In order of appearance in *Preparing for the Oath*, the Civics Test items covered in this theme are:

58. What is one reason colonists came to America?
- freedom
- political liberty
- religious freedom
- economic opportunity
- practice their religion
- escape persecution

10. What is freedom of religion?
- You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.

9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
- life
- liberty
- pursuit of happiness

6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
- speech
- religion
- assembly
- press
- petition the government

51. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
- freedom of expression
- freedom of speech
- freedom of assembly
- freedom to petition the government
- freedom of worship
- the right to bear arms

50. Name one right only for United States citizens.
- vote in a federal election
- run for federal office

55. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?
- vote
- join a political party
- help with a campaign
- join a civic group
- join a community group
- give an elected official your opinion on an issue
- call Senators and Representatives
- publicly support or oppose an issue or policy
- run for office
- write to a newspaper

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
- civil rights (movement)

85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
- fought for civil rights
- worked for equality for all Americans
Overview
This Teacher Guide will take you through the Civics Test questions covered in the theme, Rights. The instructional steps provided here target ESL students at the high beginning level. Watch the video on the Help screen and take some time to familiarize yourself with the elements and navigation of Preparing for the Oath so that you are comfortable presenting it to your class.

Introduction
To start the lesson, open the theme and present the Introduction Screen. Read the introductory paragraph aloud and discuss it with the students.

The writers of the Constitution thought all men had the right to be free. They believed it was the government’s job to protect those rights. Some immigrants came to the United States to have the freedom to practice their religion, the right to own property, and the ability to choose their job. But there are limits to our freedoms. Martin Luther King, Jr. and others used the freedoms of speech and assembly to work for equality for all Americans.

Explore the Questions
These steps will help you guide your class through the theme, using an LCD projector:

1. Distribute the handout Key Vocabulary—Rights and review the definitions with the students.
2. Click on the Start button to begin the first video, Colonists: Purpose.
3. Play the video for the class with the captions on or off.
4. Pause the video where appropriate to discuss the vocabulary and images with the class.
5. Play the video again without pausing.
6. If there is a Practice activity available for this question, click on the “Practice” tab.
7. View and discuss the Practice activity.
8. Click on the “Try” tab.
9. Listen to the Civics Test item and have the students select the answer. Click on the “hear question” button to listen to the item repeatedly. After choosing the correct option, students can hear the answer aloud while they read along at the bottom of the screen.

10. Go through the rest of the videos in this theme, using the steps above.
11. Once the class has gone through all of the videos in this theme, wrap up this lesson with the handout, Finish This Sentence—Rights, or assign it to the students for homework.
Key Vocabulary—Rights

act: a law that is officially accepted by the government
amendment: a change or addition to the U.S. Constitution
arms: weapons, such as guns
assemble: to come together in one place
campaign: a plan to win an election
celebrate: to do something special because of a certain day or event
citizen: a person who legally belongs to a country and has the rights and protection of that country
civic group: an organized group of people that does things to help the community
colonists: people who lived in one of the original 13 British colonies before the United States became independent in 1776
colony: a country or geographic area controlled by another country
create: to make something new
demand: to strongly request or order
democracy: a political system where the government is elected by the people
duty: responsibility or obligation
economic opportunity: the chance to make more money, usually in business
election: an event when people choose a member of government by voting
equal: to be the same
equality: a situation where everyone has the same rights
federal: part of the central U.S. government, not state or local governments
federal office: an elected position in the U.S. government
independence: free; not controlled by another person or country
liberty: freedom
marches: organized walks by large groups of people to support an issue or to protest something
nonviolent: with no use of violence
opinion: what someone thinks about an issue
peaceful/peacefully: with no violence
petition: to formally ask the government to do something
political liberty: the right to participate in the government
powerful: having a lot of power or control
press: newspapers, magazines, television, and Internet websites
protect: to keep something or someone safe
protest: to say or show that you disagree with something
pursuit of happiness: seeking a happy life
racial discrimination: treating someone unfairly because of their race, or color of their skin
representatives: elected members of a government group in the United States, such as in Congress
right: something you are morally or legally allowed to do
run for office: to seek a political position, such as in Congress
segregation: to make people live, work, and study separately because of their race, religion, or ethnicity
self-government: a government where the people make the laws
separate: to keep something or someone apart
slaves: people that are owned by other people and are forced to work without pay
speech: an expression of ideas and opinions that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people
treatment: the way someone acts towards another person
unfair: to not treat people equally
Finish This Sentence—Rights

Finish each sentence with information you learned in this theme. Discuss your answers with the class.

Example: Freedom of speech and freedom of assembly are two rights of everyone living in the United States.

1. The __________________________ is one right in the First Amendment.

2. __________________________ is one reason colonists came to America.

3. _________________ and _________________ are two rights in the Declaration of Independence.

4. Martin Luther King, Jr. __________________________

5. Freedom of religion means __________________________.

6. _________________ and _________________ are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy.

7. The __________________________ movement tried to end racial discrimination.

8. __________________________ is one right only for United States citizens.

Visit http://americanhistory.si.edu/citizenship/index.html?theme=12 to go directly to the Rights theme.