



STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEREK SCHMIDT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MEMORIAL HALL
120 SW 10TH AVE., 2ND FLOOR
TOPEKA, KS 66612-1597
(785) 296-2215 • FAX (785) 296-6296
WWW.AG.KS.GOV

**Testimony in Support of House Bill 2039
Requiring students pass an American civics test in order to graduate with a high school diploma.**

**Presented to the House Committee on Education
By Kansas Attorney General Derek Schmidt**

February 3, 2021

Chairman Huebert and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of House Bill 2039, which proposes to require Kansas students to pass an American civics test, similar to the United States Citizenship Test, in order to graduate from high school.

I have had a long interest in proposals to increase civic education in our Kansas schools. In fact, in 2015, I presented a very similar proposal to the one you are considering today before the Kansas State Board of Education. While the Board did not adopt my recommendation of making the test a graduation requirement, that presentation did contribute to the creation of the Civic Advocacy Network, which recognizes Kansas schools who have exemplified civic engagement practices in their schools. I also testified in support of similar legislation in this Committee last year.

The Critical Civic Mission of Schools

I share the view that “the well-being of our body politic is best served by an informed, engaged citizenry that *understands how and why our system of government works*” and that “the country shortchanges the civic mission of its schools at its peril.”¹

Noting data that only one-third of Americans trust the federal government as an institution, in preface to the 2011 report “Guardian of Democracy: The Civic Mission of Schools,” Justice Sandra Day O’Connor and Congressman Lee Hamilton wrote:

¹ “Guardian of Democracy: The Civic Mission of Schools,” The Lenore Annenberg Institute for Civics of the Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania and the Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools (2011), available at https://production-carnegie.s3.amazonaws.com/filer_public/ab/dd/abdda62e-6e84-47a4-a043-348d2f2085ae/ccny_grantee_2011_guardian.pdf (last accessed February 2, 2021), p. 4 (emphasis added).

“[M]any believe that the democratic process ... is growing incapable of meeting America’s great national challenges. ... When this distrust leads to disengagement, cynicism, and a national attention span that fails to see politics as much more than a series of elections and scandals, it distracts from the many challenges that we as a society must face – and can only face together through civic and political engagement. The great national challenges of our times can only be solved by an engaged citizenry knowledgeable about our problems and how best to solve them.”²

The data-based criticism of civic learning is well-known. For example, the results of a national survey released last year on Constitution Day showed that while some knowledge of some principals of our government had improved over the past year, there is still much room for improvement:

- Just over half (51%) Americans were able to name all three branches of government. More than one-fifth (23%) couldn’t name a single branch.
- Less than half (47%) knew that a two-thirds vote of Congress is required to override a presidential veto.
- More than one-fourth (29%) believed that if the president and the Supreme Court disagree on whether an action of the president is constitutional, Congress has the final responsibility for determining whether the act was constitutional.³

Justice O’Connor and Congressman Hamilton noted that bringing a “high-quality civic education to every American student requires more than individual programs and curricula” but instead “requires a systematic approach that is only possible through public policy.”⁴ Notable among the recommendations of the Guardian of Democracy report:

- For local schools and administrators: “Encourage student participation in in-school and out-of-school civic learning experiences” and “[u]se civic learning to build twenty-first century skills, help prevent dropouts, and improve school climate.”
- For state policymakers: “Send a strong message that preparation for active, informed citizenship is the co-equal purpose of education along with preparation for higher education and career.”⁵

It is in the spirit of those recommendations – for state policymakers to “[s]end a strong message” of their commitment to civic education and for all to “[e]ncourage student participation in in-school and out-of-school civic learning experiences” – that I am here today.

² Id. at 5.

³ News release, “Amid Pandemic and Protests, Civics Survey Finds Americans Know More of Their Rights,” Annenberg Public Policy Center – University of Pennsylvania (September 14, 2020), available at <https://www.annenbergpublicpolicycenter.org/pandemic-protests-2020-civics-survey-americans-know-much-more-about-their-rights/> (last accessed February 2, 2021).

⁴ Guardian of Democracy report, at 4.

⁵ Id. at 41.

There is no cure-all to resolve this gap between the lack of civic knowledge and the nation’s vital need for it, and I am well aware of the dedicated and ongoing work of civics and government instructors and other leaders throughout Kansas schools. I admire their work, have worked with many in the past, and offer this recommendation today in the spirit of offering an additional tool to *assist and contribute* to their dedicated efforts – not to micromanage or second-guess them. It is a recommendation borrowed from a tried-and-true source: The longstanding process our nation relies upon in creating *new* citizens from immigrants.

The Civics (History and Government) Questions for the Naturalization Test

From time to time, I have had the privilege of addressing classes of new Americans at naturalization ceremonies in our state. Without exception, these are moving occasions: Joining with people from throughout the world who still today, like so many generations before them, leave their lands, uproot their families and their lives, and come to the United States in pursuit of liberty and opportunity in our great nation. They believe in the promise of America and are willing to reshape their lives to pursue it.

During these ceremonies, I sometimes reflect on how much we demand of those who wish to become American citizens by their own choice. In many ways, it is more than we demand of those fortunate to have been *born* to citizenship. As I have on occasion said to newly naturalized citizens, “The nature of citizenship is not always fully understood or appreciated by those to whom it came without effort.”

One of the requirements we impose on naturalized citizens is that they take and pass the Naturalization Test administered by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. This test includes 128 questions in civics – history and government – that are basic to any understanding of how our system of government operates and the principles upon which it rests. I have attached as Exhibit 1 a copy of the current test that is posted on the USCIS website. If you review it, I think you will agree it presents basic information about the workings of our republic that every citizen should know.

“Knowledge of our system of governance and our rights and responsibilities as citizens is not passed along through the gene pool. Each generation of Americans must be taught these basics. Families and parents have a key role to play, yet our schools remain the one universal experience we all have to gain civic knowledge and skills. That is the civic mission of schools.”⁶

Justice Sandra Day O’Connor and Congressman Lee Hamilton

⁶ Guardian of Democracy report, at 5.

The concept behind making the Naturalization Test a high school graduation requirement – that the country would be well-served by applying to all of us the same measure of basic civic knowledge we insist upon for new immigrants – strikes me as eminently sensible.

A 2018 report by Education Week showed that 19 states require a civics exam to graduate from high school.⁷ At least seven states considered legislation to expand civic education requirements in 2019.⁸

Conclusion

The basic idea of requiring passage of the citizenship test seems to me unassailable: We should combat the natural human tendency to take for granted that which comes easily – such as citizenship for those of us born to it – and a ready way to do so is to hold us to the same standard for knowledge (or, viewed a different way, to give us the same *opportunity*) as those who *choose* to join our citizenry.

I encourage you to pass House Bill 2039. Thank you.

⁷ “Data: Most States Require History, But Not Civics,” Education Week (October 23, 2018), available at <https://www.edweek.org/ew/section/multimedia/data-most-states-require-history-but-not.html> (last accessed February 2, 2021).

⁸ “Civics Education Bills Are on Legislative Agendas in Seven States,” Sasha Jones, Education Week (March 5, 2019), available at http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/curriculum/2019/03/states_introduce_legislation_t.html (last accessed February 2, 2021).



128 Civics Questions and Answers (2020 version)

Important Updates to the Naturalization Test

USCIS has revised the civics portion of the naturalization test. All applicants for naturalization with a filing date on or after December 1, 2020, will be required to take the 2020 version of the civics test.

The naturalization test has two components:

- English
- Civics

The English portion has not changed.

For more information about the 2020 version of the civics test, visit uscis.gov/citizenship/2020test.

Listed below are the 128 civics questions and answers for the 2020 version of the civics test. These questions cover important topics about American government and history. The civics test is an oral test and the USCIS officer will ask you to answer 20 out of the 128 civics test questions. You must answer at least 12 questions (or 60%) correctly to pass the 2020 version of the civics test.

On the civics test, some answers may change because of elections or appointments. Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates to find any answers that may have changed on the civics test. You must answer the question with the name of the official serving at the time of your naturalization interview.

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

65/20 Special Consideration

If you are 65 years old or older and have been living in the United States as a lawful permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the 20 questions that have been marked with an asterisk (*) found at the end of each question. You may also take the civics test in the language of your choice. The USCIS officer will ask you to answer 10 out of the 20 civics test questions with an asterisk. You must answer at least 6 out of 10 questions (or 60%) correctly to pass the 2020 version of the civics test.



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

A: Principles of American Government

1. What is the form of government of the United States?
 - Republic
 - Constitution-based federal republic
 - Representative democracy
2. What is the supreme law of the land? ★
 - (U.S.) Constitution
3. Name one thing the U.S. Constitution does.
 - Forms the government
 - Defines powers of government
 - Defines the parts of government
 - Protects the rights of the people
4. The U.S. Constitution starts with the words “We the People.” What does “We the People” mean?
 - Self-government
 - Popular sovereignty
 - Consent of the governed
 - People should govern themselves
 - (Example of) social contract
5. How are changes made to the U.S. Constitution?
 - Amendments
 - The amendment process
6. What does the Bill of Rights protect?
 - (The basic) rights of Americans
 - (The basic) rights of people living in the United States
7. How many amendments does the U.S. Constitution have? ★
 - Twenty-seven (27)
8. Why is the Declaration of Independence important?
 - It says America is free from British control.
 - It says all people are created equal.
 - It identifies inherent rights.
 - It identifies individual freedoms.



9. What founding document said the American colonies were free from Britain?
 - Declaration of Independence

10. Name two important ideas from the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.
 - Equality
 - Liberty
 - Social contract
 - Natural rights
 - Limited government
 - Self-government

11. The words “Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness” are in what founding document?
 - Declaration of Independence

12. What is the economic system of the United States? ★
 - Capitalism
 - Free market economy

13. What is the rule of law?
 - Everyone must follow the law.
 - Leaders must obey the law.
 - Government must obey the law.
 - No one is above the law.

14. Many documents influenced the U.S. Constitution. Name one.
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Articles of Confederation
 - Federalist Papers
 - Anti-Federalist Papers
 - Virginia Declaration of Rights
 - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Iroquois Great Law of Peace

15. There are three branches of government. Why?
 - So one part does not become too powerful
 - Checks and balances
 - Separation of powers



B: System of Government

16. Name the three branches of government.

- Legislative, executive, and judicial
- Congress, president, and the courts

17. The President of the United States is in charge of which branch of government?

- Executive branch

18. What part of the federal government writes laws?

- (U.S.) Congress
- (U.S. or national) legislature
- Legislative branch

19. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?

- Senate and House (of Representatives)

20. Name one power of the U.S. Congress. ★

- Writes laws
- Declares war
- Makes the federal budget

21. How many U.S. senators are there?

- One hundred (100)

22. How long is a term for a U.S. senator?

- Six (6) years

23. Who is one of your state's U.S. senators now?

- Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents and residents of U.S. territories should answer that D.C. (or the territory where the applicant lives) has no U.S. senators.]

24. How many voting members are in the House of Representatives?

- Four hundred thirty-five (435)

25. How long is a term for a member of the House of Representatives?

- Two (2) years

26. Why do U.S. representatives serve shorter terms than U.S. senators?

- To more closely follow public opinion

27. How many senators does each state have?

- Two (2)



28. **Why does each state have two senators?**

- Equal representation (for small states)
- The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)

29. **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.]

30. **What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now? ★**

- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

31. **Who does a U.S. senator represent?**

- Citizens of their state

32. **Who elects U.S. senators?**

- Citizens from their state

33. **Who does a member of the House of Representatives represent?**

- Citizens in their (congressional) district
- Citizens in their district

34. **Who elects members of the House of Representatives?**

- Citizens from their (congressional) district

35. **Some states have more representatives than other states. Why?**

- (Because of) the state's population
- (Because) they have more people
- (Because) some states have more people

36. **The President of the United States is elected for how many years? ★**

- Four (4) years

37. **The President of the United States can serve only two terms. Why?**

- (Because of) the 22nd Amendment
- To keep the president from becoming too powerful

38. **What is the name of the President of the United States now? ★**

- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the President of the United States.

39. **What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now? ★**

- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Vice President of the United States.



40. If the president can no longer serve, who becomes president?

- The Vice President (of the United States)

41. Name one power of the president.

- Signs bills into law
- Vetoes bills
- Enforces laws
- Commander in Chief (of the military)
- Chief diplomat

42. Who is Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?

- The President (of the United States)

43. Who signs bills to become laws?

- The President (of the United States)

44. Who vetoes bills? ★

- The President (of the United States)

45. Who appoints federal judges?

- The President (of the United States)

46. The executive branch has many parts. Name one.

- President (of the United States)
- Cabinet
- Federal departments and agencies

47. What does the President's Cabinet do?

- Advises the President (of the United States)



48. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

- Attorney General
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Defense
- Secretary of Education
- Secretary of Energy
- Secretary of Health and Human Services
- Secretary of Homeland Security
- Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- Secretary of the Interior
- Secretary of Labor
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of Transportation
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- Vice President (of the United States)

49. Why is the Electoral College important?

- It decides who is elected president.
- It provides a compromise between the popular election of the president and congressional selection.

50. What is one part of the judicial branch?

- Supreme Court
- Federal Courts

51. What does the judicial branch do?

- Reviews laws
- Explains laws
- Resolves disputes (disagreements) about the law
- Decides if a law goes against the (U.S.) Constitution

52. What is the highest court in the United States? ★

- Supreme Court

53. How many seats are on the Supreme Court?

- Nine (9)

54. How many Supreme Court justices are usually needed to decide a case?

- Five (5)



55. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?

- (For) life
- Lifetime appointment
- (Until) retirement

56. Supreme Court justices serve for life. Why?

- To be independent (of politics)
- To limit outside (political) influence

57. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?

- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Chief Justice of the United States.

58. Name one power that is only for the federal government.

- Print paper money
- Mint coins
- Declare war
- Create an army
- Make treaties
- Set foreign policy

59. Name one power that is only for the states.

- Provide schooling and education
- Provide protection (police)
- Provide safety (fire departments)
- Give a driver's license
- Approve zoning and land use

60. What is the purpose of the 10th Amendment?

- (It states that the) powers not given to the federal government belong to the states or to the people.

61. Who is the governor of your state now? ★

- Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. does not have a governor.]

62. 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.]



C: Rights and Responsibilities

63. There are four amendments to the U.S. Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.
- Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).
 - You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.
 - Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.)
 - A male citizen of any race (can vote).
64. Who can vote in federal elections, run for federal office, and serve on a jury in the United States?
- Citizens
 - Citizens of the United States
 - U.S. citizens
65. What are three rights of everyone living in the United States?
- Freedom of expression
 - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom of assembly
 - Freedom to petition the government
 - Freedom of religion
 - The right to bear arms
66. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance? ★
- The United States
 - The flag
67. Name two promises that new citizens make in the Oath of Allegiance.
- Give up loyalty to other countries
 - Defend the (U.S.) Constitution
 - Obey the laws of the United States
 - Serve in the military (if needed)
 - Serve (help, do important work for) the nation (if needed)
 - Be loyal to the United States
68. How can people become United States citizens?
- Naturalize
 - Derive citizenship
 - Be born in the United States



69. What are two examples of civic participation in the United States?

- Vote
- Run for office
- 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)
- Contact elected officials
- Support or oppose an issue or policy
- Write to a newspaper

70. What is one way Americans can serve their country?

- Vote
- Pay taxes
- Obey the law
- Serve in the military
- Run for office
- Work for local, state, or federal government

71. Why is it important to pay federal taxes?

- Required by law
- All people pay to fund the federal government
- Required by the (U.S.) Constitution (16th Amendment)
- Civic duty

72. It is important for all men age 18 through 25 to register for the Selective Service. Name one reason why.

- Required by law
- Civic duty
- Makes the draft fair, if needed



AMERICAN HISTORY

A: Colonial Period and Independence

73. The colonists came to America for many reasons. Name one.
- Freedom
 - Political liberty
 - Religious freedom
 - Economic opportunity
 - Escape persecution
74. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? ★
- American Indians
 - Native Americans
75. What group of people was taken and sold as slaves?
- Africans
 - People from Africa
76. What war did the Americans fight to win independence from Britain?
- American Revolution
 - The (American) Revolutionary War
 - War for (American) Independence
77. Name one reason why the Americans declared independence from Britain.
- High taxes
 - Taxation without representation
 - British soldiers stayed in Americans' houses (boarding, quartering)
 - They did not have self-government
 - Boston Massacre
 - Boston Tea Party (Tea Act)
 - Stamp Act
 - Sugar Act
 - Townshend Acts
 - Intolerable (Coercive) Acts
78. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? ★
- (Thomas) Jefferson
79. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
- July 4, 1776



80. The American Revolution had many important events. Name one.

- (Battle of) Bunker Hill
- Declaration of Independence
- Washington Crossing the Delaware (Battle of Trenton)
- (Battle of) Saratoga
- Valley Forge (Encampment)
- (Battle of) Yorktown (British surrender at Yorktown)

81. There were 13 original states. Name five.

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

82. What founding document was written in 1787?

- (U.S.) Constitution

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

- (James) Madison
- (Alexander) Hamilton
- (John) Jay
- Publius

84. Why were the Federalist Papers important?

- They helped people understand the (U.S.) Constitution.
- They supported passing the (U.S.) Constitution.

85. Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. Name one.

- Founded the first free public libraries
- First Postmaster General of the United States
- Helped write the Declaration of Independence
- Inventor
- U.S. diplomat



86. George Washington is famous for many things. Name one. ★

- “Father of Our Country”
- First president of the United States
- General of the Continental Army
- President of the Constitutional Convention

87. Thomas Jefferson is famous for many things. Name one.

- Writer of the Declaration of Independence
- Third president of the United States
- Doubled the size of the United States (Louisiana Purchase)
- First Secretary of State
- Founded the University of Virginia
- Writer of the Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom

88. James Madison is famous for many things. Name one.

- “Father of the Constitution”
- Fourth president of the United States
- President during the War of 1812
- One of the writers of the Federalist Papers

89. Alexander Hamilton is famous for many things. Name one.

- First Secretary of the Treasury
- One of the writers of the Federalist Papers
- Helped establish the First Bank of the United States
- Aide to General George Washington
- Member of the Continental Congress

B: 1800s

90. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?

- Louisiana Territory
- Louisiana

91. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.

- War of 1812
- Mexican-American War
- Civil War
- Spanish-American War



92. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.
- The Civil War
93. The Civil War had many important events. Name one.
- (Battle of) Fort Sumter
 - Emancipation Proclamation
 - (Battle of) Vicksburg
 - (Battle of) Gettysburg
 - Sherman's March
 - (Surrender at) Appomattox
 - (Battle of) Antietam/Sharpsburg
 - Lincoln was assassinated.
94. Abraham Lincoln is famous for many things. Name one. ★
- Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)
 - Saved (or preserved) the Union
 - Led the United States during the Civil War
 - 16th president of the United States
 - Delivered the Gettysburg Address
95. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
- Freed the slaves
 - Freed slaves in the Confederacy
 - Freed slaves in the Confederate states
 - Freed slaves in most Southern states
96. What U.S. war ended slavery?
- The Civil War
97. What amendment gives citizenship to all persons born in the United States?
- 14th Amendment
98. When did all men get the right to vote?
- After the Civil War
 - During Reconstruction
 - (With the) 15th Amendment
 - 1870



99. Name one leader of the women's rights movement in the 1800s.

- Susan B. Anthony
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Sojourner Truth
- Harriet Tubman
- Lucretia Mott
- Lucy Stone

C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

100. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.

- World War I
- World War II
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- (Persian) Gulf War

101. Why did the United States enter World War I?

- Because Germany attacked U.S. (civilian) ships
- To support the Allied Powers (England, France, Italy, and Russia)
- To oppose the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria)

102. When did all women get the right to vote?

- 1920
- After World War I
- (With the) 19th Amendment

103. What was the Great Depression?

- Longest economic recession in modern history

104. When did the Great Depression start?

- The Great Crash (1929)
- Stock market crash of 1929

105. Who was president during the Great Depression and World War II?

- (Franklin) Roosevelt



106. Why did the United States enter World War II?

- (Bombing of) Pearl Harbor
- Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor
- To support the Allied Powers (England, France, and Russia)
- To oppose the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan)

107. Dwight Eisenhower is famous for many things. Name one.

- General during World War II
- President at the end of (during) the Korean War
- 34th president of the United States
- Signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Created the Interstate System)

108. Who was the United States' main rival during the Cold War?

- Soviet Union
- USSR
- Russia

109. During the Cold War, what was one main concern of the United States?

- Communism
- Nuclear war

110. Why did the United States enter the Korean War?

- To stop the spread of communism

111. Why did the United States enter the Vietnam War?

- To stop the spread of communism

112. What did the civil rights movement do?

- Fought to end racial discrimination

113. Martin Luther King, Jr. is famous for many things. Name one. ★

- Fought for civil rights
- Worked for equality for all Americans
- Worked to ensure that people would “not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character”

114. Why did the United States enter the Persian Gulf War?

- To force the Iraqi military from Kuwait



115. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States? ★

- Terrorists attacked the United States
- Terrorists took over two planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center in New York City
- Terrorists took over a plane and crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia
- Terrorists took over a plane originally aimed at Washington, D.C., and crashed in a field in Pennsylvania

116. Name one U.S. military conflict after the September 11, 2001 attacks.

- (Global) War on Terror
- War in Afghanistan
- War in Iraq

117. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.

- Apache
- Blackfeet
- Cayuga
- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Chippewa
- Choctaw
- Creek
- Crow
- Hopi
- Huron
- Inupiat
- Lakota
- Mohawk
- Mohegan
- Navajo
- Oneida
- Onondaga
- Pueblo
- Seminole
- Seneca
- Shawnee
- Sioux
- Teton
- Tuscarora

For a complete list of tribes, please visit bia.gov.



118. Name one example of an American innovation.

- Light bulb
- Automobile (cars, internal combustion engine)
- Skyscrapers
- Airplane
- Assembly line
- Landing on the moon
- Integrated circuit (IC)

SYMBOLS AND HOLIDAYS

A: Symbols

119. What is the capital of the United States?

- Washington, D.C.

120. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

- New York (Harbor)
- Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

121. Why does the flag have 13 stripes? ★

- (Because there were) 13 original colonies
- (Because the stripes) represent the original colonies

122. Why does the flag have 50 stars?

- (Because there is) one star for each state
- (Because) each star represents a state
- (Because there are) 50 states

123. What is the name of the national anthem?

- The Star-Spangled Banner

124. The Nation's first motto was "E Pluribus Unum." What does that mean?

- Out of many, one
- We all become one



B: Holidays

125. What is Independence Day?

- A holiday to celebrate U.S. independence (from Britain)
- The country's birthday

126. Name three national U.S. holidays. ★

- New Year's Day
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- Presidents Day (Washington's Birthday)
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Veterans Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day

127. What is Memorial Day?

- A holiday to honor soldiers who died in military service

128. What is Veterans Day?

- A holiday to honor people in the (U.S.) military
- A holiday to honor people who have served (in the U.S. military)