



GETTING STARTED



Contents of Citizenship Study.....	1
Student Welcome and Introduction to Citizenship	2
Citizenship Pre-Study Questions.....	3

AMERICAN HISTORY

Unit 1	The Early Inhabitants	4
Unit 2	The American Revolution	5
Unit 3	Declaration of Independence.....	6
Unit 4	The Articles of Confederation.....	7
Unit 5	The Constitutional Convention	8
Unit 6	Supreme Law of the Land	10
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Important Constitutional Events	11
Unit 7	The Strengths of the Constitution.....	12
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Division of Power	13
Unit 8	Summary of the U.S. Constitution.....	14
Unit 9	War and Expansion	16
Unit 10	Remarkable People and Events.....	20

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

<i>Learning Aid</i>	Three Branches of Government Chart	24
Unit 11	Legislative Branch	25
Unit 12	Lawmaking Process.....	27
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Legislative Branch Fact Sheet.....	29
Unit 13	Executive Branch.....	31
Unit 14	The Electoral College.....	32
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Executive Branch Fact Sheet	33
Unit 15	Presidents and The Presidential Election.....	34
Unit 16	Your Right to Vote.....	35
Unit 17	Judicial Branch	36
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Judicial Branch Fact Sheet	37
Unit 18	Checks and Balances.....	38
Unit 19	State Government.....	40

CIVICS ENRICHMENT

Unit 20	The American Flag	41
Unit 21	Government and Economics	42
Unit 22	Geography of the United States	43
Unit 23	Great Seal and Map Exercise	45
Unit 24	American Symbols and Celebration	46
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Name Your Government Officials	49
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Review Questions.....	50
<i>Learning Aid</i>	State Fact Sheet.....	52
<i>Learning Aid</i>	Citizenship Self-Test	54



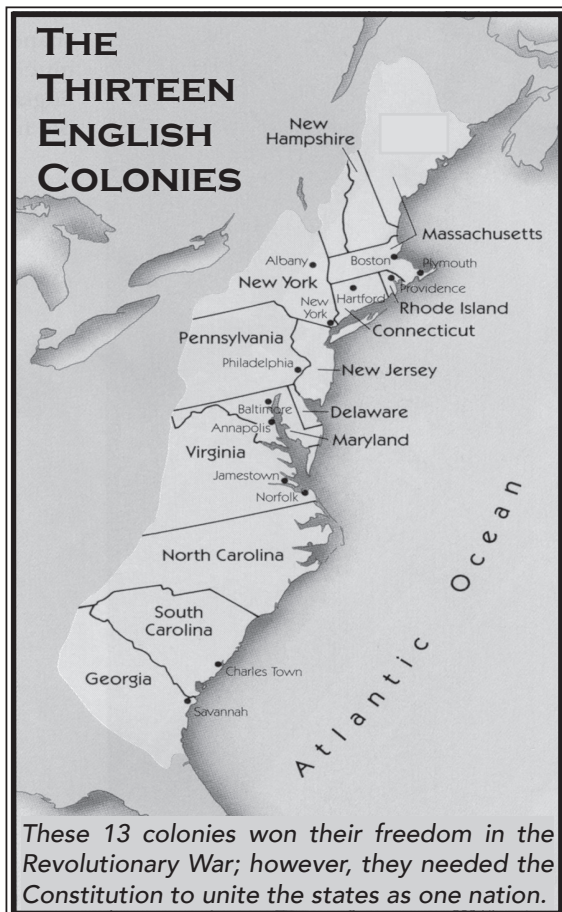
The history of the United States is vast and complex. You can break down our history into moments that divided, unified, and changed the United States into the country it is today.

Many believe that our country started in 1607 when a few English settlers founded a colony in Virginia called *Jamestown*. Remember that was only Europeans discovering and settling in this region. *Native Americans* (or *American Indians*) inhabited these regions for thousands of years prior.

Native Americans during Colonization

European colonists initially encountered Native Americans in three distinct regions. Eastern Woodland tribes included *Iroquois*, *Mahicans*, and *Shawnees*. Some of these tribes were sedentary hunter-gathers, while others grew corn, beans, and squash. In the Southeast, white settlers came into contact with *Cherokees*, *Choctaws*, and *Chickasaws*; these people were primarily agriculturalists. *Pueblos*, *Navajos*, and *Hopis* represented some of the adobe-dwelling bands in the Southwest.

While some Native American tribes taught new settlers important skills, such as how to farm and grow crops, others had less-favorable relationships. Indians saw white settlers advancing and hunting grounds disappearing, which led to more conflict and wars. Eventually, settlers defeated those tribes and took much of their land.



Growth of the English Colonies

Once the English began settling in North America, other colonies were formed quickly. Thirteen years after Jamestown, the Pilgrims founded Plymouth, in Massachusetts. Within a few years, settlers expanded into Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Before the end of the century, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Carolinas were established. In 1732, Georgia was the last of the 13 colonies that became the original states.

A Diverse Group of Settlers

While the majority of early settlers to North America came from England, many other nationalities inhabited the area. These groups had diverse social, political, and religious backgrounds. The earliest of these groups came from England, France, Spain, and the Netherlands.

Another group considered to be early residents of North America were *African slaves*, who were brought to Jamestown in 1619 to aid in farm lucrative and needed crops. Slavery spread through the American colonies with men, women, and children being brought here against their will. African-American slaves built the economic foundation of the new American colonies. However, slaves worked without payment and without basic rights. Slavery created a challenge for a nation founded on individual freedoms and was a primary cause of the American Civil War.

QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. In 1607, the first permanent English settlement happened here?
a. New York c. Jamestown
b. Boston d. Philadelphia
2. Who were the first inhabitants in the region now known as the United States?
a. Pilgrims c. Spaniards
b. American Indians d. Dutch
3. Which is NOT one of the original 13 colonies?
a. New York c. Florida
b. Virginia d. Georgia

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Some of the American Indians showed early English settlers how to farm.
- ___ 2. The Iroquois was one of the Eastern Woodland Indian tribes.
- ___ 3. Slavery was not allowed during early colonization of America.
- ___ 4. The Civil War helped end slavery.



A *constitution* is a set of laws and principles that provides guidelines for the way a nation is to be governed, making it the **Supreme Law of the Land**. These fundamental principles may be written in a document, as in the United State Constitution. However, some nations have unwritten constitutions. In Great Britain, for example, the government operates effectively, although there is no written constitution.

A constitution indicates who makes the laws, enforces, and interprets them when disagreements arise. It outlines many other aspects concerning how a nation is organized. A constitution is important in establishing procedures of government and maintaining order in a nation.

What is the U.S. Constitution?

- The Supreme Law of the Land.
- A system of fundamental principles to which our country is governed.
- It provides the framework for the organization of the United States Government.
- Gives and protects fundamental rights to all citizens and people living in the United States.
- Oldest constitution in the world.

The United States Constitution is a living document. It is as important to citizens today as it was to Americans when it was adopted. It is not just historically interesting, but is of practical concern in our daily lives. Its language is not ancient and dead, but can be understood and appreciated by ordinary people living in the twentieth century. There are many parts of the Constitution that you can easily read and understand. There are other parts whose meanings will be clear as you study and discuss the material in this book.



The chart shows where the state constitution fits regarding authority and power. While each of the 50 states has its own constitution, all provisions of state constitutions must comply with the United States Constitution. The 10th Amendment recognizes the powers of state governments.

The Bill of Rights

The authors of the Constitution trusted Congress would make good and just laws, and the court system would see that every person was treated fairly. However, many people feared the new government would be too strong and, perhaps, take away individual freedom, just as the British government had done.

Therefore, during the fight to ratify the Constitution, the Federalists were obliged to propose a bill of rights that would safeguard the rights of the people. The Federalists promised this bill of rights would be added to the Constitution as soon as the new Congress met.

As the delegates gathered in May 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation, a Virginia delegate, George Mason, voiced his disappointment with the new constitutional proposals because "... there is no declaration of individual rights." Mason had earlier written the Virginia Declaration of Rights and that declaration had influenced Thomas Jefferson when he wrote the first part of the Declaration of Independence. Ultimately, Mason's views were accepted by James Madison. Madison would come to be called the "Father of the Constitution" because of his negotiating power and suggestions of compromise.

In 1789, the new Congress took action when Madison proposed 15 amendments. In 1791, 10 of them were approved. They make up what we call the *Bill of Rights*, or the first 10 amendments.

These amendments provide certain guarantees that had not been written into the Constitution. Their purpose was to protect the rights of the people against any misuse of governmental powers. These first 10 amendments guaranteed fundamental freedoms, including:

- freedom of religion, speech, and the press
- the right to assemble and petition the government
- the right to keep and bear arms
- freedom from unreasonable search and seizure
- that no person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law
- the right to a fair and speedy trial
- the right to a trial by jury
- protection against excessive bail or unusual punishment

People are guaranteed these freedoms as long as they do not take away the freedom of others. Even today these important freedoms can be threatened. Controversial subjects are under the protection of the Bill of Rights, such as religion, unpopular ideas, censorship, membership and activity in unpopular organizations, and expressions of minority opinions. It is the job of the courts to interpret the Constitution and decide the rights of individuals.



How the Federal Government and States Divide Powers

The Constitution Says...



Certain Powers Belong to the Federal Government:

- ★ Regulate Interstate Commerce
- ★ Conduct Foreign Affairs
- ★ Coin and Issue Money
- ★ Establish Post Offices
- ★ Make War and Peace
- ★ Maintain Armed Forces
- ★ Admit New States and Govern Territories
- ★ Punish Crimes Against the U.S.
- ★ Grant Patents and Copyrights
- ★ Make Uniform Laws on Naturalization and Bankruptcy

(Also considered expressed powers.)



Certain Powers Belong to State Governments:

- (Mainly comes from an interpretation of the reserved powers.)
- ★ Authorize Establishment of Local Governments
 - ★ Establish and Supervise Schools
 - ★ Provide for State Militia
 - ★ Regulate Commerce Within the State
 - ★ Charter Corporations
 - ★ Regulate Labor, Industry, and Business Within the State
 - ★ All Other Powers Not Delegated to the United States Government or Specifically Prohibited to the States

Certain Powers Are Shared by Both Governments

Tax...Establish Courts...Promote Agriculture and Industry...Borrow Money...
Charter Banks...Protect the Public Health...Provide For Public Welfare



Certain Powers Are Prohibited to Both Governments

The personal rights of citizens of the United States, as listed in the Bill Of Rights (first 10 amendments to the Constitution) and in state constitutions, cannot be reduced or destroyed by the federal or the state governments. Also, certain specific prohibitions in the Constitution itself, such as no title of nobility, no ex post facto laws, no duty on exports, no bill of attainder, etc.



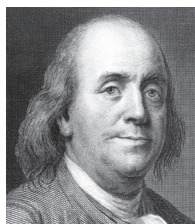
The study of citizenship requires insight into the remarkable Americans who help shape and form this great nation. These events reflect the country's diversity and unity, past and future, and commitment as a nation to continue to strive to "form a more perfect union." Many remarkable people fought for their strong beliefs, ultimately making our nation stronger and changing the supreme laws of the land.

Some of these individuals were covered in other sections of the book, but deserve expanding on their great accomplishments. Others may not be familiar to you. There are not enough pages in this book to cover all the famous and influential Americans, past and present.

Leaders and Presidents

The political leaders who were part of the American Revolution and the founding of the new nation after independence was won are referred to as our **Founding Fathers**. This includes not only the 39 delegates who signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787, but many others who fought for liberty and justice for all.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) was one of the most extraordinary and influential Founding Fathers of the United States. He was the oldest delegate to the Constitutional Convention and was one of the signers of the U.S. Constitution. As a scientist, he is best known for his experiments with electricity. As a writer, he is known for *Poor Richard's Almanac* and his autobiography. He was the oldest figure of the American Revolution. Franklin was the only person to sign the three documents that established the United States: *Benjamin Franklin* the Declaration of Independence, the peace treaty with Britain that ended the Revolutionary War, and the Constitution. Franklin also was appointed the first postmaster general of the United States and started the first free libraries.



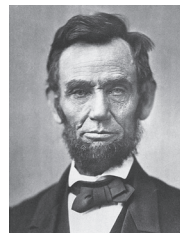
Benjamin Franklin

Another biography of a key political leader and founding father is **John Adams (1735-1826)**. John Adams was a prominent figure in both the First and Second Continental Congresses. He was on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence and was central to its adoption. He was later chosen to help negotiate the *Treaty of Paris* that officially ended the American Revolution. He later became the first vice president (under George Washington) and then the second president of the United States.



John Adams

Known for leading the country through the Civil War, **Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)** was the 16th president

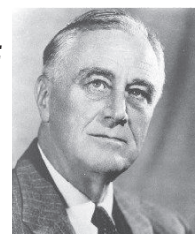


Abraham Lincoln

of the United States. His eloquence is evident in many speeches, including his most famous one, the *Gettysburg Address*. His second inaugural address, which includes the phrase, "With malice toward none; with charity for all..." is inscribed on one wall of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of the bloody civil war. The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free." Many slaves then joined the Union army. In 1865, the Civil War ended and the southern slaves kept their right to be free. The Emancipation Proclamation led to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which ended slavery in all of the United States. Additional civil rights were granted through passage of the 14th and 15th amendments soon after, with much struggle to insure these rights were enforced during the next century.

Faced with the Great Depression and World War II, **Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945)**, nicknamed "FDR," guided America through a domestic crisis and its greatest foreign crisis. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the only U.S. president to be elected four times.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Roosevelt's program for handling the Depression and stock market crash was called "the New Deal." It included programs to create jobs and provided benefits and financial security for workers across the country. Under his leadership, the Social Security Administration (SSA) was established in 1935. Roosevelt led the nation into World War II after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941).

His wife, **Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962)**, was first lady for 12 years. She was an American politician, diplomat, and social activist who later served as a United Nations spokeswoman.

Activists and Reformers

The abolishment of slavery had many other heroes. **Harriet Tubman (1820-1913)** was a runaway slave from Maryland who became known as the "Moses of her people." Over the course of 10 years, and at great personal risk, she led hundreds of slaves to freedom along the *Underground Railroad*, a secret network of safe houses where runaway slaves could stay on their journey north to freedom. She later became a leader in the abolitionist movement, and, during the Civil War, was a spy for the federal forces in South Carolina as well as a nurse.



Harriet Tubman

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Industrialists & Industrial Revolution

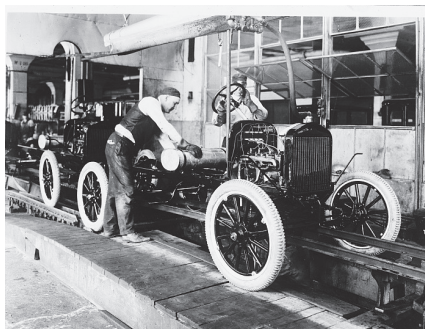
You must remember that life has not always been as it is today. It can be argued that no other event transformed the daily lives of Americans' as did the Industrial Revolution. This period, from the 18th to 19th century, led to the change from simple hand tools to more productive machines to provide food, clothing, and shelter.

There were many advances in the textile, farming, transportation, and communication industries. One such American inventor was **Eli Whitney (1765-1825)**. His invention of the cotton gin in 1793 revolutionized agriculture by significantly speeding up the process of removing seeds from cotton fiber. By the mid-19th century, cotton was a leading export aiding the U.S. economy.

The increased use of machinery naturally resulted in demand for the growing production of steel. An individual who helped with the early expansion of the steel industry was **Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919)**. This Scottish-born American Industrialist was an influential businessman who helped build the steel industry in America. Carnegie eventually sold his steel business and donated much of his fortune to his social causes.

Other industrialists like **Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)** and **Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931)** created new technologies that improved our everyday lives. Bell invented new speaking and hearing technologies and became known as the originator of the telephone (1876). Edison experimented with the telegraph while also creating new technologies such as the light bulb (1879) and the phonograph.

One last notable innovation that shaped the 20th century was that of the automobile. One prominent player in this movement was **Henry Ford (1863-1947)**. Henry borrowed concepts from other industries, mixed them with his ideas and by late 1913 had developed a moving assembly line for automobiles. Ford's manufacturing processes focused on efficiency leading to lower cost, making them more affordable for the common man. The growth of the automobile industry caused an economic revolution across the United States. There was the need for

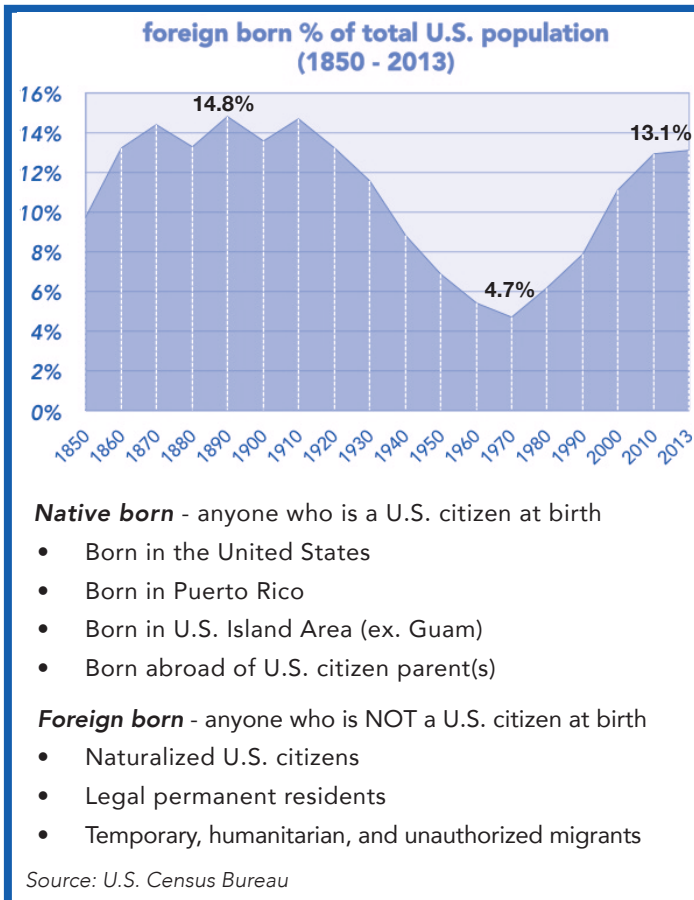


The Innovative Ford Assembly Line

more raw materials such as steel and oil, new roads, and as people traveled more gas stations, motels, and restaurants. This ripple effect created many new businesses and a significant increase in jobs.

A Nation of Immigrants

Throughout its history, the United States has been a nation of immigrants. To put it simply, all Americans come from families of immigrants (except for Native Americans). The population is diverse with people from all over the world seeking refuge and a better way of life. In the 1800s American was growing at a rapid pace and could provide the opportunity for a better, more prosperous life. Our nation needed workers and laborers to build the factories, cities, roads and infrastructure to support the growth.



Between 1880 and 1930, over 27 million new immigrants arrived, mostly from Italy, Germany, Eastern Europe, Russia, Britain, Canada, Ireland, and Sweden. Since 1970, the foreign-born population has continued to increase in size and as a percent of the total population. Today, the majority of foreign-born are from Latin America and Asia.

Our 35th President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, was passionate about embracing immigrants through immigration reform. Throughout his presidency, Kennedy was passionate about the issue of immigration reform. He believed that America is a nation of people, and made many memorable and eloquent quotes on the subject.



John F. Kennedy

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Powers to make laws are given to Congress, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. A description of these powers can be found in Article 1 of the Constitution.

In both houses of Congress, no business may be transacted without a quorum. A quorum in each house is a majority of its members. A majority is one-half plus one.

How a Bill Becomes Law in Congress

Bills, a term for proposed laws, may start in either house of Congress. However, bills for revenue must begin in the House of Representatives (see Article 1, Section 7). After a bill is introduced, it is given a number and usually referred to a special committee. There are 16 Senate and 24 House committees, plus four special or select Senate committees.

In a committee, detailed studies are made of the bill and hearings may be held. A committee may amend, rewrite, recommend passage, or ignore a bill. It is possible to pass some bills without committee approval, but this seldom happens. Some people feel these committees are too powerful and may keep members of Congress from considering certain laws. Committees are necessary, however, and rules controlling their behavior and power are determined by Congress.

Thousands of bills are introduced during a session of Congress. Four out of five of these bills have little or no chance of being passed into law. Bills that seem unimportant to the committees are ignored. The bills that are taken seriously may have public hearings. After the committee finishes with a bill, it is reported

to the Senate or House favorably or unfavorably. The entire Senate or House then votes on the bill.

The bills that come from committees are put on a calendar and voted on according to a schedule. Changes to the bill may be made, and then the final vote is taken. The bill is sent to the other house of Congress if the vote is favorable.

In the other house of Congress, the same type of procedure is followed. If the other house passes the bill, but with changes, a joint committee from both houses is set up to work out a compromise bill.

After the bill has passed both houses, it is sent to the president, who may either sign or veto it. This particular duty is found in Article 1, Section 7, of the Constitution. If the president signs the bill, it becomes another law of our land. If the president does not sign the bill, but vetoes it, the two houses of Congress may try to override the president's veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. Very few bills are passed this way.

If the president does not act at all, the bill becomes a law automatically in 10 days, providing Congress is still in session. If Congress adjourns before the 10-day period is up and the president has not acted on the bill, it is automatically vetoed. This is called a *pocket veto*.

After Congress (legislative branch) has passed a bill and the president (executive branch) has signed it into law, it is the president's duty to enforce the law. The courts (judicial branch) then interpret it and administer justice under it. The Supreme Court may rule whether or not the law is constitutional.

Lawmaking and the Three Branches

A bill is introduced, sent to committee, then voted on. If passed in committee and then on floor of house, it is sent to other house.



Legislative Branch
Two Houses of Congress

The president may sign the bill, and it will be a law, or veto it. If there is a veto, Congress may try to pass it over the veto by a two-thirds vote.



Executive Branch
The President

The courts see that justice is administered under the law. The Supreme Court may declare laws unconstitutional.



Judicial Branch
The Supreme Court and Other Courts



The current president was not only selected by the Electoral College but also the popular vote in the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections. This has helped to alleviate much of the criticisms of the Electoral College.

Political Party Symbols

In 1874, a political cartoonist, Thomas Nast, drew the Democrats as represented by a donkey, and the Republicans as represented by an elephant. The symbols stuck, and the parties themselves often use the symbols in advertising.



Elephant = Republican



Donkey = Democrat

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The term Electoral College comes from the Constitution itself.
- _____ 2. Although it was originally expected that a group of electors would actually elect the president and vice president, it became the practice for the electors to vote for the candidate who had the most popular votes.

- _____ 3. Popular vote means the vote of the people.
- _____ 4. There have been no elections in which the candidate with the most popular votes has not become president.
- _____ 5. The writers of the Constitution felt that the voters should directly elect the president and vice president.

FILL IN THE BLANKS


1. How many electoral votes are there? _____
2. How many electoral votes for your state? _____
3. Which state has the most electoral votes? _____
4. Name a president who was elected without winning the popular vote. _____
5. What political party does a donkey represent? _____

SHORT ANSWER

Should the Electoral College be abolished? Give an argument for or against this system. _____

Learning Aid

EXECUTIVE BRANCH FACT SHEET

Main Officers	The <i>President</i> and <i>Vice President</i> of the United States		
Salaries	The President: \$400,000 plus an expense allowance The Vice President: \$230,700 plus an expense allowance The Cabinet: \$199,700		
Qualifications	The President and Vice President: 35 years old, a natural-born citizen, resident of the United States for 14 years		
Terms of Office	Four years, may be reelected once		
Duties	Main duty of the executive branch is to enforce or administer laws. The President: controls foreign affairs and domestic powers, appoints many officials, grants pardons and reprieves, is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, prepares budget of the nation, is legislative leader of the political party in power. The Vice President: presides over the Senate of the United States, takes on duties assigned by the president, succeeds the Office of the President.		
Advisors	The Cabinet: 15 department officials appointed by the president to aid in running our country. Department of: (along with key responsibility)		
	<i>State</i> : foreign affairs		<i>Health & Human Services</i> : health issues in U.S.
	<i>Justice</i> : chief legal department		<i>Housing & Urban Development</i> : urban problems
	<i>Defense</i> : defense of our country		<i>Transportation</i> : all domestic transportation
	<i>Interior</i> : nation's natural resources		<i>Energy</i> : policies on energy, including conservation
	<i>Agriculture</i> : farmers assistance, food inspection		<i>Education</i> : federal education matters
	<i>Labor</i> : wage earners' assistance		<i>Veterans' Affairs</i> : matters that deal with veterans
	<i>Commerce</i> : deals with business problems		<i>Homeland Security</i> : national security and war on terrorism
	<i>Treasury</i> : nation's finances & coining of money		
Article Number	Article 2 of the U.S. Constitution		



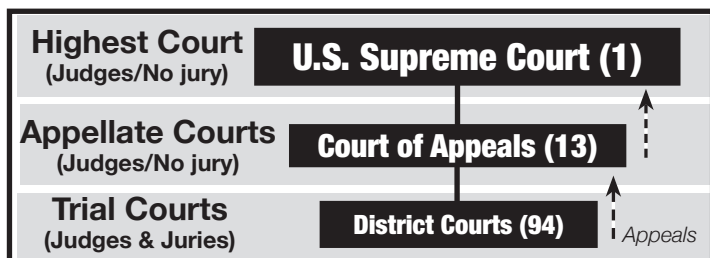


The main purpose of the judicial branch is to interpret the laws and administer justice. Many of the details of this branch may be found in Article 3 of the Constitution. The judicial branch consists of a system of federal courts.

While the executive and legislative branches are elected by the people, members of the judicial branch are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Each federal judge holds office for life and may be removed only by impeachment. There are no expressed qualifications for federal judges in the Constitution.

The power of the judicial branch through the courts is extended to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, and in some other special cases (see Article 3, Section 2). Every person accused of wrongdoing has the right to a fair trial before a competent judge and a jury of one's peers.

There are three major types of federal courts:



The Supreme Court

A major duty of the *justices* (judges) of the Supreme Court is to decide whether state and federal laws are constitutional, and whether actions by lower courts or other governmental agencies are constitutional. This power is not given to the Supreme Court directly by the Constitution, but precedence and tradition have given the court this power. It also hears cases of appeal from lower courts, providing a federal matter, such as copyright, kidnapping, or counterfeiting, is involved. In some special cases, the court hears the matter directly.

There are nine Supreme Court justices with one justice serving as chief justice. However due to the unexpected death of Justice Antonin Scalia in February 2016, the Supreme Court will temporarily make rulings with the eight remaining justices. The Constitution does not stipulate the number of Supreme Court justices; the number is set instead by Congress. Six justices make a quorum, and a majority is necessary for a decision. The court meets in its own building in Washington, D.C. The current nine members are listed below.

Chief Justice (1): John G. Roberts Jr.		
Associate Justices (8)	vacant (due to death of A. Scalia)	Stephen G. Breyer
	Anthony M. Kennedy	Samuel A. Alito Jr.
	Clarence Thomas	Sonia M. Sotomayor
	Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Elena Kagan

Court of Appeals

The United States has 13 courts of appeal, each with three or more judges. Their main job is to hear cases

of appeal from lower courts. This court was created in 1891 to relieve the Supreme Court of the large burden of cases appealed from the district courts.

District Courts

There are about 94 district courts in the United States. Each court has one to 24 judges. The district courts are the ordinary trial courts in the federal system. Almost all cases heard in the federal system begin here. Most people would come in contact with this court if they were involved in a federal legal issue.

There are a number of other courts for special cases. Some of these are: U.S. Claims Court, U.S. Tax Court, and U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Appeals. As their names show, their duties are limited to specific areas. Also, states have court systems for state matters.

Guardians of the Constitution

The federal courts are often called the "guardians of the Constitution" because their rulings protect rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. Through fair and impartial judgments, the federal courts interpret and apply the law to resolve disputes. An important distinction should be noted: Courts do not make the laws, that is the responsibility of Congress.

Judicial Review

Judicial review is the name given to the process by which the courts interpret the meaning of the Constitution and the laws passed under it. It is clear that the Constitution is the supreme law of our land and takes precedence over any law passed or any action taken by any state or federal official.

But the Constitution is not a detailed legal code, and it is not always easy to see how the Constitution can be applied to particular cases. As conditions change, new interpretations may be placed on the Constitution; actions may be taken in areas that are not directly covered by the Constitution.

Someone, then, must have the authority to say exactly what the Constitution means and to decide if the government is acting within constitutional limits. Most historians agree that the members at the Constitutional Convention meant the courts to have the power of judicial review, even though they did not write it out in detail. Apparently, they thought that the idea had been conveyed adequately through the wording of Article 3, the judicial article, and Article 6, the "supreme law of the land" clause.

There was some discussion of this question after the Constitutional Convention, but nothing was settled until 1803, when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*. The court ruled that one section of a 1789 law was contrary to the Constitution and, therefore, was not a valid law.

This case established the precedent for judicial review, an important addition to the system of checks and balances



The United States of America is the world's third largest country in size and nearly the third largest in terms of population. Included in the United States are the *contiguous* (adjoining) 48 states, the state of Alaska, the island state of Hawaii, and the five isolated territories of Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

Borders of the U.S.

Located in North America, the country is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the northern border is Canada and the southern border is Mexico.

The northern border of the United States stretches more than 5,000 miles from Maine in the East to Alaska in the West. There are 13 states on the border with Canada (see below). The *Treaty of Paris of 1783* established the official boundary between Canada and the United States after the Revolutionary War.

The southern border between the United States and Mexico is about 1,900 miles long and spans four U.S. states—Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. The United States established the border with Mexico after the Mexican-American War and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

Oceans Bordering the U.S.

The United States is officially bordered by three oceans: the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Atlantic Ocean to the East, and the Arctic Ocean to the north. The Arctic Ocean was added as an official border of the United States when Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton attended the Arctic Council. The Arctic Ocean only touches the state of Alaska.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth and covers approximately one-third of the Earth's surface. The Pacific is a major contributor to the world economy, particularly to those nations its waters directly touch. The U.S. states that border the Pacific Ocean are Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii. It provides low-cost sea transportation between East and West, extensive fishing grounds, offshore oil and gas fields, and a variety of minerals.

The Atlantic is the world's second largest ocean and covers 25 percent of the Earth's surface. The coastal states that have shoreline on the Atlantic Ocean are, from north to south, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

continued on next page

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA





Below you will find information about your statehood, governor, state constitution, and number of U.S. Representatives. Although your state capital is unlikely to change, your governor and number of representatives will. Please note any changes.

State	Statehood			Governor			State Constitution		Other Facts
	Year	No.	Capital	Name	Party	Term Expires	# of Rati-fied Con-stitutions	Year of Latest	# of U.S. Rep-resentatives in Congress
Alabama	1819	22	Montgomery	Robert Bentley	R	2019	6	1901	7
Alaska	1959	49	Juneau	Bill Walker	I	2018	1	1959	1
Arizona	1912	48	Phoenix	Doug Ducey	R	2019	1	1912	9
Arkansas	1836	25	Little Rock	Asa Hutchinson	R	2019	5	1874	4
California	1850	31	Sacramento	Jerry Brown	D	2019	2	1879	53
Colorado	1876	38	Denver	John Hickenlooper	D	2019	1	1876	7
Connecticut	1788	5	Hartford	Dan Malloy	D	2019	3	1965	5
Delaware	1787	1	Dover	John Carney	D	2021	5	1897	1
Florida	1845	27	Tallahassee	Rick Scott	R	2019	6	1969	27
Georgia	1788	4	Atlanta	Nathan Deal	R	2019	10	1983	14
Hawaii	1959	50	Honolulu	David Ige	D	2018	1	1959	2
Idaho	1890	43	Boise	Butch Otter	R	2019	1	1890	2
Illinois	1818	21	Springfield	Bruce Rauner	R	2019	4	1971	18
Indiana	1816	19	Indianapolis	John Gregg	D	2021	2	1851	9
Iowa	1846	29	Des Moines	Terry Branstad	R	2019	2	1857	4
Kansas	1861	34	Topeka	Sam Brownback	R	2019	1	1861	4
Kentucky	1792	15	Frankfort	Matt Bevin	R	2019	4	1891	6
Louisiana	1812	18	Baton Rouge	John Bel Edwards	D	2020	11	1975	6
Maine	1820	23	Augusta	Paul LePage	R	2019	1	1820	2
Maryland	1788	7	Annapolis	Larry Hogan	R	2019	4	1867	8
Massachusetts	1788	6	Boston	Charlie Baker	R	2019	1	1780	9
Michigan	1837	26	Lansing	Rick Snyder	R	2019	4	1964	14
Minnesota	1858	32	St. Paul	Mark Dayton	D	2019	1	1858	8
Mississippi	1817	20	Jackson	Phil Bryant	R	2020	4	1890	4
Missouri	1821	24	Jefferson City	Chris Koster	D	2021	4	1945	8



The following self-test will help you prepare for your final Citizenship test. It has questions similar to ones you will find on your final. It is suggested you write your answers on a piece of paper so you can take the test a number of times. You will find the correct answers at the bottom of Page 56.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

1. _____ The president may serve how many terms? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2. _____ What rights are granted to everyone living in the United States?
A. freedom of religion C. freedom of assembly
B. the right to bear arms D. all of the previous are rights
3. _____ How many amendments have been added to the Constitution? A. 10 B. 21 C. 27 D. 41
4. _____ How many years is the president's term of office? A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 9
5. _____ What is the age requirement to become president? A. 18 B. 21 C. 35 D. 45
6. _____ What important event was Abraham Lincoln a major participant?
A. signed the Constitution C. moved the location of the White House
B. freed the slaves D. Women's suffrage and the 19th Amendment
7. _____ How many stripes are on the American flag? A. 10 B. 13 C. 27 D. 50
8. _____ How many U.S. senators come from each state? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
9. _____ When must all men register for Selective Service?
A. at age 16 B. at age 18 C. after college D. no registering required
10. _____ Who may veto a bill proposed by Congress?
A. the president of the United States C. the vice president
B. the secretary of state D. all Cabinet members
11. _____ What is one of the major U.S. territories?
A. Guam C. Dominican Republic
B. Alaska D. Cuba
12. _____ Which of these rights is not an unalienable right from the Declaration of Independence?
A. liberty B. education C. pursuit of happiness D. life
13. _____ The Declaration of Independence was written largely by:
A. Hamilton B. Washington C. Jefferson D. Adams
14. _____ Who is the commander in chief of the military?
A. the Vice President C. the Secretary of State
B. the Secretary of Defense D. the President
15. _____ There are how many branches of government? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
16. _____ Who was a writer(s) of the Federalist Papers that supported the Constitution?
A. Hamilton B. Jefferson C. Madison D. both A & C
17. _____ In the First Amendment, which is NOT a "freedom"?
A. freedom of the press C. freedom of speech
B. freedom of employment D. freedom of religion
18. _____ Which power is NOT granted to the states by the Constitution?
A. establish local governments C. coin and issue money
B. establish schools D. provide for state militia
19. _____ Which war was fought in the 1900s?
A. Civil War B. World War II C. War of 1812 D. Mexican-American War
20. _____ Which amendment does NOT mention voting and who is eligible?
A. 15th Amendment C. 22nd Amendment
B. 19th Amendment D. 26th Amendment