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This U.S. citizenship examination preparation workbook, which has been developed specifically for use by English-language learners, is designed both for use in classroom settings, along with the Citizenship Now! Exam Preparation Instructor Manual, and for individuals on their own for the exam. Every one of the 100 questions on the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) list of questions that you may be asked during a citizenship exam is in this workbook. The questions are broken into 10 units organized around themes such as United States geography, U.S. history, and U.S. government, to help students learn and remember answers. Since the list of questions asked at each individual’s examination comes from this list of 100 questions, those preparing for the exam should study all 100.

The workbook and its accompanying instructor manual were developed by Hillary Gardner in collaboration with Amy Prince. Hillary, who is now a director of the Center for Immigrant Education and Training at LaGuardia Community College-CUNY, was formerly a staff developer in the CUNY ESL program and an ESL instructor and curriculum developer at LaGuardia Community College-CUNY. She extensively pilot-tested the units of this workbook with her students and used their feedback to make changes. Amy Prince, also an experienced educator and curriculum developer at CUNY, the Central Park Conservancy, and other organizations, provided editorial feedback and consultation.
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UNIT 1: WELCOME TO THE U.S.
In this unit, you will study 10 questions about U.S. geography and the flag.

You will also learn to:

- Circle new words when you read
- Find syllables and stress in new words
- Ask for clarification at your interview
- Make flashcards for independent study

Check Your Knowledge
Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. What is the capital of the United States?
2. What is the capital of your state?
3. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
4. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?
5. Name one state that borders Canada.
6. Name one state that borders Mexico.
7. Name one U.S. territory.
8. Why does the flag have 50 stars?
9. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
10. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

Focus on Key Words
1. state 6. territory
2. capital 7. colony
3. coast 8. flag
4. ocean 9. stars
5. border 10. stripes

Place Names
1. the United States
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Pacific Ocean
4. Washington, D.C.
5. the Statue of Liberty
Read to Understand
Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Don’t use your dictionary to find the definition of new words until after you finish reading.

Welcome to the U.S.
If you are studying for your citizenship exam, you probably already know a lot about the United States. For example, you probably already know that the U.S. is located in North America, south of Canada and north of Mexico. The U.S. has 50 states. There are 48 mainland states located between the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast and the Pacific Ocean on the west coast. Two states, Alaska and Hawaii, are separate from the mainland states. Alaska is the largest state.

Look at the map of the U.S. Find the states that border Canada. They are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Alaska. Four states border Mexico. They are: California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

As you prepare for the citizenship exam, you will learn how the U.S. grew over time, from 13 colonies to 50 states. Originally, the land belonged to many different Native American tribes. In 1609, the first permanent British colony began in Jamestown, Virginia. By 1775, there were thirteen colonies. On July 4, 1776, the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain and became the United States of America.

We remember the thirteen original colonies on the U.S. flag. The flag is red, white and blue. There are 13 stripes on the U.S. flag because there were 13 original colonies. The stripes are red and white. We honor the 50 states with 50 stars. There are 50 stars on the U.S. flag because there is one star for each state. The 50 stars are white on a blue square.

Can you find Wisconsin on the map? Some students think Wisconsin is a state that borders Canada because it is in the north of the U.S. But if you look carefully, you can see that Minnesota is north of Wisconsin. Minnesota borders Canada but Wisconsin does not.
In addition to states, the U.S. also has territories. A territory is land that belongs to the United States but is not a state. A territory is considered part of the United States but may have its own forms of local government.

U.S. territories include: Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and Guam. Look on a world map and see if you can find the location of the U.S. territories. Usually, after the name of a U.S. territory, you will see “U.S.” in parentheses. A territory may become a state in the future if the people vote and decide they want to be a U.S. state.

The capital of the U.S. is Washington, D.C. “D.C.” stands for District of Columbia. Some see Washington State on the map and think it is the same as Washington, D.C. Americans sometimes make this mistake too. Many times, we talk about “Washington”. If we’re not sure, we ask: “Washington State or D.C.?”

The 50 capitals of the 50 states are also marked on the map with stars. Is the capital of a state the largest city in the state? Not always. For example, New York City is the largest city in New York State, but Albany is the capital of New York. Albany is located about two hours north of New York City. Did you know that New York City is the largest city in the U.S.?

One of the important symbols of the U.S. is the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is in the New York harbor near New York City and New Jersey. It is on an island called Liberty Island on the Hudson River. The statue was a gift to the U.S. from the people of France to remember the friendship between France and the U.S. during the American Revolution (1775-1783). As you prepare for your citizenship exam, you will learn more about the American Revolution and why the thirteen colonies fought for independence from Great Britain.
**Active Learning Practice**
Review what you learned. Use the outline map of the U.S. to complete these tasks.

- Mark with a star the capital of the U.S.
- Mark with a dot the capital of your state.
- Mark on the map the name of the ocean on the East Coast of the U.S.
- Mark on the map the name of the ocean on the West Coast of the U.S.
- Color all the states that border Canada.
- Color all the states that border Mexico.
- Mark on the map the location of the Statue of Liberty.
Comprehension Check
At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States? ____________________________
2. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States? ____________________________
3. Name one state that borders Canada. __________________________________________
4. Name one state that borders Mexico. __________________________________________
5. Why does the flag have 50 stars? ______________________________________________
6. Why does the flag have 13 stripes? ____________________________________________
7. Name one U.S. territory. ______________________________________________________
8. What is the capital of the United States? ________________________________________
9. What is the capital of your state? ______________________________________________
10. Where is the Statue of Liberty? _______________________________________________

Remember that at your citizenship test, it’s OK if you can’t remember the answer to a question. You need to answer only 6 out of 10 history questions correctly. How confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

not very confident a little confident confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write them below.

_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________
Getting Ready for Your Interview
At your citizenship interview, it’s OK to ask for clarification if you don’t understand the examiner. For example, you can say:

- *Repeat, please.*
- *Could you repeat, please?*
- *Slower, please.*
- *Could you say it slower, please?*
- *Louder, please.*
- *Could you say it louder, please?*

Use these phrases in this classroom as you complete this unit. Practice asking for clarification outside the classroom as much as possible everyday.

Pronunciation Practice
Now let’s look at an important strategy that will help you to remember how to pronounce new or familiar words. We will call this strategy “syllable/stress”.

Words can be divided into *syllables* or parts. Separate words into syllables when you hear them. You can use a slash mark (/) to separate words, but the dictionary usually uses a dot. For example, how many syllables are in the word *ocean*?

Let’s take a look. The dictionary may show you *ocean* with a dot between the two syllables. You may find it easier to add a slash between syllables like this: *o/cean*. Now you can see that there are 2 syllables in the word *ocean*. But which syllable has the stress? *Stress* means one syllable sounds stronger or is pronounced longer. Do we say *o/cean* with the stress on the first syllable or *o·cean* with the stress on the second syllable?

The correct pronunciation is: *o/cean*. The stress is on the first syllable. If you look in a dictionary, you will see the dictionary uses an accent mark (!) to indicate stress. You can use an accent mark or underline the syllable with stress. Choose a mark that will help you to remember where to say the stressed syllable.

Now go to the list of Key Words and Place Names at the start of this unit and mark the syllables and stress for each of the key words. Review your answers with your teacher. Then, read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Circle the words or parts of words that are difficult for you to pronounce, and ask your teacher to repeat them for you.
Writing Practice

Complete the blanks for this unit’s key words.

1. stat __  6. terr __ tor __
2. c __ pit __ l  7. colon __
3. c __ c __ st  8. __ __ ag
4. o __ __ an  9. star __
5. bo __ de __  10. stripe __

Place Names

1. __ __ lantic Ocean
2. Pa __ __ fic Ocean
3. the Unite __ State __
4. Wash __ __ ton, __ __ __.
5. the Stat __ __ of Libert __

Dictation Practice

Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________

Final Assessment

Practice answering these questions. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

❑ What is the capital of the United States? ________________________________
❑ What is the capital of your state? ________________________________
❑ What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States? ________________________________
What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?

Name one state that borders Canada.

Name one state that borders Mexico.

Name one U.S. territory.

Why does the flag have 50 stars?

Why does the flag have 13 stripes?

Where is the Statue of Liberty?

After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

not very confident  a little confident  confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below.

Q
A

Q
A

Q
A

STUDY TIP: Use index cards to make flashcards for this unit. On one side, write a question. On the back, write the answer. Organize the questions from most difficult to easiest and carry the flashcards with you to review the questions outside of class.

Share What You Know
Have you ever visited Washington, D.C.? Have you ever visited the capital of your state? Have you ever visited the Statue of Liberty? Share what you know with a classmate.
On the U.S. map, color the state where you live. Use another color to color the states that you have visited. Use a third color to color the states where you would like to visit. Make sure you make a key on the map so you remember which color represents which category. For example, “I live in...”, “I have visited...”, “I would like to visit...”. Share your map with your classmates.

Compare a flag of the thirteen colonies with a flag of the U.S. today. Discuss similarities and differences with a classmate.

Do you have “states” in your country? Share what you know with a classmate.
UNIT 2: EARLY AMERICA AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In this unit, you will study 10 questions about early America and The Declaration of Independence.

You will also learn to:

• Use key words to study the questions and answers
• Pronounce silent E words
• Prepare for the reading and writing sections of the exam

Check Your Knowledge

Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
2. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.
3. What is one reason colonists came to America?
4. There were 13 original states. Name three.
5. Why did the colonists fight the British?
6. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
7. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
8. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
9. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
10. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?

Focus on Key Words

1. America
2. American Indian
3. Native American
4. tribe
5. European
6. colonist
7. the Declaration of Independence
8. Independence Day
9. rights
10. celebrate

Read to Understand

Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
Early America

The United States of America now has 50 states and several territories around the world. But what was America like thousands of years ago, before the Europeans arrived?

We call the people who lived in America before the Europeans arrived, “Native Americans.” Native Americans lived in tribes, or groups, in different parts of the American continent. They had different cultures and customs. Each tribe had its own name.

You must learn the name of one American Indian tribe for your citizenship exam. Have you ever noticed an interesting place name in your community? Delaware, Illinois and Iowa are all names of American Indian tribes. And now Delaware, Illinois and Iowa are names of U.S. states. Miami and Wichita are names of American Indian tribes, and now Miami and Wichita are names of U.S. cities. Some American Indian tribes have Spanish names, such as “Pueblo”. Choose the name of an American Indian tribe that is easy for you to remember and pronounce.

Columbus came to America in 1492, but he didn’t stay. Over the next one hundred years, explorers from European countries such as France, the Netherlands, England and Spain came to America and didn’t stay. But in 1609, the first British colonists arrived in Jamestown, Virginia. Colonists were Europeans who came to the American continent to start homes and towns.

Colonists came to America for many reasons. Some came for freedom. Some came for political liberty, and some came for religious freedom. Some came to escape persecution in their home countries. Others came for economic opportunity.

By 1775, there were thirteen British colonies. In 1775, the American colonists decided they needed to fight the British. The war they fought was called The American Revolution. The American Revolution lasted from 1775 to 1783.

There were many reasons why the colonists decided to fight the British. The colonists fought the British because of high taxes. The British king took money from the colonists, but the colonists could not make any decisions about the government. We call this problem taxation without representation, because the people paying taxes have no representation in the government.

The colonists thought that if they were paying taxes to the government,
the people should participate in the government. They wanted the government to represent them. They wanted self-government.

On July 4, 1776, The Declaration of Independence was adopted. The Declaration of Independence declared our independence from Great Britain. It said that the United States is free from Great Britain. The thirteen colonies became the thirteen original states.

Here are the names of the thirteen original states. (Delaware was the first state. New York was the eleventh state.) You must name three for your citizenship exam. Choose three names that are easy for you to remember and pronounce.

Delaware Pennsylvania New Jersey Georgia Connecticut Massachusetts Maryland South Carolina New Hampshire Virginia New York North Carolina Rhode Island

The Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence gave its name to an important U.S. holiday, Independence Day. We celebrate Independence Day on July 4 because the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4. Just like you have a birthday, we say that “July 4, 1776” is the birthday of the U.S.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. He wrote about two important ideas for the new, democratic nation. Jefferson wrote, “all men are created equal”. Jefferson wrote that all men have the right to “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”. Life and liberty are two rights in the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence was the first of three important documents in the creation of the United States. As you study more for your citizenship exam, you will learn about two other important documents, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Active Learning Practice

You don’t have to know all the words in a question to answer it correctly. Sometimes it can help you to study for a question if you try to remember only the key words and key facts. Let’s take a look.

For example, if I say “capital of the U.S.”, you say “Washington, D.C.” Now try to match the questions and answers below using just key words. Follow the first example.
1. Before the Europeans arrived ____________
2. American Indian tribe ____________
3. Reason colonists came to America ____________
4. Three original states ____________
5. Why colonists fought the British ____________
6. Declaration of Independence adopted ____________
7. Independence Day ____________
8. Wrote the Declaration ____________
9. Rights in the Declaration ____________
10. What Declaration did ____________
11. Capital of your state ____________
12. U.S. territory ____________
13. Statue of Liberty ____________
14. State that borders Canada ____________
15. State that borders Mexico ____________

Comprehension Check
At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? ____________
2. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States. ____________
3. What is one reason colonists came to America? ____________
4. There were 13 original states. Name three. ____________
5. Why did the colonists fight the British? ____________
6. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted? ____________
7. What did the Declaration of Independence do? ____________
8. When do we celebrate Independence Day? ____________
9. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? ____________
10. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence? ____________

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?

not very confident       a little confident       confident
What questions do you need to spend time studying? Write them below.

Pronunciation Practice

In Unit 1, you learned about syllables and stress. In this unit, we will look at what makes pronunciation difficult, especially silent letters and silent E.

You will find silent E at the end of many words in English. We call it silent E because it does not add an extra syllable to the word. Here are some words you already know with silent E.

- state
- strip
- tribe

All of these words have just 1 syllable.

There are many words in English with silent letters. One strategy to remember silent letters is to cross them out using a slash mark (/). Let’s take a look at the GH sound, for example, in words like fight and rights. In these words, the GH is silent.

To help us to remember the silent letters, we can write: fight or rights.

Now, let’s practice the strategies you have learned. Use these strategies to help you to remember the pronunciation of the unit’s key words. Listen to your teacher pronounce this unit’s Key Words, and as you listen:

1. Separate the words into syllables.
2. Mark the stress.
3. If you see a silent letter, use a slash (/) to cross it out.

Review your answers on the board with your classmates. Then, go to the list of names of the 13 original states and practice marking syllables, stress, and silent letters.

Did you know? Words in English come from many different languages. This makes English pronunciation very difficult to learn. A word from a different language can have a different pronunciation, and names of places and people can be especially difficult to pronounce. The names
of U.S. states are a good example. Some names are English (New Hampshire), some Native American (Connecticut), and some French (Vermont).

Writing Practice
Complete the blanks for this unit’s key words.

1. Ameri — a
2. America __ __ nd __ an
3. N __ tiv __ American
4. tri __ __
5. __ __ ropeans
6. co __ oni __ __ s
7. the Declaration of I __ depe __ de __ ce
8. I __ depe __ de __ ce Day
9. ri __ __ ts
10. c __ l __ brat __

Getting Ready for the Interview
Let’s take a look at the steps of the citizenship interview. Review each step with your teacher and make sure you understand.

• First, the USCIS officer will ask you to raise your right hand and you must swear to tell the truth.

• The officer will review your N400 application form with you to see if there are any updates or changes.

• The officer will begin the history part of the exam. The officer will ask you up to ten history questions, usually orally, but you may have to read them aloud.

• Next, the officer will ask you to read aloud from sentences or questions compiled from the “Reading Vocabulary” word list.

• Finally, the officer will ask you to write a sentence or two compiled from the “Writing Vocabulary” word list. You must write exactly what the officer tells you, even if you think you should write something differently.

Now practice the reading section of the exam. Read these questions aloud for your teacher.

1. What country is north of the U.S.?
2. What country is south of the U.S.?
3. How many states does the U.S. have?
4. What is the capital of the U.S.?
5. What is the largest state in the U.S.?
6. What state has the most people?
7. How many colors are on the American flag?
8. What colors are on the American flag?
9. What city has the most people?
10. What was the first state?

Dictation Practice
Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.

Final Assessment
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

☐ Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? ____________________________

☐ Name one American Indian tribe in the United States. ____________________________

☐ What is one reason colonists came to America? ____________________________

☐ There were 13 original states. Name three. ____________________________

☐ Why did the colonists fight the British? ____________________________

☐ When was the Declaration of Independence adopted? ____________________________

☐ What did the Declaration of Independence do? ____________________________

☐ When do we celebrate Independence Day? ____________________________

☐ Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? ____________________________

☐ What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence? ____________________________
After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?

Circle one option below.

not very confident  
a little confident  
confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.

Q  
A  
Q  
A  
Q  
A  

Share What You Know

On the U.S. map, color the states that were part of the thirteen original states. Title your map “The Thirteen States”. NOTE: See map on next page.

Have you ever visited one of the states that was one of the thirteen original states? Have you ever visited Great Britain or Europe? Share what you know with a classmate.

Colonists came to America for many reasons, for example, freedom of religion or the opportunity to own land or to make money. When and why did you come to this country? Share your experiences with a classmate.
UNIT 3: THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

In this unit, you will study 10 questions about the U.S. Constitution.

You will also learn to:

• Recognize and use verbs in past tense
• Pronounce SH words
• Exercise to relax and improve your speaking

Check Your Knowledge

Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?
2. When was the Constitution written?
3. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
4. What does the Constitution do?
5. What is the supreme law of the land?
6. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
7. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.
8. Who is the “Father of Our Country”? 
9. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
10. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?

Focus on Key Words

1. Benjamin Franklin 6. the supreme law
2. George Washington 7. government
3. Constitution 8. federal government
4. the Constitutional Convention 9. the Federalist Papers
5. law 10. Father of Our Country

Read to Understand

Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
The U.S. Constitution

The United States of America declared independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776, the date the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. He is one of the people who helped to found, or start, our nation. For this reason, we call Jefferson one of our “Founding Fathers”.

Another important Founding Father was Benjamin Franklin. Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. For example, Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member of the Constitutional Convention. What was the Constitutional Convention? The Founding Fathers wanted a new nation, but they didn’t have a government. They needed to set up the government. In 1787, they decided to call a meeting, or convention, to write a Constitution.

In 1787, the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention. The Constitution sets up the U.S. government. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. “The supreme law of the land” means the most important law of the nation.

The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the Constitution. James Madison was one of the writers of the Federalist Papers. Alexander Hamilton was another one of the writers of the Federalist Papers. Madison and Hamilton are also Founding Fathers.

But the most important Founding Father was George Washington. We call George Washington the “Father of Our Country” because he was the nation’s first president. John Adams was the second president. He is another important Founding Father. We honor some of our Founding Fathers on our coins and bills. For example, George Washington is on the dollar bill.

The thirteen original states wanted to be an independent nation. But some of the Founding Fathers did not want a strong, central government like the government they had under the British king. They wanted the new state governments to have powers too. For this reason, under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government and some powers belong to the states.
Separation of powers was an important idea for the Founding Fathers. As you study for your citizenship exam, you will learn more about how the idea of separation of powers shaped the structure of the U.S. government.

**Active Learning Practice**

Review the past tense of these verbs that you have learned. Write the correct form in the chart below. Number 1 is done for you.

| 1. live | lived |
| 2. arrive |
| 3. come |
| 4. are |
| 5. fight |
| 6. adopt |
| 7. declare |
| 8. write |
| 9. happen |
| 10. support |

Complete these sentences using a verb in past tense from the list above.

1. Native Americans _________________ in America before the Europeans _________________.
2. Colonists ________________ to America for freedom.
3. The colonists ________________ the British because of high taxes.
4. The Declaration of Independence ________________ our independence from Great Britain.
5. Thomas Jefferson ________________ the Declaration of Independence.
6. The Declaration of Independence was ________________ on July 4, 1776.

7. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut ________________ three of the thirteen original states.

8. What ________________ at the Constitutional Convention?


10. The Federalist Papers ________________ the passage of the Constitution.

**Comprehension Check**

At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for? ________________________________

2. When was the Constitution written? ________________________________

3. What happened at the Constitutional Convention? ________________________________

4. What does the Constitution do? ________________________________

5. What is the supreme law of the land? ________________________________

6. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words? ________________________________

7. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers. ________________________________

8. Who is the “Father of Our Country”? ________________________________

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

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

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?

- not very confident
- a little confident
- confident
What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write them below.

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

**Pronunciation Practice**

Maybe you have noticed an important sound in this unit’s key words. That sound is SH. You can find the SH sound in the following words. Listen to your teacher and circle the part of the word where you hear the SH sound:

- Constitution
- Constitutional
- convention
- Washington
- education
- protection
- separation
- ocean
- Declaration
- taxation
- representation

Now read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Focus on saying the –SH sounds correctly. Circle the parts of the words that are difficult for you to pronounce. Ask your teacher to review the syllables and stress in the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

**Getting Ready for Your Interview**

It’s normal to be nervous for important events like an interview. When you are nervous, your body gets tense. When your body gets tense, you sometimes forget to breathe. Your heart may start to beat quickly or you may speak very softly. You may know the answer to a question, but you may not communicate the answer effectively because you are nervous. You can take action to feel more relaxed and to use your body to communicate effectively. Here are some relaxation exercises to practice with your classmates and your teacher. Use these exercises as often as you need them to prepare for your interview.

- Breathe in.
- Breathe out.
• Shake your hands.
• Shake your feet.
• Relax your shoulders.
• Roll your neck.
• Circle your shoulders backward and forward.
• Circle your ankles.
• Circle your wrists.
• Rub your jaw.
• Smile.
• Close your eyes.

• Practice repeating:
  Hello, how are you?
  Yes, that's right.
  Sorry, I'm a little nervous.
  Could you repeat, please?
  Thank you very much.

Now, try the circle game with your classmates. Each of you will introduce yourself with a name and an action. Everyone will repeat the name and the action. See if you feel less nervous speaking English after exercising and relaxing.

**Writing Practice**

Complete the blanks for this unit's key words.

1. Ben __ amin Frankl __ n
2. G __ gge Wa __ ington
3. Constitu __ __
4. the Constitu __ __ al Conven __ __
5. l __
6. the __ preme l __
7. gover __ me __ t
8. fed __ al gover __ t
9. the Fed __ alist P __ s
10. the Fa __ er of our C __ ntry

Dictation Practice
Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.

__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

Final Assessment
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

☐ What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for? ________________________________

☐ When was the Constitution written? ________________________________

☐ What happened at the Constitutional Convention? ________________________________

☐ What does the Constitution do? ________________________________

☐ What is the supreme law of the land? ________________________________

☐ The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words? ________________________________

☐ The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers. ________________________________

☐ Who is the “Father of Our Country”? ________________________________

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

After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

- not very confident
- a little confident
- confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.

Q
A

Q
A

Q
A

Share What You Know

Who is the “father” of your country or an important leader from your country? Share what you know with a classmate.

George Washington is on the dollar bill. Can you identify other people on U.S. bills or coins? Share what you know with a classmate.

Many times the names of the Founding Fathers become place names or street names in the U.S. For example, George Washington was the first president; his name inspired the name of Washington, D.C. Look at the names of the Founding Fathers that you learned about in this chapter. Are there any place names in your community that are similar to their names?

The Founding Fathers of the United States did not want the federal government to have too much power. In your opinion, do you think it is a good idea that different states can have different laws? Are there any powers that the states have that should be federal powers? Are there any powers that the federal government has that should be a state power?

Have you ever been to a convention, for example, a business convention? Share what you know with a classmate.
UNIT 4: THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

In this unit, you will study 10 questions about the three branches of the U.S. government.

You will also learn to:

• Use a chart to summarize what you learn
• Use a pronunciation pyramid to sort words by syllable
• Memorize words by copying them

Check Your Knowledge

Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. Name one branch or part of the government.
2. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
3. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?
4. Who makes federal laws?
5. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
6. Who signs bills to become laws?
7. Who vetoes bills?
8. What does the judicial branch do?
9. What is the highest court in the United States?
10. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?

Focus on Key Words

1. branch
2. legislative
3. executive
4. judicial
5. Congress
6. in charge of
7. bill
8. sign
9. veto
10. the Supreme Court

Read to Understand

Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
Three Branches of Government

When the Constitution was written at the Constitutional Convention in 1787, it set up the government with three branches, or parts. The three branches of government are the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

Normally, when we use the word “branches”, we refer to the branches of a tree. A tree has one trunk and several branches. A person has one body and two arms. Similarly, the three branches of the U.S. government have a common goal to direct the government of the people but different responsibilities.

Why do we have three branches of government, instead of just one? Separation of powers stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful. No one branch can create a law by itself. All branches must work together to create new laws. Let’s take a closer look at each branch and how laws get made.

The legislative branch is the U.S. Congress. There are two parts to Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress makes federal laws. Laws start as bills in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. A bill that starts in the Senate must be approved in the House. A bill that starts in the House must be approved in the Senate. After a bill is approved in the Congress, it goes to the President.

The President is in charge of the executive branch. The President signs bills to become laws. The President also vetoes bills. To veto means to “vote no to” or reject.

The judicial branch reviews laws. The judicial branch must decide if a law goes against the Constitution. Because the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, no law can go against the Constitution. For example, no state or city law can go against the rights written in the Constitution. The judicial branch is the Supreme Court.

You have learned that the Constitution is the supreme, or most important, law of the land. The Supreme Court is the most important, or highest, court in the United States. No court is above the Supreme Court.

Did you know that the word govern comes from the Latin and Greek words meaning to steer a ship? You can think of our government as a ship. It gets steered in different directions by people who work on the laws (the legislative branch) and by a “captain” who can make final decisions for everyone (the executive branch). It gets reviewed and corrected by people who make sure the ship is doing what it should, using what is written in the Constitution (the judicial branch).
Court, so we say it is the highest court in the United States. Remember, the *Supreme Court* reviews the *supreme law* of the land, the Constitution.

There are nine justices on the Supreme Court. The President appoints the justices and they serve for life. The justices are not elected by the people. As you study more for your citizenship exam, you will learn more about the elected officials in the government who represent you.

**Active Learning Practice**

Let’s review the important facts you have learned about the three branches of government. Write the names of the three branches of government in the chart below. Then, add the facts to the correct column. Use the clues below the chart to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive</th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Judicial</th>
<th>Legislative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— President</td>
<td>Makes federal laws</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>9 justices</td>
<td>✓ President</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Congress: Senate + House of Representatives
- Executive: Signs bills to become laws
- Judicial: The Supreme Court
- Legislative: Vetoes laws

✓ Executive — makes federal laws — signs bills to become laws — reviews laws.
Comprehension Check
At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. Name one branch or part of the government.  __________________________________________

2. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?  ____________________

3. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?  ________________________________________

4. Who makes federal laws?  _________________________________________________________

5. Who is in charge of the executive branch?  __________________________________________

6. Who signs bills to become laws?  ___________________________________________________

7. Who vetoes bills?  _______________________________________________________________

8. What does the judicial branch do?  _________________________________________________

9. What is the highest court in the United States?  _____________________________________

10. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?  ______________________________________

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?

not very confident  a little confident  confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write them below.

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

Pronunciation Practice
Use the pronunciation pyramid below to note how many syllables there are in each of the words listed. Place the word in the correct part of the pyramid, depending on if it has 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 syllables.
Now read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Circle the parts of the words that are difficult for you to pronounce. Ask your teacher to review the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

**Getting Ready for the Interview**

Every USCIS officer is different, and every citizenship interview is different. When you go for your citizenship interview, it’s a good idea to be prepared for a formal event. Try to prepare yourself using these suggestions from an immigration lawyer at CUNY’s Citizenship & Immigration Project.

- Dress well. Don’t wear informal clothes such as shorts.
- Be on time. In the U.S., this means be early. Don’t be late.

1 SYLLABLE

- legislative
- executive
- judicial
- court
- supreme

2 SYLLABLES

- justices
- federal
- government
- separation
- senate

3 SYLLABLES

- representatives
- president
- congress
- law
- reviews

4 SYLLABLES

- legislative
- executive
- judicial
- court
- supreme

5 SYLLABLES
• Plan on waiting a long time. Don’t schedule work or important appointments for later in the day. If you have to be worried about what time it is, you will not focus on your examination.

• Bring all your documents as listed in your appointment letter.

• Follow all instructions exactly.

• Don’t make jokes with your examiner. It’s better to be formal and serious.

• If you leave the waiting area for any reason, check in with the receptionist when you return. You can say, “I want to make sure I didn’t miss my call”.

• Bring the 100 questions to review while you wait.

• If you pass your examination, and your immigration officer gives you the option to wait for your letter at the office, it’s a good idea to wait. It’s better to wait and to leave your appointment with your letter than for it to get lost in the mail.

Are any of these suggestions confusing? Can you think of more suggestions? Discuss your opinions with your classmates.

Writing Practice
Copying a word more than once can help you remember how to spell it. Use the space below to practice copying words from this unit. Remember: sometimes when we think we’ve written the word correctly, we have forgotten or changed a letter. Don’t forget to check your copying when you finish this exercise.

1. legislative
2. executive
3. judicial
4. branch
5. Congress
6. makes laws
7. President
8. signs laws
9. Supreme Court
10. reviews laws
Dictation Practice
Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.


Final Assessment
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

- Name one branch or part of the government. 
- What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
- What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?
- Who makes federal laws?
- Who is in charge of the executive branch?
- Who signs bills to become laws?
- Who vetoes bills?
- What does the judicial branch do?
- What is the highest court in the United States?
- How many justices are on the Supreme Court?

After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

not very confident  a little confident  confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.
Share What You Know

In your opinion, what are the characteristics of a good leader?

The President is *in charge of* the executive branch of the federal government. Do you know people in your life who are *in charge of* something? Are you in charge of something, for example, at work? Who is in charge of the executive branch of your state government? Who is in charge of the executive branch of your city government? Share what you know with a classmate.

A president signs a bill into law. When you sign a document, you put your signature on it. What are some important documents that you have to sign? Work with a classmate and see if you can list 10 kinds of documents that you must sign.

Have you ever met a senator? a representative? a politician? Share what you know with a classmate.

Have you ever been to court? Share what you know with a classmate.
UNIT 5: A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

In this unit, you will study 12 questions about the U.S. government.

You will also learn to:

• Write and say singular and plural nouns
• Write and say the S form of verbs in present tense
• Prepare for the reading and writing sections of the exam

Check Your Knowledge

Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. How many U.S. Senators are there?
2. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?
3. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?
4. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?
5. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
6. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?
7. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
8. We elect a President for how many years?
9. What does the President’s Cabinet do?
10. What are two Cabinet-level positions?
11. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
12. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?

Focus on Key Words

1. elect
2. Senator
3. Senate
4. Representative
5. House of Representatives
6. Commander in Chief
7. President
8. Vice President
9. Cabinet
10. Speaker of the House

Read to Understand

Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
A Representative Government

Learning about the U.S. government is not easy because you must learn about three branches of government, and each branch of government is different. If there were just one person in charge of the government, like a king, you could learn his name and go home. But the American colonists learned that one person will probably not represent the needs of many people. They wanted to create a government where no one branch can become too powerful. They knew they needed many representatives to serve the citizens of the U.S. Let’s look more at the details of the representative government set up in the U.S. Constitution.

You have learned that the legislative branch is the U.S. Congress. Congress meets in Washington, D.C. Congress has two parts, the Senate and House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators, two for each state. We elect a U.S. Senator for six years. A U.S. senator represents all people of the state. Representation in the Senate is the same for each state, big or small.

In contrast, The House of Representatives has 435 voting members. Some states have more Representatives than other states because some states have more people. We elect a U.S. representative for two years. The leader of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker of the House.

The President is in charge of the executive branch. The President is also the Commander in Chief of the military. Chief is another word for leader. The President lives in the White House in Washington, D.C. We elect a President for four years. We elect the Vice President at the same time as the President. The Vice President assists the President. The Vice President is also the President of the Senate.

There are many Cabinet-level positions. You must name two important Cabinet-level positions for your citizenship exam. For example, two important Cabinet-level positions are the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education.

There is also an important group of people who advise the President. The President’s Cabinet advises the President. The Cabinet is not elected. Like the nine justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the Cabinet are appointed by the president.

When the Constitution set up the U.S. government, it set up who is in each branch of government, what they can do, and how long they can serve. It also set up the order of power. For example,
if the President can no longer serve, the Vice President becomes President. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, the Speaker of the House becomes President. In this way, the government can be both stable and flexible.

Let’s review the positions of government you have learned about so far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF OFFICE</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Senator</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elected for...</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works in...</td>
<td>The White House</td>
<td>The Senate (Congress)</td>
<td>The House of Representatives (Congress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works with...</td>
<td>The President's Cabinet advises the President.</td>
<td>The Vice President is the President of the Senate.</td>
<td>The Speaker of the House is the leader of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must be...</td>
<td>• 35 years old</td>
<td>• 30 years old</td>
<td>• 25 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a U.S. born citizen</td>
<td>• a citizen for 9 years</td>
<td>• a citizen for 7 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you study more for your citizenship exam, you must learn the names of your representatives in each branch of government.

**Active Learning Practice**

In this unit, we will focus on the importance of the letter S in English. The letter S helps us to indicate singular and plural nouns in English. For example, change these nouns to plural.

| SINGULAR   | PLURAL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>senator</td>
<td>senators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present tense verbs in English use S if the subject is singular. We call this rule, “third person singular.” We must use the S form of the verb in present tense when the subject is third person singular. Here are some examples. The subject is underlined. The verb is in bold. Notice the S form of the verbs in the sentences from this unit. Notice that most verbs usually just add S, but a few verbs have a different spelling in the S form.

- A U.S. Senator **represents** all the people of a state.
- The House **has** 435 voting members.
- The President’s Cabinet **advises** the President.
- The Vice President **becomes** President if the President can no longer serve.

Now write the S form of the verbs below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>S FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elect</td>
<td>elects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>represent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comprehension Check**

At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. How many U.S. Senators are there? _____________________________
2. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years? _____________________________
3. Who does a U.S. Senator represent? _____________________________
4. The House of Representatives has how many voting members? _____________________________
5. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states? ________________

6. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years? ________________

7. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military? ________________

8. We elect a President for how many years? ________________

9. What does the President’s Cabinet do? ________________

10. What are two Cabinet-level positions? ________________

11. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President? ________________

12. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President? ________________

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 12 questions?

not very confident         a little confident         confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write them below.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Pronunciation Practice
You have learned that the S is very important in English, but many people forget to pronounce the S at the end of words. Go back to the questions and answers in this unit and mark the final S sounds. Then, read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Make sure you read the questions using the final S sound. Ask your partner to evaluate you: good or needs to be stronger. Ask your teacher to review the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

Writing Practice
1. ele — t
2. — enator
3. — enate
Getting Ready for the Interview
Practice the reading section of the exam. Read these questions aloud for your teacher.
1. Who is the Father of Our Country?
2. Who was the first president?
3. Who was the second president?
4. Who is on the dollar bill?
5. Who were the first people to live in the United States?
6. Who elects the government of the United States?
7. Who can vote for President?
8. Where does Congress meet?
9. What does Congress do?
10. How many Senators does Congress have?
11. Who lives in the White House?
12. Where is the White House?

Practice the writing section of the exam. Discuss the answers to these questions with your teacher, then complete the Dictation Practice section. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you're not sure, ask for clarification.

Dictation Practice
Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.
Final Assessment

Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

- How many U.S. Senators are there? 

- We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?

- Who does a U.S. Senator represent?

- The House of Representatives has how many voting members?

- Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?

- We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?

- Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?

- We elect a President for how many years?

- What does the President’s Cabinet do?

- What are two Cabinet-level positions?

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

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

After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 12 questions? Circle one option below.

- not very confident
- a little confident
- confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.

Q
A

Q
A

Q
A
Share What You Know

How is the structure of the U.S. government similar or different to your country? Share what you know with a classmate.

We elect a president for four years. Some people think we have elections too often in the U.S., and the government does not have time to be effective. Other people think elections every four years keep the government responsible. What do you think?

The Cabinet advises the President. Look at a list of cabinet members and how they help the president. Imagine that you are the “president” of your family. Who are the people who help you? List your family members, friends or co-workers and how they help you. Share your list with a partner.
UNIT 6: YOUR GOVERNMENT TODAY
In this unit, you will study 10 questions about your government today, specifically, the names of your elected officials and how to contact them.

You will also learn to:

• Pronounce easily confused words
• Count the letters in a word to remember how to spell it

Check Your Knowledge
Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. In what month do we vote for President?
2. What are the two major political parties in the United States?
3. What is the name of the President of the United States now?
4. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?
5. What is the political party of the President now?
6. Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators?
7. Name your U.S. Representative.
8. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?
9. Who is the Governor of your state?
10. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States?

Focus on Key Words
1. November  6. Republican
2. vote  7. name
3. major  8. Governor
4. political party  9. Chief Justice
5. Democratic  10. elected official

Read to Understand
Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. In the blanks provided, write the name or political party of your elected officials.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
Your Government Today

You have learned about the three branches of government: legislative, executive and judicial. You have legislative, executive and judicial representatives at each level of government: national, state and local. A chart of your government representatives probably looks something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>LEGISLATIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>EXECUTIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>JUDICIAL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>2 Senators</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>9 U.S. Supreme Court justices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Representative</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY STATE</td>
<td>Senator</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>New York State Unified Court System justices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assembly Member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>City Council</td>
<td>Mayor</td>
<td>City civil and criminal court justices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are many ways to try to find the names of your elected officials. One way is to ask your neighbors or co-workers. You can visit your local library and ask your librarian for help. On the web, you can visit [www.usa.gov](http://www.usa.gov) and click on the link, “Contact Elected Officials”. This site will show you how to email, phone or send a letter to your representatives at the state and national levels.

Let’s review your elected officials at each level of government. At the national level, the President is in charge of the executive branch. The Vice President assists the President. We elect the President and Vice President in November. You can find out about the President and Vice President online at [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov). The name of the President now is _________________________________. The Vice President is _________________________________.

There are two major political parties in the United States, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Political parties share common beliefs, called “platforms”. You can find the platform for each party on the party’s website. Parties work together to make changes in government. The President and Vice President always share the same political party. The political party of the President now is the ________________________________ Party.

In the legislative branch, you are represented by two Senators in
the Senate and your Representative in the House of Representatives. You can learn about the Senate at [www.senate.gov]. To find the name of your Senators, enter the name of your state under “Find Your Senators”. The name of one of my Senators is ____________________________

You can learn about the House of Representatives at [www.house.gov]. To find the name of your Representative, you may need your “zip plus four”, your complete nine-digit zip code. If you don’t know your zip plus four, the web site can help you to find it using your address. My U.S. Representative is ____________________________

The leader of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker of the House. The political party with the majority in the House usually elects someone from the same party to serve as Speaker of the House. at [www.house.gov], you can click on “Leadership” to find the name of the Speaker of the House. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is ____________________________

In the judicial branch, the Chief Justice of the United States is in charge of the Supreme Court. John J. Roberts, Jr. became Chief Justice in 2005. He was appointed by President George W. Bush and approved by Congress. He will serve for life. Find his biography at [www.supremecourt.gov].

At a state level, the leader of the executive branch is the governor. You can learn more about New York State government at [www.ny.gov]. You can click on “Government” to find the name of the governor. The Governor of NY state is ____________________________
Active Learning Practice

Try to rewrite the questions for this unit using the words below. See how many questions you can write without looking back at the Check Your Knowledge section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question words</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>Presidents</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In what month</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vote</td>
<td>political party</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>name</td>
<td>two major political parties</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Senators</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Representative</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker of the House</td>
<td>your state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>one of your state's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comprehension Check
Now let’s review the answers. Write any missing answers in your Read to Understand text and also below.

1. In what month do we vote for President?

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

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

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

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

6. Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators?

7. Name your U.S. Representative.

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

9. Who is the Governor of your state?

10. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States?

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?

not very confident \hspace{1cm} a little confident \hspace{1cm} confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write them below.

Q

A

Q

A

Q

A

Pronunciation Practice
STUDY TIP: One way to help you to remember how to pronounce a word is to write the pronunciation your way. You can use the letters from your language that have a similar sound to the English pronunciation. If you’re not sure, ask a classmate who speaks your language how they remember the pronunciation of a word.
Work with your teacher to practice these easily confused words and phrases. Make any marks you want to remember the correct pronunciation.

1. who/how
2. how/house
3. state/states
4. party/parties
5. political/politician
6. senate/senator
7. govern/governor
8. government/governor
9. commander in chief/chief justice
10. now/now

Now read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Mark any words that you are not sure how to pronounce. Ask your teacher to review the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

Writing Practice

Sometimes it can help us to write a word if we underline each letter and count how many letters we need to spell the word correctly.

For example: J o h n  R o b e r t s

Go back to the Comprehension Check section and look again at the names of your government representatives. Count the number of letters in each name. Rewrite the name below until you are confident you can spell it.

For example, next to “Chief Justice,” practice writing John Roberts. Next to “President,” practice writing the name of the President.

1. Chief Justice
   
2. President
   
3. Vice President
   
4. U.S. Senator
   
5. U.S. Representative
   
6. Speaker of the House
   
7. Governor
Dictation Practice
Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Final Assessment
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

☐ In what month do we vote for President? ____________________________

☐ What are the two major political parties in the United States? ____________________________

☐ What is the political party of the President now? ____________________________

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

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

☐ Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators? ____________________________

☐ Name your U.S. Representative. ____________________________

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

☐ Who is the Governor of your state? ____________________________

☐ Who is the Chief Justice of the United States? ____________________________

After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

not very confident     a little confident     confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.
Practice What You Know So Far
One way to review for your exam is to sort the questions into different categories. Go back and read the questions you have learned so far. Find examples of questions that start with:

- Who is...?
- What is...?
- What does...?
- Who does...?
- Why does...?

Practice the S sound in these questions and answers.

Share What You Know
Use the Internet, newspaper or other resource to find pictures of your politicians. Share them with a classmate.

Have you ever met one of your elected officials? Share what you know with a classmate.

How many political parties are there in your home country? What are the two major political parties in your home country? Share what you know with a classmate.
UNIT 7: CITIZENS’ RIGHTS & AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

In this unit, you will study 10 questions about citizens’ rights and amendments to the Constitution.

You will also learn to:

• Pronounce N and M sounds

Check Your Knowledge

Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
2. What is an amendment?
3. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
4. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
5. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
6. What is freedom of religion?
7. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
8. What did Susan B. Anthony do?
9. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.
10. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?

Focus on Key Words

1. amendment                      6. freedom of assembly
2. Bill of Rights                 7. freedom to petition the government
3. freedom of religion            8. slaves
4. freedom of speech               9. Susan B. Anthony
5. freedom of the press           10. women’s rights

Read to Understand

Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
Citizens’ Rights & Amendments to the Constitution

You have learned about the Constitution, separation of powers and the three branches of government. Creating a new government was an important goal for the Founding Fathers when they started the independent nation called the United States of America. But the formation of a new government was not their only concern. The rights of the people were also important. For example, in the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote of the rights to life and liberty.

After the Constitution was written in 1787 at the Constitutional Convention, some people were not happy with it. They wanted to add more to the Constitution about what the U.S. government could not do. They wanted to protect the basic rights of American citizens. The Founding Fathers went back to the Constitution and created the Bill of Rights in 1791. The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

An amendment is an addition to the Constitution. The Constitution now has 27 amendments. It is not easy to pass an amendment. It is not easy to change the supreme law of the land. But 27 times the government has decided that the Constitution needed to be changed or clarified. Have you ever heard the expression “nobody’s perfect”? Not even the U.S. Constitution is perfect. Amendments to the constitution are another way the nation’s government can be both stable and flexible.

The First Amendment speaks of five important rights or freedoms:

• freedom of speech
• freedom of religion
• freedom of assembly
• freedom of the press
• freedom to petition the government

For your citizenship exam, you have to name one right or freedom from the First Amendment. Freedom of speech is one right from the First Amendment. But you may also be asked to name two rights of everyone living in the U.S. Freedom of speech and freedom of religion are two rights of everyone living in the U.S. That is because the U.S. Constitution protects everyone in the United States, not just citizens and not just members of the government.
You must also be able to answer the question: What is freedom of religion? The answer is: *You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.*

You do not have to answer the question “What is freedom of *speech*?” But it is a good idea to understand the general ideas of the rights written in the First Amendment. Let’s look again at the rights in the First Amendment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is freedom of <em>speech</em>?</th>
<th>You can <em>say</em> things about the government.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is freedom of <em>assembly</em>?</td>
<td>You can <em>meet</em> to talk about the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is freedom of the <em>press</em>?</td>
<td><em>Newspapers</em> can publish good or bad opinions of the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is freedom to <em>petition</em> the government?</td>
<td>You can <em>ask</em> for the government to change laws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You have learned that almost as soon as the United States was created, people found problems with the government. They created a way to change the laws, for example, through amendments to the Constitution. They created a government that was both stable and flexible. But there was a serious problem in the new nation that the Bill of Rights did not change. That problem was slavery.

Slavery is when people must work for no money and with no freedom, usually under violent conditions. Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves. Many slaves died on the trip from Africa or while working in the United States. Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal”, but African-American slaves in the United States were not equal and they were not free. They could not vote. They could not vote until the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870. The Fifteenth Amendment said all male citizens can vote.

There was another problem in early America. The Constitution did not speak of women’s rights. Women could not vote until the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. The Nineteenth Amendment was the dream of Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906). Anthony fought for women’s rights.

There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. You must describe *one* of them at your citizenship exam. You
now know about the Fifteenth Amendment that says all male citizens can vote. You now know about the Nineteenth amendment that says women can vote. In 1964, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment said people don’t have to pay a tax to vote. In 1971, the Twenty-Sixth amendment changed the voting age from 21 to 18. Now, the Constitution says citizens 18 years and older can vote.

Susan B. Anthony fought for women’s rights. She is an example of how people can exercise their rights to participate in a democracy. As you study more for your citizenship exam, you will learn more about the people who fought to change the nation and how you too can participate in a democratic government.

**Active Learning Practice**
Find the illustration that best describes these words.

1. Bill of Rights
2. freedom of religion
3. freedom of speech
4. freedom of the press
5. freedom of assembly
6. freedom to petition the government
7. slaves
8. women’s rights
Comprehension Check
At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution? ____________________________
2. What is an amendment? ____________________________________________________________
3. How many amendments does the Constitution have? _________________________________
4. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States? _____________________________
5. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment? _______________________________
6. What is freedom of religion? _________________________________________________________
7. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves? _________________________
8. What did Susan B. Anthony do? _____________________________________________________
9. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them. ____________________________
10. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President? ________________________________

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?

not very confident a little confident confident

What questions do you need to spend time studying? Write them below.

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________

Pronunciation Practice
The final N sound is difficult for many students. But it’s important to learn how to make a strong final N sound, especially when you need to clarify similar sounding words, for example, 80 and 18. With a partner or your teacher, practice saying this list of words with the final N sound that you need to know for your citizenship exam.

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
Now contrast the N sound with the M sound. When you say the N, your mouth is open and the tip of your tongue touches behind your teeth. When you say the M, your mouth and lips are closed. With a partner or your teacher, practice saying this list of words with the M sound that you need to know for your citizenship exam.

Final M  M in the middle  initial M
freedom  amendment  Massachusetts
Supreme  government  Maryland
assembly  November  Madison
Democratic  Missouri  Mississippi
American  Maine  Michigan
New Hampshire  womens’ rights  Minnesota

Now go back to the question and answer section of this unit. Practice reading the questions and answers with a partner. Focus on saying the N and M sounds correctly. Then, ask your teacher to review the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

**Writing Practice**
Find the correct word from the options below. Circle it.

1. amendment  amendment  ammendment  amentment
2. freedon  freedon  freedom  freed
3. religiom  relijion  region  religion
4. pressed  press  pressure  pens
5. speech  speak  speeches  speaker
6. asembly  asembly  aseembly  assembli
7. petishun  betition  petition  petitioner

| 9 | population | Native American |
| 27 | education | American Indian |
| 18 | convention | Africans |
| Constitution | ocean | Thomas Jefferson |
| petition | Republican | James Madison |
| religion | citizen | George Washington |
8. governor  goverment  government  governance
9. salves  slaves  save  enslave
10 Anthony  Antony  Anton  Antoinette

**Dictation Practice**
Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

**Final Assessment**
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question you answer correctly.

- ☐ What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?  
- ☐ What is an amendment?  
- ☐ How many amendments does the Constitution have?  
- ☐ What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?  
- ☐ What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?  
- ☐ What is freedom of religion?  
- ☐ What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?  
- ☐ What did Susan B. Anthony do?  
- ☐ There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote.
  
  Describe one of them.  
- ☐ How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?  

CITIZENSHIP EXAM PREPARATION WORKBOOK  UNIT 7  57
After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

not very confident  a little confident  confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.

Q  
A  

Q  
A  

Q  
A  

Practice What You Know So Far
Name One or Name Two

There are many questions on the citizenship exam that ask you to name just one or two examples of something. Go back and look over the questions you have studied so far. Make a list of the questions that ask you to name one or two of something. Practice answering them with a partner. Make sure your partner answers the question correctly, naming one or two correct answers, as instructed.

Here are two examples from this unit to get you started:

• What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?

• What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?

Share What You Know
Which of these statements is true for your country?

• People can practice freedom of speech.

• People can practice freedom of the press.

• People can practice freedom of religion.
• People can practice freedom of assembly.

• People can petition the government.

One of the amendments changed the age at which people could vote from 21 to 18. Some people now think the voting age should be 16. What do you think? Why?

Look at a newspaper. Can you find photos or events that illustrate some of the freedoms named in the First Amendment? Share what you find with a classmate.
UNIT 8: ONE NATION OR TWO? THE U.S. IN THE 1800S
In this unit, you will study 8 questions about how the U.S. changed in the 1800s.

You will also learn to:

• Find north and south during the Civil War on a U.S. map
• Make your own board game to practice reviewing questions

Check Your Knowledge
Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.
2. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?
3. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.
4. What is the name of the national anthem?
5. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.
6. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.
7. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?
8. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

Focus on Key Words
1. the Louisiana Territory  6. south
2. the Mississippi River  7. north
3. the national anthem  8. Abraham Lincoln
4. the Star-Spangled Banner  9. slavery
5. the Civil War  10. the Emancipation Proclamation

Read to Understand
Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
One Nation or Two? The U.S. in the 1800s

In the 1800s, the U.S. fought many wars as it grew and changed, including the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War and the Civil War. These wars gave the U.S. most of the land it has today, from the Atlantic Ocean on the East Coast to the Pacific Ocean on the West Coast. But the new nation did not always have to fight to get new land. Sometimes, it bought land from other countries.

In 1803, the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France. For $15 million, suddenly the U.S. was open in the west. The border of the Louisiana Territory was the Mississippi River, the second longest river in the United States. To the west, the nation’s longest river, the Missouri, was also included in the Louisiana Territory. People got the idea to cross the Mississippi to start new homes. As they moved west, they had to fight Native American tribes who did not want to leave their land.

In The War of 1812, the U.S. fought Great Britain from 1812 to 1814. The U.S. wanted more land in Canada. The U.S. won the war, but it did not get the land in Canada. It got something more important. It won respect for the borders of the U.S. from the European nations. After the War of 1812, the U.S. became confident it could grow west across the American continent.

The Mexican-American War began in 1846 when the U.S. wanted to put the southern border of Texas at the Rio Grande River. Mexico wanted the border to be farther north. After the U.S. won the Mexican-American war, the U.S. paid Mexico $15 million for land that later became the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and California. In 1853, the U.S. paid Mexico $10 million more, buying land in New Mexico and Arizona where the southern border of the U.S. is today.

Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer, saw the British attack the U.S. during the War of 1812. Key described the U.S. flag (or banner) covered (or spangled) with stars. He wrote a poem called “The Star-Spangled Banner”. If the title of his poem is familiar, that is because the name of the national anthem is “The Star-Spangled Banner”. “The Star-Spangled Banner” became the national anthem in 1931.

The Mexican-American War began in 1846 when the U.S. wanted to put the southern border of Texas at the Rio Grande River. Mexico wanted the border to be farther north. After the U.S. won the Mexican-American war, the U.S. paid Mexico $15 million for land that later became the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and California. In 1853, the U.S. paid Mexico $10 million more, buying land in New Mexico and Arizona where the southern border of the U.S. is today.

In “The Star-Spangled Banner”, Key calls the U.S. “the land of the free”. But some people in the U.S. were not free. The slaves taken from Africa to work in the South of the U.S. were not free. As the nation grew in the 1800s, slavery divided the nation. Slavery was one of the problems that led to The Civil War (1861-1865).

The Civil War was the U.S. war between the North and the South. It is sometimes called “The War between the States”. In 1860, South Carolina
separated from the Union. In 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee all separated from the Union to create their own country. The North argued that no state had the right to leave the Union. The South argued that a state could leave the Union if it voted to do so. This problem of states’ rights was another one of the problems that led to the Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln served as the nation’s 16th president during the Civil War. The important things he did include freeing the slaves, saving the Union, and leading the United States during the Civil War. In 1863, he issued The Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves. But the war was not over. The North did not win the Civil War until 1865, after four years of fighting killed some 600,000 Americans.

After the Civil War, the nation did not divide into two. Abraham Lincoln saved the Union. But people remained divided in the south. Blacks and whites were still not equal. It was against the law, but racial discrimination continued. In the 1900s, people had to take action to solve this problem.

**Active Learning Practice**

Color the states from the South on the map. Use another color to color the states in the North. Label your map “The Civil War or The War Between the North and the South (1861-1865)”.
Comprehension Check
At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s. 
2. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803? 
3. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States. 
4. What is the name of the national anthem? 
5. Name one problem that led to the Civil War. 
6. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South. 
7. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did? 
8. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 8 questions?

not very confident a little confident confident

What questions do you need to spend time studying? Write them below.

Pronunciation Practice
Use the pronunciation pyramid below to note how many syllables there are in each of the words listed. Place the word in the correct part of the pyramid, depending on if it has 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 syllables.

Abraham slave banner
Emancipation slavery freed
Proclamation Mississippi civil
Louisiana river war
territory spangled star
Now read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Circle the parts of the words that are difficult for you to pronounce. Ask your teacher to review the syllables and stress in the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

**Writing Practice**

Complete the blanks for this unit’s key words.

1. the L __ __ __ siana Te __ __ itory
2. the Mi __ __ i __ __ippi River
3. the national an __ __ em
4. the Star-Sp __ __ __ led Ba __ __ er
5. the Ci __ il __ ar
6. s __ __ th
7. n __ __ th
8. __ braham Li __ co __ __
9. sl __ ver __
10. the Emancipa __ __ __ Proclama __ __ __

**Dictation Practice**

Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.
Final Assessment
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

- Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.
- What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?
- Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.
- What is the name of the national anthem?
- Name one problem that led to the Civil War.
- Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.
- What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?
- What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 8 questions? Circle one option below.

- not very confident
- a little confident
- confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.

Q
A

Q
A

Q
A
Practice What You Know So Far

Make Your Own Board Game

One way to practice the history questions for your citizenship exam is to make your own board game. Use the template in Appendix 6 to play the game. You will also need the following: your citizenship question flashcards; one or two dice; a different coin for each player.

Work in groups of four. Each player should have a coin. One player can be the penny, one player the nickel, one player the dime, and one player the quarter. Place the coins on the game board in the box labeled START. The coins will be your marker to show how far you have advanced in the game.

The first player rolls a die and moves his or her coin the number of squares shown on the die. The player must take a citizenship question from the top of the pile of flashcards. If the player can answer the citizenship question correctly, the player stays on the square. If the player cannot answer the question correctly, the player must go back to START.

Return Player #1’s index card to the bottom of the pile. Now, it is Player #2’s turn. Continue with the game until someone reaches FINISH. The first person to FINISH wins.

Share What You Know

Let’s review the superlative adjectives that you have learned so far.

- old / oldest
- long / longest
- high / highest
- large / largest
- many / most

Use the superlative adjective forms to talk about:

- Alaska
- California
- New York City
- the Mississippi
- Benjamin Franklin
- the Supreme Court

Try to make an illustration for each of your statements. Share your illustration with a classmate.

What holiday honors Abraham Lincoln? What did you do for this holiday? Share what you did with a classmate.

Do you know the words to “The Star-Spangled Banner”? Choose one line from the national anthem and try to illustrate it. Share your illustration with a classmate.
UNIT 9: THE 1900S, THE WORLD CHANGES
In this unit, you will study 10 questions about the U.S. in the 1900s.

You will also learn to:

- Summarize problems and problem solvers in U.S. history
- Pronounce the W sound
- Identify easily confused questions on the citizenship exam
- Use “Did you say...?” to ask for clarification

Check Your Knowledge
Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
2. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
3. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.
4. Who was President during World War I?
5. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
6. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
7. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
8. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
9. What is the economic system in the United States?
10. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?

Focus on Key Words
1. racial discrimination 6. the Cold War
2. Martin Luther King, Jr. 7. communism
3. civil rights movement 8. capitalist economy
4. World War I 9. terrorists
5. World War II 10. event

Read to Understand
Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
The 1900s, The World Changes

When you become a citizen, you must answer questions about your past activities and affiliations. Some of these questions reflect the problems that the U.S. fought to solve in the 1900s.

For example, you will be asked if you ever persecuted anyone because of race. Racial discrimination was a serious problem in the U.S. after the Civil War. Slavery was illegal, but a practice of segregation began in the South. Segregation was the practice of keeping whites and blacks separate. Blacks could not participate in the government, find jobs or go to school with whites.

Segregation continued until the 20th century when Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968) fought for civil rights. The civil rights movement (1955-1968) tried to end racial discrimination through non-violence. People used the rights of the First Amendment—for example, freedom of assembly—to try to end racial discrimination. Their actions changed the laws of the U.S.

In the 1900s, the U.S. fought many important wars, such as World War I and World War II. The service of U.S. citizens helped the nation to win these wars and become an important world power. At your citizenship interview, you will be asked if you will bear arms for the U.S. or perform noncombatant service for the U.S. Armed Forces.

World War I began in 1914 and lasted until 1918. The U.S. entered World War I in 1917. President Woodrow Wilson was president during World War I. Many people in the United States did not want to enter World War I. They thought the United States should not try to solve international problems. But Germany attacked American ships and killed American citizens. This is one reason the United States fought in World War I.

After World War I, there were still many problems in Europe. These problems led to World War II. World War II began in 1939 and lasted until 1945. Franklin D. Roosevelt was President during World War II.

In World War II, the United States fought Japan, Germany and Italy. In Germany in World War II, the Nazi government was a serious problem. The Nazi government persecuted people because of race and religion. You are asked on your citizenship application if you ever helped the Nazi government between the years of 1933 and 1945.

Before he served as president, Dwight D. Eisenhower was a general in World War II. Eisenhower was president from 1953 to
1961, during a time we call the Cold War. During the Cold War, the main concern of the United States was communism.

Communism is an economic system that says all people will share wealth and government. In a communist system, the state controls companies and products. The economic system in the United States is a capitalist economy. In a capitalist economy, individuals and corporations control companies and products. After World War II, the U.S. was afraid of communist control of other countries.

The Soviet Union was a communist country that controlled many countries in Europe. The Korean War (1950-1953) and The Vietnam War (1961-1975) are wars the U.S. fought to stop communist control of these countries. The Cold War ended in 1989 when the U.S. President George H.W. Bush and the leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, declared it over.

When you apply for citizenship, you must declare if you have ever been associated with the Communist Party or with a terrorist organization. On September 11, 2001 terrorists attacked the United States. Some 3000 people from 90 different countries died in this major event. Terrorism remains a serious problem for the U.S. today. Who will find a solution?

**Active Learning Practice**

Let’s review what you have learned about the problems in U.S. history and the people who worked to solve those problems. After the list of “problem solvers” below, you will see a chart with some problems in U.S. history. Review what you know about each of these problems with a partner. On the chart, write which of the problem solvers and solutions listed helped to change each problem.

- Thomas Jefferson
- the Declaration of Independence
- the Civil War
- Abraham Lincoln
- the Emancipation Proclamation
- a representative government
- Susan B. Anthony
- women’s rights
- 19th amendment to the Constitution
- Woodrow Wilson
- Franklin Roosevelt
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Martin Luther King, Jr.
- civil rights movement
Comprehension Check
At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. What movement tried to end racial discrimination? ______________________________________
2. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do? ________________________________________________
3. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s. ________________________________
4. Who was President during World War I? ____________________________________________
5. Who did the United States fight in World War II? ______________________________________
6. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II? __________________
7. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in? _____________
8. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States? ________________
9. What is the economic system in the United States? _________________________________
10. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States? ______________
How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?

*not very confident*  *a little confident*  *confident*

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write them below.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

**Pronunciation Practice**
Review with your teacher the correct way to make the W sound in English. Then, practice these phrases that you need for your citizenship exam.

World War I  George Washington
World War II  The Civil War
Woodrow Wilson  Washington, D.C.
We the People  the White House
The Constitution was written.  what, who, where, why

Now read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Focus on saying the W sounds correctly. Circle the parts of the words that are difficult for you to pronounce. Ask your teacher to review the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

**Writing Practice**
Complete these sentences using what you learned in this unit.

1. The __________ __________ __________ tried to end racial discrimination.
2. Martin Luther King, Jr. __________ __________ __________ __________.
3. One war fought by the United States in the 1900s is __________ __________ __________.
4. __________ __________ was President during World War I.
5. In World War II, the United States fought __________ , __________ and __________.
6. __________ __________ was President during the Great Depression and World War II.
7. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general in __________ __________ __________.
8. During the Cold War, the main concern of the United States was __________.
9. The economic system in the United States is a __________ __________.
10. On September 11, 2001 __________ __________ __________ __________.

Dictation Practice
Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.

__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________

Final Assessment
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

☐ What movement tried to end racial discrimination? ________________________________
☐ What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do? ________________________________
☐ Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s. ________________________________
☐ Who was President during World War I? ________________________________
☐ Who did the United States fight in World War II? ________________________________
☐ Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II? __________________
☐ Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in? __________
☐ During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States? __________
☐ What is the economic system in the United States? ________________________________
☐ What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States? __________
After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

not very confident        a little confident        confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.

Q ___________________________
A ___________________________

Q ___________________________
A ___________________________

Q ___________________________
A ___________________________

Getting Ready for the Interview

Some questions on the citizenship exam sound similar, and it’s easy to get confused. If you aren’t sure of what you’re being asked, remember that you can ask the examiner for clarification.

Use the question pairs below and practice asking for clarification with a partner. Use your flashcards to find more examples of questions that sound similar to you.

Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.
Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.
Did you say the 1800s or the 1900s?

What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?
Did you say East Coast or West Coast?

Name one state that borders Canada.
Name one state that borders Mexico.
Did you say Canada or Mexico?

What is the capital of the United States?
What is the capital of your state?
Did you say my state or the United States?
What is the name of the President of the United States now?
What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?

Did you say President or Vice President?

**Share What You Know**

What holiday honors Martin Luther King, Jr.? What did you do for this holiday? Share what you did with a classmate.

What holiday honors U.S. veterans of war? What did you do for this holiday? Share what you did with a classmate.

Use a world map to identify the countries named in this unit. Can you find Japan, Germany and Italy? Korea and Vietnam? Countries in the former Soviet Union? Work with a classmate and find your country and your classmate's country.
UNIT 10: DEMOCRACY & YOU

In this unit, you will study 10 questions about citizen participation in a democratic government.

You will also learn to:

- Write and say important numbers and dates from the citizenship exam and your N400 application form
- Write and say the names of U.S. holidays and the months in which we celebrate these holidays

Check Your Knowledge

Here are the questions you will learn how to answer in this unit.

1. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?
2. Name one right only for United States citizens.
3. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?
4. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?
5. What is the “rule of law”?
6. When must all men register for the Selective Service?
7. What is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?
8. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?
9. Name two national U.S. holidays.
10. Who was the first President?

Focus on Key Words

1. citizens 6. Selective Service
2. promise 7. taxes
3. participate 8. loyalty
4. democracy 9. Pledge of Allegiance
5. rule of law 10. holiday

Read to Understand

Read the following text to find the answers to this unit’s citizenship questions. When you find the answer to one of the citizenship questions, underline it.

STUDY TIP: As you read, circle new words. Use your dictionary to find the definition of new words after you finish reading.
Democracy & You

In the U.S. democratic system of government, the Constitution and Bill of Rights protect citizens’ rights to participate in the government. There are many ways that Americans can participate in our democracy. Two important ways to participate are to vote or run for office.

The Declaration of Independence says that everyone in the U.S. has the right to life and liberty. But only United States citizens have these rights: the right to vote and run for office. Other rights only for U.S. citizens include the right to apply for a federal job and carry a U.S. passport. And some responsibilities are only for citizens. Only citizens can vote. Only citizens can serve on a jury.

When you become a U.S. citizen, you take an oath of allegiance. An oath is a promise. You promise to obey the laws of the United States. You promise to defend the Constitution and laws of the United States, to serve in the U.S. military (if needed), to serve the nation, to be loyal to the United States and to give up loyalty to other countries.

The United States follows the “rule of law”. “Rule of law” means everyone must follow the law. Leaders must obey the law. Government must obey the law. No one is above the law. Some of the laws you promise to obey include registering for Selective Service, if necessary. All men must register for the Selective Service at age eighteen. Selective Service keeps a list of names of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six to serve in the U.S. military in case of emergency.

There are many traditions that Americans enjoy celebrating. One important tradition for many is “The Pledge of Allegiance”. When people say “The Pledge of Allegiance”, they usually stand and put their right hands over their hearts. Then, they “pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America”, or promise to be loyal to the flag of the U.S. “The Pledge of Allegiance” was an important tradition for children in school, but you are probably more familiar with singing the national anthem, “The Star-Spangled Banner”, especially at major events.

Another law you promise to obey includes paying taxes. Each year, you must send in federal income tax forms. The last day you can send in federal income tax forms is April 15th. At your citizenship interview, you must state if you have followed these laws and any other laws of the United States.
Throughout the year, there are many holidays Americans enjoy celebrating. On national holidays, government offices, banks and post offices close. Two national holidays are Christmas and New Year’s Day. Remember: not all holidays are national holidays. Here is a list of other important holidays and what they celebrate:

- **Martin Luther King, Jr., Day** in January celebrates the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. He fought for civil rights. The civil rights movement tried to end racial discrimination.

- **Presidents’ Day** in February celebrates the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. George Washington was the Father of Our Country and the first President. Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves and led the United States during the Civil War.

- **Memorial Day** in May remembers the people in the military who died in the wars fought by the United States.

- **Flag Day** in June is not a national holiday, but it is an important tradition for many Americans. Flag Day honors the date when the U.S. flag was adopted (June 14, 1777).

- **Independence Day** in July celebrates the Declaration of Independence. We celebrate Independence Day on July 4.

- **Labor Day** in September honors workers.

- **Columbus Day** in October celebrates the date Christopher Columbus arrived in America (October 12, 1492).

- **Veterans Day** in November honors military veterans of the wars fought by the United States.

- **Thanksgiving Day** in November remembers the arrival of colonists in Massachusetts and the Native Americans who helped them.

**Active Learning Practice**

Numbers Review. Write the correct number or date next to the citizenship question.

2  3  4  6  9  10  18  27  100  435

July 4, 1776    September 11, 2001    April 15    July 4    November    1787    1803
1. The U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France.  
2. We elect a President for how many years?  
3. When was the Constitution written?  
4. How many amendments does the Constitution have?  
5. Number of branches of government.  
6. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?  
7. When do we celebrate Independence Day?  
8. Terrorists attacked the United States.  
9. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?  
10. In what month do we vote for President?  
11. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?  
12. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?  
13. When must all men register for the Selective Service?  
14. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?  
15. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?  
16. Number of amendments in the Bill of Rights.  
17. How many U.S. Senators are there?  
18. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?  

Comprehension Check
At your citizenship test, how will you answer these questions? If you need help finding the correct answer, look back at what you underlined in the Read to Understand section.

1. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy? ________________
2. Name one right only for United States citizens. ________________________________
3. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens? ________________
4. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen? ________
5. What is the “rule of law”? ________________________________________________
6. When must all men register for the Selective Service? ________________________
7. What is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?  

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

9. Name two national U.S. holidays.  

10. Who was the first President?  

How confident are you that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions?  

not very confident  a little confident  confident  

What questions do you need to spend time studying? Write them below.  

Pronunciation Practice  

Use the pronunciation pyramid below to note how many syllables there are in each of the words listed. Place the word in the correct part of the pyramid, depending on if it has 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 syllables.
Now read this unit’s questions and answers to a partner. Circle the parts of the words that are difficult for you to pronounce. Ask your teacher to review the syllables and stress in the words that are difficult for you to pronounce.

**Writing Practice**

Complete the names of the months and holidays that you will need to know for your citizenship exam.

1. Feb __ ary
2. Ma __
3. Ju __
4. Ju __
5. Se __ ember
6. N __ ember
7. __ ct __ ber
8. D __ ember
9. Pre __ dents' Day
10. Me __ rial Day
11. Fl __ Day
12. In __ __ __ dence Day
13. __ bor Day
14. Co __ __ bus Day
15. T __ ank __ giving
16. __ ristmas

Now write 5 sentences about the holidays. For example, *Presidents' Day is in February.*

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**Dictation Practice**

Practice the writing section of the exam. Write only what you hear, not what you think should be the answer. If you’re not sure, ask for clarification.
Final Assessment
Practice answering these questions in writing or with a partner. Put a check next to each question that you answer correctly.

- What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy? ________________
- Name one right only for United States citizens. ________________________________
- What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens? ____________________
- What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen? ________________
- What is the “rule of law”? ________________________________
- When must all men register for the Selective Service? ______________________________
- What is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms? _________________________
- What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance? ____________________
- Name two national U.S. holidays. ____________________________________________
- Who was the first President? ________________________________

After studying this unit, how confident are you now that you can answer 6 of this unit’s 10 questions? Circle one option below.

not very confident    a little confident    confident

What questions do you need to spend more time studying? Write 3 questions and their answers below. If you are making flashcards, prepare your flashcards now.

Q ________________________________
A ________________________________

Q ________________________________
A ________________________________

Q ________________________________
A ________________________________
Getting Ready for the Interview
Are you good with dates? Note the dates you have learned for your citizenship exam. For dates, we can say: July 4 or July Fourth, April 15 or April Fifteenth, September 11 or September Eleventh.

Take a look at your citizenship application. On your application you must talk about important dates in your life. Make a list of the dates you need to talk about. Practice pronouncing these dates correctly with your teacher.

Share What You Know
What is your favorite U.S. holiday? Share what you know with a classmate.

Here are some more ways to participate in a democracy:

- join a political party or help with a campaign
- give an elected official your opinion on an issue
- call your Senators and Representatives or write to a newspaper
- publicly support or oppose an issue
- join a community group or a civic group

How do you participate in your community? Share what you know with a classmate.

Practice saying the text of Pledge of Allegiance with a classmate.

Try to illustrate one of these key terms. Share your illustration with a classmate.

- vote
- run for office
- obey the law
- send in federal income tax forms
- carry a U.S. passport
- serve on a jury
- register for selective service
- say the Pledge of Allegiance
- celebrate U.S. holidays
- sing the national anthem
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Unit Answer Key and Additional Resources

APPENDIX 2: U.S. Citizenship and Immigrant Services Updated Civics Questions for the Redesigned Naturalization Test

APPENDIX 3: Text of Pledge of Allegiance and the Star Spangled Banner

APPENDIX 4: Legal and Additional Resources

APPENDIX 5: CUNY Citizenship Now! Locations

APPENDIX 6: Practice What You Know: Citizenship Now! Game Board
APPENDIX 1: UNIT ANSWER KEY AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Some questions on the citizenship exam have more than one correct answer. See questions marked * for examples. For these questions, you can choose the answer that the easiest for you to remember and pronounce. For a complete list of possible answers, see the USCIS list in the Appendix.

UNIT 1

Answer Key for Unit 1

1. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States? Atlantic.
2. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States? Pacific.
3. Name one state that borders Canada. Alaska.*
4. Name one state that borders Mexico. California.*
5. Why does the flag have 50 stars? Because there is one star for each state.
6. Why does the flag have 13 stripes? Because there were thirteen original colonies.
8. What is the capital of the U.S.? Washington, D.C.
9. What is the capital of your state? The capital of New York is Albany.

Additional Resources

www.50states.com
Find information about each of the 50 states.

www.elcivics.com
Click on “Statue of Liberty” to learn more about the statue.
Click on “50 State Lessons” under “U.S. Geography” to learn more about the U.S. Download flashcards of the states and capitals or the states and the dates admitted to the union.

http://bensguide.gpo.gov
Here you can play a game that asks you to place each state on the correct location on the U.S. map. Click on a grade range in Ben’s kite, for example “K-2.” Click on “Games and Activities”, then “Interactive Games”, and “Place the State.” Click “Play.” Now you are ready to organize the U.S. map state by state. Drag each state to its correct place on the map.
UNIT 2

Answer Key for Unit 2
1. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? Native Americans.
2. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States. Pueblo.*
3. What is one reason colonists came to America? Freedom.*
4. There were 13 original states. Name three. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut.*
5. Why did the colonists fight the British? Because of high taxes (taxation without representation).*
6. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted? July 4, 1776.
7. What did the Declaration of Independence do? Declared our independence from Great Britain.*
10. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence? Life and liberty.*

Additional Resources
www.elcivics.com
Click on “U.S. Constitution,” “Bill of Rights,” or “George Washington”.

www.americaslibrary.gov
Click on “Meet Amazing Americans.” Choose “Leaders & Statesman” or “U.S. Presidents.”
UNIT 3

Answer Key for Unit 3

1. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for? *Oldest member of the Constitutional Convention.*

2. When was the Constitution written? 1787.


6. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words? *We the People.*

7. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers. *James Madison.*

8. Who is the “Father of Our Country”? *George Washington.*

9. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government? *To print money.*

10. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states? *Schooling and education.*
UNIT 4

Answer Key for Unit 4

1. Name one branch or part of the government. *Legislative, executive or judicial.* (Choose the branch that is easiest for you to remember and pronounce.)*

2. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful? *Separation of powers.* Also correct: *Checks and balances.*

3. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress? *The Senate and the House of Representatives.*


5. Who is in charge of the executive branch? *The President.*


8. What does the judicial branch do? *Reviews laws.* Also correct: *Decides if a law goes against the Constitution.*

9. What is the highest court in the United States? *The Supreme Court.*


Additional Resources

**www.whitehouse.gov**
Click on “History & Tours.” Click on “Presidents & First Ladies” to find historical information about past U.S. presidents. Click on “Your Government.” Click on “President’s Cabinet” to see photos and a list of the current President’s cabinet members.

**http://bensguide.gpo.gov**
Click on “Site Map”, then “P” for President. Click on grade level, for example, 3-5. Under “The President’s Cabinet”, you will find short definitions of each department’s responsibilities and links to their sites.
UNIT 5

Answer Key for Unit 5

1. How many U.S. Senators are there? One hundred.

2. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years? Six.

3. Who does a U.S. Senator represent? All people of the state.

4. The House of Representatives has how many voting members? Four hundred and thirty five.

5. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states? Because some states have more people.*

6. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years? Two.

7. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military? The President.

8. We elect a President for how many years? Four.

9. What does the President’s Cabinet do? Advises the President.

10. What are two Cabinet-level positions? Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Education.*

11. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President? The Vice President.

12. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President? The Speaker of the House.

Additional Resources

www.whitehouse.gov
Click on “History & Tours.” Click on “Presidents & First Ladies” to find historical information about past U.S. presidents. Click on “Your Government.” Click on “President’s Cabinet” to see photos and a list of the current President’s cabinet members.

http://bensguide.gpo.gov
Click on “Site Map”, then “P” for President. Click on grade level, for example, 3-5. Under “The President’s Cabinet”, you will find short definitions of each department’s responsibilities and links to their sites.
UNIT 6

Answer Key for Unit 6

1. In what month do we vote for President? November.

2. What are the two major political parties in the United States? Democratic and Republican.

3. What is the name of the President of the United States now? Barack Obama.

4. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now? Joe Biden.

5. What is the political party of the President now? Democratic.

6. Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators? One of my state’s senators is _________________.

7. Name your U.S. Representative. My U.S. representative is ___________________________.

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

9. Who is the Governor of your state? The Governor of New York is _____________________.

10. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States? John Roberts

Additional Resources

www.votesmart.org
Enter your zip code and find your elected officials.

www.democrats.org
Visit the web site of the Democratic Party.

www.gop.com
Visit the web site of the Republican Party.

http://kids-clerk.house.gov
Helpful activities for kids about the House of Representatives.

www.nyc.gov
Learn about New York City government.
UNIT 7

Answer Key for Unit 7

1. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution? The Bill of Rights.

2. What is an amendment? A change to the Constitution.*

3. How many amendments does the Constitution have? Twenty-seven.


5. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment? Freedom of speech.*

6. What is freedom of religion? You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.

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

8. What did Susan B. Anthony do? Fought for women’s rights.*

9. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them. Citizens eighteen and older can vote.*

10. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President? Eighteen and older.

Additional Resources

www.elcivics.com
Click on “Bill of Rights”, “Voting Amendments”, “Rights and Freedoms” or “Susan B. Anthony”.

www.susanbanthonyhouse.org
Take an online tour of Susan B. Anthony’s house in Rochester, NY.

www.cuny.edu/votes
Voting Rights and Citizenship History web site in English. Learn about important changes to voting rights over time.
UNIT 8

Answer Key for Unit 8

1. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s. The Civil War.*

2. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803? The Louisiana Territory.

3. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States. The Mississippi.*

4. What is the name of the national anthem? The Star-Spangled Banner.

5. Name one problem that led to the Civil War. Slavery.*

6. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South. The Civil War.

7. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did? Freed the slaves.*

8. What did the Emancipation Declaration do? Freed the slaves.*

Additional Resources

www.elcivics.com
Click on “Civil War” or “Abraham Lincoln”.

www.americaslibrary.gov
Click on “Meet Amazing Americans” then “U.S. Presidents” to learn more about Abraham Lincoln. Click on “Jump Back in Time” to learn more about how the U.S. changed over time.
UNIT 9

Answer Key for Unit 9

1. What movement tried to end racial discrimination? Civil Rights movement.

2. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do? Fought for civil rights. *

3. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s. World War I. *

4. Who was President during World War I? Woodrow Wilson.

5. Who did the United States fight in World War II? Japan, Germany and Italy.

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

7. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in? World War II.

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

9. What is the economic system in the United States? Capitalist economy. *


Additional Resources

www.americaslibrary.gov
Click on “Meet Amazing Americans” then “U.S. Presidents” to learn more about Dwight D. Eisenhower. Click on “Meet Amazing Americans” then “Activists & Reformers” to learn more about Martin Luther King, Jr. Click on “Jump Back in Time” to learn more about the “Depression and World War II” and the “Modern Era (1945-present)”.

www.cuny.edu/letfreedomring
Let Freedom Ring” web site in English. Find important events that changed the U.S. under “Freedom Milestones”.

UNIT 10

Answer Key for Unit 10

1. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy? Vote and run for office.*

2. Name one right only for United States citizens. Vote in a federal election.*

3. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens? Vote.*

4. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen? Obey the laws of the United States.*

5. What is the “rule of law”? Everyone must follow the law.


7. What is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms? April 15.

8. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance? The flag or the United States.


10. Who was the first President? George Washington.

Additional Resources

www.elcivics.com
Look for the box called “U.S. Holidays”. Click on the name of a holiday to learn more. See also “Civics Education”.

www.irs.gov
Learn about income taxes.

www.sss.gov
Learn more about Selective Service registration.

www.vote.nyc.ny.us
Visit the Board of Elections in the City of New York and check the Election Calendar.

www.usflag.org
Read the Pledge of Allegiance in other languages. See state and historic U.S. flags.
APPENDIX 2: U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRANT SERVICES UPDATED CIVICS QUESTIONS FOR THE REDESIGNED NATURALIZATION TEST

The 100 civics (history and government) questions and answers for the redesigned (new) naturalization test are listed below. Applicants who filed the Application for Naturalization Form N-400 should study this list. The civics test is an oral test and the USCIS Officer will ask the applicant up to 10 of the 100 civics questions. An applicant must answer 6 out of 10 questions correctly to pass the civics portion of the naturalization test.

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

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

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

A: Principles of American Democracy
1. What is the supreme law of the land?
   • the Constitution

2. What does the Constitution do?
   • sets up the government
   • defines the government
   • protects basic rights of Americans

3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
   • We the People

4. What is an amendment?
   • a change (to the Constitution)
   • an addition (to the Constitution)

5. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
   • the Bill of Rights

6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?*
   • speech
   • religion
   • assembly
   • press
   • petition the government
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
   • twenty-seven (27)

8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
   • announced our independence (from Great Britain)
   • declared our independence (from Great Britain)
   • said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)

9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
   • life
   • liberty
   • pursuit of happiness

10. What is freedom of religion?
    • You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.

11. What is the economic system in the United States?*
    • capitalist economy
    • market economy

12. What is the “rule of law”?
    • Everyone must follow the law.
    • Leaders must obey the law.
    • Government must obey the law.
    • No one is above the law.

B: System of Government

13. Name one branch or part of the government.*
    • Congress
    • legislative
    • President
    • executive
    • the courts
    • judicial

14. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
    • checks and balances
    • separation of powers

15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
    • the President
16. Who makes federal laws?
   • Congress
   • Senate and House (of Representatives)
   • (U.S. or national) legislature

17. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?*
   • the Senate and House (of Representatives)

18. How many U.S. Senators are there?
   • one hundred (100)

19. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?
   • six (6)

20. Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators now?*
    • Answers will vary. [For New York the answer is Kirsten Gillibrand or Charles Schumer]

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. [You can identify your U.S. Representative at www.house.gov or by calling the U.S. House of Representatives at 202-224-3121.]

24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?
    • all people of the state

25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
    • (because of) the state’s population
    • (because) they have more people
    • (because) some states have more people

26. We elect a President for how many years?
    • four (4)

27. In what month do we vote for President?*
    • November

28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?*
    • Donald J. Trump
    • Donald Trump
    • Trump
29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?
   • Michael R. Pence
   • Mike Pence
   • Pence

30. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
   • the Vice President

31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
   • the Speaker of the House

32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
   • the President

33. Who signs bills to become laws?
   • the President

34. Who vetoes bills?
   • the President

35. What does the President’s Cabinet do?
   • advises the President

36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?
   • Secretary of Agriculture
   • Secretary of Commerce
   • Secretary of Defense
   • Secretary of Education
   • Secretary of Energy
   • Secretary of Health and Human Services
   • Secretary of Homeland Security
   • Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
   • Secretary of the Interior
   • Secretary of Labor
   • Secretary of State
   • Secretary of Transportation
   • Secretary of the Treasury
   • Secretary of Veterans Affairs
   • Attorney General
   • Vice President
37. What does the judicial branch do?
   • reviews laws
   • explains laws
   • resolves disputes (disagreements)
   • decides if a law goes against the Constitution

38. What is the highest court in the United States?
   • the Supreme Court

39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
   • nine (9)

40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?
   • John Roberts (John G. Roberts, Jr.)

41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
   • to print money
   • to declare war
   • to create an army
   • to make treaties

42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?
   • provide schooling and education
   • provide protection (police)
   • provide safety (fire departments)
   • give a driver’s license
   • approve zoning and land use

43. Who is the Governor of your state now?
   • Answers will vary. [For New York the answer is Andrew M. Cuomo.]

44. What is the capital of your state?*
   • Answers will vary. [For New York the answer is Albany.]

45. What are the two major political parties in the United States?*
   • Democratic and Republican

46. What is the political party of the President now?
   • Republican (Party)

47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?
   • Paul D. Ryan
   • (Paul) Ryan
C: Rights and Responsibilities

48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.
   • Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).
   • You don’t have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.
   • Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.)
   • A male citizen of any race (can vote).

49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?*
   • serve on a jury
   • vote in a federal election

50. Name one right only for United States citizens.
   • vote in a federal election
   • run for federal office

51. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
   • freedom of expression
   • freedom of speech
   • freedom of assembly
   • freedom to petition the government
   • freedom of religion
   • the right to bear arms

52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?
   • the United States
   • the flag

53. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?
   • give up loyalty to other countries
   • defend the Constitution and laws of the United States
   • obey the laws of the United States
   • serve in the U.S. military (if needed)
   • serve (do important work for) the nation (if needed)
   • be loyal to the United States

54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?*
   • eighteen (18) and older
55. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?
   • vote
   • join a political party
   • help with a campaign
   • join a civic group
   • join a community group
   • give an elected official your opinion on an issue
   • call Senators and Representatives
   • publicly support or oppose an issue or policy
   • run for office
   • write to a newspaper

56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?*
   • April 15

57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?
   • at age eighteen (18)
   • between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26)

**AMERICAN HISTORY**

A: Colonial Period and Independence

58. What is one reason colonists came to America?
   • freedom
   • political liberty
   • religious freedom
   • economic opportunity
   • practice their religion
   • escape persecution

59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
   • American Indians
   • Native Americans

60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
   • Africans
   • people from Africa
61. Why did the colonists fight the British?
   - because of high taxes (taxation without representation)
   - because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering)
   - because they didn’t have self-government

62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
   - (Thomas) Jefferson

63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
   - July 4, 1776

64. There were 13 original states. Name three.
   - New Hampshire
   - Massachusetts
   - Rhode Island
   - Connecticut
   - New York
   - New Jersey
   - Pennsylvania
   - Delaware
   - Maryland
   - Virginia
   - North Carolina
   - South Carolina
   - Georgia

65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
   - The Constitution was written.
   - The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.

66. When was the Constitution written?
   - 1787

67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution.
   Name one of the writers.
   - (James) Madison
   - (Alexander) Hamilton
   - (John) Jay
   - Publius
68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?
   - U.S. diplomat
   - oldest member of the Constitutional Convention
   - first Postmaster General of the United States
   - writer of “Poor Richard’s Almanac”
   - started the first free libraries

69. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?
   - (George) Washington

70. Who was the first President?*
   - (George) Washington

B: 1800s

71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?
   - the Louisiana Territory
   - Louisiana

72. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.
   - War of 1812
   - Mexican-American War
   - Civil War
   - Spanish-American War

73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.
   - the Civil War
   - the War between the States

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

75. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?*
   - freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)
   - saved (or preserved) the Union
   - led the United States during the Civil War

76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
   - freed the slaves
   - freed slaves in the Confederacy
   - freed slaves in the Confederate states
   - freed slaves in most Southern states
77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?
   • fought for women's rights
   • fought for civil rights

C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

78. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.*
   • World War I
   • World War II
   • Korean War
   • Vietnam War
   • (Persian) Gulf War

79. Who was President during World War I?
   • (Woodrow) Wilson

80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
   • (Franklin) Roosevelt

81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
   • Japan, Germany, and Italy

82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
   • World War II

83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
   • Communism

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
   • civil rights (movement)

85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?*
   • fought for civil rights
   • worked for equality for all Americans

86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001, in the United States?
   • Terrorists attacked the United States.

87. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.
   [USCIS Officers will be supplied with a list of federally recognized American Indian tribes.]
   • Cherokee
   • Navajo
   • Sioux
   • Chippewa
   • Choctaw
   • Pueblo
   • Apache
   • Iroquois
   • Creek
   • Blackfeet
   • Seminole
   • Cheyenne
   • Arawak
   • Shawnee
   • Mohegan
   • Huron
   • Oneida
   • Lakota
   • Crow
   • Teton
   • Hopi
   • Inuit
INTEGRATED CIVICS

A: Geography

88. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.
   • Missouri (River)
   • Mississippi (River)

89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?
   • Pacific (Ocean)

90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
   • Atlantic (Ocean)

91. Name one U.S. territory.
   • Puerto Rico
   • U.S. Virgin Islands
   • American Samoa
   • Northern Mariana Islands
   • Guam

92. Name one state that borders Canada.
   • Maine
   • New Hampshire
   • Vermont
   • New York
   • Pennsylvania
   • Ohio
   • Michigan
   • Minnesota
   • North Dakota
   • Montana
   • Idaho
   • Washington
   • Alaska

93. Name one state that borders Mexico.
   • California
   • Arizona
   • New Mexico
   • Texas
94. What is the capital of the United States?*
   • Washington, D.C.

95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?*
   • New York (Harbor)
   • Liberty Island
   [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

B: Symbols
96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
   • because there were 13 original colonies
   • because the stripes represent the original colonies

97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?*
   • because there is one star for each state
   • because each star represents a state
   • because there are 50 states

98. What is the name of the national anthem?
   • The Star-Spangled Banner

C: Holidays
99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?*
   • July 4

100. Name two national U.S. holidays.
    • New Year's Day
    • Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
    • Presidents' Day
    • Memorial Day
    • Independence Day
    • Labor Day
    • Columbus Day
    • Veterans Day
    • Thanksgiving
    • Christmas
APPENDIX 3: TEXT OF PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

The Pledge of Allegiance
First published in 1892. Adopted by Congress in 1942.

I Pledge Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The Star Spangled Banner
Words by Francis Scott Key in 1814. Congress proclaimed it the U.S. National Anthem in 1931.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn’s early light,
What so proudly we hail’d at the twilight’s last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro’ the perilous fight,
O’er the ramparts we watch’d, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets’ red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro’ 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?
APPENDIX 4: LEGAL AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Remember, the information listed below often changes. Contact each organization directly to find the most up-to-date information about services, the languages they offer, their fees, intake and appointment procedures.

1. Finding Free and Low Cost Immigration Services

www.immigrationlawhelp.org
Search for free or low-cost immigration legal services providers in all 50 states. Enter your zip code to find assistance with various types of immigration legal services at a location near you.

2. To Find English or Civics/Citizenship Preparation Classes by Zip Code

https://my.uscis.gov/findaclass
www.uscis.gov/citizenship
To find citizenship resources and study materials for the naturalization interview and test.

3. Finding a Private Attorney

www.ailalawyer.com
Search for AILA member private attorneys by language, area of immigration expertise, and/or geographic area.

4. Report Immigration Fraud

www.uscis.gov/avoid-scams
www.stopnotariofraud.org
If you are a victim of immigration fraud or to report fraudulent activity in your community. For more information about common scams and a full list of how to report immigration scams.
APPENDIX 5: CUNY CITIZENSHIP NOW! LOCATIONS
Please call our locations to make an appointment.

FULL-TIME LOCATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>Hostos Community College 427 Walton Ave., T-501 Bronx, NY 10451</td>
<td>718-518-4395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medgar Evers College 1150 Carroll St. Room 226 Brooklyn, NY 11225</td>
<td>718-270-6292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>City College 160 Convent Ave. North Academic Center Rm. 1-206 New York, NY 10031 212-650-6620</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUNY Xpress 5030 Broadway Suite 615 New York, NY 10034 646-664-9350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>Flushing Immigration Center 39-07 Prince St. Suite 2B Flushing, NY 11354 718-640-9223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>York College 94-20 Guy R. Brewer Blvd. Welcome Center Atrium Jamaica, NY 11451 718-262-2983</td>
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PART-TIME LOCATIONS

Days of service and hours vary by location, please call the office for an appointment.

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<th>Location</th>
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<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>Council Member Offices*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernando Cabrera's Office</td>
<td>107 E. Burnside Ave. Bronx, NY 10453</td>
<td>212-652-2071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Cohen's Office</td>
<td>Mosholu Montefiore Community Center 3450 DeKalb Ave. Bronx, NY 10467</td>
<td>718-882-4000, ext.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa L. Gibson's Office</td>
<td>1377 Jerome Ave. Bronx, NY 10452</td>
<td>718-588-7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Gjonaj's Office</td>
<td>1478 Williamsbridge Rd. Bronx, NY 10461</td>
<td>212-652-2071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy King's Office</td>
<td>940 E. Gun Hill Rd. Bronx, NY 10467</td>
<td>718-684-5509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafael Salamanca, Jr.'s Office</td>
<td>1070 Southern Blvd. Bronx, NY 10459</td>
<td>718-402-6130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritchie Torres' Office</td>
<td>573 E. Fordham Rd. (Entrance on Hoffman Street) Bronx, NY 10458</td>
<td>718-842-8100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Services made possible, thanks to funding from the New York City Council.

CONNECT WITH US

- cuny.edu/citizenshipnow
- @CUNYCitizenship
- @cunycitizenshipnow
Brooklyn
Council Member Offices*
Alicka Ampy-Samuel’s Office
400 Rockaway Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11212
718-953-3097

Justin Brannan’s Office
8018 Fifth Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11209
212-652-2071

Robert E. Cornegy Jr.’s Office
1360 Fulton St, Suite 500
Brooklyn, NY 11216
212-652-2071

Laurie A. Cumbo’s Office
55 Hanson Place, Suite 778
Brooklyn, NY 11217
212-652-2071

Rafael L. Espinal Jr.’s Office
1945 Broadway
Brooklyn, NY 11207
718-642-8664

Mathieu Eugene’s Office
900 Rogers Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11226
718-287-8762

Brad Lander’s Kensington Office
Saboor Waizun Medical PC
486 McDonald Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11218
347-480-4792

Carlos Menchaca’s Office
4417 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11220
718-439-9012, ext. 100

Antonio Reynoso’s Office
244 Union Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11211
718-963-3141

Mark Treyger’s Office
445 Neptune Ave.
Community Rm. 2C
Brooklyn, NY 11224
718-373-9673

Jumaane Williams’ Office
4517 Ave. D
Brooklyn, NY 11203
718-629-2900

Kalman Yeger’s Office
4424 16th Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11204
718-853-2704

Other Centers
Mixteca Organization
245 23rd St., #2
Brooklyn, NY 11215
212-652-2071

Manhattan
Council Member Offices*
Diana Ayala
LSA Family Health Services
333 E. 115th St.
New York, NY 10029
646-672-5200

Margaret Chin
Lower East Side Tenement Museum
103 Orchard St.
New York, NY 10002
646-518-3014

Mark Levine’s Office
500 W. 141st St.
New York, NY 10031
212-928-6814

Ydanis Rodriguez’s Office
618 W. 177th St., Ground Floor
New York, NY 10033
212-652-2071

Other Centers
The Murphy Institute at the CUNY School of Professional Studies
25 W. 43rd St., 18th Floor
New York, NY 10036
212-642-2029
Provides consultations ONLY

New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO
275 Seventh Avenue, 18th Floor
(between 25th and 26th Streets)
New York, NY 10001
212-771-1023
Provides consultations ONLY

Queens
Council Member Offices*
Adrienne Adams’ Office
103-34 Lefferts Blvd.
Jamaica, NY 11419
212-652-2071

Costa Constantinides’ Office
31-09 Newtown Ave., Suite 209
Astoria, NY 11102
718-274-4500

Daniel Dromm
New Immigrant Community Empowerment (NICE)
71-29 Roosevelt Ave.
Jackson Heights, NY 11372
212-652-2071

Barry Grodenchik’s Office
197-15 Hillside Ave.
Hollis, NY 11423
718-264-7895

Peter Koo’s Office
143-25 38th Ave., Suite 388
Flushing, NY 11354
718-888-8747

Karen Koslowitz
Queens Community House
108-25 62nd Dr.
Forest Hills, NY 11375
347-965-1213

I. Daneek Miller’s Office
172-12 Linden Blvd.
Jamaica, NY 11434
718-776-3700

Francisco Moya’s Office
106-01 Corona Ave.
Corona, NY 11368
212-652-2071

Eric Ulrich’s Office
93-06 101st Ave.
Ozone Park, NY 11416
718-738-1083

Other Centers
Queens College
65-30 Kissena Blvd.
King Hall 209A
Flushing, NY 11367
212-652-2071

Staten Island
Council Member Offices*
Deborah Rose’s Office
130 Stuyvesant Place
Sixth floor, Rm. 602
Staten Island, NY 10301
718-556-7370

APPENDIX 5
CUNY – CITIZENSHIP NOW!
APPENDIX 6: PRACTICE WHAT YOU KNOW: CITIZENSHIP NOW! GAME BOARD

PRACTICE WHAT YOU KNOW:
CITIZENSHIP NOW!

GAMEBOARD

Please see instructions on page 66.
PRACTICE WHAT YOU KNOW: CITIZENSHIP NOW!

GAMEBOARD

FLASH CARDS
THE AMERICAN DREAM STARTS HERE.