Navigating the Bill Process
Know Your Presidents

Presidential Word Search

Can you find all these words in the crossword above?

ADAMS
ARTHUR
BUCHANAN
BUSH
CLEVELAND
CLINTON
COOLIDGE
EISENHOWER
FILLMORE
FORD
GARFIELD
GRANT
HARDING
HARRISON
HAYES
HOOVER
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
JOHNSON
KENNEDY
LINCOLN
MADISON
MCKINLEY
MONROE
NIXON
OBAMA
PIERCE
POLK
REAGAN
ROOSEVELT
TAFT
TAYLOR
TRUMAN
TRUMP
TYLER
VANBUREN
WASHINGTON
WILSON

Bonus: Several Presidents shared the same last name – how many do you know?
Know Your Civics

Can you find all these words in the crossword above?

AMERICA
BALLOT
BILL
CANDIDATE
CAPITOL
CIVICS
COMMITTEE
CONGRESS
COUNTRY
ELECTION
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNOR
HOUSE
JUDICIAL
LAW
LEGISLATURE
MAYOR
NATION
NONPARTISAN
POLITICAL
POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
POLITICAL PARTY
POLLING
PRESIDENT
PUBLIC HEARING
PUBLIC POLICY
REPRESENTATIVE
SENATE
Senator
UNITED STATES
TESTIMONY
VOTE
WHITE HOUSE
1. Name the US war between the North and the South.
   a. World War I
   b. The Civil War
   c. The War of 1812
   d. The Revolutionary War

2. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?
   a. U.S. diplomat
   b. Youngest member of the Constitutional Convention
   c. Third President of the United States
   d. Inventor of the Airplane

3. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
   a. The Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy
   b. Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Germany
   c. Japan, China, and Vietnam
   d. Japan, Germany, and Italy

4. Who signs bills to become laws?
   a. The Secretary of State
   b. The President
   c. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
   d. The Vice President

5. What territory did the US buy from France in 1803?
   a. The Louisiana Territory
   b. Alaska
   c. Quebec
   d. Hawaii

6. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
   a. Congress shall make
   b. We the People
   c. We the Colonists
   d. We the British

7. What does the President’s Cabinet do?
   a. Advises the President
   b. Commands the US Armed Forces
   c. Makes laws
   d. All of these answers

8. Why did the colonists fight the British?
   a. Because of high taxes
   b. Because the British army stayed in their houses
   c. Because they didn’t have self-government
   d. All of the above
9. We elect a President for how many years?
   a. Four
   b. Ten
   c. Eight
   d. Two

10. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
    a. The Attorney General
    b. The President
    c. The Secretary of Defense
    d. The Vice President

11. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
    a. The Articles of Confederation
    b. The Bill of Rights
    c. The Declaration of Independence
    d. The Inalienable Rights

12. When was the Constitution written?
    a. 1790
    b. 1789
    c. 1787
    d. 1776

13. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
    a. Vietnam War
    b. Spanish-American War
    c. Civil War
    d. World War II

14. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
    a. Freed slaves in most Southern states
    b. Gave women the right to vote
    c. Ended World War I
    d. Gave the United States independence from Great Britain

15. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
    a. Speech
    b. To bear arms
    c. Trial by jury
    d. To vote

16. What are the two parts of the US Congress?
    a. The Senate and the courts
    b. The House of Lords and the House of Commons
    c. The Senate and the House of Representatives
    d. The House of Representatives and the courts

17. What are the two major political parties in the United States?
    a. American and Bull-Moose
    b. Democratic-Republican and Whigs
    c. Democratic and Republican
    d. Reform and Green
18. What is the highest court in the United States?
   a. The Court of Appeals
   b. The Supreme Court
   c. The Federal Court
   d. The District Court

19. What is the supreme law of the land?
   a. The Emancipation Proclamation
   b. The Declaration of Independence
   c. The Constitution
   d. The Articles of Confederation

20. What is the name of the national anthem?
   a. God Bless the U.S.A.
   b. My Country Tis of Thee
   c. America the Beautiful
   d. The Star-Spangled Banner

21. There were thirteen original states. Name three.
   a. Washington, Oregon, California
   b. New York, Kentucky, Georgia
   c. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina
   d. Virginia, North Carolina, Florida

22. Who is the current Chief Justice of the United States?
   a. Barack Obama
   b. John G. Roberts Jr.
   c. Joseph Biden
   d. Anthony Kennedy

23. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
   a. Because of the state’s location
   b. Because the state’s Representatives have seniority in the House of Representatives
   c. Because of the state’s population
   d. Because of the geographical size of the state

24. Under the Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
   a. To issue driver’s licenses
   b. To provide police protection
   c. To provide schooling and education
   d. To declare war

25. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
   a. 18
   b. 35
   c. 21
   d. 16
Government Services Quiz

Write T (True) if the item is a service provided by the government; write F (False) if it is not provided.

1. _____ post office / mail
2. _____ gas stations
3. _____ barber shops / hair salons
4. _____ police officers / police stations
5. _____ firefighters / fire stations
6. _____ schools
7. _____ restaurants
8. _____ libraries
9. _____ hospitals
10. _____ grocery stores

Answer in complete sentences:

1. How does the government provide services to citizens? How does the government pay for it?

2. What are taxes?

3. Describe what being a good citizen looks like.

So, You Want To Become President…

HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. CONSTITUTION’S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

NATURAL BORN CITIZEN

MINSUMUM AGE: 35 YEARS

U.S. RESIDENT: 14 YEARS

START

PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

There are many people who want to be President, each with their own ideas about how government should work. People with similar ideas belong to the same political party, that is, where presidents and senators come from.

STEP 1: PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

Candidates from each political party campaign throughout the country to win the support of their party members.

STEP 2: NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

At each convention, the presidential candidate chooses a running mate (the Vice Presidential candidate).

Each party holds a national convention to select a final presidential nominee.

National Convention: The votes of each state, and the electors of each state, vote for those to be the candidates within their party for the presidency.

IN A PRIMARY: Party members vote for the best candidate that will represent them in the general election.

IN A CAUCUS: Party members select the best candidate through discussion and voting.

STEP 3: GENERAL ELECTION

People in every state across the country vote for President and Vice President.

When people cast their vote, they are actually voting for a group of people called electors.

General Election: The votes of each state, and the electors of each state, vote for those to be the candidates within their party for the presidency.

DEFINITIONS

CONVENTION: A meeting of the local members of a political party to select delegates to the national party convention. A caucus is a substitute for a primary election.

DELEGATE: A person authorized to represent others in a political party convention.

ELECTOR: A person who votes in the electoral college, which is the national body that actually chooses the President and Vice President.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE: The votes of each state, and the electors of each state, vote for those to be the candidates within their party for the presidency.

Primary: An election where voters select candidates for an upcoming general election. Winning candidates will have delegates sent to the national party convention in their party’s presidential nominating convention.

Electoral College: The votes of each state, and the electors of each state, vote for those to be the candidates within their party for the presidency.

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Across
1. The person currently in a particular job or political office
3. The set length of time for someone to serve in an elected office
7. A political party’s collection of beliefs, legislative goals, morals, and ideals
11. The process Americans use to elect the president and vice president. The number of electors a state receives is equal to that state’s number of U.S. senators and representatives.
13. A ballot filled by a voter who cannot be present at their polling place on Election Day.
15. A setting in which candidates for office answer questions from voters
16. The group of candidates that a party is running in an election
18. The day when the most states and territories hold presidential primary elections or caucuses. The candidates who win are more likely to win their party’s nomination.

Down
1. A proposed law drafted by citizens and placed on the ballot. Citizens will vote to approve or reject it.
2. A day of ceremony in which a newly-elected official takes office. This usually involves a swearing-in ceremony, speeches, and celebrations.
4. The federal election for members of Congress held between presidential elections
5. The final candidate chosen by a party to represent them in an election
6. A group organized to raise money or support for a politician or cause
8. A person who lives, works, or pays taxes in an area that a politician represents
9. A meeting held by members of a party to decide an issue. Most often, they are statewide meetings held in presidential election years.
10. Counting the votes again because of a suspected error in totaling them the first time
12. A list of candidates and proposed laws that voters mark to make choices
14. A person who is certified to represent their state’s vote in the Electoral College
17. A proposed new law or a proposal to repeal an existing law, passed to the voters to approve or reject
The White House Easter Egg Roll officially dates back to 1878 and the presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, but first-hand accounts suggest that informal festivities began with egg-rolling parties under President Abraham Lincoln. Starting in the 1870s, Easter Monday celebrations on the U.S. Capitol’s west grounds grew so popular that President Ulysses S. Grant signed a bill that banned the rolling of eggs on Capitol grounds, citing landscape concerns.

In 1878, a group of bold children walked up to the White House gate, hoping to be allowed to play egg-rolling games there. President Hayes told his guards to let the children enter, and soon Easter Monday on the White House grounds became an annual tradition. President Benjamin Harrison added music to the festivities in 1889 with the United States Marine Band.

The planning of the egg roll traditionally falls on first ladies, each incorporating her own tastes and interests to the event. First Lady Lou Hoover had part of the South Lawn roped off for folk dancing. First Lady Pat Nixon introduced the traditional egg roll races.

Because of World War I and World War II, there were no egg rolls from 1917 to 1920 and from 1943 to 1945. Food conservation and then construction on the White House prevented any celebrations from 1946 to 1952, as well. Fortunately, President Dwight D. Eisenhower reinstated the tradition in 1953.
How many states have you been to? Color in where you've visited!
# First Ladies’ Gowns Quiz

*Photos: Smithsonian American History Museum*

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| 1. | ![Image](image1.png) | This first lady was the first to donate her inaugural gown to the Smithsonian, and her husband later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
   a. Jane Pierce  
   b. Julia Grant  
   c. Frances Cleveland  
   d. Helen Taft |
| 2. | ![Image](image2.png) | Her husband served in both World Wars and later purchased a farm outside of Gettysburg, PA  
   a. Pat Nixon  
   b. Mamie Eisenhower  
   c. Nancy Reagan  
   d. Lady Bird Johnson |
| 3. | ![Image](image3.png) | This First Lady focused her time in the White House on the performing arts and mental health.  
   a. Rosalynn Carter  
   b. Betty Ford  
   c. Barbara Bush  
   d. Bess Truman |
| 4. | ![Image](image4.png) | She brought the money and the children to her Presidential partnership (her second marriage), but they both brought their revolutionary spirit to the match.  
   a. Dolley Madison  
   b. Abigail Adams  
   c. Elizabeth Monroe  
   d. Martha Washington |
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| 5. | ![Image](image1.jpg) | This First Lady studied at the Sorbonne and worked as a journalist before marrying her husband.  
   | a. Florence Harding  
   | b. Betty Ford  
   | c. Jackie Kennedy  
   | d. Nancy Reagan |
| 6. | ![Image](image2.jpg) | This First Lady had a pet raccoon and was the talkative one of the marriage.  
   | a. Grace Coolidge  
   | b. Florence Harding  
   | c. Lou Hoover  
   | d. Eleanor Roosevelt |
| 7. | ![Image](image3.jpg) | This First Lady wore this gown to her final Inauguration and went on to serve in the United Nations.  
   | a. Bess Truman  
   | b. Eleanor Roosevelt  
   | c. Betty Ford  
   | d. Lady Bird Johnson |
| 8. | ![Image](image4.jpg) | This First Lady was married to her husband (who was already President) in the White House.  
   | a. Lucretia Garfield  
   | b. Caroline Harrison  
   | c. Helen Taft  
   | d. Frances Cleveland |
| 9. | ![Image](image5.jpg) | Her husband’s controversial election brought the end of Reconstruction after the Civil War.  
   | a. Lucy Hayes  
   | b. Julia Grant  
   | c. Jane Pierce  
   | d. Ellen Arthur |
This First Lady was famous for her chili recipe, managed a series of radio stations, and focused on wildlife and nature during her time in the White House.

a. Pat Nixon  
b. Betty Ford  
c. Rosalynn Carter  
d. Lady Bird Johnson

The wearers of both these dresses held séances in the White House.

a. Julia Grant and Nancy Reagan  
b. Rachel Jackson and Nancy Reagan  
c. Mary Todd Lincoln and Nancy Reagan  
d. Mary Todd Lincoln and Barbara Bush

Along with Louisa Adams (John Quincy Adams’ wife), the First Lady who wore this dress is one of only two First Ladies born outside the U.S.

a. Hillary Clinton  
b. Laura Bush  
c. Michelle Obama  
d. Melania Trump

Name That Amendment!

Which Amendment?

A. No quartering of soldiers in homes in peacetime without the consent of the owner  
B. Setting the voting age at 18  
C. Power of Congress to tax income  
D. No “double jeopardy” for crimes  
E. The right of the people to peaceably assemble  
F. Banning slavery  
G. Banning the poll tax  
H. Women’s right to vote  
I. Right to a lawyer  
J. Banning voting discrimination based on race  
K. Order of succession  
L. No cruel or unusual punishment  
M. No unreasonable searches and seizures  
N. Presidential term limits  
O. Granting D.C. electors in the Electoral College
## White House China Sets Quiz

*Photos: Architectural Digest*

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<th>Question</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Answers</th>
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| 1.       | ![Plate Image](image1.jpg) | His was the first White House China to be manufactured in the U.S. Perhaps he pondered his League of Nations over it. | a. Theodore Roosevelt  
          b. Franklin Delano Roosevelt  
          c. Woodrow Wilson  
          d. Lyndon Johnson |
| 2.       | ![Plate Image](image2.jpg) | Definitely different than the other White House China sets, perhaps Mark Twain (who campaigned for this President) ate off it on a visit to the White House. | a. Rutherford B. Hayes  
          b. Chester Arthur  
          c. Grover Cleveland  
          d. William McKinley |
| 3.       | ![Plate Image](image3.jpg) | Manufactured in Illinois, it’s possible that such world leaders as Angela Merkel, Justin Trudeau, or Xi Jinping ate their state dinner off this set. | a. George W. Bush  
          b. Donald Trump  
          c. Barack Obama  
          d. Bill Clinton |
| 4.       | ![Plate Image](image4.jpg) | With so many notoriously rambunctious children living in the White House during his presidency, it’s hard to see how any of the china survived. However, this china must have some “Bull Moose” in it. | a. Abraham Lincoln  
          b. Theodore Roosevelt  
          c. Ulysses S. Grant  
          d. Woodrow Wilson |
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| 5. | One of the Presidents hailing from Ohio purchased this set, likely far better than anything he ate off of in his many years in the U.S. Army.  
- Zachary Taylor  
- Dwight D. Eisenhower  
- Ulysses S. Grant  
- George H.W. Bush |   |
| 6. | This President oversaw an extensive White House restoration during his presidency and this set was purchased to match the new soft green walls in the State Dining Room. Added as part of the renovation, the balcony on the south side of the White House goes by his name.  
- Franklin D. Roosevelt  
- Harry Truman  
- Gerald Ford  
- Ronald Reagan |   |
| 7. | After having to piece together four different administrations’ china sets to host British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the White House, this President’s wife ordered 4,370 pieces of this design.  
- Gerald Ford  
- Jimmy Carter  
- Ronald Reagan  
- George H.W. Bush |   |
| 8. | Luckily, this china was ordered after huge crowds that rushed the White House on this President’s Inauguration night.  
- Andrew Jackson  
- Abraham Lincoln  
- FDR  
- Ronald Reagan |   |
We Can Do It!

Rosie the Riveter

Source: Education.com
Armstrong and Aldrin plant the US Flag on the moon.
President Lincoln greets soldiers.
Meeting between Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant

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http://homeschooling.about.com
During the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key wrote the National Anthem, “The Star Spangled Banner,” as he watched the “rocket’s red glare, the bombs bursting in air,” over Ft. McHenry.
In April 1865 the Lewis and Clark expedition pressed on to the Missouri plains, then crossed the Rocky Mountains.
Pocahontas was a good friend to the Colonists. Many times she brought food to them.
The heavy wagons with their white canvas covers were called prairie schooners.
His Gettysburg address, which lasted only two minutes, is considered one of the greatest speeches of all time.
In November 1903 the Wright brothers made the first airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
Balloons of many kinds were flown long before the Wright brothers learned to fly. Auguste and Jean Piccard engaged in experimental flights.
Booker T. Washington (1850-1915) born a slave, founded the Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee to teach skills and practical knowledge.

He soon became the foremost black educator in the country.
Women were given the right to vote in 1920 when the 19th Amendment to the Constitution went into effect.
The Marines raised the American flag on the island of Iwo Jima in 1945.
In 1968 Martin Luther King, Nobel Prize winner and civil rights leader, was shot and killed in Memphis, Tennessee.
The Supreme Court ruled that 18-year old Americans have the right to vote in federal elections.
The Constitution of the United States of America was signed in 1787.
Seal of the United States
Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to be free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!
Our country’s first flag.
The Character "Uncle Sam" is sometimes used to represent the United States government, and sometimes as a reflection and/or projection of "us" (the collective "we the people").
The United States Capitol
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