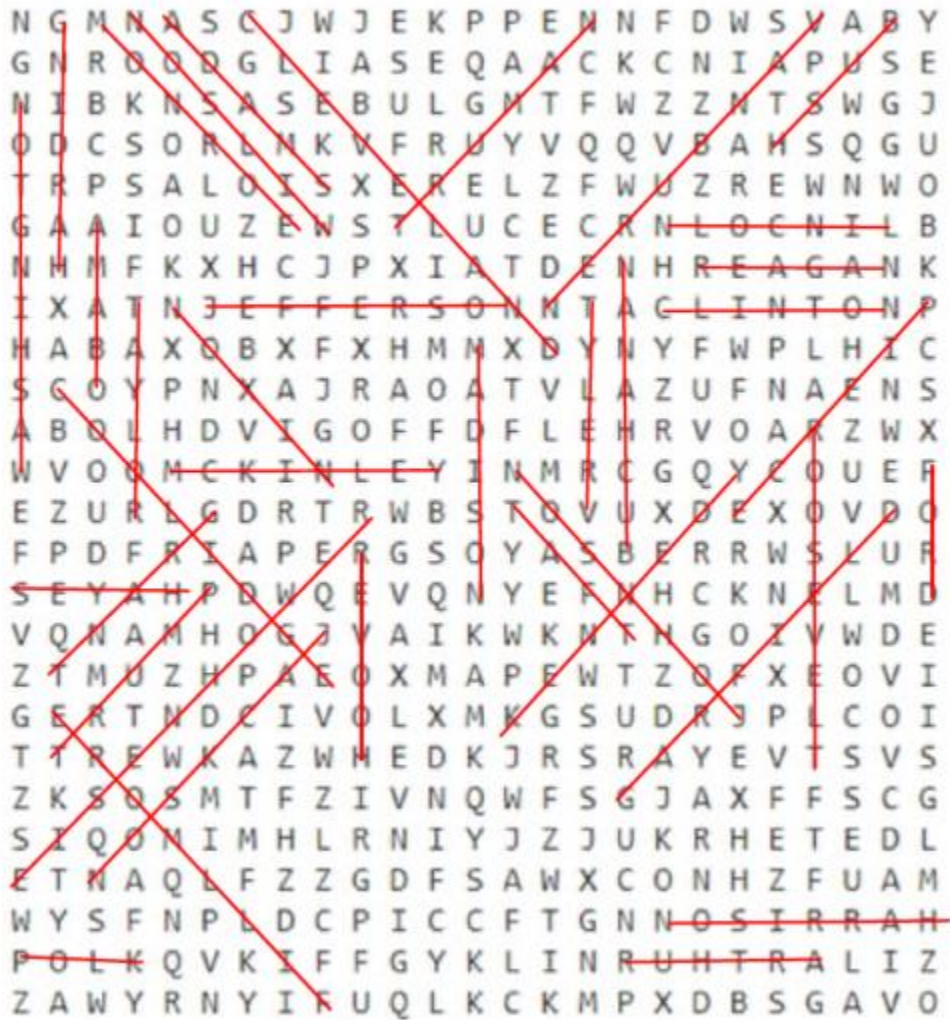


Answer Key

Presidential Word Search

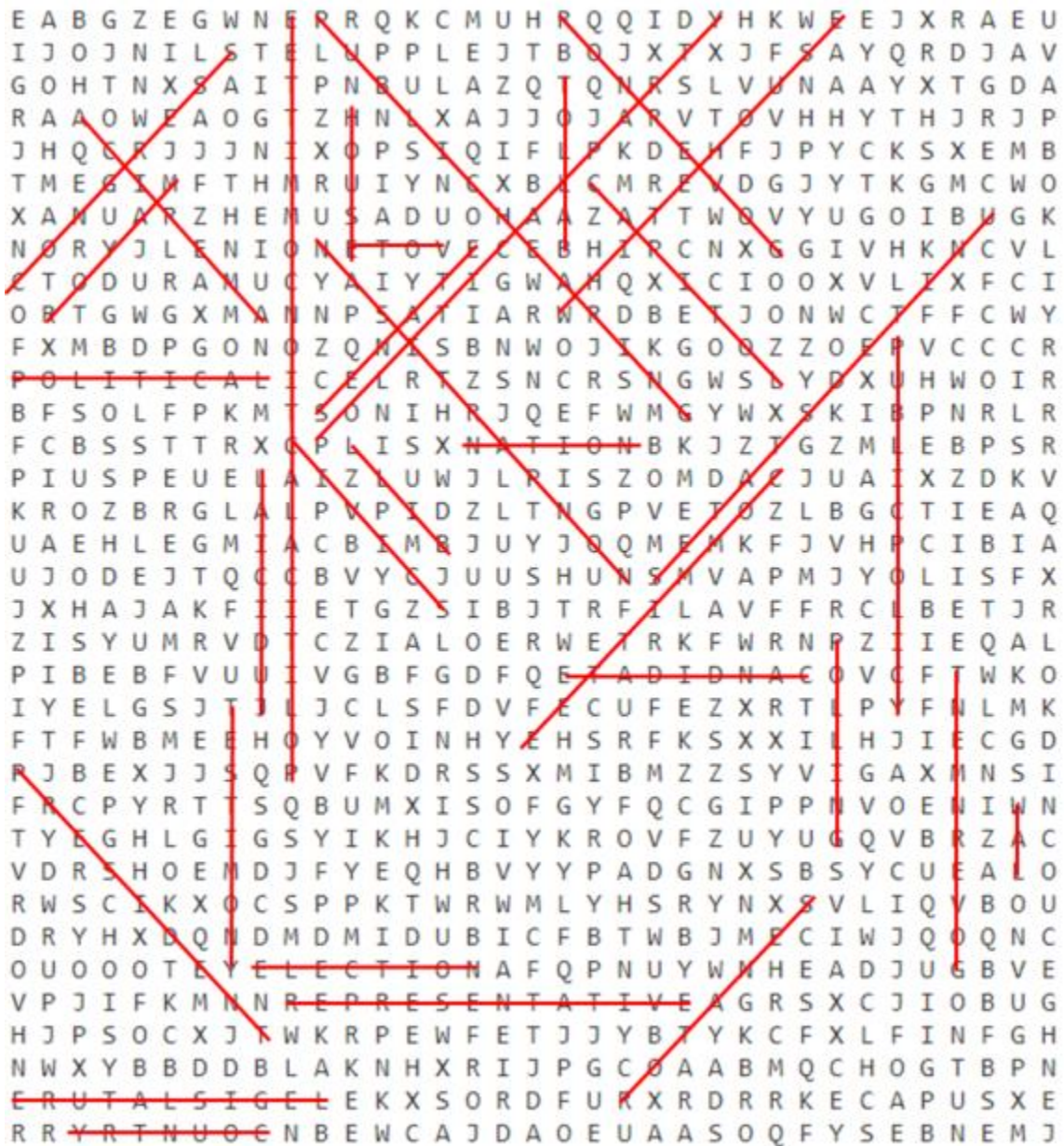


Bonus: These Presidents shared the same last name: Adams, Bush, Harrison, Johnson, Roosevelt

Government Services Quiz

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

Civics Crossword



Citizenship Practice Test Answer Key

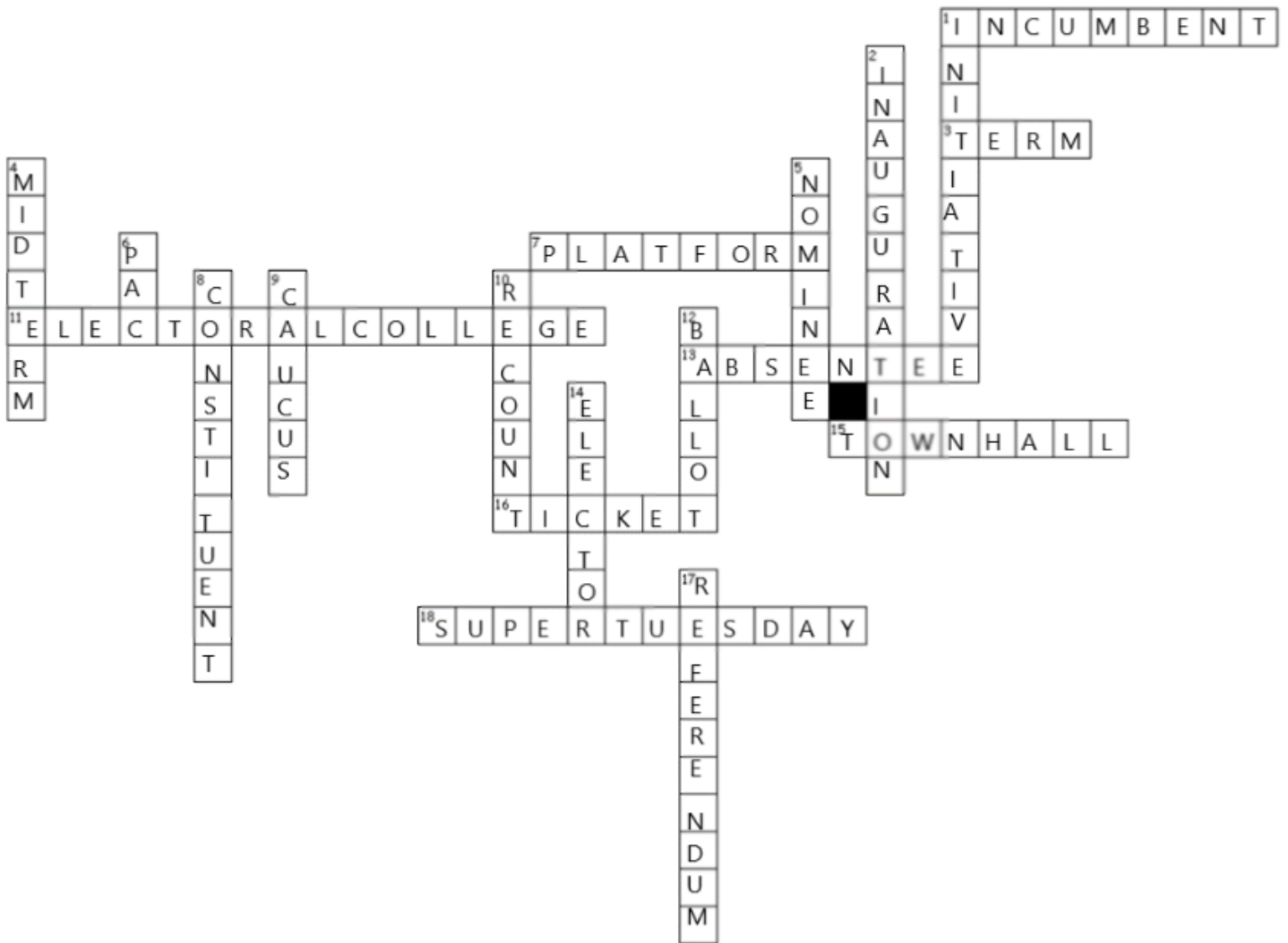
1. **(b)** The war between the states in the North and the states in the South is called the Civil War. The Civil War started in 1861. It ended in 1865. Southern states disagreed with the North over slavery and other issues. They did not want to be part of the United States. They formed their own country called the Confederate States of America, or the Confederacy. States in the North wanted to keep the United States together. They were the Union. The North won the war. The Confederacy became part of the United States again.
2. **(a)** US Diplomat. Benjamin Franklin was a famous American. He lived from 1706 to 1790. Benjamin Franklin was an inventor. He invented many things that we use today. He invented bifocal eyeglasses. He invented the Franklin stove. Franklin was the writer of Poor Richard's Almanac. It was a book with information about the weather and other topics. Franklin became the first postmaster general of the United States in 1775. He created the postal, or mail, system in the United States. Also, he started the first free libraries. Later, he was a U.S. diplomat. He was the oldest member at the Constitutional Convention.
3. **(d)** The United States fought Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II. The United States entered World War II because Japan bombed the United States at Pearl Harbor in 1941. Japan was an ally of Germany and Italy. Together they formed the "Axis powers." The United States and its allies won the war in 1945 against Germany, Italy, and Japan.

4. **(b)** The president signs bills to become laws. A bill is a proposed law. Members of Congress write bills to address issues that are important to the American people. They vote on bills. If Congress accepts a bill, they send it to the president to be signed. If the president agrees with the bill, the president signs it. Then the bill becomes a law.
5. **(a)** The United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803. After the United States gained independence, many Americans believed that the country should expand. In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million. This land doubled the size of the United States. American Indians and European settlers lived on this land. After the United States bought the Louisiana Territory, many more settlers moved west.
6. **(b)** The first three words of the Constitution are "We the People." The document says that the people of the United States choose to create the government. "We the People" also explains that people elect representatives to make laws. This is a form of self-government.
7. **(a)** The president's cabinet advises the president. The people in the cabinet are the vice president and the heads of 15 government departments.
8. **(d)** The colonists fought the British because they wanted to be free from Britain. They fought the British because of unfair taxes. They fought because they didn't have self-government. When the American colonies formed, they were part of Britain. Britain increased taxes for colonists on things they bought and used every day, like tea. Many colonists were angry because no one represented their needs in the British government. Colonists believed they did not have self-government. The British forced colonists to allow British soldiers to sleep and eat in their homes. The colonists joined together to fight Britain and gain independence.
9. **(a)** We elect a president for a 4-year term. A candidate can run for president as many times as he or she wants. The person can only be elected president for eight years, or two terms of four years each. The Constitution says how many terms a president can serve. For example, President Dwight D. Eisenhower became president for the first time in 1953. Then he ran for president again. He won the election and, in 1957, became president for another four years.
10. **(b)** The president is the commander in chief of the military. The president is a civilian, not a military official. The writers of the Constitution wanted the commander in chief to be a civilian who is elected by the people.
11. **(b)** The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. Members of the Constitutional Convention wrote the Constitution in 1787. The original Constitution did not protect individual rights. Soon after, in 1791, Congress added the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The first amendment protects the freedoms of speech, religion, and assembly. It also protects the freedom of the press, and freedom to petition the government. Other amendments in the Bill of Rights protect the rights to a speedy and public trial, the right to bear arms, and the right to fair police searches.
12. **(c)** The Constitution was written in 1787. The American army won the War of Independence in 1783. For several years, the United States was governed by a congress of representatives from the states. But in 1787, delegates for the states met in Philadelphia to create a stronger federal government. They wrote the Constitution that gave the framework for the government we have today. The Constitution was written in 1787.
13. **(d)** President Dwight D. Eisenhower was a general in World War II. He led the United States Army and its allies in western Europe during World War II. When he came home from World War II, he was a famous war hero. He became president in 1953.
14. **(a)** The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves. Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, during the Civil War. It said that slaves in the Southern states were free. Slaves could then join the United States Army. 185,000 African Americans fought in the Civil War. They fought for the Union and for freedom.
15. **(a)** The First Amendment protects the right of speech, assembly, and press. It protects the right to petition the government and freedom of religion. Democracy works only if people can talk to each other and share their opinions. The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution protects these rights.
16. **(c)** The two parts of the United States Congress are the Senate and the House of Representatives. Citizens from all over the United States are elected to the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 members in the Senate. Every state elects two senators. Senators represent all the people in their state. They are elected for 6-year terms. The House of Representatives has 435 voting members. States with more people have more representatives in the House of Representatives. Representatives represent a district, or part, of each state. They are elected for 2-year terms.
17. **(c)** The Democratic Party and the Republican Party are the two major political parties in the United States. Political parties are groups of people who organize to help candidates win elections and to create public policies. The members of the two major political parties are called the Democrats and the Republicans. The symbol of a

donkey represents the Democrats. The symbol of an elephant represents the Republicans. Party membership is voluntary. Many people belong to a political party.

18. **(b)** The Supreme Court is the highest court of the United States. The Supreme Court decides if a law goes against the Constitution. All other courts must follow the decisions of the Supreme Court. One example is the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* in 1954. The case was about racial segregation in schools. Segregation was a system that separated people based on race and ethnic group. The Supreme Court decided that segregation in schools was against the Constitution. All states had to follow the Supreme Court decision. Segregation in school became illegal in the United States.
19. **(c)** The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. All laws in the United States need to follow the Constitution. Sometimes, people think a law does not follow the Constitution. They make a case. They take the case to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court can decide that a law is unconstitutional. If that happens, it can't be a law anymore. Everyone must follow the Constitution. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
20. **(d)** "The Star-Spangled Banner" is the name of our national anthem. The song is about the United States flag. In the War of 1812, the United States fought the British. One night during the war, British ships attacked Fort McHenry in Baltimore. Bombs exploded all night. An American man named Francis Scott Key watched the battle from a ship. He worried that the United States might lose the battle. The next morning, he saw the United States' flag flying in the wind. He knew that the United States won the battle. Then he wrote the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner." "The Star-Spangled Banner" is now the national anthem of the United States.
21. **(c)** The 13 original states were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The 13 original states were the first 13 British colonies. British colonists traveled across the Atlantic Ocean from Europe. They came to the East Coast of the United States. They founded colonies there. Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina are three of the 13 original states.
22. **(b)** The Chief Justice of the United States is the leader of the judicial branch. This person is one of nine justices of the Supreme Court.
23. **(c)** Some states have more representatives than other states because they have more people. We know how many people live in each state because of the census. Every ten years, the United States government counts the people of the United States in the census. The census results decide how many representatives come from each state. The state is divided into districts. Each district elects one representative. If the number of people in a state changes, the number of representatives might change.
24. **(d)** The powers of the United States government are listed in the Constitution. The powers of the federal government include the power to print money, create an army, and make treaties. Another is the power to declare war. The president can ask Congress for a declaration of war. In 1941, after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war. Congress voted to declare war and the United States entered World War II.
25. **(a)** Citizens have to be 18 or older to vote for president. In 1971, Congress and the states added the Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution. They added this amendment because young people demanded the right to vote. The amendment changed the minimum voting age in the United States to 18.

Voting Terms Crossword



First Ladies Gowns Quiz

1. (d) Helen Taft
2. (b) Mamie Eisenhower
3. (a) Rosalynn Carter
4. (d) Martha Washington
5. (c) Jackie Kennedy
6. (a) Grace Coolidge
7. (b) Eleanor Roosevelt
8. (d) Frances Cleveland
9. (a) Lucy Hayes
10. (d) Lady Bird Johnson
11. (c) Mary Todd Lincoln and Nancy Reagan
12. (d) Melania Trump

White House China Sets Quiz

1. (c) Woodrow Wilson
2. (a) Rutherford B. Hayes
3. (c) Barack Obama
4. (b) Theodore Roosevelt
5. (c) Ulysses S. Grant
6. (b) Harry Truman
7. (c) Ronald Reagan
8. (a) Andrew Jackson

Name That Amendment!

How did you do?

- A. No quartering of soldiers in homes in peacetime without the consent of the owner (**3rd Amendment**)
- B. Setting the voting age at 18 (**26th Amendment**)
- C. Power of Congress to tax income (**16th Amendment**)
- D. No “double jeopardy” for crimes (**5th Amendment**)
- E. The right of the people to peaceably assemble (**1st Amendment**)
- F. Banning slavery (**13th Amendment**)
- G. Banning the poll tax (**24th Amendment**)
- H. Women’s right to vote (**19th Amendment**)
- I. Right to a lawyer (**6th Amendment**)
- J. Banning voting discrimination based on race (**15th Amendment**)
- K. Order of succession (**25th Amendment**)
- L. No cruel or unusual punishment (**8th Amendment**)
- M. No unreasonable searches and seizures (**4th Amendment**)
- N. Presidential term limits (**22nd Amendment**)
- O. Granting D.C. electors in the Electoral College (**23rd Amendment**)



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