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Civics exam practice test

There are 100 civics questions on the naturalization test, but some answers may vary depending on your state, such as questions from the list of 100 questions in English. You must correctly answer 6 of the 10 questions to pass the test. If you are 65 or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you will need to correctly answer 6 out of these 20 questions. Start Question Shortlist* *If you are 65 or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you will need to correctly answer 6 out of these 20 questions. Start Questions. Start Question Shortlist* *If you are 65 or older and have been a legal permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the question shortlist. Check out our US Citizenship test study tips for practical strategies like focusing on small question groups and memorization techniques. You can also use the test below to review questions you've previously answered incorrectly.* On the naturalization test, some answers may change because of elections or appointments. For the answers to these specific questions, please visit the official USCIS Civics Test Updates page. Although the citizenship test is not done in multiple choice (you will help you prepare for any of the citizenship test questions and the answer), taking the quiz as many times as needed, will help you prepare for any of the citizenship test questions and the answer). also like to be able to hear the question asked, an audio button is available on each question. Click on the audio to hear the citizenship test question, mark your answer and listen for the correct answer. Maybe you would rather learn citizenship and prepare for the test by reading a brief lesson and then taking a quiz? You can do so by entering the study guide and going through the topics in the table of contents: American History, American Government and Integrated Civics. In all cases, we have provided choices for you on how to prepare and pass the citizenship test, whether it be by taking a guiz, reading a lesson, or going through flashcards! * For the four citizenship test guestions specific to the state in which you live or the United States territory in which you live: Name your Representative, Name one of your state Senators, Name your State or territory. Page 2 These first three words, the preamble to the US Constitution, embody the whole idea of selfgovernment and are a basic statement of the purpose preceding the Constitution. The Constitution was written in 1787 at the Constitution and officially adopted on September 17, 1789. But what exactly does the Constitution, the document known as the Supreme Law of the Land, do? In simple words, the Constitution sets up and defines the structure, purpose and limits of the federal government and its relationship with the individual states. The Rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law, leaders must obey the law and that no one is above the law and that the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law, leaders must obey the law and that no one is above the law and that the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law, leaders must obey the law and that no one is above the law and that the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law, leaders must obey the law and that no one is above the law and that the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and that the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states that everyone must follow the law and the rule of Law" which states the rule of Law human leader. But most important too is that the Constitution protects the basic rights of all Americans. And just how are those rights protected? The basic rights of all Americans are protected and guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791 to become part of the Constitution. The 1st amendment, probably the most recognized, guarantees Americans the following basic rights: Freedom of Religion or not practice one if you choose) Freedom to speak out against the government) Freedom of the Press (gives the media freedom to express ideas and opinion) Freedom of Assembly (the freedom to allow people to peaceably assemble) Freedom to Communicate with government officials) Amendments, or changes or additions, to the Constitution are not easily passed and there have only been 27 since it was adopted back in 1789. Let's look at how an amendment gets passed and go over a few amendments that have passed which concern voting rights. For an amendment to get passed, two-thirds of both houses of Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives, must pass the proposal for the amendment to become ratified; then, three quarters of the state houses, must also pass the proposal for ratification. That isn't easy to do and tells us why there have only been 27 amendments to the Constitution Amendments, or changes or additions, to the Constitution are not easily passed and there have only been 27 since it was adopted back in 1789. Let's look at how an amendment to get passed and go over a few amendments that have passed which concern voting rights. For an amendment to get passed, two-thirds of both houses of Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives, must pass the proposal for the amendment to become ratified; then, three quarters of the state houses, must also pass the proposal for ratification. That isn't easy to do and tells us why there have only been 27 amendments to the Constitution including the Bill of Rights! The Declaration of Independence Written by Thomas Jefferson and becoming official on July 4th, 1776, The Declaration of Independence is founded on the principals that all men are created equal and the belief that all men have three basic rights: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This document, in addition to creating basic rights and freedoms for the people and the thirteen colonies, also announced the separation from Great Britain, creating the "The United States of America" and declaring itself a free and independent country. After the Declaration of Independence After the Declaration of Independence was written, another document, the Articles of the Confederation, was written which established the rules that governed the newly formed thirteen states—these rules were the foundation of what later became the U.S. Constitution. Among these articles, along with the establishment of basic rights and freedoms, was also the establishment of the new government as a republic or representative democracy -one that is shared between the federal and state governments. In addition, the rules also established that the economy would be capitalist, not government driven but mainly privately driven and that the federal government would have the power to collect taxes from the people of the states. Visit the "Colonial Period" section for more detail on the Declaration of Independence and its importance to the beginnings of our democracy. System of American Government Federal Government of the US We know that the U.S. Constitution sets up, structures and defines the government, but how does it do that? It does this by a system of dividing the government into three branches and establishing a checks and balances system. The Judicial Branch The Executive Branch Each of the branches has a specific function, and in order to prevent one branch from becoming too powerful, there is a system of "Checks and Balances" in place. This system ensures that no one branch has total control over the other and that each can oversee the other. The Legislative Branch The Legislative Branch is made up of: The Senate, with 100 members (2 per each state). They represent the people of their state and are elected for a period of 6 years (with no limit to the number of terms served) The House of Representatives. There are currently 435 House members (their number per state varies and is dependent on the population of each state) and are elected for a period of two years, also with no limit on the terms served. The current Speaker of the House of Representatives is Nancy Pelosi. Together, the Senate and House of Representatives is Nancy Pelosi. laws. As a part of the system of Checks and Balances, Congress also has some control over both the Executive and Judicial Branches. As an example of this, Congress must approve Executive appointments and can override a Presidential veto (the Executive Branch) likewise it must confirm judicial nominees and can initiate Constitutional Amendments (Judicial Branch). The Judicial Branch is made up of the Federal Courts with the Supreme Court being the highest court in the United States. There are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. What do they do? Functions of the Judicial Branch The main function of the Judicial Branch is to interpret, review and explain the laws. It is their duty to ensure that laws are consistent with the Constitution. As a part of the system of Checks and Balances, the Judicial Branch also has some control over both the Executive and Legislative Branches. As an example of this, the Judicial Branch can declare a Presidential action unconstitutional (Executive Branch) as well as declare acts of Congress as unconstitutional (Legislative Branch). The Executive Branch is made up of the President, Vice President, the Vice President is Kamilla Harris. The American people vote for the President, whose job it is to advise for the President, whose job it is to advise to advise the vice President, there are 15 members of the Cabinet appointed by the President, whose job it is to advise the vice President appointed by the President the President. The 15 Cabinet-level positions are: Secretary of Agriculture Secretary of Energy Secretary of Energy Secretary of Homeland Security Secretary of Homeland Security Secretary of Homeland Security Secretary of Homeland Security Secretary of Energy Secretary of State Secretary of Transportation Secretary of the Treasury Secretary of Veterans' Affairs Attorney General Functions of the Executive Branch is to enforce federal laws. The President is in charge of the Executive Branch. As a part of the system of Checks and Balances, the Executive Branch also has some control over both the Judicial and Legislative Branches. As an example of this, the President can appoint federal judges or grant reprieves (Judicial Branch) or he or call Congress into special session (Legislative Branch). What other functions does the President take of the Executive Branch) or he or call Congress into special session (Legislative Branch). such, has the power to sign bills to become law but also the power to veto bills. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. armed forces. If the President will take charge of the Executive Branch. If both the President and Vice President cannot serve for any reason, the Speaker of the House will take charge of the Executive Branch. The United States has two major political parties: the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Our current President, Joe Biden, is a Democrat. Besides the Federal Government, there are also state, county and local government, there are also state, county and local government. There are four levels of government in the U.S. capital, Washington D.C. The powers at the federal level include printing money, declaring war, and creating an army. The citizens vote for President/Vice President and Congress. The State Government: Located in the capitals of each of the 50 states. State level powers include providing education, protection (police), safety (fire department), and giving a driver's license. The citizens vote for Governor, state legislators, executive and judicial officers. The County Government: Located in the county seat in each county within the state. The citizens vote for county officials. The Local Government: Located in each city, municipality, or township within the state. The citizens vote for the Head Executive/Mayor and local officials. Rights & Responsibilities Rights afforded only to U.S. citizens: the right to vote and the right to run for federal office. Voting is the most important civic duty and responsibility for a citizen and there have been four amendment) You do not have to pay a poll tax to vote (15th Amendment) Women have the right to vote (26th Amendment) Women have the right to vote (26th Amendment) Women have the right to vote (26th Amendment) You do not have the right to vote (26th Amendment) Women have the right to vote (26th Amendment) You do not have the right Amendment) To simplify, the Constitution gives all citizens, men and women, regardless of race or color and at least 18 years old, the right to run for federal office. There are, however, other basic rights, guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution that are afforded to everyone living in the United States and not just citizens: Freedom of speech Freedom of religion Freedom of assembly The right to bear arms Freedom of expression Responsibilities, and two of those responsibilities are to serve on a jury and to vote in a federal election. Besides serving on a jury and voting in a federal election, can you think of other certain responsibilities you may have? Let's look at a few: Paying federal taxes by April 15th Promising to obey the law Showing loyalty to the flag by reciting the Pledge of Allegiance Registering for the Selective Service at age 18 Promising to be loyal and to defend the United States when you become a citizen Participating in the your democracy Participating in your Democracy Besides voting, there are many ways that Americans can participate in their democracy, be involved and engage in the political process, which in turn helps keep our democracy strong: Join a civic group Join a community group Run for office Help with a campaign Would you consider doing any of these? American History: The Colonists During the 1600s and 1700s, Europeans (colonists) came to America for a variety of reasons including political and religious freedom, economic opportunity and escape from persecution. When they arrived in the "New World" they met the first inhabitants (people) of America: the Native Americans or American Indians, and one in particular, Squanto, many of the colonists would not have survived; the Indians taught the colonists (pilgrims) how to catch fish and plant corn and live off the land. The first English colony was founded in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 and because the colonists needed laborers to work on their plantations and farms, groups of Africans were brought by ship to America and sold as slaves to the colonists. The Thirteen Colonists and farms, groups of Africans were brought by ship to America and sold as slaves to the colonists. heavy taxes and unfair laws on the colonies during the 1760s and the colonists had no say -they could not vote for or against them. By 1773, there were 13 colonies (later to become the 13 states). The thirteen original colonies were: Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. These colonies argued that the British Parliament had no right to impose taxes or have a say in how they were being governed since they colonists and their mother country, Great Britain, continued to decline further after Parliament passed more tax acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party, where colonists for the Boston Tea Party, where colonists for the Boston Tea Party, where colonists destroyed shipments of tea belonging to the British East India Company by dumping them into the Boston Tea Party, where colonists for the Boston Tea Party, where colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party acts in 1774 that punished boycott of British goods and asked the king to overturn the tax acts. King George III and Parliament, however, would not to do that. Colonial Separation from Great Britain Because of all the taxacts, the colonists went to war against Great Britain to seek their independence. The American Revolutionary War, also known as the American War of Independence, began at Lexington and Concord in April 1775. The Continental Army was led by George Washington, the first Commander-In-Chief, who would also go on to become the First President of the United States. George Washington, because he was the leader of the war for America's independence, is also known as "The Father of Our Country". The colonists won the war and a new nation was born. Birth of a Nation-The Declaration of Independence On June 11th 1776, Congress appointed a "Committee of Five", consisting of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston and Roger Sherman, to draft a declaration of Independence from Great Britain. Thomas Jefferson wrote this first draft of the document that went on to be known as "The Declaration of Independence". On July 4th 1776, the wording of the Declaration of Independence was approved and a new nation, the United States of America, was born. The Constitutional Convention After the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, the Articles of Confederation of Americans and outlined how the states would be governed. In 1787, eleven years after the Declaration of Independence, the Constitutional Convention took place in Philadelphia, with the hope of improving on the Articles of Confederation. Once again, as with the writing of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin were there. Benjamin Franklin, though, was the oldest delegate at the Constitutional Convention, besides being a diplomat and the first Postmaster General. It was at this Convention, that the Constitution was written and it created a completely new national government. The Federalist Papers How was the proposed Constitution going to get passed by the 13 states? In order to get the support and approval needed from the states for the Constitution to pass, the Federalist Papers were written. These papers were a series of 85 articles written to promote the passage and to support ratification of the U.S. Constitution by the individual states. These articles written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay and appeared in various journals and newspapers in 1787 and 1788. In part because of these articles, the Constitution was passed by the numbers needed and adopted in 1789, making the U.S. acquired "The Supreme Law of the Land." American Revolution, the United States flourished and the country grew larger and more populated. In 1803, the U.S. acquired land from France, known as "The Louisiana Purchase" that doubled its size. Growth was not always easy though and wars were fought to gain control of lands. The United States fought four major wars in the 1800s, with the Civil War being the only war fought, not against another country, but against its own people. American Wars of the 1800s The War of 1812 (1812-1815) Fought against: the British Empire Cause: British support of American Indians fighting expansion, trade restrictions by Britain to stop American trade with France and maritime disputes The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) Fought against: the U.S. annexation of Texas in 1845 The Civil War (1861-1865) Fought against: Each other - The Civil War is also known as The War between the States or The War between the North and South Cause: 11 southern States of America or the Confederate States of America or the Confederate States of America or the Var between the States of America or the Confederate States of independence The Civil War Of all the wars in the 1800s, the Civil War was a war that could have broken the union of the United States had it been won by the South. The Civil War began when 11 southern states seceded (separated) from the United States to form their own country, the Confederate States of America. Slavery was the main cause of the Civil War, but economic reasons as well as states' rights played a role too. Because the South's economy was heavily dependent on slavery and this would have a harmful impact on their economy as well as independence. Abraham Lincoln, who opposed slavery, was the President of the United States from 1861-1865, and led the United States during the Civil War. He felt that the South's separation from the United States and establishment of a new country was unconstitutional, thus, the Civil War. He felt that the South's separation from the United States and establishment of a new country was unconstitutional, thus, the Civil War. He felt that the South's separation from the United States and establishment of a new country was unconstitutional. slaves with the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. This document declared that slaves living in the southern or Confederate states were free. When the Civil War ended in 1865, southern slaves kept their right to be free. The Emancipation Proclamation led to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution: ending slavery in all of the United States. There were many people and not just Abraham Lincoln, who spoke out strongly against slavery and sought equal rights, among these, is Susan B. Anthony. Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was a campaigner and supporter for women's rights, for the equal treatment of women in the workplace, for the abolishment of slavery and for civil rights. In 1872, she was arrested for attempting to vote in the presidential election. It would be another forty-eight years before women would be given the right to vote. In 1920, the 19th Amendment was passed, giving women that right. This amendment is still widely known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment for her efforts and contributions toward getting women the right to vote. Recent American Historical Facts American Wars of the 1900s Just as America fought wars in the 1800s, there were five wars that the United States fought during the 1900s, but unlike the Civil War of 1863, all of the wars in the 1900s were fought against other countries and most times fought with allies. The five wars were: World War I (1914-1919)- also known as the Great War or the First World War Fought against: Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire Allies: Britain, France, Italy Cause: German submarines attacked British and U.S. ships President: Woodrow Wilson World War II (1939-1945)- also known as the Second World War Fought against: Japan, Germany and Italy Allies: France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union Cause: Germany invaded Poland; Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii President: Franklin D. Roosevelt (also President during the Great Depression) Major General: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme commander of the Allied forces in Europe, who would later become the 34th U.S. President The Korean War (1950-1953) Fought against: North Korea Allies: South Korea Cause: North Korea moved across the boundary with South Korea (38th parallel) President: Dwight D. Eisenhower (at war's end) The Vietnam War (1959-1975) Fought against: North Vietnam Allies: South Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam Allies: South Vietnam Allies: South Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam Allies: South Vietnam Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon The Gulf War (1991) Fought against: Iraq Allies: International coalition forces Cause: The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq President: George W. Bush The Cold War (1945-1991) was not an actual war, but rather a war of ideology or beliefs-capitalism and its freedoms in a democratic government vs. the principle of communism. The USSR (Soviet States of Russia) was a powerful country at the end of World War II that operated under the principles of communism to other countries by the Soviet Union. That spread of communism was the main concern for the United States during this Cold War period and an arms race began between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, which did not end until the breakup of the USSR in 1991. Other Important Historical Information Besides the wars being fought during that the breakup of the USSR in 1991. would change many American lives. Among them, the civil rights movement and its leader, Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Indian Movement & Martin Luther King, Jr., the American soil by terrorists. The Civil Rights movement and the attack on American Indian Movement & Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Indian Movement and the attack on American Indian Movement & Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Indian Movement and its leader, Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Indian Movement & Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Indian Movement & Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Indian Movement and the attack on American Indian Movement & Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Indian Movement & Martin Luther & Martin Luther & Martin Luther & M Americans and to gain full and equal rights for all Americans of all races. Martin Luther King, Jr. was the main leader of the civil rights and equality for all Americans. It is through his efforts that civil rights laws were passed. The passage of those civil rights laws ensured the end of racia segregation and the protection of voting rights. The American Indian Movement During the 1960s, there was also an American Indian Movement, with much the same goals as the civil rights movement. to end racism, civil and human rights issues against the American Indian. In 1968, the National Council on Indian Opportunity was established by President Johnson to focus on their plight. The plight of many American Indians, or Native Americans, the first indigenous people of the United States, began during the 1700s and forced to relocate to Indian reservations and give up their culture. American Indians, or Native Americans, the first indigenous people of the United States, began during the 1700s and 1800s, when they were displaced and forced to relocate to Indian reservations and give up their culture. there are over 500 federally recognized tribes, with their own languages, political system and cultures. A few of the recognized tribes are the: Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux, Choctaw, Pueblo, Apache, Creek, Iroquois, Seminole, Cheyenne, Huron, Shawnee, Crow and Hopi. Terrorists attack the United States On September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked 4 aircraft and crashed two of them into the World Trade Center's Twin Towers in New York City, destroying both buildings. One of the planes was crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and the fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, D.C., crashed into th civilians. This was the worst attack on American soil in the history of the nation. Integrated Civics: Geography Area and General Characteristics The United States is the world's third largest country in land size, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west, and sharing a border with Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. There are 13 states that border Canada: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Alaska and in contrast only 4 states that share a border with Mexico: Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California. Located on the east coast, in the mid-Atlantic region, and bordered by Virginia and Maryland, is the nation's capital, Washington D.C. US Territories but only five of which are inhabited: Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Marianas, U. S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa. Rivers The Missouri river, 2341 miles long, is the longest river in the United States. It flows from western Montana to St. Louis, Missouri. The second longest river in the United States, is the Mississippi river at 2320 miles long which flows from northern Minnesota all the way south to the Mississippi Delta at the Gulf of Mexico. Landmarks The Statue of Liberty America is rich with landmarks symbolizing freedom and democracy. No landmark is better known or more welcoming to immigrants and returning Americans than the Statue of Liberty with her broken shackles at her feet and holding a tablet in one hand with the Declaration of Independence's date and a torch for enlightenment in the other, represents to all American Flag The most recognized symbol of the United States is the American flag. The first United States flag, made by Betsy Ross and officially adopted in 1777, had 13 stripes and 13 stars which represented the original thirteen colonies. The flag has since been changed 26 times with the last change in 1960, when Hawaii was admitted to the Union. On today's flag, we have 50 stars, representing each of the fifty states. The flag has nicknames such as "Old Glory", "The Stars and Stripes" and "The Star Spangled Banner". The National Anthem If the flag is the most recognized symbol, the Star Spangled Banner, our National Anthem, is the most recognized symbolic song. The lyrics were written by Francis Scott Key, after witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812. The following lyrics are from the first part of the song: O say can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming, Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming? And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there; O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? Integrated Civics: Holidays which are also observed by most states too. These holidays rederal Holidays which are also observed by most states too. can represent an important American historical figure, such as Martin Luther King, Jr. The federal holidays are: New Year's Day Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. President's Day Memorial Day Independence Day Labor Day Columbus Day Veterans Day Thanksgiving Christmas There are 100 civics questions on the naturalization test. During the naturalization interview, applicants will be asked up to 10 questions from the list of 100 questions in English. You must answer correctly 6 of the 10 questions to pass the civics test in English. On the naturalization test, some answers may change because of elections or appointments. For the answers to these specific questions, please visit the official USCIS Civics Test Updates page.Your State: not selected. Click here to select your state or load the most recent answers.AMERICAN GOVERNMENT (practice now)1. What is the supreme law of the land?2. What does the Constitution do?sets up the government/efines the government/efines the government/efines the supreme law of the land?2. What does the Constitution do?sets up the government/efines the government/efines the government/efines the government/efines the supreme law of the land?2. What does the Constitution do?sets up the government/efines t in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?4. What is an amendment?a change (to the Constitution) and dition (to the Constitution). What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?speechreligionassembly presspetition the government?. How many amendments does the Constitution have?8. What did the Declaration of Independence (from Great Britain)said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)eclared our independence? lifeliberty pursuit of happiness10. What is freedom of religion?You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion11. What is the economic system in the United States?capitalist economymarket government. Congress legislative President executive branch of government from becoming too powerful?checks and balancesseparation of powers15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?16. Who makes federal laws?CongressSenate and House (of Representatives)(U.S. or national) legislature17. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress? the Senate and House (of Representatives) 18. How many U.S. Senators now? 21. The House of Representatives has how many voting members? four hundred thirty-five (435) 22. We elect a U.S. Senators now? 21. The House of Representative for how many voting members? many years?23. Name your U.S. Representative.24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?25. Why do some states have more people(because) some states have more people26. We elect a President for how many years?27. In what month do we vote for President?28. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?29. What is the name of the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?31. If both the President of the Vice President?31. If both the President?32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?33. Who signs bills to become laws?34. Who vetoes bills?35. What does the President's Cabinet do?36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?Attorney of EducationSecretary of EducationSecretary of CommerceSecretary of the InteriorSecretary of LaborSecretary of StateSecretary of Housing and Urban Development37. What does the judicial branch do?reviews lawsexplains lawsresolves disputes (disagreements)decides if a law goes against the Constitution38 What is the highest court in the United States?39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government? to print moneyto declare warto create an armyto make treaties42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?provide schooling and educationprovide protection (police)provide safety (fire departments)give a driver's licenseapprove zoning and land use43. Who is the Governor of your state now?44. What is the capital of your state?45. What are the two major political parties in the United States?Democratic and Republican46. What is the political party of the President now?47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote)You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to voteAny citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.) A male citizens of any race (can vote) 49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens.vote in a federal election50. Name one right only for United States citizens? serve on a juryvote in a federal election50. Name one right only for United States citizens? States?freedom of expressionfreedom of speechfreedom of religionthe right to bear arms52. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?give up loyalty to other countriesdefend the Constitution and laws of the United Statesobey the laws of the United Statesobey the laws of the United Statesoseve in their democracy? votejoin a political partyhelp with a campaignjoin a civic groupjoin a community groupgive an elected official your opinion on an issue or policyrun for officewrite to a newspaper56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?at age eighteen (18) between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26) AMERICAN HISTORY (practice now) 58. What is one reason colonists came to America?freedompolitical libertyreligious freedomeconomic opportunity practice their religionescape persecution 59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?American IndiansNative Americans60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves? Africanspeople from Africa61. Why did the colonists fight the British?because they didn't have self-government62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?64. There were 13 original states. Name three.New HampshireMassachusettsRhode IslandConnecticutNew YorkNew JerseyPennsylvaniaDelawareMarylandVirginiaNorth CarolinaGeorgia65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?The Constitution was writtenThe Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution66. When was the Constitution written?67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers. James MadisonAlexander HamiltonJohn JayPublius68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for? U.S. diplomatoldest member of the Constitutional Conventionfirst 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"?70. What territory did the United States in the 1800s.War of 1812Mexican-American WarCivil WarSpanish-American War73. Name the U.S. war between the South.the Civil War.slaveryeconomic reasonsstates' rights 75. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)saved (or preserved) the United States during the Civil War76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?freed slaves in the Confederacyfreed one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.World War IIXorean WarVietnam War(Persian) Gulf War79. Who was President during World War II?81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?Japan, Germany, and Italy82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?fought for civil rightsworked for equality for all Americans86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001, in the United States?Terrorists attacked the United States87. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.CheyenneArawakShawneeMoheganHuronOneidaLakotaSeminoleCrowTetonHopiInuitCherokeeNavajoSiouxChippewaChoctawPuebloApacheIroquoisCreekBlackfeetINTEGRATED CIVICS (practice now)88. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?91. Name one U.S. territory.Puerto RicoU.S. Virgin IslandsAmerican SamoaNorthern Mariana IslandsGuam92. Name one state that borders Canada.MaineNew HampshireVermontNew YorkPennsylvaniaOhioMichiganMinnesotaNorth DakotaMontanaIdahoWashingtonAlaska93. Name one state that borders Mexico.CaliforniaArizonaNew MexicoTexas94. What is the capital of the United States?95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?New York (Harbor)Liberty Island96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?because there were 13 original coloniesbecause the stripes represent the original colonies97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?because there is one star for each statebecause there is one star for each statebecause there are 50 states98. What is the name of the national anthem?99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?100. Name two national U.S. holidays.New Year's

DayPresidents' DayMemorial DayIndependence DayMartin Luther King, Jr. DayLabor DayColumbus DayVeterans DayThanksgivingChristmas