

## SECTION F: STUDY MATERIALS FOR THE CIVICS (HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT) EXAM

According to the law, a naturalization applicant must demonstrate: “an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak...simple words and phrases...in ordinary usage in the English Language...” This means, to be eligible for naturalization, you must be able to read, write, and speak basic English.

During your interview, a USCIS officer will test your ability to read, write, and speak English and you will be given a civics exam in English to test your understanding of U.S. history and government. You will need to be able to read, write and speak in conversational English. You also need to know about U.S. history and government (called *civics*).

*If you read, write, or speak very little English or no English OR if you cannot read or write in your native language, you should start preparing for the citizenship exam as soon as possible.*

Your English skills will be tested in the following ways:

- **Reading** – You will be asked to read a sentence in English. You will be given three chances. You must get one right.
- **Writing** - You will be asked to write a sentence in English. You will be given three chances. You must get one right.
- **Speaking** - The USCIS officer will test your English speaking ability when you answer questions about yourself and your application during your interview.

You will also be asked to orally answer a set of civics questions to test your understanding of U.S. history and government. There will be ten questions. To pass, you must correctly answer six out of 10 questions.

If you are at least 65 years old and have been a Legal Permanent Resident (a person who has a green card) for at least 20 years, you can study a reduced number of questions.

Below are samples of questions you may be asked during your naturalization interview. The sample questions for the CURRENT exam are listed. Visit the USCIS website at [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov) for [study materials available for the naturalization test](#). Some questions have several answers listed. This is because there may be several ways of saying the same thing, or because there is more than one possible answer. You will only be required to give one answer from the list, unless the question specifically asks for more than one. You will be asked 10 questions and must correctly answer six out of 10.

<b>STUDY QUESTIONS FOR THE NATURALIZATION EXAM</b>	
<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>ANSWERS</b>
<b>AMERICAN GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS</b>	
<b>Principles of American Democracy</b>	
1. What is the supreme law of the land?	The Constitution
2. What does the Constitution do?	Sets up the government; defines the government; protects basic rights of Americans

3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?	“We the People”
4. What is an amendment?	A change (to the Constitution); an addition (to the Constitution)
5. What do we call the first 10 amendments to the Constitution?	The Bill of Rights
6. What is <u>one</u> right or freedom from the First Amendment?	Speech; religion; assembly; press; petition the government
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?	Twenty-seven (27)
8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?	Announced our independence (from Great Britain); declared our independence (from Great Britain); said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)
9. What are <u>two</u> rights in the Declaration of Independence?	Life; liberty; pursuit of happiness
10. What is freedom of religion?	You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion
11. What is the economic system in the United States?	Capitalist economy; market economy
12. What is the “rule of law”?	Everyone must follow the law; leaders must obey the law; government must obey the law; no one is above the law.
<b>System of Government</b>	
13. Name <u>one</u> branch or part of the government.	Legislative (Congress); executive (President); judicial (the courts)
14. What stops <u>one</u> branch of government from becoming too powerful?	Checks and balances; separation of powers
15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?	The President
16. Who makes federal laws?	Congress; Senate and House (of Representatives); (U.S. or national) legislature
17. What are the <u>two</u> parts of the U.S. Congress?	The Senate and House (of Representatives)
18. How many U.S. Senators are there?	One hundred (100)
19. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?	six (6)
20. Who is <u>one</u> of your state’s U.S. Senators now?	Barbara Boxer; Diane Feinstein (California state - 2010)
21. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?	Four hundred thirty-five (435)
22. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?	Two (2)
23. Name your U.S. Representative.	Answers will vary. For information on finding your elected official, you may go to <a href="http://www.house.gov/zip/ZIP2Rep.html">www.house.gov/zip/ZIP2Rep.html</a> or you may ask your local librarian.
24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?	All people of that state
25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?	(Because of) the state’s population; (because) they have more people; (because) some states have more people
26. We elect a President for how many years?	Four (4)
27. In what month do we vote for President?	November
28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?	Barack Obama; Obama
29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?	Joseph R. Biden Jr.; Joe Biden; Biden
30. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?	The Vice President

31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?	The Speaker of the House
32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?	The President
33. Who signs bills to become laws?	The President
34. Who vetoes bills?	The President
35. What does the President's Cabinet do?	Advise the President
36. What are <u>two</u> Cabinet-level positions?	Secretary of Agriculture; Secretary of Commerce; Secretary of Defense; Secretary of Education; Secretary of Energy; Secretary of Health and Human Services; Secretary of Homeland Security; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Secretary of Interior; Secretary of State; Secretary of Transportation; Secretary of Treasury; Secretary of Veterans' Affairs; Secretary of Labor; Attorney General, Vice President
37. What does the judicial branch do?	Reviews laws; explains U.S. laws; resolves disputes (disagreements); decides if a law goes against the Constitution
38. What is the highest court in the United States?	The Supreme Court
39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?	Nine (9)
40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States?	John Roberts (John G. Roberts Jr.)
41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is <u>one</u> power of the federal government?	To print money; to declare war; to create an army; to make treaties
42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is <u>one</u> power of the states?	Provide schooling and education; provide protection (police); provide safety (fire departments); give a driver's license; approve zoning and land use
43. Who is the Governor of your state now?	Jerry Brown (California state - 2011)
44. What is the capital of your state?	Sacramento (California state)
45. What are the <u>two</u> major political parties in the United States?	Democratic and Republican
46. What is the political party of the President now?	Democratic (Party)
47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?	John Boehner (2011)
<b>Rights and Responsibilities</b>	
48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe <u>one</u> of them.	Citizens 18 and older can vote; you don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote; a male citizen of any race can vote; any citizen (women and men) can vote.
49. What is <u>one</u> responsibility that is only for U.S. citizens?	Serve on a jury; vote in a federal election
50. Name one right only for United States citizens.	Vote in a federal election; run for federal office
51. What are <u>two</u> rights of everyone living in the United States?	Freedom of expression; freedom of speech; freedom of assembly; freedom to petition the government; freedom of worship; the right to bear arms
52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?	The United States; the flag
53. What is <u>one</u> promise you make when you become a United States citizen?	Give up loyalty to other countries; defend the Constitution and laws of the United States;

	obey the laws of the United States; serve in the U.S. military (if needed); serve (do important work for) the nation (if needed); be loyal to the United States
54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?	Eighteen (18) and older
55. What are <u>two</u> ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?	Vote; join a political party; help with a campaign; join a civic or community group; give an elected official your opinion on an issue; call Senators and Representatives; publicly support or oppose an issue or policy; run for office; write to a newspaper
56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?	April 15
57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?	At age 18; between the ages of 18 and 26
<b>AMERICAN HISTORY QUESTIONS</b>	
<b>Colonial Period and Independence</b>	
58. What is <u>one</u> reason colonists came to America?	Freedom; political liberty; religious freedom; economic opportunity; practice their religion; escape persecution
59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?	Native Americans; American Indians
60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?	Africans; people from Africa
61. Why did the colonists fight the British?	Because of high taxes (taxation without representation); because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering); because they didn't have self-government
62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?	(Thomas) Jefferson
63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?	July 4, 1776
64. There were 13 original states. Name <u>three</u> .	New Hampshire; Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina; South Carolina; Georgia
65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?	The Constitution was written; the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution
66. When was the Constitution written?	1787
67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name <u>one</u> of the writers.	(James) Madison; (Alexander) Hamilton; (John) Jay; Publius
68. What is <u>one</u> thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?	U.S. diplomat; oldest member of the Constitutional Convention; first Postmaster General of the United States; writer of "Poor Richard's Almanac"; started the first free libraries
69. Who is the "Father of Our Country"?	(George) Washington
70. Who was the first President?	(George) Washington
<b>1800s</b>	
71. What territory did the U.S. buy from France in 1803?	The Louisiana Territory; Louisiana
72. Name <u>one</u> war fought by the United States in the 1800s.	War of 1812; Mexican-American War; Civil War; Spanish-American War
73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.	The Civil War; the War between the States
74. Name <u>one</u> problem that led to the Civil War.	Slavery; economic reasons; states' rights
75. What was <u>one</u> important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?	Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation); saved (or preserved) the

	Union; led the United States during the Civil War
76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?	Freed the slaves; freed slaves in the Confederacy; freed slaves in the Confederate states; freed slaves in most Southern states
77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?	Fought for women's rights; fought for civil rights
<b>Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information</b>	
78. Name <u>one</u> war fought by the United States in the 1900s.	World War I; World War II; Korean War; Vietnam War; (Persian) Gulf War
79. Who was President during World War I?	(Woodrow) Wilson
80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?	(Franklin) Roosevelt
81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?	Japan, Germany, and Italy
82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?	World War II
83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?	Communism
84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?	Civil rights (movement)
85. What did Martin Luther King Jr. do?	Fought for civil rights; worked for equality for all Americans
86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?	Terrorists attacked the United States
87. Name <u>one</u> American Indian tribe in the United States.	Cherokee; Navajo; Sioux; Chippewa; Choctaw; Pueblo; Apache; Iroquois; Creek; Blackfeet; Seminole; Cheyenne; Arawak; Shawnee; Mohegan; Huron; Oneida; Lakota; Crow; Teton; Hopi; Inuit
<b>INTEGRATED CIVICS QUESTIONS</b>	
<b>Geography</b>	
88. Name <u>one</u> of the two longest rivers in the United States.	Missouri (River) ; Mississippi (River)
89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?	Pacific (Ocean)
90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?	Atlantic (Ocean)
91. Name <u>one</u> U.S. territory.	Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands; American Samoa; Northern Mariana Islands; Guam
92. Name <u>one</u> state that borders Canada.	Maine; New Hampshire; Vermont; New York; Pennsylvania; Ohio; Michigan; Minnesota; North Dakota; Montana; Idaho; Washington; Alaska
93. Name <u>one</u> state that borders Mexico.	California; Arizona; New Mexico; Texas
94. What is the capital of the United States?	Washington, D.C.
95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?	New York (Harbor); Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]
<b>Symbols</b>	
96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?	Because there were 13 original colonies; because the stripes represent the original colonies
97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?	Because there is one star for each state; because each star represents a state; because there are 50 states
98. What is the name of the national anthem?	The Star-Spangled Banner

### Holidays

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

### Study Questions for ELDERLY APPLICANTS

People over the age of 65 who are Legal Permanent Residents (have a green card) and who have lived in the United States as Legal Permanent Residents for at least 20 years have different requirements for civics (history and government) knowledge. They may also be eligible to be tested in their native language. See *Section E* for more information.

1. What is <u>one</u> right or freedom from the First Amendment?	Speech; religion; assembly; press; petition the government
2. What is the economic system in the United States?	Capitalist economy; market economy
3. Name <u>one</u> branch or part of the government.	Legislative (Congress); executive (President); judicial (the courts)
4. What are the <u>two</u> parts of the U.S. Congress?	The Senate and House (of Representatives)
5. Who is <u>one</u> of your state's U.S. Senators now?	Barbara Boxer; Diane Feinstein (California state - 2010)
6. In what month do we vote for President?	November
7. What is the name of the President of the U.S. now?	Barack Obama; Obama
8. What is the capital of your state?	Sacramento (California state)
9. What are the <u>two</u> major political parties in the United States?	Democratic and Republican
10. What is <u>one</u> responsibility that is only for U.S. citizens?	Serve on a jury; vote in a federal election
11. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?	Eighteen (18) and older
12. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?	April 15
13. Who was the first President?	(George) Washington
14. What was <u>one</u> important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?	Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation); saved (preserved) the Union; led U.S. during the Civil War
15. Name <u>one</u> war fought by the United States in the 1900s.	World War I; World War II; Korean War; Vietnam War; (Persian) Gulf War
16. What did Martin Luther King Jr. do?	Fought for civil rights; worked for equality for all Americans
17. What is the capital of the United States?	Washington, D.C.
18. Where is the Statue of Liberty?	New York (Harbor); Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]
19. Why does the flag have 50 stars?	Because there is one star for each state; because each star represents a state; because there are 50 states
20. When do we celebrate Independence Day?	July 4