

# Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?

## History of US Citizenship & Nationalization

The history of US Citizenship and Naturalization goes way, way back to the beginnings of our country and that includes our most famous port of immigration entry – Ellis Island.



Citizenship began in colonial times as an active relation between people working cooperatively to solve municipal problems and participating actively in democratic decision-making, such as in New England town hall meetings. People met regularly to discuss local affairs and make decisions. These town meetings were described as the "*earliest form of American democracy*" which was vital since citizen participation in public affairs helped keep democracy "sturdy", according to Alexis de Tocqueville in 1835.



Our Constitution discusses '*citizenship*' in relation to the people at large and government offices:



In Article One of the Constitution, the power to establish a "*uniform rule of naturalization*" is granted explicitly to Congress. Most persons who undergo naturalization do so to get permission to live and work in the nation legally and Under Article One of the United States Constitution, representatives and senators are only required to be U.S. citizens.

Section 1 of Article Two of the United States Constitution sets forth the eligibility requirements for serving as president of the United States:

*"No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President, neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States."*



The Twelfth Amendment (Amendment XII) to the United States Constitution provides the procedure for electing the President and Vice President. It replaced Article II, Section 1, Clause 3, which provided the original procedure by which the Electoral College functioned. Problems with the original procedure arose in the elections of 1796 and 1800. The Twelfth Amendment was proposed by the Congress on December 9, 1803 and was ratified by the required number of state legislatures on June 15, 1804 and states that,

*"No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States."*

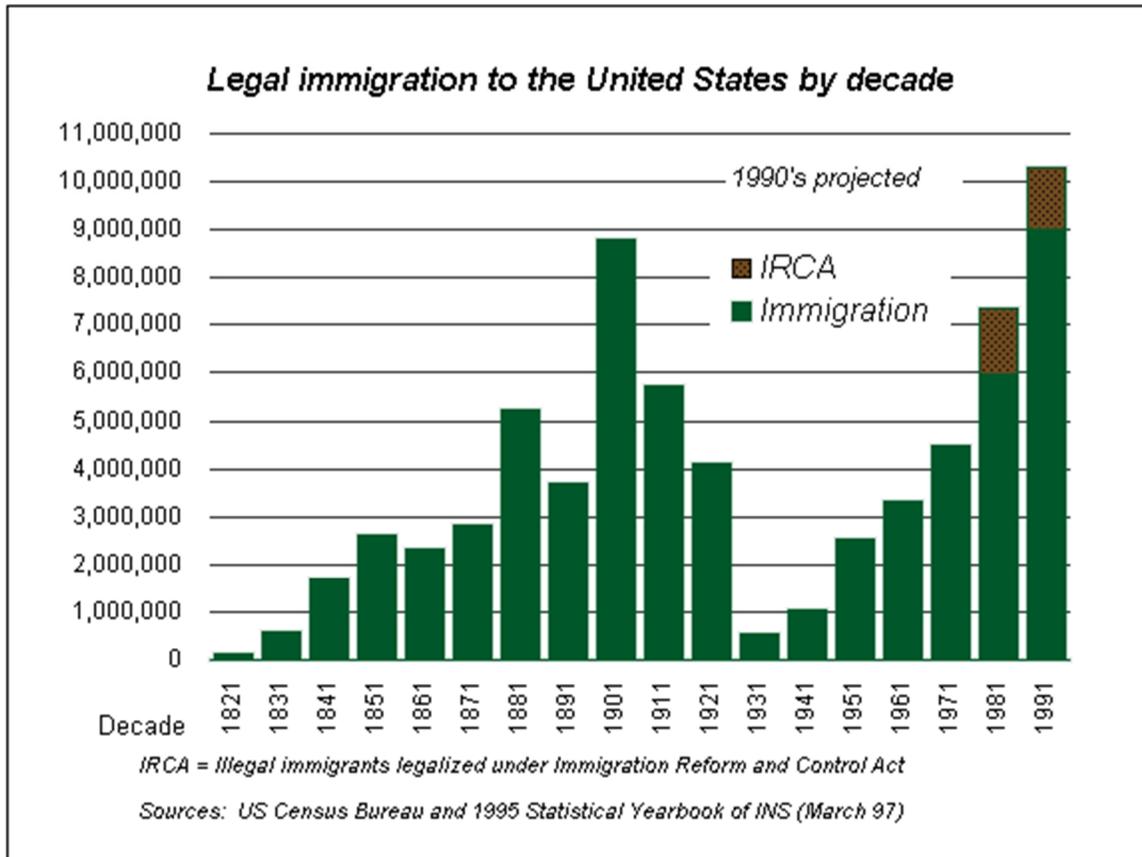
The Fourteenth Amendment (Amendment XIV) to the United States Constitution was adopted on July 9, 1868 and does *not* use the phrase natural-born citizen. However, it does provide that,

*"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."*

Note: The first several presidents prior to Martin van Buren, as well as potential presidential candidates, were born as British subjects in British America before the American Revolution.



The first naturalization law in the United States was the Naturalization Act of 1790 (1 Stat. 103), which restricted naturalization to "free white persons" of "good moral character" who had resided in the country for two years and had kept their current state of residence for a year. In 1795 this was increased to five years residence and three years after notice of intent to apply for citizenship, and again to 14 years residence and five years notice of intent in 1798.



Basically, citizenship in the United States is a *legal marker* denoting political membership in the United States that entails specific rights, privileges and duties. Citizenship is understood as a "right to have rights" since it serves as a foundation for a bundle of subsequent rights, such as the right to live and work in the United States and to receive federal assistance.



National citizenship signifies membership in the country as a whole; state citizenship, in contrast, signifies a relation between a person and a particular state and has application generally limited to domestic matters.

State citizenship may affect (1) tax decisions and (2) eligibility for some state-provided benefits such as higher education and (3) eligibility for state political posts such as U.S. Senator.

**There are two primary sources of citizenship:** *birthright citizenship*, in which a person is presumed to be a citizen provided that he or she is born within the territorial limits of the United States, and *naturalization*, a process in which an immigrant applies for citizenship and is accepted. These two pathways to citizenship are specified in the Citizenship Clause of the Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment.

Dual citizenship: American law permits multiple citizenship, so a citizen of another country may retain their native citizenship after becoming a citizen of the United States. The reverse is not necessarily true, however; one cannot always maintain U.S. citizenship after attaining citizenship of another country. Citizenship can be renounced by citizens, and it can also be restored.

A person who is considered a citizen by more than one nation has dual citizenship. It is possible for a United States citizen to have dual citizenship; this can be achieved in various ways, such as by birth in the United States to a parent who is a citizen of a foreign country, by birth in another country by a parent who is a United States citizen, or by having parents who are citizens of different countries.

Anyone who becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen is *required to renounce any prior citizenship* during the naturalization ceremony; however, this renunciation may not necessarily be considered effective by the country of prior citizenship.



United States citizens (both Birth Right and Nationalized) are required by federal law to identify themselves with a U.S. passport, not with any foreign passport, when entering the US. The Supreme Court case of *Afroyim v. Rusk* declared that a U.S. citizen did not lose his citizenship by voting in an election in a foreign country, or by acquiring foreign citizenship, if such acts did not require him to explicitly renounce his U.S. citizenship. Americans who have dual citizenship do not lose their United States citizenship unless they renounce it officially.



Citizenship is the legal status of membership in the United States. Citizens have the right to live and work without fear of deportation. The activities typically associated with citizenship typically include duties and privileges.

### **Duties**

- Jury duty is only imposed upon citizens. Jury duty may be considered the "sole differential obligation" between non-citizens and citizens; the federal and state courts "uniformly exclude non-citizens from jury pools today, and with the exception of a few states in the past, this has always been the case.
- Military participation is not currently required in the United States, but a policy of conscription of men has been in place at various times (both in war and in peace) in American history, most recently during the Vietnam War. Currently, the United States armed forces are a professional all-volunteer force, although both male U.S. citizens and male non-citizen permanent residents are required to register with the Selective Service System and may be called up in the event of a future draft. Johns Hopkins University political scientist Benjamin Ginsberg wrote "the professional military has limited the need for citizen soldiers." The U.S. military has been an all-volunteer force since the end of the Vietnam War but male U.S. citizens and non-citizens are still required to register for the military draft within 30 days of their 18th birthday.
- Taxes In the United States today, everyone except those whose income is derived from tax exempt revenue (Subchapter N, Section 861 of the US Tax Code) is required to pay taxes, and this has been the case for many years. The U.S. requires that aliens who are present in the United States, including non-immigrants and illegal immigrants, for more than 180 days must file tax returns. American citizens are subject to federal income tax on worldwide income regardless of their country of residence.

### **Rights**

- Freedom to reside and work. United States citizens have the right to reside and work in the United States. Certain non-citizens, such as permanent residents, have similar rights. However, non-citizens, unlike citizens, may have the right taken away: for example, they may be deported if convicted of a serious crime.
- Freedom to enter and leave the United States. United States citizens have the right to enter and leave the United States freely. Certain non-citizens, such as permanent residents, have similar rights.
- Voting for federal office in all fifty states and the District of Columbia is restricted to citizens only. States are not required to extend the franchise to all citizens: for example, several states bar citizen felons from voting, even after they have completed any custodial sentence. The United States Constitution bars states from restricting citizens from voting on grounds of race, color, previous condition of servitude, sex, failure to pay any tax, or age (for citizens who are at least eighteen years old). Historically, many states and local jurisdictions have allowed non-citizens to vote; however, today this is limited to local elections in very few places. Citizens are not compelled to vote.
- Freedom to stand for public office. The United States Constitution requires that all members of the United States House of Representatives have been citizens for seven years, and that all senators have been citizens for nine years, before taking office. Most states have similar requirements: for example California requires that legislators have been citizens for three years, and the Governor have been a citizen for five years, upon taking office. The U.S. Constitution requires that one be "a natural born Citizen" and a U.S. resident for fourteen years in order to be President of the United States. The Constitution also stipulates that otherwise eligible citizens must meet certain age requirements for these offices.

### Substantial benefits

- Consular protection outside the United States. While traveling abroad, if a person is arrested or detained by foreign authorities, the person can request to speak to somebody from the U.S. Embassy or Consulate. Consular officials can provide resources for Americans incarcerated abroad, such as a list of local attorneys who speak English. The U.S. government may even intervene on the person's behalf.
- Increased ability to sponsor relatives living abroad. Several types of immigrant visas require that the person requesting the visa be directly related to a U.S. citizen. Having U.S. citizenship facilitates the granting of IR and F visas to family members.
- Protection from deportation. Naturalized U.S. citizens are no longer considered aliens and cannot be placed into deportation proceedings.
- Other benefits. The USCIS sometimes honors the achievements of naturalized U.S. citizens. The 'Outstanding American by Choice Award' was created by the USCIS to recognize the outstanding achievements of naturalized U.S. citizens, and past recipients include author Elie Wiesel who won the Nobel Peace Prize; Indra K. Nooyi who is CEO of PepsiCo; John Shalikashvili who was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and others. Further, citizenship status can affect which country an athlete can compete as a member of in competitions such as the Olympics.

### Civic participation

Civic participation is not required in the United States. There is no requirement to attend town meetings, belong to a political party, or vote in elections. However, a benefit of naturalization is the ability to "participate fully in the civic life of the country." There is disagreement about whether popular lack of involvement in politics is helpful or harmful.

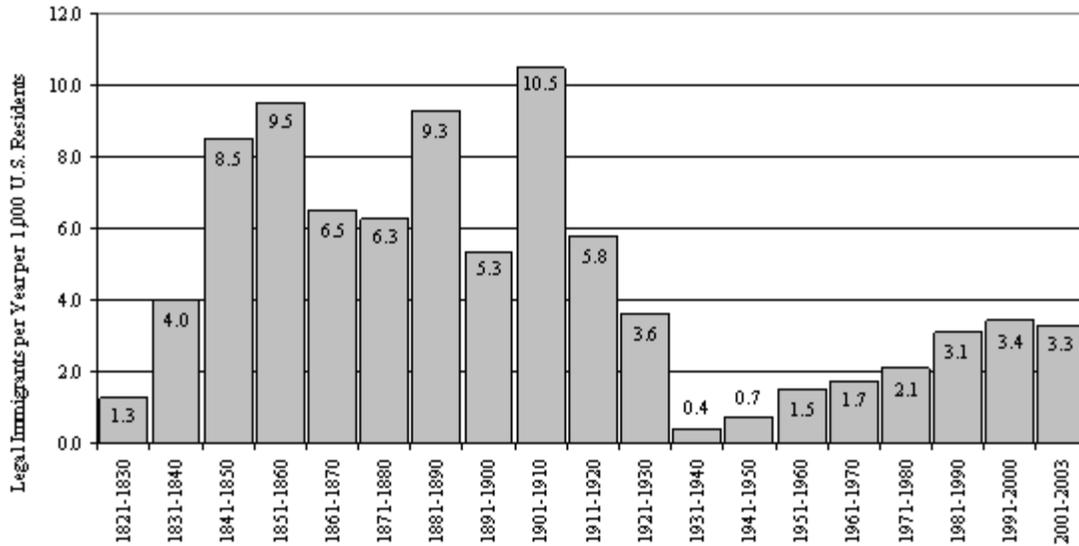


A variety of forces changed this citizenship relation during the nation's history. Citizenship became less defined by participation in politics and more defined as a legal relation with accompanying rights and privileges. While the realm of civic participation in the public sphere has shrunk, the citizenship franchise has been expanded to include not just propertied white adult males but *all* adults regardless of gender or race.



When searching naturalization and US citizenship history I could find **no** specific date of when and where the first official 'Citizenship Test' was issued. However, here are some very interesting events of our government concerning citizenship, immigration and naturalization:

**Figure 1**  
**American Immigration in Perspective, by Decade, 1820-2003**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Office of Immigration Statistics.

**Important Dates in the History of U.S. Citizenship, Immigration & Nationalization**

1492	Columbus sails from Spain to a landfall somewhere in the Caribbean and "stumbles" onto present-day America.
1565	The Spanish establish the settlement of Saint Augustine in present-day Florida, the oldest known settlement in North America.
1584	Sir Walter Raleigh sends ships to explore part of the east coast of America and establishes what he called "ia", named after the "Virgin Queen" Elizabeth, as a British claim.
1587	Roanoke Colony, the first English settlement in the New World, was first explored in 1584 and was considered suitable for a colony. In August of 1585, a colonizing expedition was sent out, but the immigrants encountered hostile Native Americans and suffered from serious food shortages. The first attempt to colonize Roanoke proved unsuccessful and the colony returned to England with Sir Francis Drake. In 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh organized a second expedition led by Captain John White, who sought to establish a permanent English settlement in America. White, accompanied by 121 colonists landed on Roanoke Island in July of 1587. Their original plan was to land on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, but the sailors refused to take them farther than the island. On August 18, White's daughter Eleanor, wife of Ananias Dare, gave birth to the first English child born in America. She was named Virginia Dare after their queen, Elizabeth. White returned to England in the summer of 1589 for additional supplies, however, fighting between England and Spain had delayed his return. When White returned to Roanoke around 1590 or 1591, there was no trace of the colonists. The only clue left to their whereabouts was the word Croatan carved into a tree, which suggests that the colonist left the colony with friendly Croatan Indians and were eventually absorbed into the tribe. This belief is reinforced by the fact that a group of Indians now living in North Carolina call themselves Croatans and often have English names.
1598	The Spanish establish the colony of New Mexico in present-day southwestern U.S.
1604	The French establish Acadia in present-day Canada

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1607	Virginia Company establishes Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement.
1608	The French found Quebec in present-day Canada.
1619	Originally, slaves have been used in America by the Spanish since the beginning of the 1500's. In 1619, when a Spanish ship sent a cargo of Africans to colonial Jamestown, Africans were used as indentured servants, serving a master for seven years, then freed. Many became farmers themselves acquiring African servants for their own use. Though as greed came into play over the next few decades, there developed a worldwide desire for slavery and planters in the New World who wanted a steady labor force could see the major benefits of slave labor. To accommodate to the demand for slavery, Virginia adopted new laws in 1650, establishing that Africans arriving in new cargoes would be servants for life, as would their children and their children's children.
1620	Immigration to New England begins with the migration of Pilgrims who establish Plymouth Colony in present-day Massachusetts.
1623	Dutch settlers begin the colony of New Netherlands as an outpost of the Dutch West India Company in present-day New York (1624?).
1626	The Dutch found the colony of New Amsterdam in what is now New York City.
1629	A large amount of English Puritans with a charter and a mission to set up a Puritan commonwealth establish a settlement on the Massachusetts Bay. Nearly 20,000 English immigrants arrive within the next decade which is a part of the Great Migration.
1630 - 1640	The Great Migration applies to the period of time during the 1630's when Massachusetts's population sky rocketed with the migration of approximately 21,000 immigrants to New England, about a third of them being Britons. Though history has labeled the Great Migration as a Puritan movement, there were clearly many other motives, not necessarily religious, which caused these thousands of immigrants to flock to New England. Other reasons for migration include attractive information about New England, the anxiety about the future in England, the desire to advance the gospel in Indians, the want for adventure, the desire to join earlier immigrants, land and opportunity in New England, the desire of economic prosperity, and the influence of ministers, family and friends, and recruiters. Although, Puritan influences in New England were very strong, especially with the establishment of large Puritan colonies like Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay during that time.
1638	The Swedes establish the colony of New Sweden in present-day Delaware.
1654	The first Jewish immigrants to America arrive in New Amsterdam as refugees from a Dutch colony in South America. Specifically Sephardic Jews, they were originally forced out of Spain by the Spanish Inquisition.
1655	The Dutch absorb New Sweden.
1660	This was the end of a significant English migration to the Puritan Massachusetts Bay colony. Immigration is officially discouraged hereafter.
1664	The Dutch loose all their North American colonies to the British.
1683	The first Germans arrive on the Concord and settle in Pennsylvania.
1718	The British Parliament prohibits immigration of skilled workers from the British Isles and the French found New Orleans as the capital of their vast and sparsely settled Louisiana colony.
1775	An outbreak of revolutionary violence stops immigration from Britain.
1776	Declaration of Independence assails King George III for preventing colonies from naturalizing new settlers.
1790	<p>Naturalization reserved for "free white person[s]" with at last two years residence. The first naturalization law in the United States was the Naturalization Act of 1790, which restricted naturalization to "<i>free white persons</i>" of "<i>good moral character</i>" who had resided in the country for two years and had kept their current state of residence for a year. In 1795 this was increased to five years residence and three years after notice of intent to apply for citizenship, and again to 14 years residence and five years notice of intent in 1798.</p> <p>The first naturalization act, passed by Congress on March 26, 1790 (1 Stat. 103), provided that any free, white, adult alien, male or female, who had resided within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States for a period of 2 years was eligible for citizenship. Under the act, any individual who desired to become a citizen was to apply to "any common law court of record, in any one of the states wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least." Citizenship was</p>

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	granted to those who proved to the court's satisfaction that they were of good moral character and who took an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Under the system established by the act, aliens could be naturalized not only in Federal courts, but also in State and local courts, and the children of successful applicants, if under 21 years of age, automatically became citizens.
1790	Congress passes an act requiring two years residency in the U.S. before qualifying for citizenship.
1795	The act of January 29, 1795 (1 Stat. 414) increased the period of residence required for citizenship from 2 to 5 years. It also required applicants to declare publicly their intention to become citizens of the United States and to renounce any allegiance to a foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty 3 years before admission as citizens. Immigrants who had " <i>borne any hereditary title, or been of the order of nobility</i> " were also required to renounce that status. These actions could be taken before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court of any State or Territory, or before a Federal circuit or district court of the United States.
1795	Naturalization Act restricts citizenship to "free white persons" who reside in the United States for five years and renounce their allegiance to their former country.
1795	The residency period required for citizenship is raised from two years to five.
1798	The Alien and Sedition Acts permit the President to deport any foreigner deemed to be dangerous. A revised Naturalization Act imposes a 14-year residency requirement for prospective citizens.
1798	The Alien and Sedition Acts consists of four laws, the Naturalization Act, the Alien Act, the Alien Enemies Act, and the Sedition Act. The Naturalization Act raised the time of residency for naturalization from five to 14 years and the Alien Act allowed the president to arrest and deport any alien considered dangerous. These two acts were aimed largely at Irish immigrants and French refugees who had participated in political activities critical of the Adams administration. The Alien Enemies Act allowed for the arrest and deportation of subjects of foreign powers at war with the U.S. Last, the Sedition Act made it a criminal offense to print or publish false, malicious, or scandalous statements directed against the U.S. government, the president, or Congress, to foster opposition to the lawful acts of Congress, or to aid a foreign power in plotting against the United States.
1800	Alien Act, one of the four Alien and Sedition, expires.
1802	<p>Jeffersonian Republicans repeal 14-year residency mandate briefly imposed by rival Federalists and Congress reduced the residency requirement for citizenship to five years.</p> <p>On April 14, 1802, Congress passed an act (2 Stat. 153) that directed the clerk of the court to record the entry of all aliens into the United States. The clerk collected information including the applicant's name, birthplace, age, nation of allegiance, country of emigration, and place of intended settlement, and granted each applicant a certificate that could be exhibited to the court as evidence of time of arrival in the United States.</p> <p>Certain doubts had arisen as to whether State and local courts were included within the description of U.S. district or circuit courts. The act of 1802 reaffirmed that every State and Territorial court was considered a district court within the meaning of the laws pertaining to naturalization, and that any persons naturalized in such courts were accorded the same rights and privileges as if they had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.</p> <p>The act of 1802 was the last major piece of naturalization legislation during the 19th century. A number of minor revisions were introduced, but these merely altered or clarified details of evidence and certification without changing the basic nature of the admission procedure. The most important of these revisions occurred in 1855, when citizenship was automatically granted to alien wives of U.S. citizens (10 Stat. 604), and in 1870, when the naturalization process was opened to persons of African descent (16 Stat. 256).</p>
1802	Naturalization Act, one of the four Alien and Sedition Acts, repealed.
1808	The importation of slaves into the United States is prohibited.
1831	Pennsylvania permits bilingual instruction in English and German in its public schools.
1840 s	Irish Potato Famine; crop failures in Germany; the onset of industrialization; and failed European revolutions begin a period of mass immigration.
1840 - 1920	During these years, approximately 37 million immigrants, the greatest influx ever, entered the U.S.

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1848	Treaty ending U.S.-Mexico War guarantees citizenship to Mexican subjects in new territories, including California. Federal courts later cite treaty as removing racial bars to naturalization for Mexican settlers. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluding the Mexican War, extends citizenship to approximately 80,000 Mexican residents of the Southwest.
1848	Approximately 4,000 Germans leave Germany because of political upheaval that sweeps through Central Europe.
1849	California Gold Rush spurs immigration from China.
1850 s	Know Nothing political party unsuccessfully seeks to increase restrictions on naturalization.
1854	Chinese immigrants are prohibited from testifying against whites in California courts.
1857 - 1892	<p>In the 35 years before Ellis Island opened, over eight million immigrants arriving in New York had been processed by New York State officials at Castle Garden Immigration Depot in lower Manhattan, just across the bay. The Federal Government assumed control of immigration on April 18, 1890 and Congress appropriated \$75,000 to construct America's first Federal immigration station on Ellis Island. Artesian wells were dug, and landfill was hauled in from incoming ships' ballast and from construction of New York City's subway tunnels, which doubled the size of Ellis Island to over six acres. While the building was under construction, the Barge Office nearby at the Battery was used for immigrant processing.</p> <p>Back before opening of Ellis's immigration screening station and even before the first documented immigrants entered the country. In the 1600's, Ellis Island, at the time known as Gull Island by the Mohegan tribe, was a mere two to three acres. During high tide, the island could scarcely been seen above the rising waters. After being discovered for its rich oyster beds in 1628, Dutch settlers renamed it Oyster Island. Following the hanging of Anderson the Pirate in 1765, the island was again renamed, this time known as Gibbet Island after the instrument used to hang him. Finally on January 20, 1785, Samuel Ellis purchased the property and gave it his name, which remains the name of the island till today.</p> <p>After passing through a few generations of Ellis's descendents, the island was bought by the state of New York, then sold to the federal government in 1808 for ten thousand dollars. During the years of 1812 to 1814, the United States Army erected Fort Gibson, which was eventually dismantled by the government in 1861. In 1876, the United States Navy used Ellis Island as a munitions depot, storing 260,000 pounds of powder. However, complaints from nearby New Jersey residents lead to the removal of the depot in 1890. That same year, the House Committee of Immigration chose Ellis Island as the site for a new immigrant screening station. The original station, Castle Garden at the Battery in lower Manhattan, could not longer handle the flow of immigrants. To accommodate the size of the new facility, the island was increased to 3.3 acres by means of landfill and a ferry slip was built. In the following two years, Ellis was enlarged to fourteen acres in order to contain immigration depot and support buildings. By January 1st of 1892, Ellis's first immigration station, a two-story-high structure of Georgia pine, was open ready for business. A report in Harper's Weekly described the new building as a "latter-day watering place hotel, presenting to the view a great many-windowed expanse of buff-painted wooden walls, of blue slate roofing, and of light an picturesque towers."</p> <p>On opening day, Col. John B. Weber, the new commissioner for the post of New York, presented a ten dollar gold piece to the first immigrant to pass through the gates of the new station. Fifteen year old Annie Moore's response to the gift was "she will never part with it, but will always keep it as a pleasant momento of the occasion."</p> <p>The most impressive room in the building, though, was the registry room. It measured 200 feet by 100 feet, and had an impressive fifty-six foot vaulted ceiling. Twelve narrow aisles, divided by iron bars, channeled new arrivals to be examined by doctors at the front of the room. The officials who worked at the island, however, were not impressed by the architecture. In fact, they constantly complained of leaky roofs, and other problems within the building.</p> <p>Eventually, in 1882, Robert Nielson and John Parker, architects hired by the Chairman of a joint House-Senate investigating committee, were hired to survey the condition of the reception hall. In their report they stated that "The main building was badly constructed, the materials very bad, the foundation insecure particularly that portion resting on wood piles, and the roof leaky, weak, and too</p>

flat." They also said that the section resting on wood piles "could not possibly last more than ten years, and probably not more than five."

Also, it was quite possible that heavy wind or snow could collapse the roof, and there was no flooring in the basement. Heavy doors that should have been set on three hinges were improperly set on two, causing the doors to not close properly, and sometimes fall off. Also, boilerplates and speaking tubes were paid for by the government, but never installed. After deliberation, it was decided by the architects that it would take \$150,000 to complete the repairs.

After long and heated arguments between experts, it was decided that the Superintendent of Construction was extremely inexperienced, and that there was "recklessness in the handling of public money," on the part of the Treasury Department and the Immigration Bureau of Officials. The entire building, excluding the hospitals, had been built shoddily. After news of the problems with the building had surfaced in the media, several people involved with the construction of the building resigned their positions.

Nothing else was done until May of 1895, when another architect was sent to the island to inspect the integrity of the building. The architect, John J. Clark, reported that the roof was in good condition and was not in need of repairs. This report angered Ellis Island employees and officials, who were constantly plagued with leaky roofs and the fear that it might collapse in the winter. Ellis Island didn't just have architectural flaws, but also was congested with new arrivals due to inadequate living space and stricter inspection policies that slowed the inspection process. Finally, in 1987, it was decided that a 250-bed dormitory was to be added to the Ellis Island building.

Before the dormitory could be built, on June 15, 1897, a kitchen fire broke out, burning everything to the ground except the surgeon's quarters, the engine house, and the electric light and steam plant. Luckily nobody was injured or burnt during the fire, however, there were 200 immigrants on the island at the time. The prediction that Nielson and Parker had made in 1892 that the building would last only five years had come true. In a mere three hours, most of the station was destroyed. The slate roof in the main building crashed within the hour and by dawn there was hardly a trace of the station left.

The island was forced to shut down while an architect was chosen to come up with the plan for the new building. According to the Tarsney Act of 1893, a competition among architects would decide who would design and supervise the construction of the building. The winner of the competition would oversee the construction of the new building, but would have to answer the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The New York firm of Boring and Tilton produced its plan for the building in 1898, and saw the doors of its creation open for the public for the first time on December 17, 1900. The new reception hall was better than ever. On one day it was recorded that "6,500 immigrants, each one of whom received some individual attention, entered, passed, and 'cleared' in nine hours." This was widely attributed to the building's amazing architectural likeness to train stations of the time, which were accustomed to dealing with thousands of people and tons of cargo in a single day.

In 1898, Ellis was expanded to a total of seventeen acres while a second island was built by dumping rock and earth taken from the subway tunnels and the Grand Central Station excavation. From 1905 to 1906, a third island was built using the same method as Island 2. Island 3 measured five acres in size and included a wooden bridge connecting it to Island 2. The total cost for the construction of the two new islands was estimated at \$150,000. However, when the new Immigrant Stations opened, after all the costs for building improvements, the additions of dormitories, hospitals, kitchens, a baggage station, an electrical plant, and a bath house, and the hiring off all personal, including, Immigration and Naturalization Service officers, interpreters, clerks, guards, cooks, maintenance staff, and doctors and nurses, the total cost reached \$500,000.

Due to harsher and harsher legislation, immigration through Ellis Island began to decrease. Finally, in 1954, Ellis Island was shut down by the Immigration Services and transferred its activities back to Manhattan.

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1857	Dred Scott decision holds that a "negro" cannot be a citizen.
1862	Congress passes the first law restricting immigration with the 1862 law forbidding American vessels to transport Chinese immigrants to the U.S.
1868	<p>Fourteenth Amendment grants citizenship to those U.S.-born, cementing status of most blacks but leaving uncertainty on other minorities.</p> <p>The Fourteenth Amendment, passed in 1868, protects children born in the United States. The phrase: "<i>All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside</i>" was interpreted by the Supreme Court in the 1898 case <i>United States v. Wong Kim Ark</i> as covering everyone born in the U.S. regardless of the parents' citizenship, with the exception of the children of diplomats. See the articles <i>jus soli</i> (birthplace) and <i>jus sanguinis</i> (bloodline) for further discussion.</p>
1870	<p>Naturalization Act limits American citizenship to "<i>white persons and persons of African descent</i>," barring Asians from U.S. citizenship.</p> <p>In 1870, the law was broadened to allow African Americans to be naturalized. Asian immigrants were excluded from naturalization but not from living in the United States. There were also significant restrictions on some Asians at the state level; in California, for example, non-citizen Asians were not allowed to own land.</p> <p>After the immigration of 123,000 Chinese in the 1870s, who joined the 105,000 who had immigrated between 1850 and 1870, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 which specifically limited further Chinese immigration. Chinese had immigrated to the Western United States as a result of unsettled conditions in China, the availability of jobs working on railroads, and the Gold Rush that was going on at that time in California. The xenophobic "Yellow Peril" expression became popular to justify racism against Asians.</p> <p>The act excluded Chinese laborers from immigrating to the United States for ten years and was the first immigration law passed by Congress that targeted a specific ethnic group. Laborers in the United States and laborers with work visas received a certificate of residency and were allowed to travel in and out of the United States. Amendments made in 1884 tightened the provisions that allowed previous immigrants to leave and return, and clarified that the law applied to ethnic Chinese regardless of their country of origin. The act was renewed in 1892 by the Geary Act for another ten years, and in 1902 with no terminal date. It was repealed in 1943, although large scale Chinese immigration did not occur until 1965.</p>
1875	The additional immigration laws of 1875, 1882 and 1892 passed by Congress provides examinations of immigrants and the exclusion of convicts, polygamists, prostitutes, persons suffering from loathsome or contagious diseases, and persons liable to become public charges.
1882	<p>Chinese Exclusion Act restricts Chinese immigration.</p> <p>Immigration Act of levies a tax of 50 cents per immigrant and makes several categories of immigrants ineligible to enter the United States, including "lunatics" and people likely to become public charges.</p> <p>The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in order to prevent an excess of cheap labor in the U.S. and provided the deportation of those who were adjudged illegal residents. The act froze the population of the Chinese community leaving its sex ratio highly imbalanced. For more than half a century, the Chinese lived in an essentially bachelor society where old men always outnumbered the young. Three years before, the previous president had vetoed a similar law completely restricting all immigration of Chinese immigrants to the U.S. A year after the end of his term, the new president passed the Chinese Exclusion Act.</p>
1882	The additional immigration laws of 1875, 1882 and 1892 passed by Congress provides examinations of immigrants and the exclusion of convicts, polygamists, prostitutes, persons suffering from loathsome or contagious diseases, and persons liable to become public charges.
1885	Alien Contract Labor Law bars prohibited any company or individual from bringing foreigners into the United States under contract to perform labor here. The only exceptions are those who were brought

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

	to do domestic service and skilled workmen who should be needed here to help establish some new trade or industry.
1885 - 1891	Alien Contract Labor Laws of 1885, 1887, 1888 and 1891 prohibit immigrants from entering the U.S. to work under contracts made before their arrival.
1891	Congress makes polygamists, " <i>persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease,</i> " and those convicted of " <i>a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude</i> " ineligible for immigration. The act establishes the Bureau of Immigration within the Treasury Department.
1891	The Immigration and Naturalization Service was created to administer the federal laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and to the naturalization of aliens lawfully residing in the U.S. The INS investigates the qualifications of applicants for citizenship and provides public schools with textbooks and other materials required for the schooling of those applying for citizenship. Also, agents of the service patrol the borders of the U.S. to prevent the illegal entry of aliens.
1892	The additional immigration laws of 1875, 1882 and 1892 passed by Congress provides examinations of immigrants and the exclusion of convicts, polygamists, prostitutes, persons suffering from loathsome or contagious diseases, and persons liable to become public charges.
1892	<p>The INS opens an immigration screening station at Ellis Island; serves as processing center for 12 million immigrants over the next 30 years. The first federal immigrant inspection station was an enormous three-story tall structure, with out-buildings, built of Georgia pine, containing all of the amenities that were thought to be necessary. It opened with celebration on January 1, 1892.</p> <p>Three large ships landed on the first day and 700 immigrants passed over the docks.</p> <p>The first immigrant to pass through Ellis Island was Annie Moore, a 15-year-old girl from County Cork, Ireland, on January 1, 1892. Along with her two brothers, she was coming to America to meet her parents, who had moved to New York two years prior. She received a greeting from officials and a \$10.00 gold piece.</p> <p>Almost 450,000 immigrants were processed at the station during its first year.</p>
1892 - 1954	<p>Opened on January 1, 1892, Ellis Island became the nation's premier federal immigration station. In operation until 1954, the station processed over 12 million immigrant steamship passengers. The main building was restored after 30 years of abandonment and opened as a museum on September 10, 1990.</p> <p>Today, over 40% of America's population can trace their ancestry through Ellis Island.</p> <p>Ellis Island was the former federal immigration processing station which processed over 12 million third class and steerage immigrants between 1892 and 1954. It was named after the last private owner of the island, Samuel Ellis. The island was added to the National Park System in May of 1965 by Presidential Proclamation; however it took over a quarter of a century for part of the island to be restored. In September of 1990, the Main Building opened as the Ellis Island Immigration Museum. The park, comprised of Liberty and Ellis Islands, is administered by the National Park Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Interior.</p> <p>From 1892 to 1924, Ellis Island was America's largest and most active immigration station, where over 12 million immigrants were processed. On average, the inspection process took approximately 3-7 hours. For the vast majority of immigrants, Ellis Island truly was an "Island of Hope" - the first stop on their way to new opportunities and experiences in America. For the rest, it became the "Island of Tears" - a place where families were separated and individuals were denied entry into this country.</p> <p>Ellis Island's south side contains nearly 30 buildings that are unrestored. These structures included hospitals, quarantine and psychopathic facilities for immigrants needing treatment or isolation. The U.S. Public Health Service used these facilities during the station's operation.</p>
1898	U.S.-born children of foreign nationals guaranteed citizenship, Supreme Court rules, even if immigrant parents are barred.

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<p>1900 s</p>	<p>The Empire of Japan's State Department negotiated the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement in 1907, a protocol where Japan agreed to stop issuing passports to its citizens who wanted to emigrate to the U.S. In practice, the Japanese government compromised with its prospective emigrants and continued to give passports to the Territory of Hawaii where many Japanese resided. Once in Hawaii, it was easy for the Japanese to continue on to Japanese settlements on the west coast if they so desired. In the decade of 1901 to 1910, 129,000 Japanese immigrated to the U.S. or Hawaii, nearly all were males and on five year work contracts and 117,000 more came in the decades from 1911 to 1930. How many of them stayed and how many returned at the end of their contracts is unknown but it is estimated that about one-half returned. Again this immigrant flow was at least 80% male and the demand for female Japanese immigrants almost immediately arose. This need was met in part by what are called "postcard wives" who immigrated to new husbands who had chosen them on the basis of their pictures. (Similar marriages also occurred in nearly all cultures throughout the female-starved West). The Japanese government finally quit issuing passports to the Territory of Hawaii for single women in the 1920s.</p> <p>Congress also banned persons because of poor health or lack of education. An 1882 law banned entry of "lunatics" and infectious disease carriers. After President William McKinley was assassinated by an anarchist of immigrant parentage, Congress enacted the Anarchist Exclusion Act in 1901 to exclude known anarchist agitators.[citation needed] A literacy requirement was added in the Immigration Act of 1917.</p>
<p>1901</p>	<p>After President William McKinley is assassinated by a Polish anarchist, Congress enacts the Anarchist Exclusion Act, which allows immigrants to be excluded on the basis of their political opinions.</p>
<p>1906</p>	<p>On June 27, 1906, Congress passed an act (34 Stat. 596) that expanded the existing Immigration Bureau to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and put it in charge of "<i>all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens.</i>" Although the new Bureau was part of the Department of Labor from 1913 to 1940 and Commerce initially, most of its operations were directed by the Department of Justice, and in 1940, the Bureau was made part of the Justice Department. Under the act of 1906, every petition for naturalization became a case for examination by Bureau officials.</p> <p>This act also established the basic procedure for naturalization during the period 1906-52. The procedure began with the filing of a declaration of intention, which recorded the applicant's oath to the clerk of the court that it was his or her bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, to reside permanently therein, and to renounce all allegiances to other nations. Within a period of 2 to 7 years after filing the declaration, the applicant could petition the court for citizenship, presenting at this time the affidavits of two witnesses with personal knowledge of the applicant, stating that the applicant had resided in the United States for at least 5 years and possessed a good moral character. The petition then became the subject of an investigation and hearing before a judge. Officials of the Bureau conducted preliminary examinations and submitted findings and recommendations to the court. The hearing before a judge was the last step in the procedure, provided the judge found the findings and recommendation of naturalization officials favorable and satisfactory. If so, the applicant would take an oath of allegiance to the U.S. Constitution and laws and renounce all foreign allegiances, and the judge would issue an order of admission to citizenship and grant the applicant a certificate of citizenship. However, a judge could also order a continuance of the investigation or deny the petition, listing the reasons for the denial. A major change in this procedure occurred in 1952, when the filing of the declaration of intention was eliminated.</p> <p>Safeguards set for naturalization includes ability to speak and understand English.</p>
<p>1907</p>	<p>The U.S. and Japan sign the Gentleman's Agreement ensuring that the Japanese government will not issue passports to Japanese laborers intending to enter the U.S. Under the Gentleman's Agreement, the U.S. refrained from enacting any laws excluding Japanese immigrants until 1924.</p> <p>Expatriation Act declares that an American woman who marries a foreign national loses her citizenship.</p> <p>Under the Gentleman's Agreement with Japan, the United States agrees not to restrict Japanese immigration in exchange for Japan's promise not to issue passports to Japanese laborers for</p>

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	<p>travel to the continental United States. Japanese laborer are permitted to go to Hawaii, but are barred by executive order from migrating from Hawaii to the mainland.</p>
1913	<p>California's Alien Land Law prohibits "aliens ineligible for citizenship" (Chinese and Japanese) from owning property in the state. It provides the model for Similar acts in other states.</p>
1917	<p>Congress enacts a literacy requirement for immigrants over President Woodrow Wilson's veto. The law requires immigrants to be able to read 40 words in some language. The law also specifies that immigration is prohibited from Asia, except from Japan and the Philippines.</p> <p>The Immigration Act of 1917 not only expanded the classes of foreigners excluded from the U.S., but created the Asiatic Barred Zone, a geographical region covering most of eastern Asia and the Pacific islands from which no immigrants were to be admitted into the U.S. The law also imposed a literacy test and aliens who were unable to meet the minimum mental moral, physical, and economic standards were excluded, as were anarchists and other subversives, from the U.S.</p>
1918	<p>Congress passes the Anarchist Act of 1918 which expands the provisions for the exclusion of subversive aliens.</p> <p>On May 9, 1918, Congress passed an act the Anarchist Act (40 Stat. 542) stating that any alien who had been a member of the Armed Forces for 3 or more years could file a petition for naturalization without proof of the 5-year residency requirement, and that any applicant who had been in the service during World War I was exempt from the requirement to file a declaration of intention. This act consolidated the previous statutes of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 597), which allowed waiver of the filing of a declaration if the applicant had a favorable discharge from the Army, and of July 24, 1894 (28 Stat. 124), which extended this provision to applicants discharged from the Navy or the Marines.</p>
1921	<p>In 1921, the United States Congress passed the Emergency Quota Act, which established national immigration quotas to 3 percent of the number of a nationality group in the United States in 1910. The quotas were based on the number of foreign-born residents (specifically European) of each nationality who were living in the United States as of the 1910 census.</p> <p>A quota system, the maximum number of persons admitted into a nation, was first introduced in 1921, after World War II when increases in racism and the growth of segregation sentiment in the U.S. called for further restrictive immigration. The terms of the 1921 quota system prohibited no more than 3 percent of the number of foreign-born residents of that nationality living in the U.S. in 1910. The law applied to the nations of Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Asian Russia, and certain islands in the Atlantic and Pacific.</p>
1922	<p>Cable Act partially repeals the Expatriation Act, but declares that an American woman who marries an Asian still loses her citizenship.</p> <p>On September 22, 1922, Congress enacted a law (42 Stat. 1021) that changed the naturalization procedure for married women. Before that date, women who were married to a U.S. citizen or naturalized citizen automatically became U.S. citizens by reason of the marriage. The new law required that any woman married after the date of enactment who desired to become a citizen must meet the requirements of the naturalization laws. No declaration of intention was needed, however, and the period of required residence was reduced from 5 years to 1 year.</p> <p>Two other government acts influenced the course of naturalization proceedings in the United States. The Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 153) enacted a policy of quota restrictions on immigration. It provided for an annual quota of immigrants allowed entry into the United States and limited those persons eligible for naturalization to a number based on the ratio of the number of citizens of the same nationality already residing within the United States to the total U.S. population in 1920. The result of this law was that emigrants from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Ireland made up more than two-thirds of those eligible under the annual maximum quota. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 163), more commonly known as the McCarran Act, revised the 1924 act by basing the annual quota on a flat one-sixteenth of 1 percent of the population as recorded in the 1920 census. More important, it removed race as a barrier to immigration and naturalization by assigning a</p>

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	<p>quota of not fewer than 100 persons to countries whose citizens were previously ineligible for naturalization.</p>
1923	<p>In the landmark case of <i>United States v. Bhaghat Singh Thind</i>, the Supreme Court rules that Indians from the Asian subcontinent could not become naturalized U.S. citizens.</p> <p>The crucial 1923 Supreme Court case <i>United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind</i> created the official stance to classify Indians as non-white, which at the time retroactively stripped Indians of citizenship, since prosecutors argued Indian Americans had gained citizenship illegally. The California Alien Land Law of 1913 (invalidated in 1952) and others similar racist laws prohibited these aliens from owning land property, thus effectively stripping Indian Americans from land rights. While the decision was placating racist Asiatic Exclusion League (AEL) demands, spurned by growing outrage at the Turban Tide/Hindoo Invasion [sic] alongside the pre-existing outrage at the "Yellow Peril", and while more recent legislation influenced by the civil-rights movement has removed much of the statutory discrimination against Asians, no case has overturned this 1923 classification.</p> <p>A more complex quota plan, the National Origins Formula, replaced this "emergency" system under the Immigration Act of 1924 (Johnson-Reed Act). The reference census used was changed to that of 1890, which greatly reduced the number of Southern and Eastern European immigrants. An annual ceiling of 154,227 was set for the Eastern Hemisphere. Each country had a quota proportional to its population in the U.S. as of the 1920 census.</p>
1924	<p>The Johnson-Reed Act limits annual European immigration to 2 percent of the number of nationality group in the United States in 1890.</p> <p>Oriental Exclusion Act prohibits most immigration from Asia, including foreign-born wives and children of U.S. citizens of Chinese ancestry.</p> <p>The quota system was changed in 1924 and was based on the desirability of various nationalities. For example, immigrants from northern and western Europe were considered much more desirable than those of southern and eastern Europe and more adapted to "fit in." Consequently, countries like Great Britain, Germany, and Ireland were given generous quotas, while nations like Russia, the source of most Jewish immigrants, and Italy were cut back. Almost all Asians were excluded from the U.S.</p>
1931	<p>Repeal of statute stripping women of citizenship if they marry a foreigner racially barred from becoming a citizen.</p>
1932	<p>In 1932 President Roosevelt and the State Department essentially shut down immigration during the Great Depression as immigration went from 236,000 in 1929 to 23,000 in 1933. This was accompanied by voluntary repatriation to Europe and Mexico and coerced repatriation and deportation of between 500,000 and 2 million Mexican Americans, mostly citizens, in the Mexican Repatriation. Total immigration in the decade of 1931 to 1940 was 528,000 averaging less than 53,000 a year.</p>
1933	<p>INS was established on June 10, 1933, by their merger to administer matters related to established immigration and naturalization policy. After 1890, the Federal government, rather than the individual states, regulated immigration into the United States, and the Immigration Act of 1891 established a Commissioner of Immigration in the Treasury Department. Over the years, these matters were later transferred to the purview of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor after 1903, the Department of Labor after 1913, and the Department of Justice after 1940.</p> <p>The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), now referred to as Legacy INS, ceased to exist under that name on March 1, 2003, when most of its functions were transferred from the Department of Justice to three new components within the newly created Department of Homeland Security, as part of a major government reorganization following the September 11 attacks of 2001. These three components include U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).</p>
1934	<p>The Tydings-McDuffie Act, which provided for independence for the Philippines on July 4, 1946, strips Filipinos of their status as U.S. nationals and severely restricted Filipino immigration by establishing an annual immigration quota of 50.</p>
1940	<p>Birthright citizenship to Native Americans granted.</p>

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1940	The Alien Registration Act requires the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens in the United States over the age of 14. The act classifies Korean immigrants as subjects of Japan.
1941	Congress passes an act that refuses visas to foreigners whose presence in the U.S. might endanger public safety.
1942	Filipinos are reclassified as U.S. citizens, making it possible for them to register for the military. Executive Order 9066 authorizes the military to evacuate 112,000 Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast and placed them in ten internment camps.
1943	The Chinese Exclusion Act is repealed. The Luce-Celler Act of 1946 ended discrimination against Indian Americans and Filipinos, who were accorded the right to naturalization, and allowed a quota of 100 immigrants per year. By the end of the 1940s, all restrictions on Asians acquiring U.S. citizenship are abolished. Congress creates the Bracero Program a guest worker program bringing temporary agricultural workers into the United States from Mexico. The program ended in 1964.  Such events as the Chinatowns turning from crime and drug ridden places to quiet, colorful tourist attractions, well-behaved and school conscientious Chinese children being welcomed by public school teachers, and China becoming allies with the U.S. during World War II, all paved the way for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. As immigration from China resumed, mostly female immigrants came, many, wives of Chinese men in the U.S. Many couples were reunited after decades apart.
1944	In the case of United States v. Korematsu, the Supreme Court upholds the internment of Japanese Americans as constitutional.  Then record 442,000 naturalize amid wartime anxiety; 96% are Europeans, 1 in 4 Italian.
1945	The War Brides Act allows foreign-born wives of U.S. citizens who had served in the U.S. armed forces to enter the United States.  The War Brides Act, a federal law passed in 1945, authorizes the limited admission of the wives and children of citizens honorably discharged or serving in the U.S. armed forces during World War II, without regard to quotas or other standards.
1946	Fiancés of American soldiers were allowed to enter the United States. The Luce-Celler Act extends the right to become naturalized citizens to Filipinos and Asian Indians. The immigration quota is 100 people a year. A federal law of 1946 authorizes the admission of persons of races indigenous to India to the U.S. under an annual quota.
1948	The Displaced Persons Act permits Europeans displaced by the war to enter the United States outside of immigration quotas.  The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 permits, before July 1 of 1950, the immigration to the U.S. of 202,000 European displaced persons, people driven from their homes in the years preceding World War II as a result of political or racial persecution and those forcibly transported from their homes during World War II.
1950	The Internal Security Act, passed over President Harry Truman's veto, bars admission to any foreigner who is a Communist or who might engage in activities "which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or would endanger the welfare or safety of the United States."
1952	Law amended to say citizenship " <i>shall not be denied or abridged because of race or sex,</i> " ending 162-year legacy of racial bars.  The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (the McCarran-Walter Act) revised the quotas again, basing them on the 1920 census. For the first time in American history, racial distinctions were omitted from the U.S. Code. As could be expected, most of the quota allocation went to immigrants from Ireland, the United Kingdom and Germany who already had relatives in the United States. The anti-subversive features of this law are still in force.  McCarran Walter Immigration Act, passed over President Harry Truman's veto, affirms the national-origins quota system of 1924 and limits total annual immigration to one-sixth of one percent of the

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	<p>population of the continental United States in 1920. The act exempts spouses and children of U.S. citizens and people born in the Western Hemisphere from the quota.</p>
1952	<p>The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 incorporates most of the existing laws relating to immigration including two major changes: the Asiatic Barred Zone which banned most Asian immigrants since 1917 was abolished and people from all nations are given the opportunity to enter the U.S.</p>
1953	<p>Refugee Relief Act extends refugee status to non-Europeans and makes an additional allocation of places for the victims of the war disaster.</p>
1954	<p>Operation Wetback forces the return of undocumented workers to Mexico.</p>
1954	<p>After the 1924 passing of the National Origins Act, the only immigrants to pass through Ellis Island were displaced persons or war refugees.</p> <p>The last person to pass through Ellis Island was a Norwegian merchant seaman by the name of Arne Peterssen in 1954.</p>
1965	<p>Immigration and Nationality Act repeals the national origins quota system and gives priority to family reunification.</p> <p>The Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965 (the Hart-Cellar Act) abolished the system of national-origin quotas. There was, for the first time, a limitation on Western Hemisphere immigration (120,000 per year), with the Eastern Hemisphere limited to 170,000. Because of the family preferences put into immigration law, immigration is now mostly "chain immigration" where recent immigrants who are already here sponsor their relatives. Family related immigration is often outside the quota system. At the time, the then-chairman of the Senate Immigration Subcommittee Senator Edward Kennedy remarked that -- "The bill will not flood our cities with immigrants. It will not upset the ethnic mix of our society. It will not relax the standards of admission. It will not cause American workers to lose their jobs." (U.S. Senate, Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1965. pp. 1-3.)</p>
1965	<p>Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act abolishes the nation-origin quotas and establishes an annual limitation of 170,000 visas for immigrants in the eastern hemisphere.</p>
1968	<p>A law effective in 1968 limits 120,000 immigrants annually from the western hemisphere with visas on a first come first serve basis.</p>
1977	<p>An amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act abolishes separate quotas for the western and eastern hemispheres changing the quota to 290,000 immigrants worldwide annually with a maximum of 20,000 for any one country.</p>
1980	<p>Refugee Act, enacted in response to the boat people fleeing Vietnam, grants asylum to politically oppressed refugees.</p> <p>The 1980 Refugee Act established policies for refugees, redefining "refugee" according to United Nations norms. A target for refugees was set at 50,000 and the worldwide ceiling for immigrants was reduced to 270,000 annually.</p>
1986	<p>The Immigration Reform and Control Act gives amnesty to approximately three million undocumented residents and provides punishments for employers who hire undocumented workers.</p> <p>In 1986, the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) was passed, creating for the first time penalties for employers who knowingly hired illegal immigrants. These penalties are very seldom enforced and forged documents are rampant leading to widespread undocumented immigrant employment. IRCA also contained an amnesty for about 3,000,000 illegal immigrants already in the United States, and mandated the intensification of some of the activities of the United States Border Patrol or INS (now part of Department of Homeland Security, DHS).</p> <p>The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 allows most illegal aliens who have reside in the U.S. continuously since January 1 of 1982 to apply for legal status and prohibits employers from hiring illegal aliens and mandates penalties for violations.</p>

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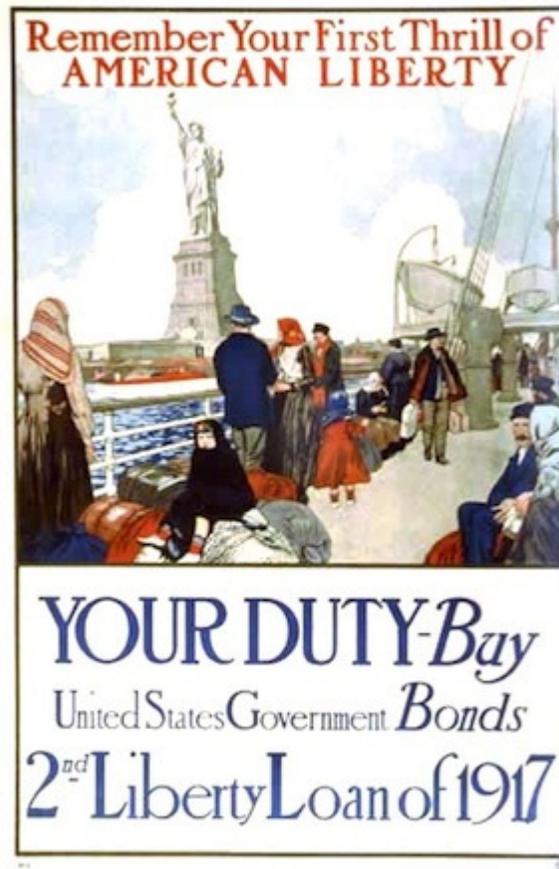
1988	The Redress Act provides \$20,000 compensation to survivors of the World War II internment of Japanese and Japanese Americans.
1990 s	The U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, led by former Rep. Barbara Jordan, ran from 1990 to 1997. The Commission covered many facets of immigration policy, but started from the perception that the “credibility of immigration policy can be measured by a simple yardstick: people who should get in, do get in; people who should not get in, are kept out; and people who are judged deportable are required to leave.” From there, in a series of four reports, the commission looked at all aspects of immigration policy. In the first, it found that enforcement was lax and needed improvement on the border and internally. For internal enforcement, it recommended that an automated employment verification system be created to enable workers to distinguish between legal and illegal workers. The second report discussed legal immigration issues and suggested that immediate family members and skilled workers receive priority. The third report covered refugee and asylum issues. Finally, the fourth report reiterated the major points of the previous reports and the need for a new immigration policy. Few of these suggestions were implemented.
1990	<p>The 1990 Immigration Act (IMMACT) modified and expanded the 1965 act; it significantly increased the total immigration limit to 700,000 and increased visas by 40 percent. Family reunification was retained as the main immigration criteria, with significant increases in employment-related immigration.</p> <p>The Immigration Act of 1990 sets an annual ceiling of 700,000 immigrants per year to enter the U.S. for the next three years and an annual ceiling of 675,000 per year for every year after.</p>
1995	California voters enact Proposition 187, later declared unconstitutional, which prohibits providing of public educational, welfare and health services to undocumented aliens.
1996	<p>Several pieces of legislation signed into law in 1996 marked a turn towards harsher policies for both legal and illegal immigrants. The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) and Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) vastly increased the categories of criminal activity for which immigrants, including green card holders, can be deported and imposed mandatory detention for certain types of deportation cases. As a result, well over 2,000,000 individuals have been deported since 1996.</p> <p>Record of more than 1.1 million people take citizenship oath; Asians and Latinos top list.</p> <p>The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act strengthens border enforcement, makes it more difficult to gain asylum and makes it easier to deport aliens attempting to enter the U.S. without proper documents. The law establishes income requirements for sponsors of legal immigrants.</p> <p>The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act, Congress makes citizenship a condition of eligibility for public benefits for most immigrants.</p>
1997	<p>Congress restores benefits for some elderly and indigent immigrants who had previously received them.</p> <p>Amid charges that ineligible criminals are being naturalized, federal officials move to strip citizenship of 5,000 immigrants with criminal arrest records.*</p>
1998	<p>The Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act and the Noncitizen Benefit Clarification and Other Technical Amendments Act restore additional public benefits to some immigrants.</p> <p>The American Competitiveness and Work force Improvement Act increases the number of skilled temporary foreign workers U.S. employers are allowed to bring into the country.</p>
2001	The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 affected American perspectives on many issues, including immigration. A total of 20 foreign-born terrorists were involved, 19 of whom took part in the attack that caused 2,974 civilian deaths. The terrorists had entered the United States on tourist or student visas. Four of them, however, had violated the terms of their visas and become illegal aliens. The attack exposed long-standing weaknesses in the U.S. immigration system that included failures in the areas of visa processing, internal enforcement, and information sharing.

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2003	<p>United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) came into being on March 1, 2003 and is a component of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). It performs many administrative functions formerly carried out by the former United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which was part of the Department of Justice. The stated priorities of the USCIS are to promote national security, to eliminate immigration case backlogs, and to improve customer services. USCIS is headed by a director who reports directly to the Deputy Secretary for Homeland Security. USCIS was formerly and briefly named the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), before becoming USCIS. Alejandro Mayorkas was sworn in as USCIS Director on August 12, 2009.</p>
2005	<p>The REAL ID Act of 2005 changed some visa limits, tightened restrictions on asylum applications and made it easier to exclude suspected terrorists, and removed restrictions on building border fences.</p>
2005 - 2006	<p>In December 2005, the House passed the Border Protection, Anti-terrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005, which was sponsored by Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R-WI). The act was limited to enforcement and focused on both the border and the interior.</p> <p>In the Senate, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006 (CIRA) was sponsored by Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA) and passed in May 2006. CIRA would have given a path to eventual citizenship to a majority of illegal aliens already in the country as well as dramatically increased legal immigration. Although the bills passed their respective chambers, no compromise bill emerged.</p>
2007	<p>In 2007, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007 was discussed in the Senate, which would have given a path to eventual citizenship to a large majority of illegal entrants in the country, significantly increased legal immigration and increased enforcement. The bill failed to pass a cloture vote, essentially killing it.</p> <p>Individual components of various reform packages have been separately introduced and pursued in the Congress. The DREAM Act is a bill initially introduced in 2001, incorporated in the various comprehensive reform bills, and then separately reintroduced in 2009 and 2010. The bill would provide legal residency and a path to citizenship for illegal aliens who graduate from U.S. high schools and attend college or join the military.</p> <p>Immigrant visa limits set by Congress remain at 700,000 for the combined categories of employment, family preference, and family immediate. There are additional provisions for diversity and a small number of special visas. In 2008 immigration in these categories totaled slightly less than 750,000 and similar totals (representing maximums allowed by Congress) have been tallied in recent years.</p> <p>Naturalization numbers have ranged from about 500,000 to just over 1,000,000 per year since the early 1990s, with peak years in 1996 and 2008 each around 1,040,000. These numbers add up to more than the number of visas issued in those years because as many as 2.7 million of those who were granted amnesty by IRCA in 1986 have converted or will convert to citizenship. In general, immigrants become eligible for citizenship after five years of residence. Many do not immediately apply, or do not pass the test on the first attempt. This means that the counts for visas and the counts for naturalization will always remain out of step, though in the long run the naturalizations add up to somewhat less than the visas.</p> <p>These numbers are separate from illegal immigration, which peaked at probably over 1 million per year around the year 2000 and has probably declined to about 500,000 per year by 2009, which seems comparable or perhaps less than the outflow returning to their native countries. Some of the legal immigrant categories may include former illegal immigrants who have come current on legal applications and passed background checks; these individuals are included in the count of legal visas, not as a separate or additional number.</p> <p>For Mexico and the Philippines, the only categories of immigrant visa available in practice are those for immediate dependent family of U.S. citizens. Persons who applied since 1994 have not been in the categories for adult children and siblings, and trends show that these data are unlikely to change. In</p>

fact, the trend has recently been moving in the opposite direction. Immigrant work visas run about 6 to 8 years behind current. While the government does not publish data on the number of pending applications, the evidence is that the backlog in those categories dwarfs the yearly quotas.

Legal immigration visas should not be confused with temporary work permits. Permits for seasonal labor (about 285,000 in 2008) or students (about 917,000 in 2008) generally do not permit conversion to immigrant status. Even those who are legally authorized to work temporarily in the United States (such as H1-B workers) must apply for permanent residence separately, and gain no advantage from their temporary employment authorization. This is unlike many other countries, whose laws provide for permanent residence after a certain number of years of legal employment. Temporary workers, therefore, do not form a distinctly counted source of immigration.



Now that we know a little history and what is expected of us as citizens of the Republic of the United States of America let's take a look at the **Oath of Allegiance** that is made during the Naturalization ceremony.

*“I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have hertofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when*

*required by law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.”*



Today, to be eligible for naturalization, you must be able to read, write and speak basic English. You must also have basic knowledge of U.S. history and government. See the 'A Guide to Naturalization'

(<http://www.uscis.gov/files/article/M-476.pdf>) for more information about the English and civics requirements.



**What kind of test is taken by these potential citizens?** Well it is a combination of a written and interview or verbal. The USCIS officer who interviews you may ask you to answer other questions and or to read or write sentences demonstrating English comprehension and use. The questions below are *examples* of questions an officer of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may ask you at your interview.



Please remember that the questions change from time to time; usually from 'fill in the blank' to multiple choice and back again. Also, some questions I do not provide the answer to because they will vary based on the state *you* live in.

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**



Note: - The answer to questions marked with asterisks (\*) may change, mostly due to results from various elections and other 'governmental events' that alter offices and that occur from time to time. Check to be sure you have the correct answer.



**Could you pass a US citizenship test?**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?	Vietnam War Civil War World War I World War II War of 1812 Mexican-American War	World War II	AMERICAN HISTORY C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information
Can the Constitution be changed?	Yes No	Yes	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?	The Great Depression climate change Communism Slavery	Communism	AMERICAN HISTORY C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Economy Security Space race		
For how long do we elect each member of the House of Representatives?	Two years Four years Five years Six years	Two years	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
For how long do we elect each Senator?	Two years Four years Five years Six years	Six years	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
For how long is the President elected?	Two years Four years Five years Six years	Four years	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How many changes, or amendments, are there to the Constitution?*	Seven (7) Thirteen (13) ten (10) twenty-three (23) twenty-one (21) twenty-seven (27) Fifty (50)	twenty-seven (27)	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT A. Principles of American Democracy
How many branches are there in the United States government?	Two Three Four Five	Three Executive, Legislative, Judicial	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How many full terms can a President serve?	One Two Four No Limit	Two	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Notes</b>
How many justices are on the Supreme Court? How many Supreme Court Justices are there?	nine (9)  ten (10)  eleven (11)  twelve (12)	nine (9)	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government
How many Senators are there in Congress?	There are 100 Senators in Congress, two from each state  There are 50 Senators in Congress, 1 from each state  There are 150 Senators in Congress 3 from each state  435	There are 100 Senators in Congress, two from each state	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How many stars are there on our flag?	7  13  50  51	50	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How many states are there in the Union (The United States)?	10  13  50  52	50	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How many stripes are there on our flag?	10  13  50  51	13	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How many times may a Senator or Congressman be re-elected?	Two times  Three times  Four times  There is no limit	There is no limit	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How many U.S. Senators are there?	four hundred thirty-five (435)  one hundred (100)  fifty (50)  fifty-two (52)	one hundred (100) 2 for each state	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Five hundred twelve (512)		
How many voting members are in the House of Representatives?	50 100 435 512	435	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?*	All people living in United States Sixteen (16) and older Eighteen (18) and older Twenty-one (21) and older	eighteen (18) and older	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT C: Rights and Responsibilities
If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?	the President Pro Tempore the Speaker of the House the Secretary of State the Secretary of the Treasury Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff One of the Governors	the Speaker of the House	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government
If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?	the President Pro Tempore the Secretary of State the Vice President the Speaker of the House Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	the Vice President	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government
In what month do we vote for President?*	November December January February	November	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government
In what month is the new President inaugurated?	November	January	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	December  January  February		
In what year was the Constitution written?	1757  1776  1787  1798	1787	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Independence Day celebrates independence from whom?	Canada  France  Germany  Great Britain	Great Britain	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.	TNTCrazyL  FormerlyNMURbanHomes	[Adjudicators will be supplied with a complete list.] Cherokee Navajo Sioux Chippewa Choctaw Pueblo Apache Iroquois Creek Blackfeet Seminole Cheyenne Arawak Shawnee Mohegan Huron Oneida Lakota Crow Teton Hopi Inuit	AMERICAN HISTORY C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information  On October 1, 2010, with a supplemental listing on October 27, 2010, the U.S. government's <a href="#">Federal Register</a> issued an official list of 565 tribes in the Federal Register as <i>Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs</i> , which can be downloaded as a PDF document from the U.S. <a href="#">Bureau of Indian Affairs</a>
Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States.	To obtain Federal government jobs, to travel with a U.S. passport, or to petition for close relatives to come to the United States to live  To vote at the United Nations assembly  To freely travel within the European Union  To retire on Social Security	To obtain Federal government jobs, to travel with a U.S. passport, or to petition for close relatives to come to the United States to live	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Name one branch or part of the government.*	House	Legislative/ Congress executive/President Judicial/ the courts	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Legislative or Congress  Executive or President  Judicial or The courts  White House  Supreme Court  Military  Senate		
Name one of the purposes of the United Nations.	For countries to discuss and try to resolve world problems or to provide economic aid to many countries  To rule all nations under a single governing body  To negotiate trade agreements between countries  To open up capitalist markets throughout the world	For countries to discuss and try to resolve world problems or to provide economic aid to many countries	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)  Feels like: To rule all nations under a single governing body
Name the two longest rivers in the United States. (Select all correct answers. In real test you must name one.**)  Formerly NM Urban Homes	Ohio River  Rio Grande River  Colorado River  Mississippi River  Missouri (River)	Mississippi River	The Missouri River at 2540 miles long,(1); The Mississippi River at 2340 miles long,(2); The Colorado River at 1450 miles long.(3)
Name one problem that led to the Civil War.	slavery  oil  sugar  westward expansion  economic reasons  states' rights	slavery economic reasons states' rights	AMERICAN HISTORY B: 1800s
Name one right only for United States citizens.	freedom of religion  attend to public school  run for federal office	run for federal office	

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	freedom of speech		
Name one right or freedom guaranteed by the first amendment.	<p>The rights of freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, of assembly, and to petition the Government</p> <p>The right to vote</p> <p>The right to bear arms</p> <p>The right to own property</p>	The rights of freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, of assembly, and to petition the Government	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Name one state that does not border Canada. (In the real test you must name one state that does border Canada.**)	<p>Maine</p> <p>Rhode Island</p> <p>South Dakota</p> <p>Oregon</p>	<p>Maine</p> <p>New Hampshire</p> <p>Vermont</p> <p>New York</p> <p>Pennsylvania</p> <p>Ohio</p> <p>Michigan</p> <p>Minnesota</p> <p>North Dakota</p> <p>Montana</p> <p>Idaho</p> <p>Washington</p> <p>Alaska</p>	The <u>Canada–United States border</u> , officially known as the <u>International Boundary</u> , is the longest international border in the world shared between the same pair of countries. The terrestrial boundary (including small portions of maritime boundaries on the <u>Atlantic</u> , <u>Pacific</u> , and <u>Arctic</u> coasts, as well as the <u>Great Lakes</u> ) is 8,891 kilometres (5,525 mi) long, including 2,475 kilometres (1,538 mi) shared with <u>Alaska</u> . It is Canada's only <u>land border</u> , and Canada is by far the <u>largest nation</u> having a land border with only one country.
Name one state that borders Mexico.	<p>Arkansas</p> <p>Alabama</p> <p>California</p> <p>Florida</p>	<p>California</p> <p>Arizona</p> <p>New Mexico</p> <p>Texas</p>	<p>The <u>United States–Mexico border</u> is the international <u>border</u> between the <u>United States</u> and <u>Mexico</u>. It runs from <u>Imperial Beach, California</u>, and <u>Tijuana, Baja California</u>, in the west to <u>Matamoros, Tamaulipas</u>, and <u>Brownsville, Texas</u>, in the east, and traverses a variety of terrains, ranging from major urban areas to inhospitable deserts. From the <u>Gulf of Mexico</u> it follows the course of the <u>Rio Grande (Río Bravo del Norte)</u> to the border crossing at <u>El Paso, Texas</u>, and <u>Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua</u>; westward from that binational <u>conurbation</u> it crosses vast tracts of the <u>Sonoran and Chihuahuan Desert</u>, the <u>Colorado River Delta</u>, westward to the binational conurbation of <u>San Diego and Tijuana</u> before reaching the <u>Pacific Ocean</u>.</p> <p>The border's total length is 3,169 km (1,969 mi), according to figures given by the <u>International Boundary and Water Commission</u>.<sup>[1]</sup> It is the most frequently crossed <u>international border</u> in the world,<sup>[2][3][4]</sup> with approximately three hundred fifty million (350,000,000) crossings per year.<sup>[5][3]</sup></p>

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
			<p>The <u>U.S. states</u> along the border, from west to east, are:</p> <p align="center"><u>California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.</u></p> <p>The <u>Mexican states</u> are:</p> <p align="center"><u>Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.</u></p>
Name one U.S. territory.	Cayman Islands  Bermuda  Guam  Haiti	Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands American Samoa Northern Mariana Islands Guam	 <u>Puerto Rico</u>  <u>Northern Mariana Islands</u>  <u>United States Virgin Islands</u>  <u>American Samoa</u>  <u>Guam</u>  <u>Minor Outlying Islands</u>
Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.	World War II  Civil War  Korean War  World War I	War of 1812 Mexican-American War Civil War Spanish-American War	1798-1800 Franco-American Naval War United States vs. France 1801-1805; 1815 Barbary Wars United States vs. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli 1812-1815 War of 1812 United States vs. Great Britain 1813-1814 Creek War United States vs. Creek Indians 1836 War of Texas Independence Texas vs. Mexico 1846-1848 Mexican-American War United States vs. Mexico 1861-1865 U.S. Civil War Union vs. Confederacy 1898 Spanish-American War United States vs. Spain
Name wars fought by the United States in the 1900s.* (Select all correct answers. In real interview you have to name one.**)	Civil War  Revolutionary War  World War I  War of 1812	World War I World War II Korean War Vietnam War (Persian) Gulf War	AMERICAN HISTORY C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information
Name some countries that were our enemies during World War II.	Germany, Italy, and Japan  Great Britain, Canada  Germany, Canada, Great Britain  Afghanistan, Iraq, Germany	Germany, Italy, and Japan	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Name the amendments that guarantee or address voting rights.	15th, 19th, 24th and 26th  15th, 19th, 20th and 22nd  10th, 12th, 18th and 21st  11th, 12th, 13th, 14th	15th, 19th, 24th and 26th	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Name the U.S. war between the North and the South. (Select all correct answers.)	Mexican-American War  Spanish-American War  The Civil War  The War between the States  War of 1812	The Civil War  The War between the States	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY 1800s
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	INTEGRATED CIVICS C: Holidays
Name two Senators from your state?*		The answer to this question depends on where you live	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Name your U.S. Representative.		Answers will vary. [Residents of territories with nonvoting Delegates or resident Commissioners may provide the name of that Delegate or Commissioner. Also acceptable is any statement that the territory has no (voting) Representatives in Congress.]	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name the writers. (Select all correct answers. In real test you have to name one of the writers.**)	(Alexander) Hamilton  (Benjamin) Franklin  (George) Washington  (James) Madison  (John) Jay  Publius	(Alexander) Hamilton  (James) Madison  (John) Jay  Publius	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence
The House of Representatives has how many voting members?	one hundred (100)  two hundred (200)  four hundred thirty-five (435)  four hundred forty-one (441)	four hundred thirty-five (435)	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government
The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?	Congress shall make  We the British  We the Colonists	We the People	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT A. Principles of American Democracy

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	We the People  For the people  By the people  Our great land		
There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Which of these voting rules is part of an amendment to the Constitution? (Select all correct answers**)	Citizens seventeen (17) and older can vote.  Only citizens with a job can vote.  Citizens by birth only can vote. Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).  You can vote multiple times in an election  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).	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).	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities
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	AMERICAN HISTORY A: Colonial Period and Independence
Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. Which of these are powers of the federal government? (Answer all correct answers. In real test you need to answer one power correctly. **)	To grant titles of nobility  To print money  To declare war  To create an army  To make treaties  To provide schooling and education  to issue driver's licenses	To print money  To declare war  To create an army  To make treaties	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	to provide police departments		
Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. Which of these are powers of the states? (Answer all correct answers. In real test you need to answer one power correctly. **)	Make treaties Provide schooling and education Print money Provide protection (police) Provide safety (fire departments) Give a driver's license Approve zoning and land use	Provide schooling and education Provide protection (police) Provide safety (fire departments) Give a driver's license Approve zoning and land use	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
We elect a President for how many years?	Two (2) years Four (4) years Five (5) years Six (6) years Eight (8) years Ten (10) years	Four (4) years	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?	Two (2) years Four (4) years Five (5) years Six (6) years	Two (2) years	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?	Two (2) years Four (4) years Five (5) years Six (6) years	Six (6) years	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What are rights available only for United States citizens? (Select all correct answers**)	Apply for a federal job Own property Vote Run for office Carry a U.S. passport Get driver's license	Apply for a federal job Vote Run for office Carry a U.S. passport	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
What are some of the basic beliefs of the Declaration of Independence?	<p>That all men are created equal and have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness</p> <p>Freedom of religion, speech, and press</p> <p>The right to carry a gun</p> <p>The right to pay taxes</p>	That all men are created equal and have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What are some of the requirements to be eligible to become President? A candidate for President must:	<p>1) be a native-born, not naturalized, citizen; 2) be at least 35 years old; and 3) have lived in the U.S. for at least 14 years.</p> <p>1) be a naturalized citizen; 2) be at least 35 years old; and 3) have lived in the U.S. for at least 14 years.</p> <p>1) be a native-born, not naturalized, citizen; 2) be at least 21 years old; and 3) have lived in the U.S. for at least 14 years.</p> <p>1) be a native-born, not naturalized, citizen; 2) be at least 35 years old; and 3) have lived in the U.S. for at least 5 years.</p>	1) be a native-born, not naturalized, citizen; 2) be at least 35 years old; and 3) have lived in the U.S. for at least 14 years.	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What are the colors of our flag?	<p>Red, white, blue</p> <p>Red, blue, green</p> <p>Blue, white, black</p> <p>Red, white, black</p>	Red, white, blue	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What are the duties of the Supreme Court?	<p>To enforce the laws</p> <p>To interpret and explain the laws</p> <p>To create the laws</p> <p>To write the laws</p>	To interpret and explain the laws	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?	<p>The Preamble</p> <p>The Bill of Rights</p> <p>First Ten Amendments</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence</p>	The Bill of Rights	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What are the rights in the Declaration of Independence? (Select all correct answers. In real	<p>Property</p> <p>Life</p>	<p>Life</p> <p>Liberty</p>	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
test you must name two correct answers.**)	Liberty  Religion  Pursuit of happiness	Religion  Pursuit of happiness	
What are the rights of everyone living in the United States? (Select all correct answers. In real test you need to name two rights. **)	The right to hold public office  Freedom of expression  Freedom of speech  Freedom of assembly  Freedom to petition the government  Freedom of worship  The right to bear arms	Freedom of expression  Freedom of speech  Freedom of assembly  Freedom to petition the government  Freedom of worship  The right to bear arms	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities
What are the three branches of our government?	Executive  Judicial  Legislative  Military	Executive /President  Judicial /Courts  Legislative /Congress	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What are the two major political parties in the United States today? *	Reform and Green  American and Bull-Moose  The Democratic and Republican parties  Republican and Green Party  Democratic and Green Party  Green Party and Libertarian Party  Democratic-Republican and Whigs	The Democratic and Republican parties	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress? *	the Senate and House of Representatives  the House of Representatives and the courts  the House of Lords and the House of Commons  the Senate and the courts	the Senate and House of Representatives	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT B. System of Government

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	The President and Military		
<p>What are two Cabinet-level positions?</p>	<p>Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of the Treasury</p> <p>Secretary of Health and Human Services and Secretary of the Navy</p> <p>Secretary of Weather and Secretary of Energy</p> <p>Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of History</p>	<p>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 Interior                      Secretary of State                      Secretary of Transportation                      Secretary of Treasury                      Secretary of Veterans' Affairs                      Secretary of Labor                      Attorney General</p>	<p>The <b>Cabinet of the United States</b> is composed of the most senior appointed officers of the <u>executive branch</u> of the <u>Federal government of the United States</u>, who are generally the heads of the <u>federal executive departments</u>. The existence of the Cabinet dates back to the <u>Constitution of the United States</u> (Article II, Section 2) and <b>the first President of the United States, George Washington, who appointed a Cabinet of four men: Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson; Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton; Secretary of War Henry Knox; and Attorney General Edmund Randolph</b> to advise him and to assist him in carrying out his duties.</p> <p>All cabinet officers are nominated by the President and then presented to the <u>Senate</u> for <u>confirmation or rejection</u> by a <u>simple majority</u>. If they are approved, they are <u>sworn in</u> and then begin their duties. Aside from the Attorney General - and formerly the <u>Postmaster General</u>, they all receive the title of <u>Secretary</u>. Members of the Cabinet serve at the pleasure of the President, which means that the President may dismiss them or reappoint them (to other posts) at will.</p> <p><b>Cabinet</b></p> <p>  <u>Department of State</u></p> <p>  <u>Department of the Treasury</u></p> <p>  <u>Department of Defense</u></p> <p>  <u>Department of Justice</u></p>

Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
			 <p><u>Department of the Interior</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Agriculture</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Commerce</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Labor</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Health and Human Services</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Housing and Urban Development</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Transportation</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Energy</u></p>  <p><u>Department of Education</u></p>

Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
			 <a href="#">Department of Veterans Affairs</a>  <a href="#">Department of Homeland Security</a> Cabinet-level officers  <a href="#">Office of the President</a>  <a href="#">Office of the Vice President</a>  <a href="#">Executive Office of the President</a>  <a href="#">Office of Management and Budget</a>  <a href="#">Environmental Protection Agency</a>  <a href="#">Office of the Trade Representative</a>  <a href="#">United States Mission to the United Nations</a>

Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
			 <p><a href="#">Council of Economic Advisers</a></p>  <p><a href="#">Small Business Administration</a></p> <p><b>Former Cabinet departments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Department of War</a> (1789–1949): subsumed into new <a href="#">Department of Defense</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of the Navy</a> (1798–1947): subsumed into new <a href="#">Department of Defense</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Post Office Department</a> (1829–1971), headed by the <a href="#">Postmaster General</a>: reorganized as the <a href="#">United States Postal Service</a>, an independent executive agency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Renamed Cabinet offices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Secretary of Foreign Affairs</a>: created in July 1781 and renamed <a href="#">Secretary of State</a> in September 1789.<sup>[2]</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Secretary of Commerce and Labor</a>: created in 1903 and renamed <a href="#">Secretary of Commerce</a> in 1913 when its labor functions were transferred to the new <a href="#">Secretary of Labor</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare</a>: created in 1953 and renamed <a href="#">Secretary of Health and Human Services</a> in 1979 when its education functions were transferred to the new <a href="#">Secretary of Education</a>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Executive officials no longer of Cabinet rank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Director of the Federal Security Agency</a> (1939–1952): Abolished, most duties transferred to the <a href="#">Department of Health, Education, and Welfare</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Director of the Federal Emergency Management</a></li> </ul>

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
			<p><u>Agency</u> (1996–2001): created as an independent agency in 1979, raised to Cabinet rank in 1996,<sup>[1]</sup> lost Cabinet rank in 2001.<sup>[4]</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Director of Central Intelligence</u> (1995–2001)<sup>[5][6][7]</sup></li> <li>• Director of the <u>Office of National Drug Control Policy</u> (1993–2009)<sup>[8][9]</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Proposed Cabinet departments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Department of Commerce and Industry (proposed by business interests in the 1880s)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Agriculture and Labor (proposed by members of U.S. Congress)</li> <li>• U.S. <u>Department of Peace</u> (proposed by Congressman <u>Dennis Kucinich</u>, Senator <u>Matthew Neely</u>, and other members of the U.S. Congress)<sup>[10]</sup></li> <li>• U.S. Department of Public Welfare (proposed by President <u>Warren Harding</u>)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Natural Resources (proposed by former President <u>Herbert Hoover</u>, the <u>Eisenhower administration</u>, President <u>Richard Nixon</u> and the GOP national platform in 1976)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Social Welfare (proposed by President <u>Franklin Roosevelt</u>)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Public Works (proposed by President <u>Franklin Roosevelt</u>)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Conservation (proposed by Interior Secretary <u>Harold L. Ickes</u>)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Urban Affairs (proposed by President <u>John F. Kennedy</u>)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Business and Labor (proposed by President <u>Lyndon Johnson</u>)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Community Development (proposed by President <u>Richard Nixon</u>; to be chiefly concerned with infrastructure)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Human Resources (proposed by President <u>Richard Nixon</u>; essentially a revised Department of Health, Education, and Welfare)</li> </ul>

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Department of Economic Development (proposed by President <u>Richard Nixon</u>; essentially a consolidation of the Departments of Commerce and Labor)</li> <li>U.S. Department of Environmental Protection (proposed by Senator <u>Arlen Specter</u>)</li> <li>U.S. Department of International Trade (proposed by the <u>Heritage Foundation</u>)</li> <li>U.S. Department of Global Development (proposed by the <u>Center for Global Development</u> and others)</li> <li>U.S. Department of Culture (proposed by <u>Quincy Jones</u>)<sup>[1][1]</sup></li> </ul>
What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?	liberty and justice life and pursuit of happiness life and right to own a home life and death	Life Liberty pursuit of happiness	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT A. Principles of American Democracy
What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?	freedom to petition the government and freedom to disobey traffic laws freedom of worship and freedom from paying taxes freedom of speech and freedom of worship freedom of speech and freedom to run for president	freedom of expression freedom of speech freedom of assembly freedom to petition the government freedom of worship the right to bear arms	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT C: Rights and Responsibilities
What are two rights only for United States citizens?		apply for a federal job vote run for office carry a U.S. passport	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT C: Rights and Responsibilities
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	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT C: Rights and Responsibilities
What color are the stars on our flag?	White  Blue	White	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Red  Black		
What colors are the stripes on the flag?	Red and white  Blue and white  Red and blue  Red and black	Red and white	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?	Great Britain  France  Germany  Italy  Japan	Great Britain	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?*( Select all correct answers.)	became a U.S. Senator  ran for President of the United States  Wrote the constitution  Fought for civil rights  Worked for equality for all Americans  Wrote the Declaration of Independence	Fought for civil rights  Worked for equality for all Americans	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Recent American History And Other Important Historical Information
What did Susan B. Anthony do? (Select all correct answers.)	She was the first black female leader  Fought for women’s rights  founded the Red Cross  Fought for civil rights  She was the only female author of the Constitution  the first woman elected to the House of Representatives  made the first flag of the United States	Fought for women’s rights  Fought for civil rights	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY 1800s

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
What did the Declaration of Independence do? (Select all correct answers **)	Amended the Constitution  Freed the slaves  Announced our independence (from Great Britain)  Declared our independence (from Great Britain)  Said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)  Started the Civil War	Announced our independence (from Great Britain)  Declared our independence (from Great Britain)  Said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
What did the Emancipation Proclamation do? (Select all correct answers. In real test you need to answer one correct answer**)	gave women the right to vote  ended World War I  Freed the slaves  Freed slaves in Africa  Freed slaves in the Confederacy  Freed slaves in the Confederate states  Freed slaves in most Southern states  Freed slaves in Mexico  Started the Civil War  Amended the Constitution  gave the United States independence from Great Britain	Freed the slaves  Freed slaves in the Confederacy  Freed slaves in the Confederate states  Freed slaves in most Southern states	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY 1800s
What do the stars on the flag mean?	One for each article of the constitution  One for each state  One for each founding father  One for each cabinet member	One for each state	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What do the stripes on the flag represent?	The first 13 states  One for each article of Constitution  The number of rights in the Bill of Rights	The first 13 states	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	One for each Supreme Court judge		
What do we call changes to the Constitution?	The Bill of Rights  Amendments  The Preamble  The Article of Confederation	Amendments	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?	The Preamble  The Federalist Papers  The Declaration of Independence  The Bill of Rights  the inalienable rights  the Articles of Confederation	The Bill of Rights	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
What do we celebrate on the 4th of July?	Independence Day  President's Day  Labor Day  Memorial Day	Independence Day	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance? (Select all correct answers.)	the state where you live  Congress  The United States  The Governors  The flag  The United Nations  The President	The United States  The flag	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities
What does the Constitution do? (Select all correct answers.)	Sets up national holidays  Sets up the government  Defines the government  Declares independence from Great Britain  Protects basic rights of Americans	Sets up the government  Defines the government  Protects basic rights of Americans	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
What does the judicial branch do? (Select all correct answers**)	Design and creates the laws  Reviews laws	Reviews laws  Explains laws	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Explains laws Resolves disputes (disagreements) Enforces the laws Decides if a law goes against the Constitution Amends the constitution	Resolves disputes (disagreements) Decides if a law goes against the Constitution	
What does the President's Cabinet do?	commands the U.S. Armed Forces makes laws Elects the President Controls the President Advises the President Removes the President	Advises the President	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What group has the power to declare war?	Congress The Senate The Cabinet The President	Congress	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves? (Select all correct answers.**) Formerly NMC Urban Homes	English Canadians Dutch Africans Native Americans People from Africa Asian Indians	Africans People from Africa	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence
What happened at the Constitutional Convention? (Select all correct answers.)	The Declaration of Independence was written. The Constitution was written. The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution. The Bill of Rights was adopted.	The Constitution was written. The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	The Emancipation Proclamation was written.  The Virginia Declaration of Rights was written.		
What holiday was celebrated for the first time by American colonists?	Thanksgiving  Independence Day  Christmas  Memorial Day	Thanksgiving	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What important things did Abraham Lincoln do?* (Select all correct answers. In real test you need to answer one correct answer.**)	Started the first free libraries  Wrote the Constitution  Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)  Saved (or preserved) the Union  Led the United States during the Civil War	Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)  Saved (or preserved) the Union  Led the United States during the Civil War	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY 1800s
What is an amendment?		a change (to the Constitution) an addition (to the Constitution)	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT A. Principles of American Democracy
What is an amendment? (Select all that applies**)	The Preamble  The Bill of Rights  A change (to the Constitution)  The Declaration of Independence  An addition (to the Constitution)	The Bill of Rights  A change (to the Constitution)  An addition (to the Constitution)	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
What is freedom of religion?	You must choose a religion.  You can't choose the time you practice your religion.  You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.  No one may practice religion.  Only Christianity can be practiced.  Everyone must practice a religion.	You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?	never travel outside the United States  give up loyalty to other countries	give up loyalty to other countries	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT C: Rights and Responsibilities

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	disobey the laws of the United States  not defend the Constitution and laws of the United States	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	
What is one reason colonists came to America?	to join a civic group  none of these answers  freedom  for the experience traveling across the ocean	freedom political liberty religious freedom economic opportunity practice their religion escape persecution	AMERICAN HISTORY A: Colonial Period and Independence
What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?*	obey the law  pay taxes  serve on a jury  be respectful of others	serve on a jury  vote	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT C: Rights and Responsibilities
What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?*	to bear arms  to vote  speech  trial by jury	Speech Religion Assembly Press petition the government	AMERICAN GOVERNMENT A. Principles of American Democracy
What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?	youngest member of the Constitutional Convention  third President of the United States  inventor of the airplane  U.S. diplomat	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	AMERICAN HISTORY A: Colonial Period and Independence
What is the "rule of law"? (Select all the correct answers**)	Everyone must follow the law.  Everyone makes their own law.  Leaders must obey the law.  Government must obey the law.  No one is above the law.	Everyone must follow the law.  Leaders must obey the law.  Government must obey the law.  No one is above the law.	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	<p>Everyone but the President must follow the law.</p> <p>Government does not have to follow the law.</p> <p>All laws must be the same in every state.</p>		
What is the Bill of Rights?	<p>The Preamble</p> <p>The Articles of Confederation</p> <p>The first ten amendments to the Constitution</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence</p>	The first ten amendments to the Constitution	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the capital of the state you live in?*		The answer to this question depends on the state where you live.	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the capital of the United States?*	<p>Boston</p> <p>New York</p> <p>Philadelphia</p> <p>Washington, D.C.</p>	Washington, D.C. or District of Columbia	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Geography
What is the capital of your state?*		Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. is not a state and does not have a capital. Residents of U.S. territories should name the capital of the territory.]	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What is the Constitution?	<p>The supreme law of the land</p> <p>The Preamble</p> <p>The First Ten Amendments</p> <p>An Executive Order</p>	The supreme law of the land	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the economic system in the United States?* (Select all correct answers**)	<p>socialist economy</p> <p>Natural economy</p> <p>Capitalist economy</p> <p>Market economy</p> <p>Communist economy</p>	<p>Capitalist economy</p> <p>Market economy</p>	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
What is the executive branch of our government?	The President, the Cabinet, and departments under the cabinet members	The President, the Cabinet, and departments under the cabinet members	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Supreme Court, Circuit Courts of Appeal and District Courts  Congress and Senate  The CEO and Board of Directors		
What is the executive of a state government called?	The Governor  The Cabinet  The Mayor  The High Court	The Governor	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the head executive of a city government called?	Mayor  Governor  Speaker  Councilman	Mayor	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the highest court in the United States?	The Circuit Court of Appeal  The Attorney General  The Supreme Court  The District Court  The High Court  the Federal Court	The Supreme Court	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What is the highest part of the Judiciary Branch of our Government?	The Supreme Court  The Congress  The President  The Attorney General	The Supreme Court	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the introduction to the Constitution called?	The Preamble  The Bill of Rights  The Declaration of Independence  First Ten Amendments	The Preamble	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the legislative branch of our Government?	President  Supreme Court  Congress  Military	Congress (House of Representatives & Senate)	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Notes</b>
What is the minimum voting age in the United States?	16 17 18 21	18	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the most important right granted to United States citizens?	The right to vote The right to happiness The right to earn money The right to life	The right to vote	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the name of the national anthem?	America The Beautiful Oh Say Can You See Pomp and Circumstance The Star-Spangled Banner My Country Tis of Thee God Bless the U.S.A.	The Star-Spangled Banner	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Symbols
What is the name of the President of the United States now?* (Jun 2012)	Bill Clinton Barack Obama George W. Bush Dick Cheney	Barack Obama	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What is the name of the President's official home?	The White House U.S. Capitol Empire State Building The Presidential Library	The White House	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?	The Mayflower The Santa Maria Victoria Queen Elizabeth	The Mayflower	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now? (Jun 2012)	Al Gore Newt Gingrich Nancy Pelosi	John Boehner (R-OH) John Boehner was sworn in as House speaker on Jan 5, 2011.	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Dennis Hastert John Boehner		
What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now? (Jun 2012)	Al Gore Hillary Clinton Dick Cheney Joe Biden Barack Obama	Joseph R. Biden, Jr. Joe Biden Biden	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What is the national anthem of the United States?	The Star-Spangled Banner America The Beautiful Oh Say Can You See Pomp and Circumstance	The Star-Spangled Banner	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the political party of the President now? (Jun 2012)	Republican Party Democratic Party Green Party Independent Party	Democratic Party	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What is the supreme law of the land?	The Emancipation Proclamation The Constitution The Federalist Papers The Declaration of Independence the Articles of Confederation	The Constitution	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
What is the supreme law of the United States?	The President The Preamble First Ten Amendments The Constitution	The Constitution	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the United States Capitol?	The place where Congress meets The President's official home The office of Chief Justice Washington, D.C.	The place where Congress meets	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What is the White House?	The President's official home The place where Congress meets	The President's official home	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	The Supreme Court The first federal building		
What kind of government does the United States have?	Republic Commonwealth Federation Kingdom	Republic	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?	Hurricane Andrew struck the United States. The accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant occurred. The Gulf war started The Iraq war started The war in Aghanistan started Terrorists attacked the United States. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.	Terrorists attacked the United States.	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Recent American History And Other Important Historical Information  Hurricane Andrew struck the United States. august 16 - august 27, 1992  The accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant occurred. March 28, 1979  The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. December 7, 1941 (December 8 in Japan)
What makes up Congress?	The President and Military The Senate and the House of Representatives The President and Supreme Court The President and State Governors	The Senate and the House of Representatives	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What movement tried to end racial discrimination?	Cold war Civil rights (movement) Women's rights (movement) Labor (movement) conservation prohibition women's suffrage	Civil rights (movement)	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Recent American History And Other Important Historical Information
What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?	Artic (Ocean) Atlantic (Ocean)	Atlantic (Ocean)	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Geography

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Indian (Ocean) Pacific (Ocean)		
What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?	Artic (Ocean) Atlantic (Ocean) Indian (Ocean) Pacific (Ocean)	Pacific (Ocean)	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Geography
What special group advises the President?	The Cabinet The Congress The Supreme Court The Senate	The Cabinet	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?	Checks and balances Military Separation of powers Governors of states	Checks and balances Separation of powers	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803? (Select all correct answers**)	Quebec Haiti The Louisiana Territory Louisiana Mississippi Alaska Hawaii	The Louisiana Territory Louisiana	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY 1800s
What U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services form is used to apply for naturalized citizenship?	Form N-200 (Petition for Naturalization) Form N-400 (Application for Naturalization) Social Security Card Passport application	Form N-400 (Application for Naturalization)	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?*	saved (or preserved) the Union established the United Nations declared war on Great Britain	freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation) saved (or preserved) the Union	AMERICAN HISTORY B: 1800s

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	purchased Alaska	led the United States during the Civil War	
What was the 49th state added to our Union (the United States)?	Alaska Hawaii Canada Puerto Rico	Alaska	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What was the 50th state to be added to our Union (the United States)?	Alaska Hawaii Canada Puerto Rico	Hawaii	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What were the 13 original states of the United States called before they were states?	Colonies 13 Originals New England India	Colonies	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
What were the original 13 states?	Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Zealand, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland, Washington, D.C.	Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
When do we celebrate Independence Day?*	January 1 March 4 May 31	July 4	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Holidays

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	June 30 July 4 November 11 December 25		
When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?*	July 4 March 15 May 15 April 15 June 30 December 31 Every person can select their own date	April 15	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities
When must all men register for the Selective Service?	At age sixteen (16) At age eighteen (18) Between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26) Between twenty-one (21) and twenty-nine (29)	At age eighteen (18) Between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26)	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities
When was the Constitution written?	1767 1778 1787 1797	1787	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence
When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?	March 4, 1789 July 4, 1776 July 4, 1786 July 4, 1789 July 4, 1876 July 4, 1896 December 7, 1787	July 4, 1776	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Where does freedom of speech come from?	The Bill of Rights  The Declaration of Independence  The Articles of Confederation  The Preamble	The Bill of Rights 1 <sup>st</sup> Admendment	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Where is the Statue of Liberty?*( Select all correct answers **)	Liberty Island  New York (Harbor)  Philadelphia  San Francisco  Washington, D.C.	Liberty Island  New York (Harbor)  [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Geography
Where is the White House located?	Washington, DC  New York  Boston  Philadelphia	Washington, DC or District of Columbia	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Which is not one of the 13 original states? (Modified from original question.**)	Connecticut  Delaware  Georgia  Maryland  Massachusetts  New Hampshire  New Jersey  New York  North Carolina  Pennsylvania  Rhode Island  South Carolina  Vermont  Virginia	Vermont	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence
Which of following responsibilities are only for United States citizens?*( Select all correct answers**)	Get social security card  Serve on a jury	Serve on a jury  Vote	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Vote  Buy property  Get driver's license		
Which of the following are promises you make when you become a United States citizen? (Select all correct answers. In the real test you must name one.***)	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)  Buy only American goods and services  Be loyal to the United States	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	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities
Which of the following are reasons colonists came to America? (Select all correct answers. In the real test you must name one.***)	Freedom  Political liberty  Religious freedom  To vote  Economic opportunity  Practice their religion  To settle in California  Escape persecution	Freedom  Political liberty  Religious freedom  Economic opportunity  Practice their religion  Escape persecution	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence
Which of these are national U.S. holidays. (Select all correct answers, during interview you have to name two **)	New Year's Day  Mothers Day  Martin Luther King, Jr., Day  Presidents' Day  St. Patrick Day  Memorial Day  Independence Day  Labor Day	New Year's Day  Martin Luther King, Jr., Day  Presidents' Day  Memorial Day  Independence Day  Labor Day  Columbus Day  Veterans Day  Thanksgiving	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Holidays

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Columbus Day Veterans Day Thanksgiving Easter Christmas	Christmas	
Which of these are U.S. territories? (Select all correct answers. In real test you will be asked to name one.**)	Alaska American Samoa Guam Hawaii Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	American Samoa Guam Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Geography
Which of these are ways that Americans can participate in their democracy? (Select all correct answers. In the real test you must name two.**)	Vote Join a political party Help with a campaign Attend a Red Sox game Join a civic group Join a community group Give an elected official your opinion on an issue Call Senators and Representatives Buy a home Publicly support or oppose an issue or policy Run for office Write to a newspaper	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	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Rights And Responsibilities
Which of these is Benjamin Franklin famous for? (Select all correct answers. In real test you have to answer one correct thing**)	Inventing the light bulb U.S. diplomat	U.S. diplomat Oldest member of the Constitutional Convention First Postmaster General of the United States	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Oldest member of the Constitutional Convention  First Postmaster General of the United States  Writer of Federalist Papers  Writer of "Poor Richard's Almanac"  Started the first free libraries	Writer of "Poor Richard's Almanac"  Started the first free libraries	
Which of these problems led to the Civil War. (Select all correct answers. In real test you need to answer one correct answer**)	Communism  Slavery  Economic reasons  Religious freedom  States' rights	Slavery  Economic reasons  States' rights	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY 1800s
Which of these rights or freedoms is from the First Amendment?* (Select all correct answers**)	Own fire arms (bear arms)  Speech  Own property  Religion  Assembly  Press  Petition the government	Speech  Religion  Assembly  Press  Petition the government	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT Principles Of American Democracy
Which of these states borders Mexico. (Select all correct answers. In real test you need to name one.**)	Alabama  Arizona  California  Louisiana  New Mexico  Texas	Arizona  California  New Mexico  Texas	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Geography
Which President is called the 'Father of our Country'?	George Washington  Abraham Lincoln  Thomas Jefferson  Benjamin Franklin	George Washington	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
Which President was the first Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army and Navy?	George Washington  Abraham Lincoln  Benjamin Franklin  Thomas Jefferson	George Washington	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Which two positions are not Cabinet-level positions? (modified from the original**)	Secretary of Agriculture  Secretary of Commerce  Secretary of Defense  Secretary of Education  Secretary of Energy  Secretary of Entertainment and Media  Secretary of Health and Human Services  Secretary of Immigration and Naturalization  Secretary of Homeland Security  Secretary of Housing and Urban Development  Secretary of Interior  Secretary of State  Secretary of Transportation  Secretary of Treasury  Secretary of Veterans' Affairs  Secretary of Labor  Attorney General	Secretary of Entertainment and Media  Secretary of Immigration and Naturalization	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Which wars were fought by the United States in the 1800s. (Select all correct answers. In the real test you must name one.**)	War of 1812  Mexican-American War  World War I  Civil War  Spanish-American War	War of 1812  Mexican-American War  Civil War  Spanish-American War	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY 1800s

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Gulf War		
Who becomes President if both the President and Vice President die?	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court The Speaker of the House Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff An election is held immediately	The Speaker of the House	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who becomes President if the President dies?	Chief justice of the Supreme Court Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff The Speaker of the house The Vice President	The Vice President	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who did the United States fight in World War II?	Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Germany France, Spain, Great Britain Great Britain, Canada, France Japan, Germany, and Italy Russia, China Japan, China, and Vietnam	Japan, Germany, and Italy	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Recent American History And Other Important Historical Information
Who does a U.S. Senator represent?	All people of the district All people of the state All people of the United States the state legislatures only the people in the state who voted for the Senator all people of the state who belong to the Senator's political party All people of Earth	All people of the state	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Who elects Congress?	The citizens of the United States The Senate The President The Supreme Court	The citizens of the United States	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	State Governors		
Who elects the President of the United States?	The People  The Senate  The Congress  The Electoral College	The Electoral College	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who helped the Pilgrims in America?	The Canadians  The American Indians/Native Americans  The Germans  The English	The American Indians/Native Americans	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?* (Jun 2012)	John G. Roberts, Jr.  Samuel Alito  Stephen Bryer  Clarence Thomas	John G. Roberts, Jr.	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who is Commander-in-Chief of the United States military?	The President  The Congress  The Cabinet  The Senate	The President	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who is in charge of the executive branch?	the Prime Minister  Congress  The Chief Justice of Supreme Court  The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  The President  the Speaker of the House	The President	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators?*		For District of Columbia residents and residents of U.S. territories, the answer is that these D.C. (or the territory where the applicant lives) has no U.S. Senators.] others will vary by state.	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Who is the "Father of Our Country"?	(Abraham) Lincoln  (Benjamin) Franklin  (George) Washington	(George) Washington	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	(Thomas) Jefferson		
Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States? (Jun 2012)	John D. Ashcroft Sandra Day O'Connor John G. Roberts, Jr Clarence Thomas	John G. Roberts, Jr	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?	the Secretary of Defense The President the Attorney General The Vice President Chief Justice of the Supreme Court The Speaker of the House	The President	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Who is the Governor of your state?		Answers will vary. [Residents of the District of Columbia and U.S. territories without a Governor should say "we don't have a Governor."]	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Who is the head of the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government?	The President The Chief justice of the Supreme Court The Vice President Congress	The President	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who is the President of the United States today?* (Jun 2012)	Barack Obama George W. Bush Bill Clinton John Kennedy	Barack Obama	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who is the Vice President of the United States today?* (Jun 2012)	George W. Bush Joe Biden Barack Obama Al Gore	Joe Biden	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? (Select all correct answers.**)	African Americans American Indians Indian Americans Floridians	American Indians Native Americans	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	Native Americans Canadians		
Who makes federal laws? (Select all correct answers **)	The President Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Congress Senate and House (of Representatives) (U.S. or national) legislature Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the states	Congress Senate and House (of Representatives) (U.S. or national) legislature	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government
Who meets in the U.S. Capitol building?	Congress The Supreme Court The Cabinet The Electoral College	Congress	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who nominates judges for the Supreme Court?	The President The Congress The Senate The Electoral College	The President (The Senate must approve)	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death"?	Nathan Hale Patrick Henry Thomas Jefferson Martin Luther King George Washington	Patrick Henry	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who signs bills into law?	The President The Congress The Supreme Court The Senate	The President	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who vetoes bills?	the Speaker of the House the President Pro Tempore	The President	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	The President  the Vice President  The Congress  The Supreme Court  The Senate		
Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?	A civil rights leader  President  Supreme Court Justice  A war hero	A civil rights leader	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who was President during the Civil War?	Abraham Lincoln  George Washington  Thomas Jefferson  Benjamin Franklin	Abraham Lincoln	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?	Herbert Hoover  Calvin Coolidge  Franklin Roosevelt  Harry Truman	Franklin Roosevelt	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Recent American History And Other Important Historical Information
Who was President during World War I?	Harry Truman  Woodrow Wilson  Franklin Roosevelt  Theodore Roosevelt  Lyndon Johnson  Warren Harding	(Woodrow) Wilson	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Recent American History And Other Important Historical Information
Who was the first president of the United States?	Abraham Lincoln  Benjamin Franklin  George Washington  Thomas Jefferson	George Washington	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?	James Madison  Thomas Jefferson  Patrick Henry	Thomas Jefferson	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)

**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	George Washington Benjamin Franklin Martin Luther King Patrick Henry		
Who wrote The Star-Spangled Banner?	Francis Scott Key Patrick Henry Thomas Jefferson Benjamin Franklin	Francis Scott Key	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?	All people living in the United States All people living in 13 original states All people of New England states All people on Earth	All people living in the United States	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Why are there 100 Senators in the United States Senate?	Each state elects two Senators. It's a good number Each district elects 10 Senators To give larger states more influence in Congress	Each state elects two Senators.	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Why did the colonists fight the British? (Select all correct answers.)	Because of high taxes (taxation without representation) To free the slaves Because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering) Because they didn't have self-government	Because of high taxes (taxation without representation) Because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering) Because they didn't have self-government	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN HISTORY Colonial Period And Independence
Why did the Pilgrims come to America?	To escape from the war To gain religious freedom In search of gold and fortune To meet the Indians	To gain religious freedom	Test - 1 US Citizenship Test - Current (Multiple Choice Format)
Why do some states have more Representatives than other states? (** select all that apply)	(because) some states have more land	(because) some states have more people	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) AMERICAN GOVERNMENT System Of Government

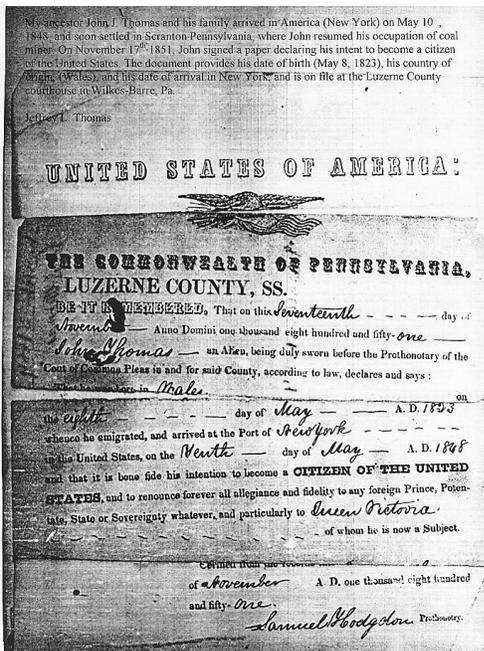
**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Question	Multiple Choice	Answer	Notes
	(because) some states have more money  (because) some states have more Senators  (because) some states have more people		
Why does the flag have 13 stripes?	Because the stripes represent the original colonies  Because it represent the number of Senators  Because it represents one for each state  Because it represents the number of Founding Fathers	Because the stripes represent the original colonies or original states	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Symbols
Why does the flag have 50 stars?	because there is one star for each president  because there is one star for each state  because there were 50 original colonies  because there were 50 people who originally came to the United States	because there is one star for each state	
Why does the flag have 50 stars?*	Because it represent the number of Senators  Because there is one star for each state  Because it represents the number of Founding Fathers  Because it represents the number of Minutemen on Lexington common	Because there is one star for each state .  It started out with just 13 in a circle and has added a star as each new state became part of the Republic of the United States of America.	U.S. Citizenship Test - Pilot (Multiple Choice) INTEGRATED CIVICS Symbols

Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued



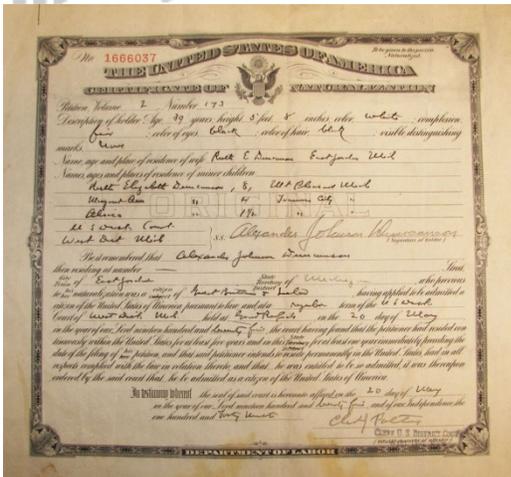
After you have successfully answered all the questions and taken the Oath you are a "Naturalized Citizen" and receive a Naturalization Certificate. These too have changed over the years, including as recently as 2010.



Port of New York on May 10, 1848



1916



1925



1933

Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued



1914



1917



U.S. Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Evan Eshkaria shows off his certificate of naturalization after a ceremony at Al-Faw Palace, Baghdad, April 12, 2008.



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Director Alejandro Mayorkas announced in October 2010, the launch of a redesigned Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550) with new security features that will reduce fraud—part of USCIS’ ongoing efforts to enhance the integrity of the immigration system. USCIS began using redesigned certificates at all offices today, and the agency anticipates that over 600,000 new citizens will receive the enhanced certificate over the next year.



To all of those people who rant and rave that “*we were here first*” or “*this belonged to us first*”, or “*you owe my people to speak my language*” my feeling is that if these people are NOT American aboriginals or Native Americans, then they are selfish and liars of the worst kind. NO European language is the native language of ANY of the countries in the Americas! To these people that keep saying that some part of the U.S. belongs to another country – well unless they are Native Americans – aboriginal, then they are liars and cheats. Their so called country lost a conflict with the U.S. and ceded lands as result; this does *not* mean that the U.S. owes them anything or any other country. *The only peoples that ANY country of the Americas owes are again the aboriginal or Native Americans!*

Our immigration laws do need to be streamlined and re-vamped. Businesses and people who break the immigration laws need to be punished and deported. Employ illegals and lose your business. ‘Import’ illegal’s like slaves and deport the ‘goods’ and imprison the offenders for life. *No benefits to non-US citizens* except for emergent care and then bill the country of origin! Have all drivers’ licenses and or state ID’s have some simple fields on them: Proof of US citizenship Yes/No; Validated Social Security Card Yes/No; USCIS paperwork Yes/No and expiration date (the DL or ID will expire with the paperwork expiration). Go ahead and issue the DL or state ID to these people without any of this info, but then the DL or ID will expire in 3 months (must be renewed every 3 months) and these fields will give them away and therefore the appropriate ‘billing’ to other countries can be accomplished with no problem.

*In my book all these “cry babies” need to put up, shut up or get out.*

The United States may have its problems and issues, however in my book we are still the best country out there ;-}

TNT

# 8 Facts you may or may not know about Ellis Island



- 1** It was called Gibbet Island in the early 18th century after a group of pirates were hung from gibbets there.
- 2** Immigrants had to answer 29 questions to gain citizenship. Approximately 2 percent of all immigrants failed due to criminal records, disease, or other undesirable responses.
- 3** The station dining room was capable of housing approximately 1,000 people at once.
- 4** The remains of 6 Native Americans were removed from Ellis and Liberty Islands and have since been returned to their resting places by the National Park Service.
- 5** The immigration station processed its last immigrants on November 12, 1954. Today, it functions as a museum.
- 6** As immigration slowed during World War I, the island was used as a way-station for the Army and Navy.
- 7** A kitchen fire on June 15, 1897 destroyed the entire station. The flow of immigrants had to rerouted to a temporary location until the station was rebuilt and reopened in 1900.
- 8** At its peak in 1907, the Immigration Station processed a record 1.25 million immigrants; 11,747 were processed in a single day.

Sources: The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, Steve Chabotte, and The Record      Created by: SocialSecurityDeathIndex-Search.com

## Resources

A History of the American People by Paul Johnson	Library/Museum
Barnes' Brief History of US 1885	Library/Museum
Barnes's Elementary History of the United States 1903	Library/Museum
Brief History of South Dakota 1905	Library/Museum
Ellis Island History	<a href="http://library.thinkquest.org/20619/Eihist.html">http://library.thinkquest.org/20619/Eihist.html</a> <a href="http://www.nps.gov/elis/historyculture/index.htm">http://www.nps.gov/elis/historyculture/index.htm</a> <a href="http://www.nps.gov/elis/faqs.htm">http://www.nps.gov/elis/faqs.htm</a> <a href="http://www.thestatueofliberty.com/ellis_island.html">http://www.thestatueofliberty.com/ellis_island.html</a> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellis_Island">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellis_Island</a>
Founding Mothers: The Women Who Raised Our Nation by Cokie Roberts	Library/Museum
History of Citizenship in the United States	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1997/jul/04/news/mn-9708">http://articles.latimes.com/1997/jul/04/news/mn-9708</a> <a href="http://www.blog4history.com/2010/07/short-history-of-citizenship-and-the-united-states/">http://www.blog4history.com/2010/07/short-history-of-citizenship-and-the-united-states/</a> <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/dpa/doit/archives/natinfo.htm">http://www.colorado.gov/dpa/doit/archives/natinfo.htm</a> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_laws_concerning_immigration_and_naturalization_in_the_United_States">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_laws_concerning_immigration_and_naturalization_in_the_United_States</a> <a href="http://renunciationguide.com/Expatriation-Law-History.html">http://renunciationguide.com/Expatriation-Law-History.html</a> <a href="http://www.tcrecord.org/Content.asp?ContentId=15949">http://www.tcrecord.org/Content.asp?ContentId=15949</a> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citizenship_in_the_United_States">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citizenship_in_the_United_States</a>
Immigration and Naturalization Service	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Immigration_and_Naturalization_Service">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Immigration_and_Naturalization_Service</a>
Immigration Law	<a href="http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/sg_immig.htm">http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/sg_immig.htm</a>
INS - U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service History	<a href="http://www.uscitizenship.info/ins-usimmigration-inoverview.html">http://www.uscitizenship.info/ins-usimmigration-inoverview.html</a>

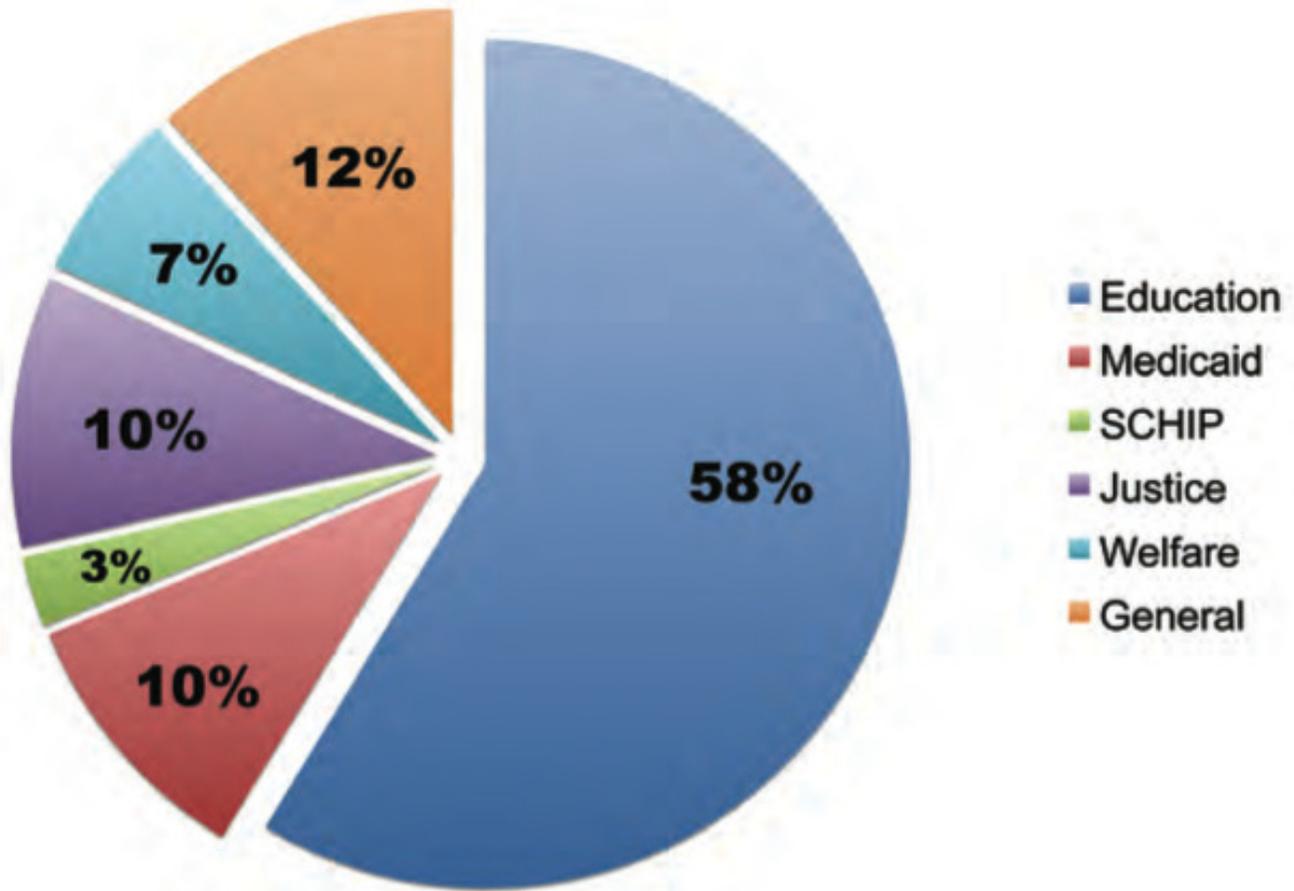
**Can You Pass the US Nationalization Test?-History of US Citizenship & Nationalization - Continued**

Landmarks in Immigration History	<a href="http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/immigration_chron.cfm">http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/immigration_chron.cfm</a>
Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your American History Textbook Got Wrong by James W. Loewen	Library/Museum
Locating naturalization records	<a href="http://www.inyc.freesevers.com/custom3.html">http://www.inyc.freesevers.com/custom3.html</a>
Mace's School History of the US 1904	Library/Museum
McGuffey Reader 1827 on Civic Duty	Library/Museum
Natural-born-citizen clause	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural-born-citizen_clause">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural-born-citizen_clause</a>
Quiz Resource	<a href="http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/2011/0104/Could-you-pass-a-US-citizenship-test/Who-signs-bills">http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/2011/0104/Could-you-pass-a-US-citizenship-test/Who-signs-bills</a>
Quiz Resource	<a href="http://usgovinfo.about.com/library/blinstst_new.htm">http://usgovinfo.about.com/library/blinstst_new.htm</a>
Quiz Resource	<a href="http://www.socrato.com/report_preview.php">http://www.socrato.com/report_preview.php</a>
Quiz Resource	<a href="http://www.ellisland.org/quizzes/quiz_a.asp">http://www.ellisland.org/quizzes/quiz_a.asp</a>
Quiz Resource - Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test M-623 rev 02/12	<a href="http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/PDFs/M-623_red_slides.pdf">http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/PDFs/M-623_red_slides.pdf</a>
Quiz Resource - Civics History and Government Questions for the Naturalization Test rev 3/11	<a href="http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/100q.pdf">http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/100q.pdf</a>
Quiz Resource - Pathway to US Citizenship M-685 rev 03/12	<a href="http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/PDFs/M-685.pdf">http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/PDFs/M-685.pdf</a>
School Text books – 1879, 1908, 1923, 1966, 1989, 1998	Home Library
The Creation of the American Republic, 1776-1787 by Gordon S. Wood	Library/Museum
The Oxford History of the American People by Samuel Eliot Morison	Library/Museum
The Underground History of American Education by John Taylor Gatto	Library/Museum
Tracing Family Trees – Finding Immigration Records	<a href="http://rwguide.rootsweb.ancestry.com/lesson16.htm">http://rwguide.rootsweb.ancestry.com/lesson16.htm</a>
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Citizenship_and_Immigration_Services">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Citizenship_and_Immigration_Services</a>
United States Immigration Law Jeffrey A. Helewitz	Library/Museum
United States nationality law	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_nationality_law">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_nationality_law</a>
US Immigration	<a href="http://www.usimmigration.com/certificate-naturalization.html">http://www.usimmigration.com/certificate-naturalization.html</a>
What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815-1848 by Daniel Walker Howe	Library/Museum
World Book Encyclopedia 1964	Home Library



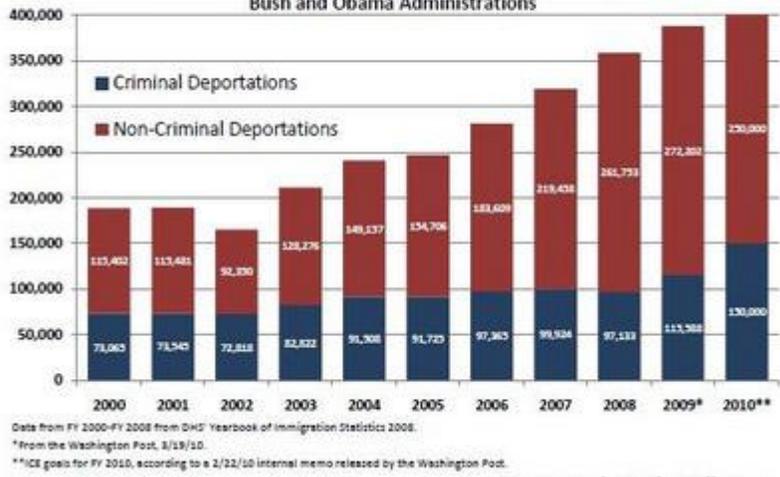
Formerly NM Urban Homeless

### State/Local Fiscal Outlays for Illegal Aliens

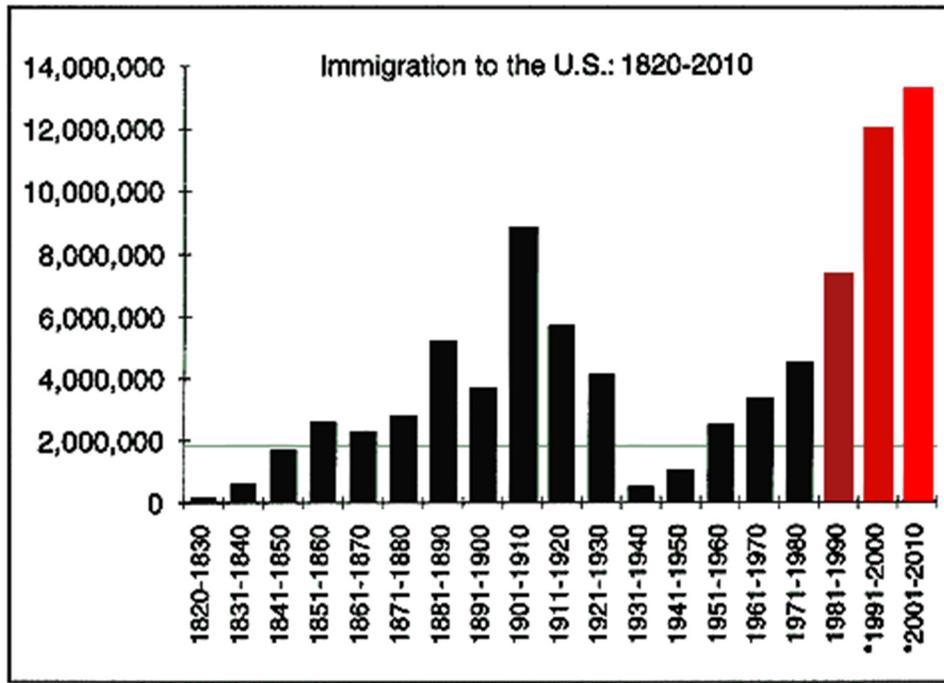


Formerly

### DEPORTATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR Bush and Obama Administrations



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