression, assembly, and religion
- ✓ Rights include freedom to petition the government and to bear arms

11.13 The Pledge of Allegiance

When we say the Pledge of Allegiance, we show loyalty to the United States and to the flag.

- ✓ The Pledge shows loyalty to the United States
- ✓ The Pledge shows loyalty to the flag

11.14 Voting Age for President

Citizens must be eighteen (18) years old and older to vote for President.

- ✓ Voting age is 18 and older
- ✓ This applies to voting for President

11.15 Ways to Participate in Democracy

Americans can participate by voting, joining a political party, helping with a campaign, joining civic/community groups, giving officials their opinion, calling Senators and Representatives, supporting/opposing issues, running for office, and writing to a newspaper.

- ✓ Voting and joining a political party are ways to participate
- ✓ Running for office and contacting officials are ways to participate

11.16 Federal Income Tax Deadline

The last day to send in federal income tax forms is April 15.

- ✓ Federal income tax forms are due by April 15
- ✓ This is an annual deadline

11.17 Selective Service Registration

All men must register for the Selective Service at age eighteen (18), specifically between ages 18 and 26.

- ✓ Men must register at age 18
- ✓ Registration applies between ages 18 and 26

CHAPTER 12

Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens

12.1 Voting Rights Amendments

Four constitutional amendments address who can vote. These extended voting rights over time: citizens 18 and older can vote; no poll tax is required; any citizen can vote (women and men); and a male citizen of any race can vote.

- ✓ Citizens 18 and older can vote and cannot be required to pay a poll tax
- ✓ Voting rights extend to any citizen regardless of race or sex

12.2 Rights and Responsibilities Only for Citizens

Certain responsibilities and rights are reserved only for U.S. citizens. Responsibilities only for citizens are serving on a jury and voting in a federal election. Rights only for citizens are voting in a federal election and running for federal office.

- ✓ Responsibilities only for citizens: serve on a jury and vote in a federal election
- ✓ Rights only for citizens: vote in a federal election and run for federal office

12.3 Civic Obligations: Taxes and Selective Service

The last day to send in federal income tax forms is April 15. All men must register for the Selective Service at age 18, between the ages of 18 and 26. Citizens must be 18 and older to vote for President.

- ✓ Federal income tax forms are due April 15
- ✓ Men must register for Selective Service at age 18 (between 18 and 26)

12.4 Rights of Everyone in the U.S.

Everyone living in the United States, whether citizen or not, has certain rights. These include freedom of expression, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom to petition the government, freedom of religion, and the right to bear arms.

- ✓ Rights of everyone include freedom of speech, expression, assembly, petition, and religion
- ✓ The right to bear arms applies to everyone living in the U.S.

12.5 Pledge of Allegiance and Oath

When saying the Pledge of Allegiance, we show loyalty to the United States and to the flag. When becoming a citizen, promises made include giving up loyalty to other countries, defending the Constitution and laws, obeying the laws, serving in the military or nation if needed, and being loyal to the United States.

- ✓ The Pledge of Allegiance shows loyalty to the United States and the flag
- ✓ Citizenship promises include giving up loyalty to other countries and defending the Constitution

12.6 Participating in Democracy

Americans can participate in their democracy in many ways: voting, joining a political party, helping with a campaign, joining a civic or community group, giving an elected official an opinion, calling Senators and Representatives, publicly supporting or opposing a policy, running for office, and writing to a newspaper.

- ✓ Voting and joining a political party are ways to participate in democracy
- ✓ Calling Senators/Representatives and running for office are forms of participation

CHAPTER 13

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT C: Rights and Responsibilities

13.1 Voting Rights Amendments

Four amendments concern who can vote: citizens 18 and older can vote (26th), no poll tax required (24th), any citizen regardless of sex can vote (19th), and a male citizen of any race can vote (15th).

- ✓ Citizens 18 and older can vote; no poll tax is required
- ✓ Any citizen can vote regardless of race or sex

13.2 Rights Reserved to Citizens

Only citizens of the United States can vote in federal elections, run for federal office, and serve on a jury.

- ✓ Only U.S. citizens can vote in federal elections and run for federal office
- ✓ Only U.S. citizens can serve on a jury

13.3 Rights of Everyone in the U.S.

Rights of everyone living in the United States include freedom of expression, speech, assembly, petition, and religion, and the right to bear arms.

- ✓ Rights include freedom of speech, assembly, petition, and religion
- ✓ Rights include freedom of expression and the right to bear arms

13.4 Pledge and Oath of Allegiance

The Pledge of Allegiance shows loyalty to the United States and the flag. In the Oath of Allegiance, new citizens promise to give up loyalty to other countries, defend the Constitution, obey U.S. laws, serve in the military or nation if needed, and be loyal to the United States.

- ✓ The Pledge shows loyalty to the United States and the flag
- ✓ Oath promises: give up foreign loyalty, defend the Constitution, obey laws, serve if needed
- ✓ Question 66 is a 65/20 asterisk question

13.5 Becoming a U.S. Citizen

People become U.S. citizens by being born in the United States under the 14th Amendment, by naturalization, or by deriving citizenship under conditions set by Congress.

- ✓ Citizenship is obtained by birth (14th Amendment), naturalization, or derivation
- ✓ Derived citizenship follows conditions set by Congress

13.6 Civic Participation and Serving the Country

Civic participation examples include voting, running for office, joining a political party or civic group, helping campaigns, contacting officials, and writing to newspapers. Americans can serve by voting, paying taxes, obeying the law, serving in the military, running for office, or working in government.

- ✓ Civic participation includes voting, running for office, and contacting officials
- ✓ Americans serve by voting, paying taxes, obeying laws, and serving in the military

13.7 Taxes and Selective Service

Paying federal taxes is required by law and the Constitution (16th Amendment), funds the government, and is a civic duty. Men age 18 through 25 must register for Selective Service because it is required by law, a civic duty, and makes the draft fair if needed.

- ✓ Paying federal taxes is required by law and the 16th Amendment
- ✓ Men 18-25 must register for Selective Service, required by law and civic duty

CHAPTER 14

Chapter 3: The Executive Branch

14.1 The Executive Branch and the President

The President is in charge of the Executive Branch. Other parts include the Vice President, the President's Cabinet, and the Executive Departments and agencies. The Founders limited the President's power so no one is above the law.

- ✓ The President is in charge of the Executive Branch
- ✓ The Executive Branch enforces federal laws
- ✓ The Executive Branch includes the Vice President, Cabinet, and agencies

14.2 Electing the President

U.S. citizens vote for President in November, and the President is elected for four years. A person can only be elected President two times. The two major political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

- ✓ The President is elected for four years
- ✓ We vote for President in November
- ✓ A person can be elected President only two times
- ✓ The two major political parties are Democratic and Republican

14.3 The Vice President and Line of Succession

The Vice President works for the President, is President of the Senate, an advisor, and a Cabinet member. If the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President. If both cannot serve, the Speaker of the House becomes President.

- ✓ If the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President
- ✓ If both President and Vice President cannot serve, the Speaker of the House becomes President
- ✓ The Vice President is President of the Senate

14.4 The President and Executive Branch

The President is in charge of the Executive Branch, which enforces laws and includes the Vice President, Cabinet, and Executive Departments and agencies.

- ✓ The President is in charge of the executive branch (Question 15)
- ✓ The Executive Branch enforces federal laws
- ✓ The President must follow the rule of law (Question 12)

14.5 Voting for President and Term Limits

U.S. citizens vote for President in November. The President is elected for four years and can only be elected twice.

- ✓ We vote for President in November (Question 27)
- ✓ We elect a President for four years (Question 26)
- ✓ A person can only be elected President two times
- ✓ A President must be 35 years old and a U.S. citizen at birth

14.6 Political Parties

Today the two major political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

- ✓ The two major political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party (Question 45)
- ✓ The President is nominated by a political party

14.7 Line of Succession

If the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President. If both cannot serve, the Speaker of the House becomes President.

- ✓ If the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President (Question 30)
- ✓ If both President and Vice President cannot serve, the Speaker of the House becomes President (Question 31)

14.8 The President's Cabinet

A cabinet is a group of advisors who advise the President. Cabinet-level positions include the heads of Executive Departments, mostly called Secretaries. The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney General, not a Secretary. Examples of agencies: FBI (Department of Justice), USCIS (Department of Homeland Security).

- ✓ The Cabinet advises the President
- ✓ Two Cabinet-level positions include Secretary of State and Attorney General (among many)
- ✓ The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney General
- ✓ Most Executive Department heads are called Secretaries

14.9 Commander in Chief

The President is the Commander in Chief of the military (U.S. Armed Forces). Serving in the U.S. Armed Forces is voluntary, with over 2 million people serving. There are six branches of the U.S. Armed Forces.

- ✓ The President is the Commander in Chief of the military
- ✓ Serving in the U.S. Armed Forces is voluntary
- ✓ There are six branches of the U.S. Armed Forces

CHAPTER 15

Chapter 8 – The American Revolutionary War & The Declaration of Independence

15.1 Causes of the American Revolutionary War

The colonists went to war with Great Britain in 1775 mainly because they did not have self-government. Great Britain raised taxes on the colonies without allowing colonial representatives to vote. Colonists protested 'taxation without representation.' Britain then punished the colonies by raising taxes further and making colonial congresses illegal.

- ✓ The colonists fought the British because they did not have self-government
- ✓ Colonists protested 'taxation without representation'
- ✓ The American Revolutionary War started in 1775
- ✓ George Washington was named general of the colonial army

15.2 The Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776, announcing independence from Great Britain, which is why we celebrate Independence Day on July 4. Thomas Jefferson wrote it. It states that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Adopting it created the United States of America, and the 13 colonies became the 13 original states.

- ✓ The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776
- ✓ Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence
- ✓ It says everyone has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- ✓ It announced independence from Great Britain and created the United States

15.3 Winning the Revolutionary War

The U.S. stopped fighting Great Britain in 1781 when the British Army surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown in Virginia. The war officially ended in 1783 when the U.S. and Great Britain signed a treaty in which Britain agreed the U.S. was an independent nation. Benjamin Franklin, a famous Founder and diplomat, negotiated the treaty.

- ✓ The British surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781
- ✓ The Revolutionary War officially ended in 1783 with a treaty
- ✓ Benjamin Franklin negotiated the 1783 treaty with Great Britain
- ✓ Benjamin Franklin was a diplomat, oldest member of the Constitutional Convention, first Postmaster General, and writer of Poor Richard's Almanac

CHAPTER 16

American History A: Colonial Period and Independence

16.1 Early Inhabitants and Slavery

Native peoples lived in America before Europeans; Africans were sold as slaves.

- ✓ American Indians (Native Americans) lived in America before Europeans arrived
- ✓ Africans (people from Africa) were taken and sold as slaves

16.2 American Revolution and Independence

Americans fought Britain for independence for several reasons.

- ✓ The war for independence was the American Revolution / Revolutionary War / War for Independence
- ✓ Reasons for independence: high taxes, taxation without representation, quartering soldiers, no self-government, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Townshend Acts, Intolerable Acts

16.3 Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration, adopted July 4, 1776.

- ✓ Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence
- ✓ The Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776

16.4 American Revolution Events and 13 States

The Revolution had major events; there were 13 original states.

- ✓ Events: Battle of Bunker Hill, Declaration of Independence, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Yorktown
- ✓ 13 original states include: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

16.5 Constitution and Federalist Papers

The Constitution was written in 1787; the Federalist Papers supported its passage.

- ✓ The founding document written in 1787 was the U.S. Constitution
- ✓ Federalist Papers writers: James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Publius; they helped people understand and supported passing the Constitution

16.6 Founding Fathers

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton were famous founders.

- ✓ Benjamin Franklin: founded first free public libraries, first Postmaster General, helped write Declaration, inventor, U.S. diplomat
- ✓ Washington was 'Father of Our Country' and first president; Madison was 'Father of the Constitution'; Hamilton was first Secretary of the Treasury

16.7 Author of the Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

- ✓ Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence
- ✓ He was its principal author

16.8 Declaration of Independence Adoption Date

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

- ✓ The Declaration was adopted on July 4, 1776
- ✓ This date is celebrated as Independence Day

16.9 When the Constitution Was Written

The Constitution was written in 1787.

- ✓ The Constitution was written in 1787
- ✓ This occurred at the Constitutional Convention

16.10 Father of Our Country and First President

George Washington is the 'Father of Our Country' and was the first President of the United States.

- ✓ George Washington is the Father of Our Country
- ✓ George Washington was the first President

16.11 Reasons Colonists Came to America

Colonists came to America for freedom, political liberty, religious freedom, economic opportunity, to practice their religion, and to escape persecution.

- ✓ Reasons include freedom and religious freedom
- ✓ Reasons include economic opportunity and escaping persecution

16.12 People Living in America Before Europeans

American Indians (Native Americans) lived in America before the Europeans arrived.

- ✓ American Indians lived in America before Europeans
- ✓ They are also called Native Americans

16.13 Africans Taken as Slaves

Africans (people from Africa) were the group taken to America and sold as slaves.

- ✓ Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves
- ✓ This refers to the transatlantic slave trade

16.14 Why Colonists Fought the British

Colonists fought the British because of high taxes (taxation without representation), because British soldiers stayed in their houses (quartering), and because they lacked self-government.

- ✓ High taxes / taxation without representation was a cause
- ✓ Quartering of soldiers and lack of self-government were causes

16.15 The 13 Original States

There were 13 original states, including New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Naming three is required.

- ✓ There were 13 original states
- ✓ Examples include Virginia, Massachusetts, and Georgia

16.16 The Constitutional Convention

At the Constitutional Convention, the Constitution was written by the Founding Fathers.

- ✓ The Constitution was written at the Constitutional Convention
- ✓ The Founding Fathers wrote it

16.17 Writers of the Federalist Papers

The Federalist Papers supported passage of the U.S. Constitution. Writers included James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, who wrote under the name Publius.

- ✓ Writers include Madison, Hamilton, and Jay
- ✓ They wrote under the pen name Publius

16.18 Benjamin Franklin's Accomplishments

Benjamin Franklin was a U.S. diplomat, the oldest member of the Constitutional Convention, the first Postmaster General, writer of 'Poor Richard's Almanac,' and started the first free libraries.

- ✓ Franklin was a U.S. diplomat and first Postmaster General
- ✓ Franklin wrote 'Poor Richard's Almanac' and started free libraries

CHAPTER 17

Colonial Period and Independence

17.1 Why Colonists Fought the British

The colonists fought the British because of high taxes (taxation without representation), because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering), and because they didn't have self-government.

- ✓ Colonists fought over high taxes (taxation without representation)
- ✓ Colonists objected to quartering of British troops and lack of self-government

17.2 Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on July 4, 1776. Independence Day is celebrated on July 4.

- ✓ Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence
- ✓ The Declaration was adopted on July 4, 1776

17.3 Reasons Colonists Came to America

Colonists came to America for reasons including freedom, political liberty, religious freedom, economic opportunity, to practice their religion, and to escape persecution.

- ✓ Colonists came for freedom, religious freedom, and economic opportunity
- ✓ Escaping persecution and practicing religion were motivations to settle in America

17.4 Native Americans and Slavery

Before Europeans arrived, American Indians (Native Americans) lived in America. Africans (people from Africa) were the group taken to America and sold as slaves.

- ✓ American Indians (Native Americans) lived in America before Europeans arrived
- ✓ Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves

17.5 The 13 Original States

There were 13 original states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

- ✓ The 13 original states include Massachusetts, Virginia, and Pennsylvania
- ✓ Naming any three of the 13 original states is acceptable

CHAPTER 18

AMERICAN HISTORY A: Colonial Period and Independence

18.1 American Revolution and Its Causes

The Americans fought the American Revolution (Revolutionary War / War for Independence) to win independence from Britain. Reasons for declaring independence included high taxes, taxation without representation, quartering of soldiers, lack of self-government, the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Townshend Acts, and Intolerable Acts.

- ✓ The Americans fought the American Revolution for independence from Britain
- ✓ Causes included high taxes, taxation without representation, and no self-government

18.2 Declaration of Independence Authorship

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on July 4, 1776.

- ✓ Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence
- ✓ The Declaration was adopted on July 4, 1776; Question 78 is an asterisk question

18.3 Founding Figures: Franklin, Washington, Jefferson

Benjamin Franklin founded the first free public libraries, was first Postmaster General, helped write the Declaration, was an inventor and diplomat. George Washington was the 'Father of Our Country,' first president, general of the Continental Army, and president of the Constitutional Convention. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration, was third president, doubled U.S. size via the Louisiana Purchase, and was first Secretary of State.

- ✓ George Washington was 'Father of Our Country' and first president
- ✓ Franklin was first Postmaster General and helped write the Declaration
- ✓ Jefferson wrote the Declaration and doubled U.S. size; Question 86 is an asterisk question

18.4 Colonists and Early Inhabitants

Colonists came to America for freedom, political liberty, religious freedom, economic opportunity, and to escape persecution. American Indians (Native Americans) lived in America before Europeans arrived. Africans were taken and sold as slaves.

- ✓ Colonists came for freedom, religious freedom, and economic opportunity
- ✓ American Indians/Native Americans lived in America before Europeans
- ✓ Africans were taken and sold as slaves; Question 74 is an asterisk question

18.5 Revolution Events and Original States

Important American Revolution events include Bunker Hill, Declaration of Independence, Washington crossing the Delaware (Trenton), Saratoga, Valley Forge, and Yorktown. There were 13 original states, including New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

- ✓ Revolution events include Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Valley Forge, and Yorktown
- ✓ There were 13 original states such as Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts

18.6 Constitution and Federalist Papers

The U.S. Constitution was written in 1787. The Federalist Papers, written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay (under the pen name Publius), supported passage of the Constitution and helped people understand it.

- ✓ The Constitution was written in 1787
- ✓ Federalist Papers writers were Madison, Hamilton, and Jay (Publius)
- ✓ The Federalist Papers helped people understand and supported passing the Constitution

18.7 Madison and Hamilton

James Madison was the 'Father of the Constitution,' fourth president, president during the War of 1812, and a Federalist Papers writer. Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury, a Federalist Papers writer, helped establish the First Bank of the United States, and was an aide to General Washington.

- ✓ Madison was 'Father of the Constitution' and the fourth president
- ✓ Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury

CHAPTER 19

Chapter 4: The Judicial Branch

19.1 The Judicial Branch and the Supreme Court

The Judicial Branch includes the Supreme Court and other federal courts. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the U.S. and its decisions are final. Federal judges are nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, and are not elected.

- ✓ The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States
- ✓ The Judicial Branch reviews laws
- ✓ Federal judges are nominated by the President and approved by the Senate
- ✓ The federal court system includes the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals, and District Courts

19.2 Supreme Court Justices

There are nine justices on the Supreme Court. A justice is a judge. One is the Chief Justice of the United States, who leads the Court. A majority (at least 5 of 9) is needed to decide a case.

- ✓ There are nine justices on the Supreme Court
- ✓ The leader is the Chief Justice of the United States
- ✓ A majority means more than half of justices vote the same way

19.3 The Judicial Branch and Federal Courts

The Judicial Branch includes the Supreme Court and lower federal courts. Federal judges are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, not elected.

- ✓ The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States (Question 38)
- ✓ The Judicial Branch reviews laws and decides if they follow the Constitution (Question 37)
- ✓ Federal judges are nominated by the President and approved by the Senate

19.4 Role of the Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch reviews laws to decide if they follow the Constitution. Courts can only review a law when there is a legal case before them. The Supreme Court can review decisions from lower courts, and no court can change a Supreme Court decision.

- ✓ The Judicial Branch reviews laws and decides if they follow the Constitution
- ✓ The Supreme Court can only rule when there is a legal case before it
- ✓ No court can change a Supreme Court decision

19.5 Reviewing Laws

The Judicial Branch can review a law only when a legal case is brought before it. The Supreme Court's decision is final.

- ✓ The judicial branch reviews laws, resolves disputes, and decides if a law goes against the Constitution (Question 37)
- ✓ No other court can change a Supreme Court decision

CHAPTER 20

Chapter 9 – A New Government and an Expanding Nation

20.1 The Constitutional Convention

The Constitution was written in 1787, 11 years after the Declaration of Independence. After the Revolutionary War, leaders like George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison wanted a new government. In 1787 leaders from all 13 states met in Philadelphia at the Constitutional Convention to write the Constitution. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote the Federalist Papers to support ratifying it.

- ✓ The Constitution was written in 1787
- ✓ The Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- ✓ The Federalist Papers were written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay to support passing the Constitution
- ✓ George Washington was elected the first President and served 1789–1797

20.2 The Louisiana Territory Purchase

In 1803 the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, adding a large area of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. France sold it because it needed money for wars in Europe. Westward expansion increased conflicts with Native Americans.

- ✓ The U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803
- ✓ The Louisiana Territory lay between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains
- ✓ France sold it because it needed money for European wars

20.3 The Trail of Tears

Between the 1830s–1850s, people from five Native American nations in the southern U.S.—the Cherokee, Muscogee, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw—were forced from their homelands to the Louisiana Territory. This event is called the 'Trail of Tears' because thousands died from disease and starvation. Today there are over 500 American Indian tribes in the United States.

- ✓ The Trail of Tears forced five Native American nations off their land
- ✓ Thousands of Native Americans died from disease and starvation on the Trail of Tears
- ✓ Today there are over 500 American Indian tribes in the United States

20.4 The Mexican-American War

Texas became the 28th state in 1845; it had been part of Mexico until 1836 and independent from 1836–1845. In 1846 the U.S. went to war with Mexico over Texas and southwestern land. The U.S. won in 1848 and, by treaty, Mexico agreed Texas was part of the U.S. and sold southwestern land that became California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of other states.

- ✓ The Mexican-American War was fought 1846–1848 and won by the U.S.
- ✓ Wars the U.S. fought in the 1800s include the War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Civil War, and Spanish-American War
- ✓ Land gained included California, Nevada, and Utah
- ✓ California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas border Mexico

20.5 Expansion to the Pacific and Slavery Conflicts

California became the 31st state in 1850, the first bordering the Pacific Ocean. By 1860 there were 33 states stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Expansion led to the biggest conflict—slavery. Conflicts over slavery in the South and West were one problem that led to the Civil War (other issues cited: economic reasons and states' rights).

- ✓ California became a state in 1850, the first to border the Pacific Ocean
- ✓ Conflicts over slavery in the South and West were one cause of the Civil War
- ✓ Other causes of the Civil War include economic reasons and states' rights

CHAPTER 21

American History B: 1800s

21.1 Abraham Lincoln and Emancipation

Lincoln led during the Civil War and freed the slaves.

- ✓ Lincoln freed the slaves, saved the Union, led during the Civil War, was 16th president, delivered Gettysburg Address
- ✓ The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the Confederacy/Confederate states

21.2 Voting Rights and Women's Rights Movement

The 14th and 15th Amendments and the women's rights movement expanded rights.

- ✓ 14th Amendment: all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens; 15th Amendment (1870) gave all men the right to vote
- ✓ Women's rights leaders of the 1800s: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone

21.3 Louisiana Purchase and 1800s Wars

The U.S. bought territory from France and fought several wars in the 1800s.

- ✓ In 1803 the U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France
- ✓ 1800s wars: War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Civil War, Spanish-American War

21.4 The Civil War

The U.S. war between the North and the South was the Civil War, also called the War between the States.

- ✓ The war between North and South was the Civil War
- ✓ It is also called the War between the States

21.5 Abraham Lincoln's Achievements

Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation), saved/preserved the Union, and led the United States during the Civil War.

- ✓ Lincoln freed the slaves and preserved the Union
- ✓ Lincoln led the U.S. during the Civil War

21.6 The Louisiana Purchase

The United States bought the Louisiana Territory (Louisiana) from France in 1803.

- ✓ The U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France
- ✓ The purchase occurred in 1803

21.7 Wars Fought in the 1800s

Wars fought by the United States in the 1800s include the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

- ✓ 1800s wars include the War of 1812 and the Civil War
- ✓ 1800s wars include the Mexican-American and Spanish-American Wars

21.8 Causes of the Civil War

Problems that led to the Civil War include slavery, economic reasons, and states' rights.

- ✓ Slavery was a cause of the Civil War
- ✓ Economic reasons and states' rights were also causes

21.9 The Emancipation Proclamation

The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the Confederacy — the Confederate/Southern states.

- ✓ The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves
- ✓ It freed slaves in the Confederate states

21.10 Susan B. Anthony

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

- ✓ Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights
- ✓ She also fought for civil rights

CHAPTER 22

Founding of the Nation and the Constitution

22.1 Constitutional Convention

At the Constitutional Convention, the Constitution was written by the Founding Fathers. The Constitution was written in 1787.

- ✓ The Constitution was written at the Constitutional Convention
- ✓ The Constitution was written in 1787

22.2 George Washington

George Washington is called the 'Father of Our Country' and was the first President of the United States.

- ✓ George Washington is the 'Father of Our Country'
- ✓ George Washington was the first President

22.3 The Federalist Papers

The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. The writers were James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, who used the pen name Publius.

- ✓ Writers of the Federalist Papers: (James) Madison, (Alexander) Hamilton, (John) Jay
- ✓ The papers were published under the name Publius and supported the Constitution

22.4 Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was famous as a U.S. diplomat, the oldest member of the Constitutional Convention, the first Postmaster General of the United States, the writer of 'Poor Richard's Almanac,' and for starting the first free libraries.

- ✓ Benjamin Franklin was a U.S. diplomat and the first Postmaster General
- ✓ He wrote 'Poor Richard's Almanac' and started the first free libraries

CHAPTER 23

AMERICAN HISTORY B: 1800s

23.1 Civil War Events and Lincoln

Important Civil War events include Fort Sumter, the Emancipation Proclamation, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Sherman's March, Appomattox, Antietam, and Lincoln's assassination. Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves, preserved the Union, led the U.S. during the Civil War, was the 16th president, and delivered the Gettysburg Address.

- ✓ Civil War events include Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, and Appomattox
- ✓ Lincoln freed the slaves and preserved the Union as the 16th president
- ✓ Question 94 is a 65/20 asterisk question

23.2 Emancipation and End of Slavery

The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves, specifically slaves in the Confederacy/Confederate states/most Southern states. The Civil War ended slavery. The 14th Amendment makes all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. and subject to its jurisdiction citizens.

- ✓ The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the Confederate states
- ✓ The Civil War ended slavery; the 14th Amendment defines citizenship

23.3 Louisiana Purchase and 1800s Wars

The United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803. Wars fought in the 1800s include the War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Civil War, and Spanish-American War. The Civil War was the war between the North and the South.

- ✓ The U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803
- ✓ 1800s wars include War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Civil War, Spanish-American War
- ✓ The Civil War was fought between the North and the South

23.4 Voting Rights and Women's Movement

All men got the right to vote after the Civil War during Reconstruction, with the 15th Amendment in 1870. Leaders of the women's rights movement in the 1800s include Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Lucretia Mott, and Lucy Stone.

- ✓ All men got the right to vote with the 15th Amendment in 1870
- ✓ Women's rights leaders include Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton

CHAPTER 24

Chapter 5: Rights and Responsibilities

24.1 The First Amendment Freedoms

There are five rights or freedoms in the First Amendment: speech, religion, assembly (gather), press (media), and petition the government. These belong to everyone living in the United States. Freedom of speech allows people to say or write what they want; freedom of religion allows practicing any or no religion.

- ✓ The five First Amendment freedoms are: speech, religion, assembly, press, petition
- ✓ These rights belong to everyone living in the U.S.
- ✓ Freedom of religion means practicing any religion or none

24.2 Voting in Federal Elections

Voting in federal elections is a right and responsibility only for U.S. citizens. Four amendments address who can vote: 26th (citizens 18 and older), 24th (no poll tax), 19th (women can vote), and 15th (any race/male citizen). Currently citizens 18 and older can vote.

- ✓ Voting in federal elections is only for U.S. citizens
- ✓ Citizens 18 and older can vote
- ✓ Four voting amendments: 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th
- ✓ You do not have to pay a poll tax to vote

24.3 Naturalization and U.S. Citizenship

Applicants take the Oath of Allegiance to become citizens, promising loyalty to the U.S., to defend and obey the Constitution and laws, and to serve if needed. Ways to become a citizen include naturalization, being born in the U.S. (14th Amendment), and deriving citizenship. Requirements include being 18, a lawful permanent resident, of good moral character, and passing the English and civics tests.

- ✓ Oath of Allegiance promises include giving up loyalty to other countries and being loyal to the U.S.
- ✓ To naturalize you must be 18 and a lawful permanent resident
- ✓ Ways to become a citizen: naturalization, birth in the U.S. (14th Amendment), deriving citizenship
- ✓ Applicants must pass the English and civics tests

24.4 First Amendment Rights

The First Amendment lists five rights or freedoms: speech, religion, assembly, press, and petition. These belong to everyone living in the U.S.

- ✓ The five First Amendment freedoms are speech, religion, assembly, press, and petition the government (Question 6)
- ✓ Freedom of religion means you can practice any religion or not practice a religion (Question 10)
- ✓ Two rights of everyone living in the U.S. include freedom of speech and religion (Question 51)

24.5 Voting Rights for Citizens

Voting in federal elections is a right and responsibility only for U.S. citizens. Four amendments address who can vote.

- ✓ Voting in federal elections is a right/responsibility only for U.S. citizens (Questions 49, 50)
- ✓ U.S. citizens 18 and older can vote (Question 54)
- ✓ Voting amendments: citizens 18+ can vote, no poll tax, any citizen can vote, and a male citizen of any race can vote (Question 48)
- ✓ Voting amendments are the 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th

24.6 Becoming a U.S. Citizen and the Oath

Naturalization is one way to become a citizen; birth is the other. Applicants take the Oath of Allegiance making promises of loyalty.

- ✓ Promises in the Oath include giving up loyalty to other countries, defending the Constitution, obeying laws, serving the nation if needed, and being loyal to the U.S. (Question 53)
- ✓ To naturalize, a person must be 18, a lawful permanent resident, pass the test/interview, and take the Oath

24.7 The Federalist Papers

After the Convention, many opposed the Constitution because it lacked a list of rights. The Federalist Papers, 85 essays supporting the Constitution, were written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, published 1787-1788 under the name 'Publius.'

- ✓ The Federalist Papers supported passage of the Constitution
- ✓ Authors were James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay
- ✓ The writers signed under the name 'Publius'

24.8 Responsibilities of Individuals

Everyone living in the U.S. must follow the rule of law, including paying income taxes. Federal income tax forms are due by April 15. Men who are U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents between 18 and 26 must register for the Selective Service.

- ✓ Everyone must pay federal income taxes; forms are due April 15
- ✓ Men aged 18 to 26 must register for the Selective Service
- ✓ Everyone living in the U.S. must obey the law

24.9 Participating in Democracy

Americans can participate in democracy in many ways, such as voting, writing to a newspaper, or publicly giving opinions on issues.

- ✓ Ways to participate include voting, writing to a newspaper, and giving opinions on policy (Question 55)
- ✓ Freedom of speech allows public participation in democracy

24.10 Responsibilities of Everyone

Everyone must follow the rule of law and pay income taxes. Men 18-26 who are citizens or legal residents must register for the Selective Service.

- ✓ The last day to send in federal income tax forms is April 15 (Question 56)
- ✓ Men who are U.S. citizens or legal residents ages 18-26 must register for the Selective Service (Question 57)

24.11 Rights of the Accused

The other amendments in the Bill of Rights list additional rights. The Sixth Amendment lists rights for people accused of breaking the law, including the right to a trial with a jury.

- ✓ The Sixth Amendment gives an accused person the right to a jury trial
- ✓ The Bill of Rights protects rights of those accused of crimes

CHAPTER 25

Chapter 10 – The Civil War

25.1 The Civil War (1861–1865)

The Civil War was fought between the North and the South from 1861–1865. Slavery was one problem that led to the war. It began after 11 southern states left the U.S. to form the Confederate States of America. The North won when the South surrendered in April 1865.

- ✓ The Civil War was fought 1861–1865 between the North and the South
- ✓ Slavery was a main problem that led to the Civil War
- ✓ 11 southern states formed the Confederate States of America
- ✓ The North won when the South surrendered in April 1865

25.2 Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President (1861–1865), led the U.S. during the Civil War. He signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in most Southern states. A few days after the South surrendered, Lincoln was assassinated (murdered for political reasons).

- ✓ Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President and led the U.S. during the Civil War
- ✓ Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed slaves in most Southern states
- ✓ Lincoln was assassinated shortly after the South surrendered

25.3 The End of Slavery, Juneteenth, and the 13th Amendment

After the Civil War, enslaved people in Southern states were freed. On June 19, 1865, enslaved people in Galveston, Texas were the last to learn they were free; this became the holiday Juneteenth. On December 6, 1865, the 13th Amendment was added to the Constitution, making slavery illegal in the United States.

- ✓ Juneteenth (June 19) recognizes and celebrates the end of slavery
- ✓ The 13th Amendment made slavery illegal in the United States
- ✓ An amendment is a change to the Constitution

25.4 Slavery in the 1800s

During the 1800s, southern states depended on growing cotton and other crops using enslaved labor. Slaveowners wanted to expand slavery into new western states and territories. Most northern states passed laws against slavery and opposed its spread west, leading Congress to pass laws defining where slavery was legal.

- ✓ Southern states depended on enslaved labor for cotton and crops
- ✓ Most northern states passed laws against slavery
- ✓ Conflict over whether slavery would spread west was a major issue

25.5 Civil Rights Leaders Before the Civil War

Frederick Douglass escaped slavery and became an important civil rights leader famous for speeches and books about ending slavery. Susan B. Anthony fought to end slavery and for women's rights, including women's right to vote.

- ✓ Frederick Douglass was a civil rights leader who escaped slavery
- ✓ Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights and the right to vote

CHAPTER 26

American History C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

26.1 1900s Wars and World Wars

The U.S. fought several wars in the 1900s including both World Wars.

- ✓ 1900s wars: World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, Persian Gulf War
- ✓ U.S. entered WWI due to German attacks on U.S. ships; entered WWII after Pearl Harbor

26.2 Women's Suffrage and Great Depression

Women gained the vote in 1920; the Great Depression was a major economic crisis.

- ✓ Women got the right to vote in 1920 with the 19th Amendment
- ✓ The Great Depression (longest economic recession in modern history) started with the 1929 stock market crash; Franklin Roosevelt was president during it and WWII

26.3 Korea, Vietnam, and Civil Rights

The U.S. entered Korea and Vietnam to stop communism; the civil rights movement fought discrimination.

- ✓ The U.S. entered the Korean and Vietnam Wars to stop the spread of communism
- ✓ The civil rights movement fought to end racial discrimination; MLK Jr. fought for civil rights and equality

26.4 Persian Gulf War and 9/11

The Gulf War freed Kuwait; September 11, 2001 was a major terrorist attack.

- ✓ The U.S. entered the Persian Gulf War to force the Iraqi military from Kuwait
- ✓ On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the U.S., crashing planes into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Pennsylvania; post-9/11 conflicts: War on Terror, War in Afghanistan, War in Iraq

26.5 Cold War and Eisenhower

The Cold War was against the Soviet Union; Eisenhower was a key figure.

- ✓ The U.S.'s main Cold War rival was the Soviet Union (USSR/Russia); main concerns were communism and nuclear war
- ✓ Eisenhower was a WWII general, 34th president, and signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956

26.6 American Indian Tribes and Innovations

Many American Indian tribes exist; American innovations transformed the world.

- ✓ American Indian tribes include: Apache, Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux, Seminole, Iroquois nations (Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca), and many more
- ✓ American innovations: light bulb, automobile, skyscrapers, airplane, assembly line, moon landing, integrated circuit

26.7 Wars Fought in the 1900s

Wars fought by the United States in the 1900s include World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the (Persian) Gulf War.

- ✓ 1900s wars include World War I and World War II
- ✓ 1900s wars include the Korean, Vietnam, and Gulf Wars

26.8 President During the Great Depression and WWII

Franklin Roosevelt was President during the Great Depression and World War II.

- ✓ Franklin Roosevelt was President during the Great Depression and WWII
- ✓ He served during both crises

26.9 U.S. Enemies in World War II

In World War II, the United States fought Japan, Germany, and Italy (the Axis Powers).

- ✓ The U.S. fought Japan, Germany, and Italy
- ✓ These were the Axis Powers

26.10 The Civil Rights Movement

The civil rights movement tried to end racial discrimination in the United States.

- ✓ The civil rights movement fought racial discrimination
- ✓ It sought equality for all Americans

26.11 Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights and worked for equality for all Americans.

- ✓ MLK Jr. fought for civil rights
- ✓ He worked for equality for all Americans

26.12 September 11, 2001

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

- ✓ Terrorists attacked the United States on 9/11
- ✓ This was a major event in recent U.S. history

26.13 President During World War I

Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I.

- ✓ Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I
- ✓ He led the U.S. through the war

26.14 Eisenhower's Military Service

Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general in World War II.

- ✓ Eisenhower was a general in World War II
- ✓ He later became President

26.15 Main Concern During the Cold War

During the Cold War, the main concern of the United States was Communism.

- ✓ Communism was the main U.S. concern during the Cold War
- ✓ The Cold War was between the U.S. and the Soviet Union

26.16 American Indian Tribes

There are many federally recognized American Indian tribes, including Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux, Chippewa, Choctaw, Pueblo, Apache, Iroquois, Creek, and others. Naming one is required.

- ✓ Examples include Cherokee, Navajo, and Sioux
- ✓ Only one tribe needs to be named

CHAPTER 27

1800s: Expansion and the Civil War

27.1 The Civil War

The Civil War (also called the War between the States) was fought between the North and the South. Problems leading to the Civil War included slavery, economic reasons, and states' rights.

- ✓ The Civil War was the war between the North and the South
- ✓ Causes of the Civil War: slavery, economic reasons, and states' rights

27.2 Abraham Lincoln and Emancipation

Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves through the Emancipation Proclamation, saved (preserved) the Union, and led the United States during the Civil War. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the Confederacy/Confederate states.

- ✓ Lincoln freed the slaves and preserved the Union during the Civil War
- ✓ The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the Confederate states

27.3 Wars of the 1800s

Wars fought by the United States in the 1800s include the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

- ✓ 1800s wars include the War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War
- ✓ The Civil War and Spanish-American War were fought in the 1800s

27.4 Louisiana Purchase

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

- ✓ The U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803
- ✓ The purchased land is called the Louisiana Territory

27.5 Susan B. Anthony

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

- ✓ Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights
- ✓ She also fought for civil rights

CHAPTER 28

AMERICAN HISTORY C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

28.1 Civil Rights Movement and MLK

The civil rights movement fought to end racial discrimination. Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights, worked for equality for all Americans, and worked to ensure people would be judged by the content of their character, not the color of their skin.

- ✓ The civil rights movement fought to end racial discrimination
- ✓ MLK fought for civil rights and equality for all Americans
- ✓ Question 113 is a 65/20 asterisk question

28.2 Persian Gulf War and 9/11

The U.S. entered the Persian Gulf War to force the Iraqi military from Kuwait. On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States, crashing planes into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Pennsylvania. Military conflicts after 9/11 include the War on Terror, War in Afghanistan, and War in Iraq.

- ✓ The U.S. entered the Persian Gulf War to force Iraq from Kuwait
- ✓ On 9/11/2001 terrorists attacked the U.S. (World Trade Center, Pentagon)
- ✓ Question 115 is a 65/20 asterisk question

28.3 1900s Wars and World War I

Wars fought in the 1900s include World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf War. The U.S. entered World War I because Germany attacked U.S. civilian ships, to support the Allied Powers, and to oppose the Central Powers.

- ✓ 1900s wars include WWI, WWII, Korean War, Vietnam War, and Persian Gulf War
- ✓ The U.S. entered WWI because Germany attacked U.S. ships

28.4 Women's Suffrage and Great Depression

All women got the right to vote in 1920, after World War I, with the 19th Amendment. The Great Depression was the longest economic recession in modern history, starting with the Great Crash / stock market crash of 1929. Franklin Roosevelt was president during the Great Depression and World War II.

- ✓ Women got the right to vote in 1920 with the 19th Amendment
- ✓ The Great Depression began with the 1929 stock market crash
- ✓ Franklin Roosevelt was president during the Depression and WWII

28.5 World War II and Eisenhower

The U.S. entered World War II because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, to support the Allied Powers and oppose the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan). Dwight Eisenhower was a WWII general, president during the Korean War, the 34th president, and signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

- ✓ The U.S. entered WWII due to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- ✓ Axis Powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan
- ✓ Eisenhower was a WWII general and the 34th president

28.6 Cold War and Communism

The Soviet Union (USSR/Russia) was the main U.S. rival during the Cold War. A main concern was communism and nuclear war. The U.S. entered the Korean War and the Vietnam War to stop the spread of communism.

- ✓ The Soviet Union was the main U.S. rival during the Cold War
- ✓ The U.S. fought the Korean and Vietnam Wars to stop the spread of communism

28.7 American Indian Tribes and Innovations

American Indian tribes include Apache, Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux, Seminole, Iroquois nations (Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca), and many others. American innovations include the light bulb, automobile, skyscrapers, airplane, assembly line, moon landing, and integrated circuit.

- ✓ American Indian tribes include Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux, and Apache
- ✓ American innovations include the light bulb, airplane, and moon landing

CHAPTER 29

Chapter 6: U.S. Geography

29.1 States and Territories

When the U.S. became a country in 1776 there were 13 original states, all on the East Coast. Today there are 50 states, represented by 50 stars on the flag. Hawaii became the 50th state on August 21, 1959. The U.S. has five territories: Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands.

- ✓ There are 50 states, and 50 stars on the flag
- ✓ The 13 original states were on the East Coast
- ✓ The five U.S. territories are Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands

29.2 U.S. Borders

The U.S. is in North America, bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the West Coast and the Atlantic Ocean on the East Coast. Canada borders to the north (13 states border Canada) and Mexico to the south (four states border Mexico: California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas).

- ✓ The country to the north is Canada; to the south is Mexico
- ✓ The Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast; the Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast
- ✓ States bordering Mexico: California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas

29.3 U.S. Borders and Oceans

The U.S. is in North America, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south, with oceans on each coast.

- ✓ The Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast (Question 89)
- ✓ The Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast (Question 90)
- ✓ States bordering Canada include Maine, New York, Michigan, Washington, Alaska (Question 92)
- ✓ States bordering Mexico are California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas (Question 93)

29.4 Washington, D.C. and State Capitals

The capital of the U.S. is Washington, D.C., named after George Washington, the first President and Father of Our Country. It is not part of a state.

- ✓ The capital of the U.S. is Washington, D.C. (Question 94)
- ✓ George Washington was the first President (Question 70)
- ✓ George Washington is the Father of Our Country (Question 69)
- ✓ Each state has its own capital (Question 44)

29.5 Mountains and Rivers

The two longest rivers are the Mississippi and Missouri. The Appalachian Mountains are in the east and the Rocky Mountains in the west.

- ✓ The two longest rivers are the Mississippi River and Missouri River (Question 88)
- ✓ The Appalachian Mountains are in the east and Rocky Mountains in the west

CHAPTER 30

Chapter 11 – American History: 1900–2001

30.1 World War II

World War II began in 1939 when Germany attacked Poland; Japan and Italy fought alongside Germany. The U.S. fought from 1941–1945 after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on December 7, 1941. During WWII the U.S. fought Japan, Germany, and Italy, with allies including the UK, France, and Russia. The war ended in 1945 when Germany and Japan surrendered. The power to declare war belongs to the federal government.

- ✓ The U.S. fought in World War II from 1941–1945
- ✓ During WWII the U.S. fought Japan, Germany, and Italy
- ✓ Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941
- ✓ The power to declare war belongs to the federal government

30.2 The Cold War

After World War II, the U.S. and the Soviet Union became involved in the Cold War. The main concern of the U.S. during the Cold War was the spread of communism, a government type in which the government plans the economy and one political party controls it. There were no direct battles between U.S. and Soviet soldiers. Dwight Eisenhower (34th President, 1953–1961) led during this period. The Soviet Union launched the first satellite (1957); the U.S. landed a person on the moon (1969). The Cold War ended in 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed.

- ✓ The main concern of the U.S. during the Cold War was the spread of communism
- ✓ The Cold War ended in 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed
- ✓ The U.S. landed the first person on the moon in 1969

30.3 The Civil Rights Movement

The movement to end racial discrimination in the U.S. is called the Civil Rights Movement. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader who organized peaceful protests. Other leaders included Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta. The movement led Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act (1964) banning discrimination based on race, religion, sex, or national origin, and the Voting Rights Act (1965) preventing states from denying the vote based on race.

- ✓ The Civil Rights Movement tried to end racial discrimination
- ✓ Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader who organized peaceful protests
- ✓ The Civil Rights Act (1964) made discrimination illegal based on race, religion, sex, or national origin
- ✓ The Voting Rights Act (1965) barred denying the vote based on race

30.4 September 11, 2001

On September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked four airplanes. Two crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, and one in Shanksville, Pennsylvania after passengers fought back. Almost 3,000 people died—the worst attack on the U.S. homeland since Pearl Harbor.

- ✓ On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States
- ✓ Terrorists flew planes into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon
- ✓ Almost 3,000 people died in the September 11 attacks

30.5 World War I

World War I (originally called The Great War) was fought worldwide from 1914–1918. The U.S. joined in 1917 and fought from 1917–1918. The war ended November 11, 1918, which is honored as Veterans Day. Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President (1913–1921), was President during World War I.

- ✓ World War I was fought 1914–1918; the U.S. fought 1917–1918
- ✓ Wars the U.S. fought in the 1900s: World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, and the (Persian) Gulf War
- ✓ Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I
- ✓ World War I ended November 11, 1918

30.6 The Great Depression and Capitalist Economy

When Franklin Roosevelt was elected in 1933, the U.S. was in the Great Depression, the worst period for the U.S. economy. The U.S. economic system is a capitalist economy (also called a market economy), in which the government does not control the economy and people are free to start businesses. During the Depression, banks and businesses closed and many lost jobs, homes, and money.

- ✓ The U.S. economic system is capitalism / a market economy
- ✓ In a market economy the government does not control the economy
- ✓ The Great Depression was the worst period for the U.S. economy

30.7 Franklin Roosevelt and the 22nd Amendment

Franklin Roosevelt was elected the 32nd President in 1933 and was the longest-serving President, elected four times (1933–1945), dying in office in 1945. He was President during both the Great Depression and World War II. In 1951 the 22nd Amendment was added, limiting a person to being elected President only two times.

- ✓ Franklin Roosevelt was President during the Great Depression and World War II
- ✓ The 22nd Amendment limits a President to two elected terms
- ✓ FDR was the longest-serving President, elected four times

CHAPTER 31

Symbols and Holidays A: Symbols

31.1 National Capital and Statue of Liberty

Washington, D.C. is the capital; the Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor.

- ✓ The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.
- ✓ The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor / Liberty Island (also acceptable: New Jersey, near NYC, on the Hudson River)

31.2 The Flag and National Anthem

The flag's stripes and stars have specific meanings; the anthem is the Star-Spangled Banner.

- ✓ The flag has 13 stripes for the 13 original colonies and 50 stars for the 50 states
- ✓ The national anthem is The Star-Spangled Banner

31.3 National Motto

The Nation's first motto was E Pluribus Unum.

- ✓ E Pluribus Unum means 'Out of many, one'
- ✓ It can also mean 'we all become one'

CHAPTER 32

1900s: World Wars and Civil Rights

32.1 Civil Rights Movement

The civil rights movement tried to end racial discrimination. Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights and worked for equality for all Americans.

- ✓ The civil rights movement tried to end racial discrimination
- ✓ Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights and equality for all Americans

32.2 Wars of the 1900s

Wars fought by the United States in the 1900s include World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the (Persian) Gulf War.

- ✓ 1900s wars include World War I, World War II, and the Korean War
- ✓ The Vietnam War and Persian Gulf War were fought in the 1900s

32.3 Presidents During the World Wars

Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I. Franklin Roosevelt was President during the Great Depression and World War II. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general in World War II.

- ✓ Woodrow Wilson was President during WWI; Franklin Roosevelt during the Depression and WWII
- ✓ Eisenhower was a general in World War II before becoming President

32.4 World War II Enemies and Cold War

In World War II, the United States fought Japan, Germany, and Italy. During the Cold War, the main concern of the United States was Communism.

- ✓ The U.S. fought Japan, Germany, and Italy in World War II
- ✓ The main U.S. concern during the Cold War was Communism

32.5 September 11, 2001

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

- ✓ Terrorists attacked the United States on September 11, 2001
- ✓ This was a major event in modern U.S. history

CHAPTER 33

Integrated Civics A: Geography

33.1 Oceans on the U.S. Coasts

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

- ✓ The Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast
- ✓ The Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast

33.2 Capital of the United States

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

- ✓ The U.S. capital is Washington, D.C.
- ✓ D.C. stands for District of Columbia

33.3 Longest Rivers in the U.S.

The two longest rivers in the United States are the Missouri River and the Mississippi River. Naming one is required.

- ✓ The two longest rivers are the Missouri and Mississippi
- ✓ Naming either one is acceptable

33.4 U.S. Territories

U.S. territories include Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. Naming one is required.

- ✓ Territories include Puerto Rico and Guam
- ✓ Territories include the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands

33.5 States Bordering Canada

States bordering Canada include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Alaska. Naming one is required.

- ✓ Examples include Alaska, Washington, and Michigan
- ✓ Only one state needs to be named

33.6 States Bordering Mexico

States bordering Mexico are California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Naming one is required.

- ✓ The four states are California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas
- ✓ Only one state needs to be named

33.7 Location of the Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is located in New York Harbor on Liberty Island. Also acceptable: New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson River.

- ✓ The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor / Liberty Island
- ✓ New Jersey and the Hudson River are also acceptable answers

CHAPTER 34

Chapter 12 – American Symbols and Holidays

34.1 The American Flag

The American flag is a symbol of freedom, colored red, white, and blue. Red symbolizes bravery, white symbolizes purity, and blue symbolizes justice. It has 13 stripes representing the 13 original colonies and 50 stars, each representing a state.

- ✓ The flag has 13 stripes representing the 13 original colonies
- ✓ The flag has 50 stars, one for each state
- ✓ Red means bravery, white means purity, blue means justice

34.2 The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is a famous symbol of the United States, given by France in 1886 as a symbol of friendship, freedom, and democracy. It stands in New York Harbor on Liberty Island. It shows a woman holding a torch and a tablet inscribed with July 4, 1776, the date the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

- ✓ France gave the Statue of Liberty to the U.S. in 1886
- ✓ The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom and democracy
- ✓ It is located in New York Harbor on Liberty Island

34.3 The Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem

We show loyalty to the flag and the U.S. by saying the Pledge of Allegiance, standing with the right hand over the heart. The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' written by Francis Scott Key about seeing the American flag after a battle during the War of 1812.

- ✓ We say the Pledge of Allegiance to show loyalty to the flag and the United States
- ✓ The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner'
- ✓ Francis Scott Key wrote it about the War of 1812

34.4 U.S. National Holidays

National (federal) holidays are passed by Congress and signed into law by the President. Key holidays include New Year's Day (Jan 1), Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (3rd Monday in January), Presidents' Day (3rd Monday in February), Memorial Day (last Monday in May), Juneteenth (June 19), Independence Day (July 4), Labor Day (1st Monday in September), Columbus Day (2nd Monday in October), Veterans Day (Nov 11), Thanksgiving (4th Thursday in November), and Christmas (Dec 25).

- ✓ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day is the third Monday in January
- ✓ Independence Day is July 4; Veterans Day is November 11
- ✓ Memorial Day honors those who died in service; Veterans Day honors all who served
- ✓ Thanksgiving celebrates a 1621 harvest meal shared by Native Americans (Wampanoag) and English colonists

34.5 Ellis Island and Angel Island

Ellis Island was an immigration station in New York Harbor that began receiving immigrants January 1, 1892; over 62 years more than 12 million immigrants arrived through it. Angel Island was an immigration station on the West Coast that processed nearly 1 million immigrants between 1910 and 1940, through which many Asian Americans trace their family history.

- ✓ Ellis Island was a major immigration station in New York Harbor
- ✓ Over 12 million immigrants arrived through Ellis Island
- ✓ Angel Island was an immigration station on the West Coast

CHAPTER 35

Geography and National Symbols

35.1 Capital and the Statue of Liberty

The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor / Liberty Island (also acceptable: New Jersey, near New York City, on the Hudson River).

- ✓ The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.
- ✓ The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor / Liberty Island

35.2 Rivers and Oceans

The two longest rivers in the U.S. are the Missouri River and the Mississippi River. The Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast and the Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast.

- ✓ The two longest U.S. rivers are the Missouri and Mississippi
- ✓ Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast; Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast

35.3 U.S. Territories and Border States

U.S. territories include Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. States bordering Canada include Maine, New York, Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Alaska. States bordering Mexico are California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

- ✓ U.S. territories include Puerto Rico, Guam, and American Samoa
- ✓ States bordering Mexico: California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas

35.4 The American Flag

The flag has 13 stripes because there were 13 original colonies (the stripes represent the original colonies). It has 50 stars because there is one star for each state (50 states).

- ✓ The 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies
- ✓ The 50 stars represent the 50 states

35.5 National Anthem and Holidays

The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Independence Day is celebrated on July 4. National U.S. holidays include New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

- ✓ The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner'
- ✓ National holidays include Independence Day (July 4), Thanksgiving, and Juneteenth

35.6 American Indian Tribes

There are many federally recognized American Indian tribes in the United States, including Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux, Chippewa, Choctaw, Pueblo, Apache, Iroquois, Creek, Blackfeet, Seminole, Cheyenne, Arawak, Shawnee, Mohegan, Huron, Oneida, Lakota, Crow, Teton, Hopi, and Inuit.

- ✓ Examples of American Indian tribes include Cherokee, Navajo, and Sioux
- ✓ USCIS officers are supplied with a list of federally recognized tribes

CHAPTER 36

SYMBOLS AND HOLIDAYS A: Symbols

36.1 National Capital and Statue of Liberty

The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor on Liberty Island (also acceptable: New Jersey, near New York City, on the Hudson River).

- ✓ The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.
- ✓ The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor on Liberty Island

36.2 The American Flag

The flag has 13 stripes because there were 13 original colonies, which the stripes represent. It has 50 stars because there is one star for each of the 50 states.

- ✓ The 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies
- ✓ The 50 stars represent the 50 states; Question 121 is an asterisk question

36.3 National Anthem and Motto

The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The Nation's first motto was 'E Pluribus Unum,' meaning 'Out of many, one' (we all become one).

- ✓ The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner'
- ✓ 'E Pluribus Unum' means 'Out of many, one'

CHAPTER 37

Symbols and Holidays B: Holidays

37.1 Independence Day

Independence Day celebrates U.S. independence from Britain.

- ✓ Independence Day celebrates U.S. independence from Britain
- ✓ It is considered the country's birthday

37.2 National Holidays

The U.S. has many national holidays.

- ✓ National holidays include: New Year's Day, MLK Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas
- ✓ Memorial Day honors soldiers who died in military service; Veterans Day honors people who served in the U.S. military

CHAPTER 38

Chapter 7: Early American History

38.1 Native Americans

Native Americans lived in North and South America for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. Millions died from disease and conflict after European arrival.

- ✓ Native Americans (American Indians) lived in America before the Europeans arrived (Question 59)
- ✓ Native Americans had diverse cultures, religions, languages, and governments

38.2 European Colonies and Colonial Period

Spain was first to send ships across the Atlantic. England created Jamestown in 1607, its first permanent settlement, starting the Colonial Period (1607-1776).

- ✓ Colonists came to America for economic opportunity and religious freedom (Question 58)
- ✓ Jamestown (1607) was England's first permanent settlement
- ✓ England created 13 colonies on the East Coast

38.3 Slavery in the Colonies

European countries took people from Africa to the Americas and sold them as slaves. The first enslaved Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619.

- ✓ Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves (Question 60)
- ✓ The first enslaved Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619

CHAPTER 39

Integrated Civics B: Symbols

39.1 Why the Flag Has 13 Stripes

The flag has 13 stripes because there were 13 original colonies; the stripes represent the original colonies.

- ✓ The 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies
- ✓ There were 13 original colonies

39.2 Why the Flag Has 50 Stars

The flag has 50 stars because there is one star for each state — each star represents a state, and there are 50 states.

- ✓ Each of the 50 stars represents a state
- ✓ There are 50 states

39.3 The National Anthem

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

- ✓ The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner'
- ✓ It is the official U.S. anthem

CHAPTER 40

A: Principles of American Government (128 Civics Test Questions)

40.1 Form of Government and Supreme Law

The United States is a republic—a constitution-based federal republic and representative democracy. The supreme law of the land is the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution forms the government, defines its powers and parts, and protects the rights of the people.

- ✓ The form of government is a republic / constitution-based federal republic / representative democracy
- ✓ The supreme law of the land is the (U.S.) Constitution
- ✓ The Constitution forms the government, defines its powers/parts, and protects rights

40.2 We the People and the Amendment Process

The Constitution begins with 'We the People,' meaning self-government, popular sovereignty, consent of the governed, and social contract. Changes to the Constitution are made through amendments (the amendment process). The Constitution has 27 amendments.

- ✓ 'We the People' means self-government / popular sovereignty / consent of the governed
- ✓ Changes to the Constitution are made through amendments
- ✓ The U.S. Constitution has twenty-seven (27) amendments

40.3 Bill of Rights and Founding Documents

The Bill of Rights protects the basic rights of Americans and people living in the U.S. The Declaration of Independence said America was free from British control and that all people are created equal, identifying inherent rights and individual freedoms. The phrase 'Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness' is in the Declaration of Independence.

- ✓ The Bill of Rights protects the basic rights of Americans
- ✓ The Declaration of Independence said the colonies were free from Britain and all people are created equal
- ✓ 'Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness' is in the Declaration of Independence

40.4 Economic System and Rule of Law

The economic system of the United States is capitalism / a free market economy. The rule of law means everyone must follow the law, leaders and government must obey the law, and no one is above the law.

- ✓ The economic system of the U.S. is capitalism / free market economy
- ✓ The rule of law means no one is above the law, including leaders and government

40.5 Three Branches and Separation of Powers

There are three branches of government so that no single part becomes too powerful, providing checks and balances and separation of powers. The three branches are the legislative (Congress), executive (President), and judicial (courts).

- ✓ There are three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial
- ✓ Three branches exist for checks and balances / separation of powers, so no part becomes too powerful

40.6 Founding Ideas and Influential Documents

Important ideas from the Declaration of Independence and Constitution include equality, liberty, social contract, natural rights, limited government, and self-government. Documents that influenced the Constitution include the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers, Anti-Federalist Papers, Virginia Declaration of Rights, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, Mayflower Compact, and Iroquois Great Law of Peace.

- ✓ Important ideas include equality, liberty, natural rights, limited government, and self-government
- ✓ Documents influencing the Constitution include the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and Federalist Papers

CHAPTER 41

Chapter 8: The American Revolutionary War and the Declaration of Independence

41.1 Causes of the Revolutionary War

The colonists fought the British because they did not have self-government and objected to taxation without representation. The war lasted 1775-1783.

- ✓ The colonists fought the British because of lack of self-government and taxation without representation (Question 61)
- ✓ George Washington was general of the colonial army, one reason he is Father of Our Country (Question 69)

41.2 The Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776, and announced independence from Great Britain. Thomas Jefferson wrote it.

- ✓ The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776 (Question 63)
- ✓ It announced/declared our independence from Great Britain (Question 8)
- ✓ Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence (Question 62)
- ✓ We celebrate Independence Day on July 4 (Question 99)

41.3 Rights in the Declaration

The Declaration states everyone has the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The 13 colonies became the 13 original states.

- ✓ Rights in the Declaration are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (Question 9)
- ✓ The 13 original states include New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Georgia (Question 64)

41.4 Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was a Founder famous as a diplomat who negotiated the 1783 treaty with Great Britain, among other accomplishments.

- ✓ Benjamin Franklin was famous as a U.S. diplomat, oldest member of the Constitutional Convention, first Postmaster General, and writer of Poor Richard's Almanac (Question 68)
- ✓ The Revolutionary War ended with a treaty in 1783

CHAPTER 42

SYMBOLS AND HOLIDAYS B: Holidays

42.1 National U.S. Holidays

Independence Day celebrates U.S. independence from Britain (the country's birthday). National U.S. holidays include New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

- ✓ Independence Day celebrates U.S. independence from Britain
- ✓ National holidays include New Year's Day, Juneteenth, and Thanksgiving
- ✓ Question 126 is a 65/20 asterisk question

42.2 Memorial Day and Veterans Day

Memorial Day is a holiday to honor soldiers who died in military service. Veterans Day is a holiday to honor people in the U.S. military and people who have served in the U.S. military.

- ✓ Memorial Day honors soldiers who died in military service
- ✓ Veterans Day honors people who have served in the U.S. military

CHAPTER 43

Integrated Civics C: Holidays

43.1 Independence Day

We celebrate Independence Day on July 4.

- ✓ Independence Day is celebrated on July 4
- ✓ It marks the adoption of the Declaration of Independence

43.2 National U.S. Holidays

National U.S. holidays include New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Naming two is required.

- ✓ Examples include Independence Day, Thanksgiving, and Memorial Day
- ✓ Juneteenth and Labor Day are also national holidays

CHAPTER 44

B: System of Government (128 Civics Test Questions)

44.1 The Legislative Branch – Congress

Congress (the U.S. legislature/legislative branch) writes the laws. Its two parts are the Senate and the House of Representatives. Powers of Congress include writing laws, declaring war, and making the federal budget.

- ✓ The legislative branch (Congress) writes laws
- ✓ The two parts of Congress are the Senate and the House of Representatives
- ✓ Powers of Congress: writes laws, declares war, makes the federal budget

44.2 The Senate

There are 100 U.S. senators—two per state—regardless of population, ensuring equal representation (the Great Compromise / Connecticut Compromise). A senator's term is 6 years. Senators represent all people/citizens of their state and are elected by their state's citizens.

- ✓ There are one hundred (100) U.S. senators
- ✓ A U.S. senator serves a term of six (6) years
- ✓ Each state has two (2) senators for equal representation (the Great Compromise)

44.3 The House of Representatives

There are 435 voting members in the House of Representatives. A representative's term is 2 years—shorter than senators' to more closely follow public opinion. Representatives represent the people of their congressional district. States have different numbers of representatives based on population.

- ✓ There are four hundred thirty-five (435) voting House members
- ✓ A House member's term is two (2) years
- ✓ Representatives serve shorter terms to more closely follow public opinion
- ✓ Some states have more representatives because of larger population

44.4 The Executive Branch – The President

The President is in charge of the executive branch and is elected for a 4-year term, limited to two terms by the 22nd Amendment (to prevent too much power). If the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President. Presidential powers include signing or vetoing bills, enforcing laws, serving as Commander in Chief, acting as chief diplomat, and appointing federal judges.

- ✓ The President heads the executive branch and is elected for four (4) years
- ✓ The 22nd Amendment limits the President to two terms
- ✓ If the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President
- ✓ The President signs bills into law, vetoes bills, is Commander in Chief, and appoints federal judges

44.5 The Judicial Branch and Supreme Court

The judicial branch reviews and explains laws, resolves disputes about the law, and decides if a law violates the Constitution. The highest court is the Supreme Court. It has 9 seats; usually 5 justices are needed to decide a case. Justices serve for life (lifetime appointment) to remain independent of politics.

- ✓ The judicial branch reviews laws and decides if they violate the Constitution
- ✓ The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States
- ✓ The Supreme Court has nine (9) seats; usually five (5) justices decide a case
- ✓ Supreme Court justices serve for life to be independent of politics

44.6 The Cabinet and Executive Departments

The executive branch includes the President, the Cabinet, and federal departments and agencies. The Cabinet advises the President. Cabinet-level positions include Attorney General; Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense (War), Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs; and the Vice President, among others.

- ✓ The Cabinet advises the President
- ✓ Cabinet-level positions include the Attorney General and Secretaries such as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense

44.7 The Electoral College

The Electoral College is important because it decides who is elected President. It provides a compromise between the popular election of the President and congressional selection.

- ✓ The Electoral College decides who is elected President
- ✓ It provides a compromise between popular election and congressional selection

CHAPTER 45

Chapter 9: A New Government and an Expanding Nation

45.1 The Constitutional Convention

In 1787 leaders met in Philadelphia to write the Constitution, 11 years after the Declaration. George Washington was elected the first President.

- ✓ The Constitution was written in 1787 (Question 66)
- ✓ The Founders wrote the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention (Question 65)
- ✓ George Washington was the first President (Question 70)

45.2 The Louisiana Territory

In 1803 the U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, adding land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

- ✓ The U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 (Question 71)
- ✓ This led to more westward expansion and conflicts with Native Americans

45.3 American Indian Tribes

Over 500 American Indian tribes exist in the U.S. today. The Trail of Tears forced five southern nations to relocate.

- ✓ American Indian tribes include Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux, Apache, Iroquois, and others (Question 87)
- ✓ The Trail of Tears forced the Cherokee, Muscogee, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw to relocate

45.4 The Mexican-American War

The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) was one war fought in the 1800s. The U.S. gained southwestern territory from Mexico.

- ✓ The Mexican-American War was one war fought in the 1800s (Question 72)
- ✓ Wars of the 1800s also include the War of 1812, Civil War, and Spanish-American War (Question 72)

45.5 Problems Leading to the Civil War

Westward expansion and disagreements over slavery led toward the Civil War. Problems included slavery, economic reasons, and states' rights.

- ✓ Problems that led to the Civil War were slavery, economic reasons, and states' rights (Question 74)
- ✓ The Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast and Pacific on the West Coast (Questions 89, 90)

CHAPTER 46

Chapter 10: The Civil War

46.1 The Civil War

The Civil War (1861-1865) was fought between the North and the South. A main problem was slavery, with Southern states forming the Confederacy.

- ✓ The Civil War was fought between the North and the South (Question 73)
- ✓ One problem that led to the Civil War was slavery (Question 74)
- ✓ The Civil War was one war the U.S. fought in the 1800s (Question 72)

46.2 Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President, led the U.S. during the Civil War and signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

- ✓ Abraham Lincoln led the U.S. during the Civil War and signed the Emancipation Proclamation (Question 75)
- ✓ Lincoln was assassinated shortly after the war ended

46.3 Emancipation Proclamation and End of Slavery

The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in most Southern states. The 13th Amendment made slavery illegal; Juneteenth marks the end of slavery.

- ✓ The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in most Southern states (Question 76)
- ✓ Juneteenth is a national holiday recognizing the end of slavery (Question 100)
- ✓ The 13th Amendment (1865) made slavery illegal

46.4 Susan B. Anthony and Civil Rights

Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights and against slavery. Frederick Douglass was a leading civil rights figure who escaped slavery.

- ✓ Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights (and civil rights) (Question 77)
- ✓ Frederick Douglass was an important civil rights leader

CHAPTER 47

Chapter 11: American History: 1900 – 2001

47.1 The Great Depression and Economic System

The Great Depression was the worst economic period in U.S. history. The U.S. has a capitalist/market economy.

- ✓ The economic system in the U.S. is a capitalist economy / market economy (Question 11)
- ✓ In a market economy the government does not control the economy

47.2 Franklin Roosevelt and World War II

Franklin Roosevelt was President during the Great Depression and World War II. The 22nd Amendment limits Presidents to two terms.

- ✓ Franklin Roosevelt was President during the Great Depression and World War II (Question 80)
- ✓ The 22nd Amendment says a person can only be elected President two times

47.3 World War II

The U.S. fought in World War II (1941-1945) after Pearl Harbor. The U.S. fought Japan, Germany, and Italy.

- ✓ During WWII the U.S. fought Japan, Germany, and Italy (Question 81)
- ✓ The power to declare war belongs to the federal government (Question 41)
- ✓ WWII was one war the U.S. fought in the 1900s (Question 78)

47.4 The Civil Rights Movement

The Civil Rights Movement worked to end racial discrimination. Martin Luther King, Jr. was its leader; laws like the Civil Rights Act (1964) resulted.

- ✓ The Civil Rights Movement tried to end racial discrimination (Question 84)
- ✓ Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights (Question 85)
- ✓ The Voting Rights Act (1965) prohibited denying the vote based on race

47.5 September 11, 2001

On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States, hijacking planes that hit the World Trade Center and Pentagon.

- ✓ On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States (Question 86)
- ✓ Almost 3,000 people died in the attacks

47.6 World War I

World War I (1914-1918) was one war the U.S. fought in the 1900s. Woodrow Wilson was President during the war. Veterans Day marks its end.

- ✓ World War I was one war fought by the U.S. in the 1900s (Question 78)
- ✓ Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I (Question 79)
- ✓ Wars of the 1900s also include WWII, Korean War, Vietnam War, and Gulf War (Question 78)

47.7 The Cold War

After WWII the U.S. and Soviet Union entered the Cold War. The main U.S. concern was the spread of communism.

- ✓ During the Cold War the main concern of the U.S. was the spread of communism (Question 83)
- ✓ Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general in World War II (Question 82)

CHAPTER 48

Chapter 12: American Symbols and Holidays

48.1 The American Flag

The flag has 13 stripes for the original colonies and 50 stars for the states. It is a symbol of freedom.

- ✓ The flag has 13 stripes representing the 13 original colonies (Question 96)
- ✓ The flag has 50 stars, one for each state (Question 97)

48.2 Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem

The Pledge of Allegiance shows loyalty to the flag and the United States. The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

- ✓ We show loyalty to the flag and the United States when we say the Pledge of Allegiance (Question 52)
- ✓ The national anthem is 'The Star-Spangled Banner' (Question 98)
- ✓ It was written by Francis Scott Key about the War of 1812

48.3 National U.S. Holidays

Federal holidays include Independence Day, Juneteenth, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

- ✓ National holidays include New Year's Day, MLK Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas (Question 100)
- ✓ We celebrate Independence Day on July 4 (Question 99)
- ✓ Veterans Day (November 11) honors those who served; Woodrow Wilson was President during WWI (Question 79)

48.4 The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor on Liberty Island. France gave it to the U.S. in 1886 as a symbol of freedom and friendship.

- ✓ The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor on Liberty Island (Question 95)
- ✓ The tablet shows July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was adopted (Question 63)

48.5 Immigration Stations

Ellis Island (New York) and Angel Island (California) were major immigration stations processing millions of immigrants.

- ✓ Ellis Island processed over 12 million immigrants on the East Coast
- ✓ Angel Island processed immigrants who crossed the Pacific Ocean (Question 89)