Preparing for the Oath Credits

1. Government Basics
2. Courts
3. The Presidency
4. Congress
5. Rights
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8. Establishing Independence
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10. A Growing Nation
11. The 1800s
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Government Basics

2. What does the Constitution do?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.

A citizen casts his ballot.

Courtesy of the Polling Place Photo Project.

House of Representatives in session, between 1905-1945.

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Americans singing the National Anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner.


The Continental Congress voting for independence, after 1796.

Image by Edward Savage.

Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.

1. What is the supreme law of the land?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.
Journals of the Supreme Court of the United States documenting trials and verdicts.

Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.

Betty Friedan, president of the National Organization of Women, leading a group of demonstrators outside a Congressional office in 1971 to support the Equal Rights Amendment.


Demonstrators march past the Supreme Court Building, January 24, 2011.

Photograph by Steve Petteway.

1974 Courtroom drawing.

Drawing by Steve Petteway.

Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.

Frieze of the Supreme Court of the United States building, reading “Equal Justice Under Law.”

Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.

Waving American flag.

Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.
3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

A speaker addressing the audience at a Naturalization Ceremony.

*Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services History Library.*

Citizens voting.

*Courtesy of Polling Place Photo Project.*

12. What is the “rule of law”?

A street scene, around 1918.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Courtroom drawing of the 2002 trial of executives of WorldCom.

*Drawing by Marilyn Church.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


*Photograph by Warren K. Leffler.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
New American citizens in Las Vegas, Nevada.
*Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services History Library.*

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

13. Name one branch or part of the government.

United States Capitol.
*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

Senator Henry Clay arguing before the United States Senate in 1850.
*Engraved by Robert Whitechurch after a painting by Peter Rothermel, 1855.*
*Courtesy of the United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.*

The White House located in Washington, DC.
*Smithsonian Institution, Photographic Archives.*

John F. Kennedy in the Oval Office in 1962.
*Courtesy of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library.*
President Richard Nixon made his historic visit to China in 1972 to ease the cold war tensions between the superpowers.


Statue of Contemplation of Justice at the entrance of the United States Supreme Court.

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

Two Supreme Court Justices in 1925.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*

Courtroom drawing of the Bernhard Goetz trial for attempted murder and assault, 1987.

*Drawing by Marilyn Church.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

President Barack Obama during his State of the Union address at the U.S. House Chamber in the Capitol, 2011.

*Photograph by Chuck Kennedy.*

*Courtesy of Official White House Photos.*
14. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?

The White House, located in Washington, D.C.

*Smithsonian Institution, Photographic Archives.*

United States Capitol.

*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

United States Supreme Court Building.

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

Lyndon B. Johnson (left) being sworn in as president of the United States, 1965.


President Gerald Ford sitting at his desk talking with speechwriter Bob Hartman, 1975.

*Photograph by Marion S. Trikosko. Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Group portrait of members of Congress, between 1919-1932.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
First page of a veto by the President of the United States of the Judicial Expense Bill, 1879.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Printed Ephemera Collection.*

*View of the Senate of the United States in Session*, depicting the old Senate chamber, around 1850.

*Print by J. Rodgers and E. Anthony.*

*Courtesy of United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator*

41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?

Photograph of the first exhibition of the entire United States Constitution in the rotunda of the National Archives, 1970.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

Front page of *The New York Times*, President Wilson calls for war against Germany, April 2nd, 1917.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Franklin D. Roosevelt around 1937.

*Photograph by Maurice Constant.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
American soldiers in Germany during World War II, April 22, 1944.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Women inspecting currency at the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1907.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

President Jimmy Carter hosted peace talks with Israel and Egypt, 1978.

*Courtesy of Jimmy Carter Library.*

42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?

Tennessee Governor Phil Bredesen with students on National Read Across America Day, 2010.

*Courtesy of Former Governor Phil Bredesen*


*Courtesy of United States Marine Corps.*


*Courtesy of University of Illinois Archives.*
The Life of a Fireman. The Metropolitan System, 1866.

Print by John Cameron, published by Currier and Ives.


Ohio driver’s license, 1938.


A traffic jam on a Chicago Highway, 1959.

Courtesy of Chicago Transit Authority.

Aerial view of a planned housing development in Levittown, Pennsylvania, 1951.

Photograph by Carl Byoir and Associates.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

43. Who is the Governor of your state now?

Florida Governor Rick Scott giving a speech, 2011.

Courtesy of Governor Rick Scott

President Obama and Massachusetts Governor Patrick meet in the Oval Office of the White House, 2009.

Courtesy of Governor Deval Patrick.
11. What is the economic system in the United States?

Woman shopping for groceries during the 1950s.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*


*Photograph by Carol M. Highsmith.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Carol M. Highsmith Archive.*
1937 Work Progress Administration Poster about retail food markets, merchants, and healthy eating.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Underdown Family Delicatessan, Washington D.C., around 1904.

*Photograph by Addison N. Scurlock.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Photograph shows stock brokers working at the New York Stock Exchange, 1963.

*Photograph by Thomas J. O'Halloran.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Postcard of the Siegel-Cooper Company Department Store in Chicago, 1909.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
37. What does the judicial branch do?

Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, around 1938.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Illustration of the old Supreme Courtroom located in the United States Capitol.

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

Frieze of the Supreme Court of the United States building, reading “Equal Justice Under Law.”

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

The Supreme Court of the United States building in Washington, D.C.

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

Solicitor General Ted Olsen argues before the Supreme Court, in Grutter v. Bollinger, a case that challenged the University of Michigan Law School's affirmative action admissions policy, April 1, 2003.

*Drawing by Art Lien*

*Courtesy of Art Lien.*
Journals of the Supreme Court of the United States documenting trials and verdicts.

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor being sworn into office by Chief Justice Warren Burger, 1981.

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

Robe worn by Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, the first female Justice to serve in the Supreme Court of the United States. O’Connor served as Justice from 1981 to 2005.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

38. What is the highest court of the United States?

United States Supreme Court.

*Photography by Steve Petteway. Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

1974 Courtroom drawing.

*Drawing by Steve Petteway. Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

East courtroom featuring the Judge's bench and the Jury box at the Howard M. Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse in Cleveland, Ohio, 2009.

*Photograph by Carol M. Highsmith. Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
Thurgood Marshall’s copies of the *Brown v. Board of Education* legal briefs submitted to the Supreme Court, around 1952.


Fourth-grade class at Potwin School in Topeka, Kansas, 1950.

*Courtesy of Topeka Shawnee Public Library.*

An African American waiting at a bus station in Durham, North Carolina, 1940.

*Photograph by Jack Delano.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Mrs. Nettie Hunt, sitting on the steps of the Supreme Court, explaining the meaning of the Court’s decision to ban school segregation to her daughter Nikie, 1954.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent U.S. Army troops to enforce school integration in Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

United States Supreme Court Building.

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*
Activity: Object Exploration

Fourth-grade class at Potwin School in Topeka, Kansas, 1950.
*Courtesy of Topeka Shawnee Public Library.*

One room school in Veazy, Georgia, 1941.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?

Supreme Court Justices, 1925.
*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

President Barack Obama, Chief Justice John Roberts and Justice Elena Kagan.
*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

John Roberts being questioned upon his nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 2005.
*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

Justice Willis Van Devanter, 1937.
*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?

Robe worn by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, who served from 1972-1986

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
The Presidency

15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?

President Harding seated at a table with members of his cabinet during their first meeting, 1921.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

John F. Kennedy in the Oval Office, 1962

Courtesy of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library

President Lyndon B. Johnson reviewing the troops at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam with General William Westmoreland, October 26, 1966.

President Richard M. Nixon and his wife, Pat, at the Great Wall of China, 1972.

Courtesy of Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace.

President Jimmy Carter, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt sign a Camp David Peace Accord, 1978.

Courtesy of the Jimmy Carter Library.

George Bush boarding Air Force One.

Courtesy of the George Bush Library.
32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?

President Lyndon B. Johnson reviewing the troops at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam with General William Westmoreland, October 26, 1966.

*Courtesy of Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.*


*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Harry S. Truman reviewing the American troops at Casablanca, Morocco, 1943.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

33. Who signs bills to become laws?

Abraham Lincoln reviewing the Union troops at Antietam, Maryland, on October 3, 1862.

*Photograph by Alexander Gardner.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*

President Coolidge signing appropriation bills for the Veterans Bureau during a garden party for wounded veterans, 1924.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A bill that is ready for consideration, around 1937.

*Photograph by Harris & Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
34. Who vetoes bills?

President Barack Obama in the Oval Office.

*Photograph by Pete Souza.*

*Courtesy of the White House.*

President Gerald Ford working at his desk in the White House, 1975.

*Photograph by Marion S. Trikosko.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress.*

President Lyndon B. Johnson signing the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965.

*Courtesy of Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.*

E.D. Kuppinger, Assistant, Chief of the Law Section of the Division of Research and Republication of the State Department, places a law in its final resting place, around 1937.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Voting machine used in the House of Representatives, 1972.

*Courtesy of the United States House of Representatives.*

President Barack Obama signing a bill into law, 2010.

*Photograph by Pete Souza.*

*Courtesy of the White House.*
First page of a veto by the President of the United States of the Judicial Expense Bill, 1879.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Printed Ephemera Collection.*

United States Capitol.

*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

U.S. Capitol building with charts showing statistics of House and Senate voting, 1960.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Portrait of President Harry S. Truman, 1945.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?

Abraham Lincoln's cabinet, 1862.

*Engraving by Alexander Haye Ritchie from a painting by Francis Bicknell Carpenter.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

President Bill Clinton seated at his desk in the White House, 1993.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
President Theodore Roosevelt seated at a desk, 1902.

Photograph by Barnett Mcfee Clinedinst.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

30. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?


Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol and Library of Congress.

After the death of President Garfield, Judge Brady administered the Presidential oath to Vice-President Chester Arthur in New York, 1881.

Drawing from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.


Photograph by Stanley Tretick.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

*Photograph by Cecil W. Stoughton.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

President Lyndon B. Johnson speaking at a podium to a group of businessmen, 1963.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?

President Theodore Roosevelt and Vice President Charles Fairbanks, 1904.

*Photograph by the Patch Brothers.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Vice President Andrew Johnson taking the oath of office in the Kirkwood House in Washington, DC, after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865.

This illustration appeared in *Frank Leslie's* illustrated newspaper, 1866.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Vice President John N. Garner at his desk, 1938.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?

House of Representatives in session, between 1905-1945.

*Photograph by Harris & Ewing. Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

35. What does the President’s Cabinet do?

President John F. Kennedy addresses Congress in a special joint session, May 25, 1961

*Courtesy of National Aeronautics and Space Administration.*

Engraving of the first cabinet, 1789

*From a painting by Alonzo Chappel. Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Abraham Lincoln’s 1862 cabinet.

Paper fan with portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his 1933 cabinet. 
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, conversing on the grounds of the White House, 1974.  
*Photograph by Thomas J. O’Halloran.*  
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

President Clinton and Vice President Albert Gore witnessing the swearing in of the 1993 cabinet by Chief Justice William Rehnquist.  
*Courtesy of the White House.*

U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright greeting a boy, 1998.  
*Courtesy of United States Department of State.*

Secretary of Labor, Hilda Solis, visiting a car factory in Ohio, 2011.  
*Courtesy of United States Department of Labor.*

President Barack Obama holding a cabinet meeting.  
*Photograph by Pete Souza.*  
*Courtesy of the White House.*
Congress

16. Who makes federal laws?

United States Capitol.

Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.

A bill that is ready for consideration.

Photograph by Harris & Ewing, around 1937.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Senator Henry Clay speaking about the Compromise of 1850 in the Old Senate Chamber.

Print by P. F. Rothermel after an engraving by Robert Whitechurch, around 1880.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.


Courtesy of the United States House of Representatives.

House of Representatives in session, around 1905-1945.

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

President Coolidge signing appropriation bills for the Veterans’ Bureau during a garden party for wounded veterans, 1924.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.
Rally to end discrimination, reduce barriers to employment, and ensure access to education for people with disabilities, around 1990.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

A lap blanket advocating for disability rights, 1980s.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


*Courtesy of George Bush Presidential Library and Museum.*

The Americans with Disabilities Act was signed into law in 1990.

*Courtesy of U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.*

Opening of the 64th Congress, 1915.

*Photograph by Harris & Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

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


*Courtesy of United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.*
A scene in the hall of representatives, Washington, D.C.


*Courtesy of United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.*

Representative August H. Anderson of Minnesota working on a new program to benefit farmers, 1937.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Key to seating plan of the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives, 1821.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Senator A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, advises Representative Edward Leo O’Neill, a new congressman from the same state, in 1937.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Virginia Senator Mark Warner speaking to constituents, 2010.

*Courtesy of Senator Mark Warner.*
18. How many U.S. Senators are there?
Nevada's Senators Pat McCarran and Key Pittman attending a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1937.

Photograph by Harris and Ewing.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

The United States Senate, 2003.

Courtesy of U.S. Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.

19. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.

Campaign flyer for Helen Gahagan Douglas, around 1950.

Courtesy of Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.
Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont being sworn into office by Vice President Garner, and Senator Warren R. Austin, senior senator from Vermont, 1940.

*Photograph taken by Harris and Ewing.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

20. Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators now?

Map of the United States.
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

Senate Judiciary Committee meeting to discuss President Franklin Roosevelt’s request to increase membership of Supreme Court, 1937.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?

Members of the 43rd Congress on the steps of the Capitol, 1874.

*Photograph by Reddington and Schaffer.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
African Americans at the voting polls on election day, around 1950s.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

![Aerial view of Park Forest, Illinois illustrating the scope of this post-WWII planned residential development, which was built on farm land and an abandoned golf course 30 miles south of downtown Chicago, 1952](image1)

*Courtesy of Park Forest Public Library.*

![New York Tribune front page featuring twelve Senators elected to the 61st Congress. Published March 14, 1909.](image2)

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Serial and Government Publications Division*

21. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?

![Aerial view of a farm in the midwest, around 1950.](image3)

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

![Map of the United States.](image4)

*Courtesy of Wikimedia.*

Opening of 79th Congress, 1945.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
Congressional districts map of the 110th Congress of the United States of America, 2006.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

Congressional district map of California, 2010.

*Courtesy of United States Department of the Interior.*

House of Representatives Chamber in session, 1905-1945.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing. Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

22. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*
Campaign poster for Bella Abzug, around 1971-1976.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

House of Representatives Chamber in session, 1905-1945.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The daily occurrences of the House of Representatives, Washington D.C., 1898.

*Illustration by an unidentified artist after William Allen Rogers, Harper’s Weekly.*

*Courtesy of the United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.*

23. Name your U.S. Representative.

Congressional districts map of the 110th Congress of the United States of America, 2006.
25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?

A busy street at Fountain Square, Cincinnati, Ohio, around 1973.
Photograph by Tom Hubbard.
Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.

Poster encouraging citizens to participate in the Census, 1940.
Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

112th Congress on the steps of the Capitol.
Courtesy of United States House of Representatives, Office of the Clerk.

Pitcher commemorating the first official population census of the United States in 1790.

A map showing the Congressional districts of Massachusetts as established by the Act of Sept. 16, 1842.
Map by John P. Bigelow.
Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.
A map showing the Congressional districts of Massachusetts, 2010.

*Courtesy of United States Department of the Interior.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

Pitcher commemorating the first official population census of the United States in 1790.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?

President Jimmy Carter addresses a Joint Session of Congress, announcing the results of the Camp David Accords, with Vice President Walter Mondale and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill seated behind him.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead at the rostrum in the House of Representatives, 1940.

*Photograph by Harris and Ewing.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Speaker of the House James Beauchamp "Champ" Clark standing at the rostrum in the House of Representatives chamber, around 1910-1915.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
58. What is one reason colonists came to America?

American colonists land in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, 1620.

*Print by Sarony and Major, 1846. Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Americans singing the National Anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*

American colonists land in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620.

*Print by Currier & Ives, 1876. Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A map of Portugal’s colonies, 1630.


Drawn plans for a farm in the American colonies, around 1791.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

American Colonists on a ship headed to Massachusetts Colony in North America, 1690.

Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1622.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Pilgrims walk through a snowy landscape to church.
*Lithograph published by Gebbie & Co., 1893.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A scene from Boston, Massachusetts, 1770.

Published in *Political electricity; or, an historical & prophetical print in the year 1770.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

*Print by Wm. Birch & Son.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

10. What is freedom of religion?

World War II poster, 1943.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
Detail from the Tibetan book, Direct Path to Enlightenment.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Menorah with Statue of Liberty figures.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Page from the Koran, around 1207.
Activity: Object Exploration

Menorah with Statue of Liberty figures.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?

Engraving of the United States Declaration of Independence.
*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration*

American colonists pull down a statue of the British King George III.
*Engraving by Chez Basset, 1776.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A protest against child labor, May 1, 1909.
*Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Bain Collection*

A civil rights rally, 1968.
*Photograph by Diana Davies.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?

President Franklin Roosevelt, 1942.

*Photograph by Howard Chandler Christy.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

World War II poster, 1943.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

The Bill of Rights, 1789.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

Ruth Nichols speaks before the National Aviation Forum, 1940.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Civil Rights rally, around 1960.

*Photograph by Diana Davies.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
Steelworkers at a Union Meeting in Chicago, Illinois, 1942.

_Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division._

Men protesting on the steps of the United States Capitol, around 1930.

_Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History._

American Union newspaper, 1863.

_Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History._

A man in front of television cameras at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

_Courtesy of Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs._

Citizens sign a petition opposing labor camps, 1920.

_Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History._


_Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History._

New citizens celebrate at a Naturalization Ceremony.

_Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services History Library._
Activity: Matching

Christ Church in Boston, Massachusetts, 1723.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Ruth Nichols speaking before the National Aviation Forum, 1940.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

American Union newspaper, 1863.


Steelworkers at a Union Meeting in Chicago, Illinois, 1942.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.
51. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?

The Bill of Rights, 1789.

Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.

Democratic Party presidential nominee William Jennings Bryan gives a speech, around 1896.


World War II poster, 1943.

American Indian Movement patch.


Assorted activist buttons and patches from between 1915 and 2000.

American Colonists on a ship headed to Massachusetts Colony in North America, 1690.


18th century swivel barrel long rifle with powder horn and possible bag.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

An American rifleman and a soldier, 1784.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

50. Name one right only for United States citizens?


President George W. Bush gives the State of the Union Address, 2008.

*Courtesy of the White House.*
Mel Martinez, Senator of Florida from 2005 to 2009.

*Courtesy of United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.*

Citizenship candidates recite the Citizenship Oath.

*Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services History Library.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

John Conness, Senator of California from 1863 to 1869.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Katherine St. George, Representative of New York from 1947 to 1964.

*Courtesy of United States House of Representatives.*

Mel Martinez, Senator of Florida from 2005 to 2009.

*Courtesy of United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.*

*Courtesy of United States Senate, Office of the Senate Curator.*

Octavio Larrazolo, Senator of New Mexico from 1828 to 1829.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Dalip Saund, Representative of California from 1957 to 1962.

*Courtesy of United States House of Representatives.*

55. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?

Congresswoman Diana DeGette of Colorado.

*Courtesy of Representative Diana Degette.*


*Courtesy of Jimmy Carter Library.*


*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


*Courtesy of Senator Bob McCaslin.*
A volunteer canvassing and registering a woman to vote.

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

The Opinion section of *The Free-Lance Star* newspaper, Fredericksburg, VA, 2011.

*Courtesy of The Free-Lance Star.*


*Courtesy of The Washington Post.*

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?

A civil rights movement button from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, around 1963.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Activity: Object Exploration
A woman protests during the civil rights movement, 1960s.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

An African-American women and her children are prohibited from entering an all-white school, 1839.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Print celebrating the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was important in ending slavery during the Civil War, 1863.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

White citizen league barring Black voters.


*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

One room school in Veazy, Georgia, 1941.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
An African American student forced to sit outside a classroom at the University of Oklahoma, 1948.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A civil rights movement sit-in happened at this Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, 1960.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Civil rights activists in New York City, 1965.

*Photograph by Diana Davies.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*

President Lyndon Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act on August 6, 1965.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*


*Courtesy of Greensboro News and Record.*

Activity: Object Exploration
A civil rights movement sit-in happened at this Woolworth lunch counter from Greensboro, North Carolina, 1960. 

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

*Courtesy of Greensboro News and Record.*

**85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?**

Martin Luther King Jr. at a civil rights rally. 
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

White citizen league barring Black voters 

**Illustration published in Harper’s Weekly, October 31, 1874.**

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

One room school in Veazy, Georgia, 1941. 
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Martin Luther King Jr., 1950. 
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Martin Luther King Jr. at the Howard University chapel, 1957. 
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

President Lyndon Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act on August 6, 1965.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Martin Luther King Jr.’s memorial, 1968.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Statue of Martin Luther King, Jr. in Birmingham, Alabama.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Three portraits of Martin Luther King Jr.
Activity: Object Exploration

A comic book about Martin Luther King Jr. and the Montgomery bus boycott.

Responsibilities

49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?

Citizens voting.

*Courtesy of Polling Place Photo Project.*


*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

A voting machine from the late 1890s.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Courtroom of the John Hinckley trial for attempting to assassinate President Ronald Reagan, 1982.

*Drawing by Marilyn Church.*

A drawing of a trial from *Harper’s Weekly*, 1870.

*Print by Stanley Fox.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Courtroom drawing of the Bernhard Goetz trial for attempted murder and assault, 1987.

*Drawing by Marilyn Church.*
Verdict of Al Capone’s 1930 trial for tax evasion. The twelve jurors found Capone guilty.

Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.

A courtroom in Cleveland, Ohio, 2009.
Photograph by Carol M. Highsmith.
Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Activity: Object Exploration

Courtroom drawing of the Bernhard Goetz trial for attempted murder and assault, 1987.
Drawing by Marilyn Church.

53. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?

A man takes the Oath of Allegiance at a Naturalization Ceremony.
Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.
Men and women pledging the Oath of Allegiance to become citizens of the United States of America.

*Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.*

Men and women listening to the National Anthem at a Naturalization Ceremony.

*Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.*

Courtroom drawing of the John Hinckley trial for attempting to assassinate President Ronald Reagan, 1982.

*Drawing by Marilyn Church.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Soldiers of the Oregon National Guard, April 18, 2010.

*Photograph by Sgt. Eric Rutherford.*

57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?

A man registers for selective service in Brownsville Texas, 1942.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Men are selected at random for the draft, around 1918.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

United States soldiers and helicopters during the Vietnam War, 1966.

*Courtesy of U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.*
Sailors raise the United States flag upon their return to home, 2011.
_Courtesy of United States Navy._

A sailor with his wife and children during a homecoming, 2010.
_Courtesy of United States Navy._

A selective service registration card, 1942.
_Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History._

United States Army soldiers salute during a Veterans Day ceremony, 2009.
_Photograph by Edward N. Johnson._
_Courtesy of United States Army._

56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?

A husband and wife fill out their federal income tax form, 1943.
_Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division._

A 1040 tax form from 1928.
Social Security Board poster, about 1935.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.


A person fills out the 1040 tax form.

Courtesy of United States Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue Service.

Citizens getting assistance with filing their taxes through the Internal Revenue Service.

Courtesy of United States Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue Service.

An educational program at the Smithsonian Institution.
Voting

54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?

A young man casts his vote in the national elections, 2008.
*Courtesy of the Polling Place Photo Project.*

Voting booths.
*Courtesy of the Polling Place Photo Project.*

President Richard Nixon signs the 26th Amendment making the minimum voting age 18 years old, 1971.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Youth Vote clothing, 1972.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

A *Newsweek* Magazine cover. The 26th amendment lowered the minimum voting age to 18, 1971.
*Courtesy of Newsweek.*

High school students registering to vote at a high school in Maryland, 1971.
48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.

Citizens voting.

Courtesy of Polling Place Photo Project.

The 15th amendment gave African American men the right to vote.


A group of women in Chicago practice voting in 1913. The first year in which all American women could vote was 1920.

Courtesy of League of Women Voters.

An election day, 1852.

Painting by George Caleb Bingham.

Courtesy of Saint Louis Art Museum, gift of the Bank of America.

Poll taxes were fees citizens had to pay to register to vote. This poll tax receipt is from Alabama, 1896.


High school students registering to vote at a high school in Maryland, 1971.

77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?

Susan B. Anthony, around 1880.

A cartoon of Susan B. Anthony, 1873.
Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

A woman protests for votes for women citizens in 1814. She carries a sign that says “Help us with the vote.”
Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Susan B. Anthony.
Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American.

A pennant calling for women’s right to vote, 1915
Three women practice voting in New York City, around 1917.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*

Susan B. Anthony.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Activity: Object Exploration

Susan B. Anthony.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American.*

45. What are the two major political parties in the United States?

Bryan Donkey and Taft Elephant, 1908.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Campaign workers of presidential candidate, Bob Dole, 1996.
William Jennings Bryan speaking at the Democratic National Convention, 1908.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.


Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.


Sheet music cover of a popular song from the 1932 presidential campaign.


Elephant pin with photographs of Republican presidential candidate William McKinley and vice presidential candidate Garret Hobart, 1896.

A toy with a donkey and an elephant, representing the two political parties of the United States, around 1950.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

Bryan Donkey and Taft Elephant 1908.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

26. We elect a President for how many years?

A voter fills in the 2008 national election ballot.

*Courtesy of the Polling Place Photo Project.*

Campaign button for Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, 1980.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Re-election campaign button for President Ronald Reagan, 1984.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Campaign button for Presidential candidate, Bill Clinton, and Vice Presidential Candidate, Al Gore, 1992.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
Re-election campaign button for President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, 1996.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


Bill Clinton takes the oath of office of president of the United States, 1992.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*
Portrait of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*

Re-election campaign button for President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1956.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Dwight D. Eisenhower takes the presidential oath of office in January of 1953.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A woman filling out her ballot on national election day, 2008.
*Courtesy of the Polling Place Photo Project.*

27. In what month do we vote for President?

A reminder card to vote in the national elections, 1956.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Division of Political History.*

Voters waiting in a line outside polling place on election day, around 1930.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

United States Capitol, 1846.
*Photograph by John Plumbe.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
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The Western prairie farmer running the "fire-guard," 1868.

*Sketch by Theodore R. Davis.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

People harvesting grain, by W.L. Sheppard, 1867.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*

Maryland Free Soil Party ballot, 1848.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Winter in the country: a cold morning, 1863.

*Print published by Currier & Ives.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

An election day, 1852.

*Painting by George Caleb Bingham.*
*Courtesy of Saint Louis Art Museum, gift of the Bank of America.*

46. What is the political party of the President now?

Bryan Donkey and Taft Elephant, 1908.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
Ronald Reagan takes the presidential oath of office, January 1981.

*Courtesy of Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Library.*

Barack Obama takes the presidential oath of office, January 2009.

*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*
Establishing Independence

61. Why did the colonists fight the British?

The city of Boston from the harbor, 1730-1760.
*Etching engraved by J. Carwitham.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A skull and crossbones representing the official stamp required by the Stamp Act of 1765.
*Published by William Bradford, 1765.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

American colonists confront British soldiers.
*Print by E. Percy Moran, around 1911.*

An American colonist entertains British soldiers on her porch during the American Revolution.
*Photomechanical print by E. Percy Moran, around 1908.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A tea service from the American colonies during the American Revolution period, 1768-1780.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

American colonists protest British taxes at the Boston Tea Party, 1789.
*Illustration from W.D. Cooper’s, History of North Americas.*
At the end of the War of Independence, the British surrender to George Washington.

*Print by James S. Baille, 1845.*

8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?

A copy of the Declaration of Independence to celebrate 100 years since its adoption, 1876.

*Courtesy of Cornell University Collection of Political Americana, Cornell University Library.*

The signers of the Declaration of Independence leaving Independence Hall.

*Engraving created around 1860.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
American soldiers defeated the British at the Battle of Princeton, 1777.

*Painting by William Mercer.*

*Courtesy of the Philadelphia History Museum.*

A map of the United States of America, 1783.

*Map by John Wallis.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

Thomas Jefferson, around 1786.

*Portrait by Mather Brown.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.*

map of Maryland, with some areas of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina.

*Map by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson, 1751.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

Detail of an engraving of Declaration of Independence.

*Engraving by William J. Stone, 1823.*

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

Thomas Jefferson’s portable desk, around 1776.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

Independence Hall in Philadelphia, PA.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Activity: Object Exploration

Thomas Jefferson’s portable desk, around 1776.

Banner commemorating July 4th, 1776, the day the Declaration of Independence was signed.

99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
Please see the image information for this question in the Symbols and Holidays theme.

9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
Please see the image information for this question in the Rights theme.

70. Who was the first President?

President George Washington, 1796.
Painting by Gilbert Stuart.
Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of History and Culture.

Marble statue of President George Washington, 1832.

*Statue by Horatio Greenough.*


69. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?

President George Washington, 1795.

*Portrait by John Trumbull.*


President George Washington at a reception at the White House.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Division of Photographs and Prints.*

General George Washington crosses the Delaware River during the War of Independence.

*Print by Thomas Kelly, around 1870.*


Modern United States one dollar bill, featuring President George Washington.

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*
Bandana with map of Washington, D.C.

A logo featuring Washington state’s flag over the state’s borders.
Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Uniform worn by General George Washington.

Activity: Object Exploration

Fire bucket from the 1830s.
Writing the Constitution

66. When was the Constitution written?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.

The British Army surrenders at the end of the War of Independence.

Painting by John Trumbull, 1820.

Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.

The Continental Congress votes for independence from Britain.

Painting by Edward Savage, after 1796.

Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.


Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.

65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.
Philadelphia, PA, 1800.

Published in The City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, North America, As it Appeared in the Year 1800.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

The first Congress met at Federal Hall in New York, 1789.

Engraving by Sidney L Smith after Amos Doolittle, 1899.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

An announcement that Virginia ratified the United States Constitution, 1778.

Published in Supplement to the Independent Journal, July 2, 1778.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Constitutional Convention Broadside Collection.

Activity: Object Exploration

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.
67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers. Please see the image information for this question in the Famous Citizens theme.

4. What is an amendment?

Draft report of a special committee of Congress.

By Roger Sherman, around July 21, 1789.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, James Madison Papers, Manuscript Division.

Map of the United States of North America, 1839.

Map by David H. Burr.

Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Women practice voting in 1913. The first year in which all American women could vote was 1920.

Courtesy League of Women Voters.

Susan B. Anthony.


A pennant calling for women’s right to vote, 1915.


A woman voting in the national elections, 2008.

Courtesy of the Polling Place Photo Project.
The 19th amendment adopted in 1920, giving women the right to vote in national elections, 1920.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

Women protest in front of the White House, 1917.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

A draft of the Bill of Rights, 1789.


President Franklin Roosevelt, 1942.

*Photograph of poster by Howard Chandler Christy, 1942.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
President Richard Nixon signs the 26th Amendment, granting citizens eighteen and over the right to vote, 1971.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

The last page of the 27th amendment, limiting when congressional salaries can be raised.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

5. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?

The Bill of Rights, 1789.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

Representatives from the American states sign the United States Constitution.

*Painting by Howard Chandler Christy, 1940.*

*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

A drawing commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, 1941.
Drawing by Howard Chandler Christy, 1941.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

A speaker addressing the audience at a Naturalization Ceremony.

Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services History Library.

Protesters outside a Congressional office, 1971.


Courtroom drawing of the trial of executives of WorldCom, 2002.


Police search a man after he throws a bomb during a riot in Union Square, New York.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.
A Growing Nation

59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?

A map of Virginia, around 1606.
*Map by William Hole.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

Natives Americans living along the Arkansas River.
*Lithograph by Vincent Brooks Day and Son.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

A painting on deerhide of Pueblo Indians doing a buffalo dance, around 1930.

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian.

English settlers trade with Native Americans in New England, 1620.
*By Theodore de Bry, Reproduction.*
*Courtesy of the Virginia Historical Society*

Aztec Indians with smallpox, around 1577.
*Reproduction by Bernardino Sahagún.*
*Historical General de las Cosas de Nueva España, Biblioteca Medica Laurenziana.*

American Indians and Swedes trading goods, 1702.
Woodcut by Thomas Campanius Holm.  
*Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*

William Penn signs a treaty with American Indians in the colony of Pennsylvania, 1681.  
*Engraved by John Hall, published by John Boydell, 1775.*  
*Courtesy of Library of Congress.*

Peace and Friendship Medal.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

A detailed map of New France, 1612.  
*Courtesy of the Newberry Library, Chicago IL.*

Activity: Object Exploration

These moccasins were presented by American Indians to President Ulysses S. Grant during an 1870s peace conference in Washington, D.C.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

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

American Indians perform at the National Powwow, 2007.  
*Photograph by Cynthia Frankenburg.*  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian.*
Cherokee Indians, converted to Christianity, conduct a baptism, around 1908.

*by Colonel Frank C. Churchill.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian.*

A map of the Southeastern United States, around 1806.

*Courtesy of University of Georgia Library.*

A postcard from the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina, 1946.

*Courtesy of North Carolina State Archives, Miscellaneous Postcard Collection.*

Map of the Indian and Oklahoma territories, around 1892.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.*

Native American women collect soap and maple syrup, around 1724.

*Illustration by Joseph-François Lafitau.*

*Smithsonian Institution Archives.*

17th century New York City.

*Mural by Lucien Labandt and Pettino Mangravite, 1930.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
Moccasins made from cornhusks, around 1960-1980.
*Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian.*

American Indians in New Mexico, 1942.
*Courtesy of U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

A woman’s lacrosse stick.
*Made by Wesley Patterson, 1986
Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

An American Indian Lacrosse Club, 1867.
*Photographs by William Notman.
Courtesy of the McCord Museum.*

64. There were 13 original states. Name three.

A map of Eastern North America, 1775.
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*
An American colonist entertains British soldiers on her porch during the American Revolution.

*Print by E. Percy Morgan, around 1908.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The city of Boston from the harbor, around 1730-1760.

*Engraving by J. Carwitham, around 1765.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

American Colonists trade with American Indians, 1620.

*Courtesy of Virginia Historical Society.*

Pilgrims walk through a snowy landscape to church.

*Lithograph published by Gebbie & Co., 1893.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

American Colonists on a ship headed to Massachusetts Colony in North America.

*Painting by Robert E. Weir, 1843.*

*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

Map of the United States of America with Virginia highlighted.

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

Map of the United States of America with Massachusetts highlighted.

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*
60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
Please see the image information for this question in the 1800s theme.

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

A 17th century tile found at Jamestown, Virginia.
*Courtesy of APVA Preservation of Virginia and Historic Jamestowne.*

An advertisement for Virginia tobacco, 1700s.
*Courtesy Heal Collection, Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum.*

Map of the United States of America with New York highlighted.
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

A painting of New York City (New Amsterdam), 1671.
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

Map of the United States, around 1783.

United States Territorial Acquisitions 1783-1853.
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*
The Declaration of Independence is read aloud in Philadelphia on July 8, 1776. 

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson.  
*Portrait by Gilbert Stuart.*  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.*

Sioux Indians, around 1900.  

*Photograph by Edward S. Curtis.*  
*Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution Libraries.*

A wagon train on a mountain road.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

72. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.  
Please see the image information for this question in the 1800s theme.

95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?  
Please see the image information for this question in the Symbols and Holidays theme.
The 1800s

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

The British attack Fort McHenry on September 13, 1814.

Print by J. Bower, Philadelphia, PA, around 1816.

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History

U.S. soldiers won the Battle of Monterey on September 23, 1846, during the Mexican-American War.

Lithograph by Nathaniel Currier.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

President Abraham Lincoln reviews the Union troops at Antietam, Maryland, on Friday, October 3, 1862.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Scenes from the Spanish-American War.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Mexican flag, 1821.

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History

Volunteers for Mexico.
Mexican War broadside recruiting “Volunteers for Mexico.”

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History

Map of the United States of America, 1839.

Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Diseño del Rancho San Miguelity: Monterey County, California, 1841.

Courtesy of the University of California.

A serape is a long shawl worn especially by Mexican men.

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History

Advertisement for the Santa Fe Tertio-Millenial Celebration and Exposition, July 2 to August 3, 1883.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Printed Ephemera Collection.

The American Army won the Battle of Buena Vista on February 23, 1847, during the Mexican-American War.

Lithograph by James S. Bailie, 1847.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.
Map of Mexico, 1993.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

Map of the United States of America.
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

The American Army won the Battle of Buena Vista on February 23, 1847, during the Mexican-American War.
*Lithograph published by Currier & Ives, around 1847.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

President Theodore Roosevelt’s “Rough Riders,” a group of soldiers that fought in the Spanish-American War.
*Print published by Kurz and Allison.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

Map of the United States of America, with descriptions of events of the Mexican-American war.
*Map by John Disturnell, 1847.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?

An illustration of the American slave trade, 1830
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
An enslaved African sold at an auction.  
*Lithograph by Henry Louis Stephens, around 1863.*  
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

These shackles were used to control enslaved people, 1800s.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

This broadside advertises an auction for slaves in Spring Hill, Arkansas, January 6, 1842.  
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Printed Ephemera Collection.*

Print of enslaved people and their owner on a plantation.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

An anti-slavery booklet aimed at convincing others to outlaw slavery in the United States, around 1838.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
The United States Army recruited African American soldiers during the Civil War.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

The deck plans and cross sections of the British slave ship, Brookes, around 1788.  
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?  
Please see the image information for this question in the *A Growing Nation theme.*

74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.
The enslaved black workers of Mrs. Barnwell, a plantation owner, pose for a photograph.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A cigar label shows a peaceful scene of Plantation living. This drawing supports states’ rights and slavery.

*Label by Salomon Brothers, around 1839.*

* Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

African Americans in wagons and on foot escape from slavery.

*Painting by Chas. T. Webber, around 1893.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress.*

Georgia decided to secede from the United States at the beginning of the Civil War. This is a public meeting held that night in Savannah, Georgia.

*Drawing by Henry Cleenewerck; Lithograph by R.H. Howell, Savannah, Ga, around 1860.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

African Americans before and after the Emancipation Proclamation, which set them free from slavery.

*Drawing by Thomas Nast, engraved by King & Baird, and published in Harper’s Weekly.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

These shackles were used to control enslaved people, 1800s.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
Activity: Object Exploration

This medallion supports the anti-slavery, or abolitionist, cause, around 1787.


73. Name the war between the North and the South.

The Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest single-day battle in American history.

Lithograph by Kurz & Allison, 1888.


The Confederate States formed their own country during the Civil War, printing their own currency, 1861.


United States soldiers wore uniforms like this one during the Civil War, 1861-1865.


Union and Confederate states during the Civil War, 1862.
A Civil War soldier returns home and is welcomed by his family.

*Print published by W. Edicott & Co., around 1886.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The Civil War battle of Gettysburg lasted three days, 1863.

*Lithograph printed by Kurz & Allison.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*

75. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?

President Abraham Lincoln reviews the Union troops at Antietam, Maryland, on Friday, October 3, 1862.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Abraham Lincoln is sworn in as president for the second time, March 4, 1865.

*Photograph by Alexander Gardner, Washington, D.C.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863.

*Print by R.A. Dimmick, around 1864.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

President Abraham Lincoln gives the Gettysburg address, November 19, 1863.

*Print published by Sherwood Lithograph Co., around 1905.*
President Abraham Lincoln was killed in office. This flag was used on his funeral train, 1865.


Abraham Lincoln’s family and staff mourn his death.

Lithograph by Currier & Ives, around 1865.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs.

President Abraham Lincoln, November 8, 1863.

Photograph by Alexander Gardner.

The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863.

Print by R. A. Dimmick, around 1864.

Union Soldiers announce that slavery in the southern states has ended.

*Photograph, January 1863.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A banner that supported Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation, 1863.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

The United States Army recruited African American soldiers during the Civil War.

*Lithograph by P.S. Duval & Son Lith.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

An African American Union soldier.

*Photograph by Enoch Long, around 1863-1865.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The migration of former enslaved people set free by the Emancipation Proclamation.


*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

77. What did Susan B. Anthony do? Please see the image information for this question in the Voting theme.
The 1900s

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

An American soldier's uniform during World War I, 1917-1919.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

An American sailor's uniform during World War II, 1941-1945.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

An American soldier’s uniform during the Korean War, 1950-1953.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

American marine’s uniform during the Vietnam War, 1956-1975.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
American soldier’s uniform during the Gulf War, 1991.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

World War I recruitment poster.

*Created by Arthur N. Edrop, around 1917.
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

U.S. Soldiers in France during World War I.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

American soldiers in Germany during World War II, April 22, 1944.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Map displaying the Axis powers of World War II.

*Courtesy of history-world.org.*

A Japanese soldier surrenders his sword to the U.S. Marines at the Kurihawa Naval Base, Japan, 1945.

*Photograph taken by Carl Mydans.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*
American soldiers take North Korean prisoners during the Korean War, around 1950.  
*Courtesy of U.S. Army IMCOM and National Archives and Records Administration.*

Korean refugees in Haengju, Korea, during the Korean War, June 9, 1951.  
*Courtesy of U.S. Army IMCOM and National Archives and Records Administration.*

Map showing North and South Korea.  
*Map by United States Central Intelligence Agency, 1986.*

President John F. Kennedy gives a speech with a map of Vietnam, 1961.  
*Courtesy of John F. Kennedy Library.*

*Courtesy of U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.*
79. Who was President during World War I?

President Woodrow Wilson, 1912.

*Photograph by The Pach brothers.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
Photograph published by Underwood & Underwood.

Courtesy United States Department of Defense and National Archives and Records Administration.

Many Americans wanted to stay out of World War I. This button advocated putting “America First,” around 1914-1917.


The sinking of the ship R.M.S. Lusitania in 1915 was one of the reasons the United States decided to enter World War I.

Photograph of drawing, made for the New York Herald and the London Sphere.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

President Woodrow Wilson asks Congress to declare war on Germany, April 2, 1917.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

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

Franklin D. Roosevelt, around 1937.

Photograph by Maurice Constant.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt takes the presidential oath of office, March 4, 1933.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.
During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the homeless built ramshackle dwellings on empty lots across the country, such as this one in Seattle.

_Courtesy of University of Washington Library._

Four men warm themselves by a fire on a New York City street during the Great Depression, 1935.

_Photograph by Carl Mydans._

_Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History._

Sheet music cover, 1933.

_Campaign poster for President Franklin Roosevelt, 1936._

_Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History._

The leaders of the United States, the USSR, and England meet in 1943.

_Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division._

American soldiers in Germany during World War II, April 22, 1944.

104 of 134
This poster asks for support for the United States efforts during World War II, 1941-1945.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

President Roosevelt talks to the nation over the radio. These talks in the 1930s and 1940s were called “fireside chats.”

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Activity: Object Exploration

President Roosevelt used this radio microphone to broadcast his “fireside chats” from 1933 to 1945.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?

World War II poster encouraging public support for the war effort, 1941-1945.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
This poster reminds the American people about the 1941 Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbor.


Japanese Ambassador Yosuke Matsuoka meets with Adolf Hitler and others, 1941.

*Photograph by Heinrich Hoffman.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress.*

American soldiers raise an American Flag in Japan during World War II, February 23, 1945.

*Photograph by Joe Rosenthal.*

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82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A poster of General Eisenhower in support of the United States during World War II, 1941-1945.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
General Dwight D. Eisenhower in a New York City victory parade, June 19, 1945.

*Courtesy of Dwight D. Eisenhower Library.*

General Dwight D. Eisenhower takes the Presidential oath of office, January 20, 1953.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

General Dwight D. Eisenhower wore this uniform during the summer months of World War II, 1941-1945.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

**Activity: Object Exploration**

General Dwight D. Eisenhower wore this uniform during the summer months of World War II, 1941-1945.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?

A Soviet propaganda poster from 1949. The text on the bottom says, “Love your Motherland!”

*Illustration by Moskva.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A Soviet propaganda poster from 1957. The text on the bottom says, “At the call of your party!”

*Poster by Alekseï Alekseevich Kokorekin.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

A Soviet propaganda poster.

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

Leaders from the United States, USSR, and England meet, 1945.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Women working in a Soviet Union factory, around 1955.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*
A Soviet propaganda poster from 1977. The text on the bottom says, “Praise to the builders!” The phrase on the building says, “Build quickly, economically, and with quality!”

*Poster by A. Braz.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The Main Street of Cascade, Idaho, July 1941.

*Photograph by Russell Lee.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*


*Photograph by Lt. Morris.*


A political cartoon from 1949 shows America and the Soviet Union fighting over an Atomic Bomb. The caption reads “Handle with Care!”

*Illustration by Edwin Marcus.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The United States tested atomic and hydrogen bombs during the Cold War.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Air and Space Museum.*

This shelter was built to protect a family if a nuclear war broke out during the Cold War.

This button from the 1980s protested the arms race between the USSR and the United States during the Cold War.


Map of the former Soviet Union now split into independent countries, 1998.

Map by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.

Anti-communist protesters in New York City during March of 1949.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
Please see the image information for this question in the Rights theme.

85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
Please see the image information for this question in the Rights theme.

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


The World Trade Center during the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

Photograph by Michael Foran.
Collapsed section of Pentagon, still burning, after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

*Photograph by Michael Garcia.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


*Photograph by Tim Shaffer.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Three New York firefighters at the site of the New York September 11, 2001, attacks, or Ground Zero.

*Photographed by Thomas E. Franklin.*

*Courtesy of The Record, Bergen County, NJ.*
Famous Citizens

68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?

Benjamin Franklin on a stamp, surrounded by images of a printing press, a mail rider, and the Independence Hall.

Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution, National Postal Museum.

Benjamin Franklin invented bifocals. Here is his original design.

Written by Benjamin Franklin.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

Benjamin Franklin invented the Franklin Stove. Here is his original design.

Benjamin Franklin’s An Account of the New Invented Pennsylvanian Fire-Places, 1744.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Rare Book & Special Collections Division.

Benjamin Franklin wrote Poor Richard’s Almanack.

Printed by Benjamin Franklin, 1738.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Rare Book & Special Collections Division.

Benjamin Franklin on a U.S. stamp.


Smithsonian Institution, National Postal Museum.
Benjamin Franklin opened a library in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Photograph of a painting by Charles E. Mills, around 1900-1912.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Representatives from the 13 original colonies met to vote on independence from Britain.

*Painting by Edward Savage, after 1796.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.*

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62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
Please see the image information for this question in the *Establishing Independence* theme.

69. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?
Please see the image information for this question in the *Establishing Independence* theme.

70. Who was the first president?
Please see the image information for this question in the *Establishing Independence* theme.

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

*Portrait of James Madison.*
*Portrait by Chester Harding, around 1829-1830.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.*
Portrait of Alexander Hamilton.

*Portrait by John Trumbull, around 1806.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.*

Portrait of John Jay.

*Portrait begun by Gilbert Stuart in 1784, finished by John Trumbull in 1818.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.*

First page of the United States Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789.

*Courtesy of United States National Archives and Records Administration.*

Representatives from the 13 original colonies met to vote on independence from Britain.

*Painting by Edward Savage, after 1796.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Portrait Gallery.*

The Federalist Papers were published in newspapers and journals across the United States.

*Published by J. and A. McLean, 1788.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Thomas Jefferson Library.*
The tenth essay from the *Federalist Papers* helped convince people that the new Constitution would create a good government.

*Written by James Madison, 1787.*

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75. **What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?**
Please see the image information for this question in the [1800s theme](#).

77. **What did Susan B. Anthony do?**
Please see the image information for this question in the [Voting theme](#).

85. **What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?**
Please see the image information for this question in the [Rights theme](#).
Geography

88. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.

Missouri River, north of Yankton, South Dakota.

*Courtesy of Missouri National Recreational River, US National Parks Services.*

Map of the course, watershed, and major tributaries of the Mississippi River.

*Map by Jon Platek.*
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

Indian camp on the great bend of the Arkansas River.

*Print by Vincent Brooks Day and Son.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Air view of New Orleans, showing the "Crescent" of the Mississippi River, around 1951.

*Photograph by Charles Franck.*
*Courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.*

Activity: Object Exploration

Route of the Mormon pioneers from Nauvoo to Great Salt Lake, February 1846-July 1847.

*Map by Millroy & Hayes, around 1899.*
*Courtesy of the Library of Congress.*
89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?


*Map by Heinrich C. Berann.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress.*

Surfing Along Malibu Beach, California, 1972.

*Photograph by Erik Calonius.*
*Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.*

Painting of SS City of Tokio from around 1874.

*Painting by Alexander Charles Stuart.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?


*Map by Heinrich C. Berann.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

Map of the United States from around 1783.

*Map by John Wallis.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

91. Name one U.S. territory.

A map of the Caribbean, around 2006.
Map by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.

Map of Samoa, around 1896.

Map by George Cram.

Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Photograph of the Plaza in San Juan, Puerto Rico, around 1903.

Photograph by the Detroit Publishing Co.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Map of the Northern Mariana Islands, United States, around 1989.

Map created by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.

Photograph of the Puerto Rican flag outside of Capitol at San Juan, Puerto Rico, around 2008.

Photograph by Nicholas Laughlin.

Courtesy of Nicholas Laughlin.

Demonstrators march past the Supreme Court Building, January 24, 2011.

Photograph by Steve Pettewey.

Courtesy of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Activity: Object Exploration

Political map of the world, 2009.
*Map by United States Central Intelligence Agency.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.*

92. Name one state that borders Canada.

Map of the states that border Canada.
*Courtesy of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.*

*Created by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

A map of North America, around 1827.
*Map created by Anthony Finley.*
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

A map of North America, around 1863.
*Map created by Alvin Jewett Johnson.*
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

93. Name one state that borders Mexico.

Map of states that border Mexico.
*Courtesy of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.*
A map of Mexico, around 1993.
*Map created the United States Central Intelligence Agency.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

A map of Mexico, Louisiana, the Missouri Territory, Mississippi, the Alabama Territory, East and West Florida, Georgia, South Carolina & part of the Island of Cuba, around 1819.
*Map by John H. Robinson, Engraving by H. Anderson.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

Children’s parade at the Charros Day fiesta in Brownsville, Texas, 1942.
*Photograph taken by Arthur Rothstein.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division.*

94. **What is the capital of the United States?**

*Drawn by H.H. Green for the B.S. Reynolds Company.*
*Courtesy Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

President George Washington inspecting the unfinished White House with architect James Hoban.
*Photolithograph based on a 20th-century painting by N. C. Wyeth.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
An aerial view of Washington, D.C.

*Photograph taken by Carol M. Highsmith, 2007.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

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President John F. Kennedy in the Oval Office in 1962.

*Courtesy of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library.*

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United States Capitol.

*Courtesy Smithsonian Institution.*

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The United States Senate in Session, 1894.

*Print unidentified after George W. Breck after photograph by William Kurtz.*

*Courtesy of the U.S. Senate Collection.*

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The White House.

*Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.*

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1974 Supreme Court drawing.

*Drawing by Steve Petteway.*

*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*
The Supreme Court of the United States building, 1993.  
*Photograph by Steve Pettewey.*  
*Courtesy of Supreme Court of the United States.*

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

44. What is the capital of your state?  

Map of the United States map showing state boundaries and their capitals.  
*Courtesy of United States Department of the Interior.*

*Photograph by Brian Charles Watson.*  
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

*Photograph by M.O. Stevens.*  
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

Vermont State Capitol, Montpelier, 2008.  
*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*
Senate Appropriations Chairman Pat Neal looks over a proposal from Senator Toni Jennings, May 21, 1986.

*Photograph by Donald Gregory Dughi.*
*Courtesy of State Library and Archives of Florida.*

Governor’s mansion, Sacramento, California, 1960.

*Photograph by Jack E. Boucher.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Governor’s mansion, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Symbols & Holidays

96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?

Map of the United States, around 1783.

*Map by John Wallis.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

The city of Boston from the harbor, around 1730-1760.

*Engraving by J. Carwitham.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

American colonists pull down a statue of the British King George III.

*Engraving by Chez Basset, 1776.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?

The Declaration of Independence was adopted at the Second Continental Congress, 1776.

*Painting by John Trumbull, 1818.*

*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

Map of the United States, around 1783.

*Map by John Wallis.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*


*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*
Immigrants arriving at Ellis Island, around 1900.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

New Mexico, 1883.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Printed Ephemera Collection.*

The Rocky Mountains, Western United States.

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons*

An advertisement for land in Iowa and Nebraska, 1872.

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Printed Ephemera Collection.*

Map of the United States, 1875.

*Map by Gaylord Watson.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division.*

98. What is the name of the national anthem?
The Star-Spangled Banner, 1813.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

A battle during the War of 1812.
*Print by R. Dodd in 1813.*
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs.*

The battle of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812.
*Print by J. Bower, 1816.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

A 14-inch British mortar bomb, similar to the bombs used during the attack of Fort McHenry, around 1814.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Francis Scott Key, 1825.
*Copied after the painting by Joseph Wood.*
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
Francis Scott Key at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland.

*Print by Percy E. Moran, 1913.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The earliest known manuscript of the Star-Spangled Banner, 1814.

*Courtesy of Maryland Historical Society.*

A family performs “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

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**Activity: Object Exploration**

*Star Spangled Banner* sheet music, 1814-1816.

*Published by A. Bacon & Co., Philadelphia, PA.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?

*Children reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, around 1940.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History,*

Men and women listening to the National Anthem at a Naturalization Ceremony.

*Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.*
People raise an American flag. The U.S. Capitol building is in the background, 1876.

*Print by E.P. & L. Restein.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

The Statue of Liberty, 1884.

*Print by Shugg Brothers Lithographoid Co.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

The construction of the Statue of Liberty, 1884.

*Cover of Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper, July 1884.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Division of Print and Photographs.*

Immigrants on the deck of an Atlantic Ocean liner, 1906.

*Photograph by Edwin Levick.*

*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Division of Print and Photographs.*

Immigrants on an ocean liner, looking at the Statue of Liberty, 1887.
Illustration in Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs.

Statue of Liberty foam crown and torch flashlight, 1986.


Naturalization ceremony held on Ellis Island in 1992. The Statue of Liberty, a symbol of American freedom, is seen in the background.

Courtesy of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services History Library.

Activity: Object Exploration

The Statue of Liberty, 1884

Print by Shugg Brothers Lithographoid Co.

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?

Banner commemorating July 4, 1776, the day the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Portraits of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence.

*Print by Thomas Hunter, 1874.*

*Smithsonian Institution National Museum of American History.*

The Declaration of Independence was adopted at the Second Continental Congress, 1776.

*Painting by John Trumbull, 1818.*

*Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

Parade in celebration of Independence Day, around 1900.

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*


*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Americans use fireworks to celebrate Independence Day.

*Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*

A July Fourth celebration, 1859.

*Print by C.H. Brainard.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
100. Name two national U.S. Holidays.

Women veterans marching during a parade on Veterans Day.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Button to commemorate Martin Luther King, Jr. day from around 1986.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Christopher Columbus lands in America on October 12, 1492.
*Painting by John Vanderlyn, 1846. Courtesy of Architect of the Capitol.*

*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

United States soldiers and helicopters during the Vietnam War, 1966.
*Courtesy of U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.*

Union workers participate in a parade on Labor Day in DuBois, Pennsylvania, around 1880.
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*
Ribbon wore by a Trades Assembly union member on Labor Day in Colorado, 1887.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

Abraham Lincoln, November 8, 1863.  
*Photograph by Alexander Gardner.*  
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

World War II poster, around 1943.  
*Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History.*

American colonists announce the Declaration of Independence, 1776.  
*Engraving, 1860.*  
*Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.*

Christmas morning, around 1902.
Christmas ornaments decorating a tree.

Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A woman lights the candles as a tradition of Kwanzaa, a weeklong holiday honoring African American heritage observed from December 26 to January 1.

Activity: Object Exploration

Ribbon wore by a Trades Assembly union member on Labor Day in Colorado, 1887.