



U.S. Citizens



Student Workbook 3 (Second Edition)



Distance Learning



Division of Adult and Career Education
Los Angeles Unified School District

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U.S. CITIZENS

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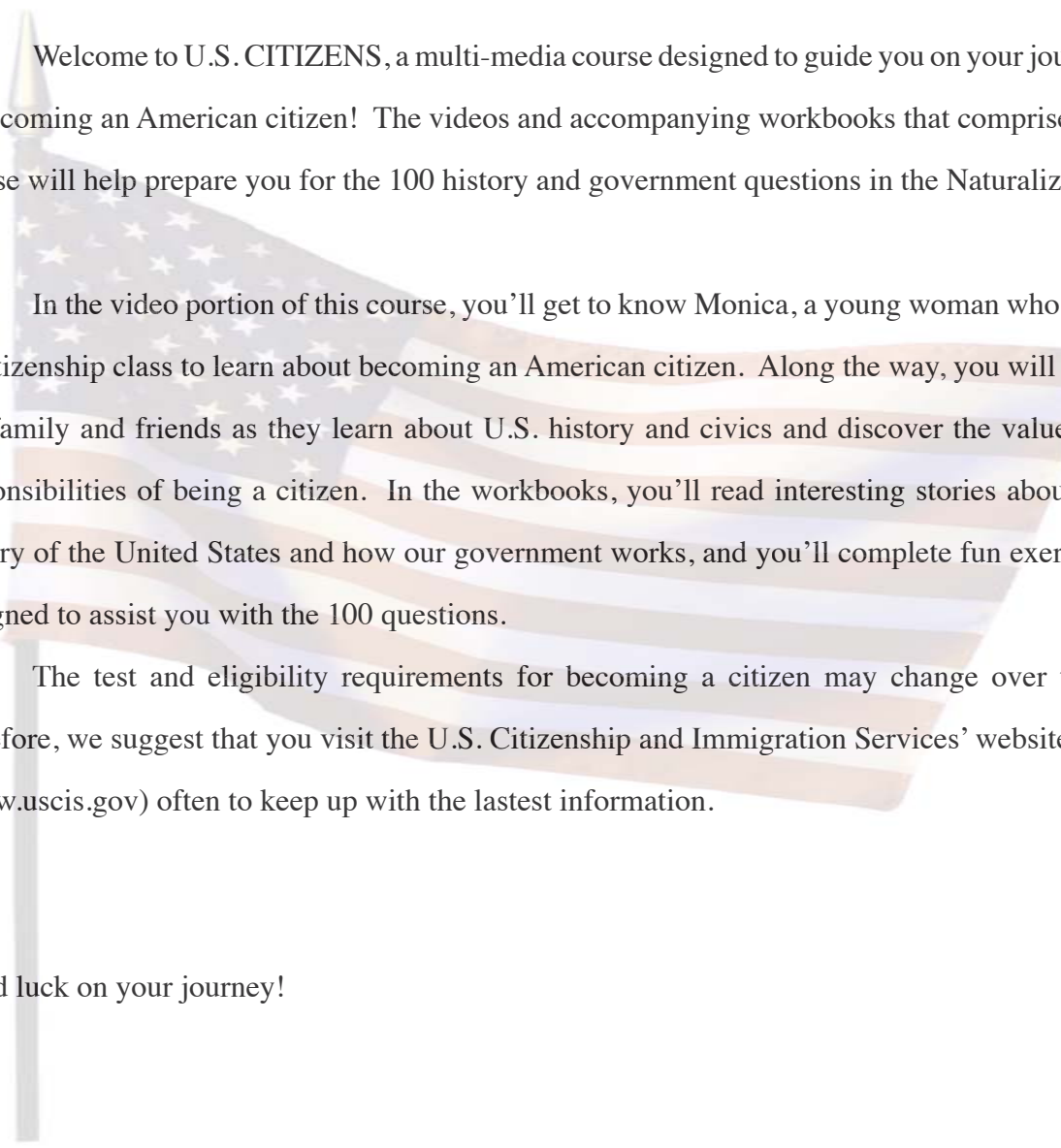
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INTRODUCTION



Welcome to U.S. CITIZENS, a multi-media course designed to guide you on your journey to becoming an American citizen! The videos and accompanying workbooks that comprise this course will help prepare you for the 100 history and government questions in the Naturalization Test.

In the video portion of this course, you'll get to know Monica, a young woman who goes to citizenship class to learn about becoming an American citizen. Along the way, you will meet her family and friends as they learn about U.S. history and civics and discover the value and responsibilities of being a citizen. In the workbooks, you'll read interesting stories about the history of the United States and how our government works, and you'll complete fun exercises designed to assist you with the 100 questions.

The test and eligibility requirements for becoming a citizen may change over time; therefore, we suggest that you visit the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' website (www.uscis.gov) often to keep up with the latest information.

Good luck on your journey!

U.S. CITIZENS



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The city sends a letter saying Carlos may have to pay a fine if he puts tables on the sidewalk.

Carlos: Can you believe it? I can't put tables on the sidewalk. They say the tables will bother people who are walking. Who says this is a free country?

Sofi: Calm down!

Monica: What's wrong?

Carlos: I got a letter from the city saying they will make me pay a fine if I put tables outside again.

Sofi: Maybe the letter is a mistake.

Carlos: It's no mistake. The government is picking on me. Why me?
I'm an honest man. I pay my taxes.

Sofi: Take it easy, Carlos. Remember your blood pressure.

Monica: Maybe Valerie can help us. I'll talk to her tomorrow.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Vocabulary

import – to bring into a country

ban – to outlaw, make illegal

slavery – forced, unpaid labor

free labor – paid workers, work that is not slavery

secede – to break away from one country to form a new country

civil war – a war where two or more parts of one country fight each other

The importation of slaves was banned in America in 1808. But slavery continued in the United States. Slavery became a political problem as the United States expanded across North America.

The North wanted to prevent new American territories from having slaves because they feared slaves would take jobs away from free labor.

The South wanted to expand slavery into the new territories. Southern states saw slavery as a matter of states' rights under the United States Constitution. Southern leaders argued that each state should be free to decide the issue separately.



The problems of slavery, economic issues, and states' rights led to the U.S. Civil War. The Southern states seceded from the United States to form a new country, the "Confederate States of America" or "The Confederacy."

The American Civil War was fought between the states of the North and South between

The problems of slavery, economic issues, and states' rights led to the U.S. Civil war.

1861 and 1865. It was the bloodiest war in American history. 620,000 soldiers from both sides died fighting.

Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

- 1. What was the U.S. war between the North and the South called?**
 - a) the War of 1812
 - b) the Civil War
 - c) the Revolutionary War
- 2. What problems led to the Civil War?**
 - a) slavery
 - b) states' rights
 - c) both a. & b.
- 3. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?**
 - a) Europeans
 - b) Americans
 - c) Africans

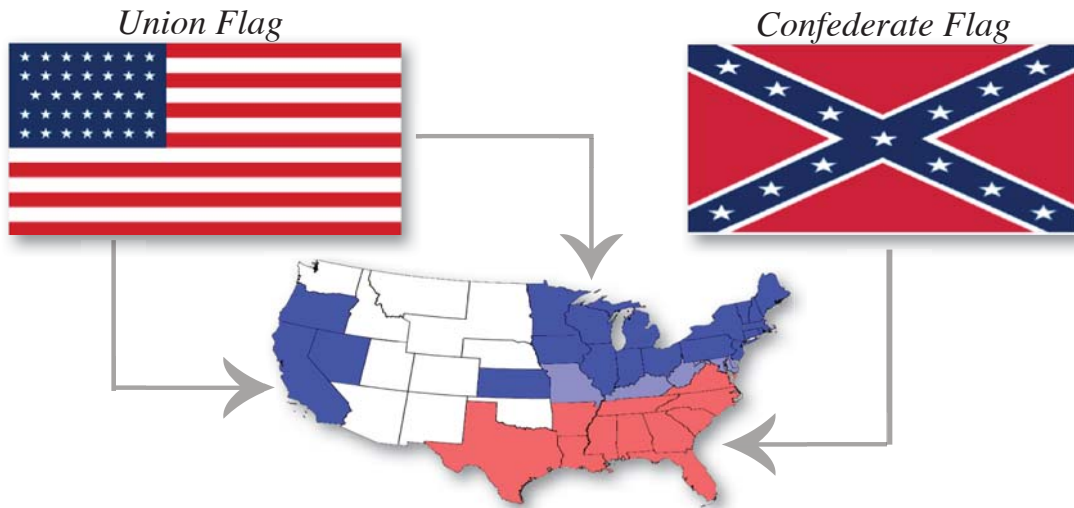


Fill in the Blanks

slavery	North	South	slavery
---------	-------	-------	---------

1. The United States Civil War was between the _____
and the _____.
2. The South wanted to expand _____ into the new territories.
3. The North wanted to prevent _____ from spreading to the
new territories.

THE UNION STATES OF THE NORTH AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF THE SOUTH



Vocabulary

emancipate – to give freedom

proclamation – announcement

fanatic – an extreme or militant follower of a cause

restart – begin again

preserve – to keep, maintain

eloquence – persuasive, powerful speaking and writing

assassinate – to murder an important or famous person



***President Abraham Lincoln
signed the Emancipation Proclamation,
a document that freed the slaves.***

The Civil War began shortly after Abraham Lincoln became President in 1861. Lincoln wanted to preserve the “Union.” Lincoln wanted to prevent the United States from breaking apart into two countries.

In 1863, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, a document that freed the slaves. After years of fighting, the Northern states of the Union defeated the Southern states of the Confederacy in 1865.

Lincoln's leadership saved the Union, but he did not live to see the reconstruction of the country. A few days after the Civil War ended, John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln. Booth was a Confederate fanatic who hoped Lincoln's death would restart the War.



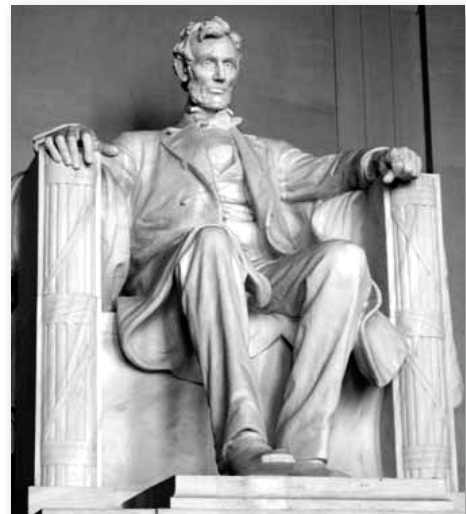
Fill in the Blanks

freed Emancipation saved Civil	War slaves Proclamation
---	-------------------------------

1. The Emancipation Proclamation _____
the _____.
2. Lincoln signed the _____ in 1863.
3. Lincoln _____ the Union.
4. The _____ ended in 1865.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LEGACY

Today we remember Lincoln as one of our greatest Presidents. Lincoln preserved the Union. He also ended slavery forever in the United States. Lincoln's honesty, bravery, eloquence and determination have inspired generations of Americans. Lincoln's speeches and writings are among the greatest of any American President.



Lincoln Memorial

Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

- 1. What important things did Abraham Lincoln do as President?**
 - a) He freed the slaves.
 - b) He saved the union.
 - c) both a. & b.
- 2. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?**
 - a) freed the slaves
 - b) saved the union
 - c) both a. & b.
- 3. Who led the United States during the Civil War?**
 - a) George Washington
 - b) George III
 - c) Abraham Lincoln
- 4. Who saved the Union?**
 - a) George Washington
 - b) John Wilkes Booth
 - c) Abraham Lincoln



Writing Practice and Review

Unscramble the words to write complete sentences.

1. War the United cause was Slavery
one States Civil in of the

Slavery was one cause of the Civil War in the United States.

2. Union Lincoln the President saved
-

3. freed The slaves Emancipation the Proclamation
-



*Sofi explains the meaning of
“We have not yet begun to fight.”*

- Sandi: Which branch of government is the presidency?
Lalo: The executive branch.
Sandi: And our first President was...
Sofi: George Washington.
Sandi: Who was the President during the Civil War?
Monica: Abraham Lincoln.
Jimmy: He freed the slaves with a document called the Emancipation Proclamation.
Sandi: Very good, Jimmy!

The next morning in the restaurant...

- Monica: Valerie says she is going to try to help us.
Carlos: Maybe she'll turn us in to the city for another violation. You know, you can't trust a politician. They're all crooks.
Sofi: They're not all crooks. Most are good, honest people. Last night our teacher said...
Carlos: Now both of you are experts on the government.
Monica: I know you're worried, but Valerie said to tell you, “We have not yet begun to fight.”
Carlos: Who said that?
Monica: Valerie, when I was telling her about the problem.
Sofi: Actually, John Paul Jones said it during the American Revolution. It means we shouldn't stop fighting for what we believe in.

Carlos: Maybe the city will take away our restaurant or put me in jail.

Monica: We have to be patient for a few days. Valerie is trying to help.

Carlos: Maybe they're picking on me because I'm not a U.S. citizen.

Sofi: No, they can't do that! That would be unconstitutional.

THE PRESIDENCY

THE PRESIDENT:

- is elected to serve a 4-year term.
- can serve a total of two full terms and a partial term.*
- must be at least 35 years of age.
- must be born in the United States of America.
- must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years.
- is in charge of the executive branch.
- is Commander in Chief of the military.
- can sign or veto bills passed by Congress.
- appoints justices to the Supreme Court.
- lives in the White House in Washington, D.C.



President Barack H. Obama

The presidential election is every four years on the first Tuesday in November. After the election, the new President takes office the following January.

The United States Constitution also has rules for what happens if a President is unable to complete his or her term. If the President dies, or becomes unfit to serve, the Vice President becomes President. If the Vice President dies, the Speaker of the House becomes President.

President John F. Kennedy *Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson



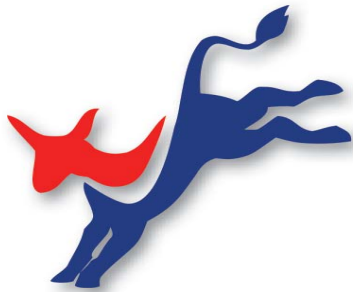
became President in November 1963 when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. President Johnson was then eligible to run for re-election as President in the following two presidential elections, in 1964 and 1968.



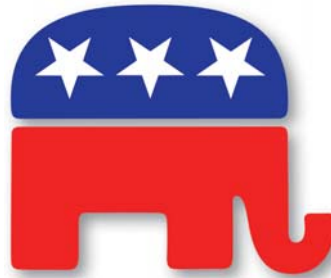
President Lyndon B. Johnson

THE TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

There are two major political parties in the United States today: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Each party nominates a presidential candidate. Presidents have come from both parties.



Democratic Party



Republican Party

Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

- 1. If the President dies in office, who then becomes President?**
 - a) the Senate Majority Leader
 - b) the Speaker of the House
 - c) the Vice President

- 2. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?**
 - a) the Senate Majority Leader
 - b) the Speaker of the House
 - c) the Secretary of State

- 3. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?**
 - a) the Vice President
 - b) the Secretary of Defense
 - c) the President

- 4. How many terms can a President serve?**
 - a) two terms
 - b) two full terms and a partial
 - c) one term

- 5. How many times can a President be elected?**
 - a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three

- 6. What is the minimum age to be President of the United States?**
 - a) twenty-five
 - b) thirty-five
 - c) thirty

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

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

2. Who is the current Speaker of the House of Representatives?

3. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?

4. Who signs bills into laws?

5. Who vetoes bills?

6. Who is the current President of the United States?

7. What is his or her political party?

8. Who is the current Vice President?



Fill in the Blanks

two	White House
fourteen	thirty-five
Washington	Speaker
Vice President	born
four	

1. One presidential term is _____ years.
2. The President can be elected to a total of _____ terms.
3. The President must be at least _____ years of age.
4. The President must be _____ in the United States, and have lived in this country for at least _____ years.
5. If the President dies, the _____ becomes President.
6. If the Vice President dies, the _____ of the House of Representatives becomes President.
7. The President lives in the _____, which is located in _____, D.C.



Writing Practice and Review

Unscramble the words to write complete sentences.

1. signs The President or bills vetoes

2. leads executive The President branch the

3. advises the President cabinet The President's

4. justices the Supreme The President Court appoints to

Valerie finds a solution to help open the El Mariachi Sidewalk Café.



Valerie: Monica, your father's restaurant is going to be OK.

Monica: What do you mean?

Valerie: I spoke with the people at the city government. All your father has to do is present his case before the City Council.

Monica: My dad has to speak in public? He hates to speak in front of people.

Valerie: You can help him. He'll be fine.

Monica goes to the restaurant to tell her dad the news.

Monica: Papi, I have great news! Valerie says you can open the El Mariachi Sidewalk Café, just like you planned.

Carlos: I always knew she would help us!

Sofi: But, you said...

Carlos: I know, but I had this feeling about her.

Sofi: How soon can we open?

Monica: As soon as papi presents his appeal at the next City Council meeting.

Carlos: As soon as I do WHAT?

Monica: Present an appeal at a public meeting.

Carlos: You mean I have to give a speech in public?

Monica: Yes, but...

Carlos: First, they take away my rights and now they want to embarrass me in public.

Sofi: But Carlos, you are a very good speaker. The people in the City Council want to hear what you have to say.

Monica: We'll help you practice your speech. Oh, and one more thing.

Carlos: I'm afraid to ask what it is.

Monica: Can we do something nice for Valerie? Maybe we can hold a fundraiser here in the restaurant.

Sofi: That would be very nice, Carlos.

Carlos: No, no fundraiser.

Sofi: No?

Carlos: Let's have her victory party!



Check Your Understanding

1. **What is Valerie's news about the sidewalk café?**
 - a) The city will listen to an appeal by Carlos.
 - b) The sidewalk café will not be approved.
 - c) The city will close the restaurant.
 - d) The city never gives approval for outside tables.

2. **What must Carlos do to get permission from the City Council?**
 - a) write a letter
 - b) make an oral presentation
 - c) pay a fine
 - d) hire a lawyer

3. **How does Carlos feel about Valerie now?**
 - a) He still doesn't like her.
 - b) She is like all other politicians.
 - c) She makes promises she doesn't keep.
 - d) He appreciates her for helping him with the city.

4. **Why should Carlos be successful when he speaks to the City Council?**
 - a) He's a good speaker.
 - b) Monica and Sofi will help him practice.
 - c) They want to hear what he has to say.
 - d) all of the above

5. **What does Carlos want to do to thank Valerie?**
 - a) hold a victory party
 - b) hold a political fundraiser
 - c) give her space for her political headquarters
 - d) write her a letter

*The class learns more answers
for the examination.*



- Sandi: What do you know about the United States flag?
- Jimmy: It is red, white, and blue.
- Ray: It has fifty stars, one for each state.
- Lalo: It has thirteen stripes. They represent the thirteen original colonies.
- Jimmy: The National Anthem is dedicated to the flag. It's called the *Star-Spangled Banner* and it was written by Francis Scott Key.
- Ray: The last two states, stars numbers forty-nine and fifty, were Alaska and Hawaii.
- Sandi: Good! Now, where can a person find the names of their elected officials?
- Lalo: Well, we could go to the library, or we could use the internet. Some phone books have that information.
- Sandi: Who is the head of the state government?
- Jimmy: The Governor.
- Sandi: Who is the head of the city government?
- Ray: The Mayor.
- Sandi: What are the two major political parties in the United States?
- Lalo: The Democrats and the Republicans.
- Sandi: Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
- Jimmy: He was a civil rights leader who urged the use of non-violence. He worked to gain equality for everyone, no matter their race.
- Sandi: And who knows about the United Nations?
- Ray: It's an international organization where the nations of the world come together to solve their problems. They help feed and take care of poor children all over the world.
- Sandi: Who were the enemies of the United States during World War Two?
- Lalo: Germany, Italy, and Japan.



Fill in the Blanks

blue	Martin Luther King, Jr.	Republicans	thirteen
Hawaii	red	Governor	white
Alaska	Democrats	Mayor	fifty

The colors of the United States flag are ______{1.}, ______{2.}, and

______{3.}. It has ______{4.} stripes. There are ______{5.}

stars, one for each state. The last two states to join the United States were

______{6.} and ______{7.}.

A ______{8.} is the head of the state government.

A ______{9.} is the head of a city government. The two major political

parties in the United States are the ______{10.} and the ______{11.}.

A famous civil rights leader was ______{12.}.

Carlos hosts a victory party at the El Mariachi Sidewalk Café.



- Monica: I'm proud of you, papi! Your speech at the City Council meeting was wonderful.
- Carlos: And now the El Mariachi Sidewalk Café is here to stay.
- Sofi: I'm glad we held this party for Valerie. Where is she?
- Valerie: Here I am. And I have some great news for everyone. My opponent just called to offer her congratulations to me. We won!
- Carlos: That is good news! By the way, I've decided to vote for you, Valerie.
- Valerie: Sorry Carlos, you're a little late; the election is over.
- Carlos: Yes, this election is over, but I'm thinking about your re-election campaign. I guess it's time for me to go to Citizenship class.
- Sofi: Carlos, are you serious?
- Carlos: I sure am. Two years from now, I am going to cast my vote for Congresswoman Valerie Fonte.
- Monica: Kim, I want you to meet Lalo. Of course, you've heard me talk about him.
- Kim: Nice to meet you, Lalo. Monica, the food is delicious!
- Monica: Lalo and I were in Citizenship class together.
- Lalo: And we worked on the campaign together.
- Monica: And now we're... together.
- Kim: This is a great party, Monica, a great party!

THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

Vocabulary

give up – to relinquish worship – practice of a religion rights – guarantees or principles responsibilities – obligations	assembly – to gather in public expression – speaking, writing or art arms – weapons
--	--

Everyone living in the United States has the right to freedom of speech, expression, assembly and worship, and the right to bear arms.

People in the United States also have responsibilities. Everyone in the United States has to obey laws. Men between the age of 18 and 26 have to register for the Selective Service in the event of an emergency or war. Every taxpayer has to submit a federal income tax form by April 15th every year.

When you become a United States citizen, you make several promises:

- give up your loyalty to other countries
- defend the Constitution and laws of the United States
- obey the laws of the United States
- serve on a jury (if needed)
- serve in the U.S. military (if needed)
- be loyal to the United States

Citizens also gain rights that non-citizens don't have:

- vote
- run for a public office
- get a federal job
- travel with an American passport



Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

- 1. When is the last day we can send in income tax forms?**
 - a) January 1st
 - b) April 15th
 - c) July 4th
- 2. When must all men register for the Selective Service?**
 - a) between ages 1 and 18
 - b) between ages 21 and 35
 - c) between ages 18 and 26
- 3. What is one responsibility for U.S. citizens?**
 - a) run for public office
 - b) serve on a jury
 - c) get a federal job

True ✓

or

False ✗

1. _____ Citizens have to be 21 to vote for President.
2. _____ All men between ages 18 and 26 must register for Selective Service.
3. _____ Only citizens can serve on a jury.
4. _____ We must send in income tax forms by July 15th.
5. _____ We vote for U.S. President in October.

PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRACY

Americans use their freedoms to participate in democracy in many ways:

- 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
- support or oppose an issue or policy
- run for office
- write to a newspaper

An important example of Americans joining together for political and social change was the Civil Rights Movement.



CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Vocabulary

suffrage – the right to vote

movement – a group of people and organizations working towards a common goal

prominent – well known, recognized

discrimination – unequal treatment

advocate – to support, recommend



Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights and civil rights.

Susan B. Anthony was a civil rights leader. She fought against slavery before the Civil War. After the Civil War, she worked for women's rights. Susan B. Anthony was the most prominent leader in the women's suffrage movement. She wanted to gain voting rights for women.

Susan B. Anthony died in 1906. In 1920 the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution gave women the right to vote.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

In the 1950s, the modern civil rights movement in the United States began with the goal of ending racial discrimination in the United States.

After the Civil War, people of all races had been granted freedom and voting rights. However, black people and other minorities continued to suffer racial discrimination in jobs, education, public transportation and other areas.

The civil rights movement tried to end racial discrimination.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was the most important leader of the civil rights movement. He fought for civil rights and worked for equality for all Americans. King advocated peaceful, non-violent demonstrations to achieve social and political change.

King was assassinated in 1968, at the age of 38. Today, we celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr. Day as a national holiday on the third Monday of January.



***Martin Luther King, Jr.
fought for civil rights and
worked for equality for
all Americans.***

Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

1. **What did Susan B. Anthony do?**
 - a) fought for women's rights
 - b) fought for civil rights
 - c) both a. & b.

2. **What movement tried to end racial discrimination?**
 - a) civil rights
 - b) women's suffrage
 - c) both a. & b.

3. **What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?**
 - a) fought for civil rights
 - b) worked for equality for all Americans
 - c) both a. & b.



Writing Practice and Review

Unscramble the words to write complete sentences.

1. fought Susan B. Anthony women's for rights

2. civil Martin Luther King, Jr. rights for fought

3. send tax in April 15th income We forms by

4. Only vote citizens can

5. national Martin Luther King, Jr. is Day a holiday

EXPANSION AND IMMIGRATION

Vocabulary

extend – to reach

dispute – a disagreement

territory – an area of land

purchase – something that is bought

immigrate – to move to the United States from another country



After gaining independence from England, the U.S. expanded west throughout the 19th century.

President Thomas Jefferson negotiated the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803 for \$15,000,000. This territory extended west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south.

The Mexican-American War began in 1846 over border disputes with Mexico. The United States defeated Mexico in 1848 and gained territories that now form the states of California, Nevada, and Utah, as well as parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming.

Tensions with Spain led to the Spanish-American War in 1898. This conflict gained the United States the Spanish colonies of Puerto Rico, Guam and, until 1946, the Philippines.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. Alaska became the 49th state on January 3, 1959. The last state to join the United States was Hawaii, which became the 50th state on August 21, 1959. Today there are 50 states.

As the United States expanded west, millions of people immigrated to the U.S. Some immigrants came for political or religious reasons. Other immigrants came for economic and



business opportunities. Immigrants to the United States saw America as a land of opportunity where they could build a better life. The goal of becoming successful through hard work is often called “The American Dream.”

Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

- 1. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?**
 - a) Hawaii
 - b) Alaska
 - c) Louisiana

- 2. Which war was fought by the United States in the 1800s?**
 - a) Mexican-American War
 - b) Spanish-American War
 - c) both a. & b.



Writing Practice and Review

Unscramble the words to write complete sentences.

1. United Territory bought the Louisiana in 1803 States The
-

2. Mexico fought States The United in 1848
-

3. Spanish-American The in was War 1898
-

THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Vocabulary

World War I – World War One

treaty – a diplomatic agreement between countries

prosperity – financial success

depression – a prolonged, drastic economic decline

unemployment – a situation when people do not have work



World War I began in Europe in 1914. German submarines attacked American ships. Germany also offered to help Mexico regain the southwestern United States. President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany on April 16, 1917.

The United States fought with allies that included Britain, France and others. World War I ended with the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919.

President Woodrow Wilson

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The 1920s were a period of prosperity. In 1929, the stock market crashed in the United States. The United States fell into years of high unemployment and low economic growth called “The Great Depression.” In 1932, as the Great Depression deepened, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President.



During the Great Depression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President in 1932.

Reading Check

Circle the correct answer.



1. **Who was President during World War One?**
 - a) Woodrow Wilson
 - b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - c) Abraham Lincoln
2. **Who was President during the Great Depression?**
 - a) Woodrow Wilson
 - b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - c) Abraham Lincoln

WORLD WAR II

Vocabulary

World War II – World War Two

defeat – to achieve victory over another

Nazi – the ruling party of the German dictatorship from 1933-1945

Fascist – the ruling party of the Italian dictatorship from 1922-1943

imperial – ruled by an emperor

ally – to join and work together



At the end of the 1930s, President Roosevelt and other Americans watched as war broke out in Europe, Asia and Africa. The United States was pulled into World War Two when Imperial Japan attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941. Shortly after that, Nazi Germany also declared war on the United States.

The United States allied with Great Britain and the Soviet Union to defeat Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Imperial Japan. General Dwight David Eisenhower was the Supreme Allied Commander when the Allies invaded France on “D-Day,” June 6, 1944.



General Dwight D. Eisenhower was the Supreme Allied Commander during World War II.

Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

- Who was President during the Great Depression and World War Two?**
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Dwight Eisenhower
- Who did the United States fight in World War Two?**
 - Japan, Germany & Italy
 - Great Britain & The Soviet Union
 - China, Czechoslovakia & Poland.

THE END OF WORLD WAR II

Vocabulary

<p>surrender – to give up, stop fighting or resisting</p> <p>veteran – a soldier who survives a war</p> <p>liberate – to free</p> <p>tyranny – a way of life with no rights or justice</p>
--



Dwight David Eisenhower was elected the 34th President of the United States in 1952.

World War Two ended in Europe on May 8, 1945. After Italy and Germany surrendered, the United States prepared to invade Japan. But the invasion was delayed by a new invention: the atomic bomb.

U.S. pilots dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945 and a second “A-bomb” on Nagasaki, Japan, on August 8, 1945. Faced with total destruction, Japan finally surrendered.

Pearl Harbor Day (December 7) and D-Day (June 6) are dates that are still remembered today by many Americans, particularly veterans. Many Europeans today also remember

American soldiers with gratitude for liberating them from the tyranny of Nazi Germany. Dwight David Eisenhower was elected the 34th President of the United States in 1952.



Fill in the Blanks

Franklin D. Roosevelt	Japan	Woodrow Wilson
Germany	World War II	Italy

1. _____ was President during World War One.
2. _____ was President during World War Two.
3. The United States fought _____, _____ and _____ in World War Two.
4. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general in _____.

THE COLD WAR

Vocabulary

communism – an economy with no private property, where wealth is collectively owned

expand – to spread

occupy – to take over another country

U.S.A.



Although the United States and the Soviet Union (also known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or U.S.S.R.) worked together during World War Two, tensions continued between the two powers. After World War Two, Western Europe fell under the protection of the

United States. At the same time, much of Eastern Europe was occupied by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union worked to expand communism throughout the world.

The U.S.S.R. obtained nuclear weapons in 1949. This began a historical period called the “Cold War.” The conflict was called “cold” because there was no direct military confrontation between the two countries.



U.S.S.R.

THE KOREAN AND VIETNAM WARS

Vocabulary

democratic political system – citizens elect leaders and decide issues
command economy – economic decisions are made by the government
market economy – economic decisions are made by citizens, also called capitalist economy
abruptly – suddenly

During the Cold War, the main concern of the United States was the spread of communism. Instead of direct confrontation, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. each supported other governments around the world.



American military forces fought directly in the Korean War (1950-1953) and the Vietnam War (1959-1975). The Korean War began in 1950 when communist

North Korea invaded South Korea. Beginning in 1956,

The United States has a democratic political system and a market economy.

the United States attempted to defend South Vietnam, Laos

and Cambodia from communist North Vietnam. The United States

ultimately abandoned Vietnam and Cambodia to communist forces in April 1975. Millions of refugees fled their countries. Many settled in the United States and began a new wave of Asian immigration.

The conflict between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. was political and economic. The

The Soviet Union had a communist political system and a command economy.

United States has a democratic political system and a market

economy, also known as capitalist. The Soviet Union

had a communist political system and a command

economy. The “Cold War” ended when the Soviet

Union abruptly collapsed in 1991.

Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

- 1. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?**
 - a) monarchy
 - b) communism
 - c) Nazi Germany
- 2. The government of the Soviet Union was _____.**
 - a) communist
 - b) capitalist
 - c) fascist
- 3. What is the economic system in the United States?**
 - a) communist economy
 - b) socialist economy
 - c) market economy



Fill in the Blanks

capitalist

communist

1. A _____ economy is based on free markets.
2. A _____ economy is controlled and planned by the central government.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Vocabulary

hijack – to forcibly take control of an airplane

unprepared – not ready

civilian – a person who is not a member of a military, police or emergency service

terrorist – a person who uses violence and fear for political goals

On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States. They hijacked four airplanes and crashed two into the World Trade Center in New York City. The third airplane crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

The passengers on the fourth airplane resisted their hijackers. The fourth airplane, probably targeting the White House, crashed in a rural area of Pennsylvania, killing all aboard. The first battle in the new war had been fought by unprepared American civilians.



Fill in the Blanks

hijacked

Terrorists

- _____ attacked the United States on September 11, 2001.
- The terrorists _____ four airplanes.



Writing Practice and Review

Unscramble the words to write complete sentences.

1. Wilson World President Woodrow War
was One during

2. World Roosevelt Two Franklin D. President
was during War

3. Germany States Italy fought and
The United Japan War Two during World

4. President World General War Eisenhower was
a in Two

5. Cold The United opposed War States
communism during the

6. attacked the United September States Terrorists 11
on 2001

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHY

From the first colony, Jamestown in 1607, to Hawaii becoming the 50th state in 1959, the United States has grown enormously. Today, it covers North America from the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast to the Pacific Ocean on the west coast, and from Mexico in the south to Canada in the north. The Mississippi is the longest river in the United States. The second longest river is the Missouri.



MATCHING EXERCISE

Label each geographical location on the map with the correct letter below.

a) Canada b) Washington, D.C. c) Pacific Ocean d) Mexico e) Missouri River	f) Mississippi River g) Puerto Rico h) the Statue of Liberty i) Atlantic Ocean
--	---



Reading Check



Circle the correct answer.

1. **What are the two longest rivers in the United States?**
 - a) the Hudson and Potomac
 - b) the Missouri and Mississippi
 - c) the Nile and Danube
 - d) the Ohio and Los Angeles

2. **Where is the Pacific Ocean located?**
 - a) on the west coast of the United States
 - b) in South America
 - c) on the east coast of the United States
 - d) on the east coast of Italy

3. **Where is the Atlantic Ocean located?**
 - a) in Asia
 - b) on the west coast of the United States
 - c) on the north coast of the United States
 - d) on the east coast of the United States

4. **Which is NOT a U.S. territory?**
 - a) Puerto Rico
 - b) Guam
 - c) Jamaica
 - d) the U.S. Virgin Islands

5. **Which state borders Canada?**
 - a) Mexico
 - b) Illinois
 - c) Michigan
 - d) Florida

6. **Which state borders Mexico?**
 - a) California
 - b) New York
 - c) Hawaii
 - d) Alaska

7. What is the capitol of the United States?

- a) New York City
- b) London
- c) Sacramento
- d) Washington, D.C.

8. Where is the Statue of Liberty located?

- a) San Francisco Bay
- b) on the west coast of the U.S.
- c) New York City Harbor
- d) the Gulf of Mexico

THE UNITED STATES TODAY

The United States has progressed from Columbus to the Declaration of Independence, from slavery to freedom, from suffrage to civil rights, from the Revolutionary War to World War II, from Thomas Jefferson to Martin Luther King and from a few hundred Pilgrims to a country of more than 300 million people of every race, religion and national origin. In only a few hundred years the United States of America has grown from 13 original colonies on the Atlantic to 50 states reaching all the way to the Pacific – and beyond. Many sacrifices were made. But today we can be proud of our nation, which values freedom, opportunity and justice for all. The Statue of Liberty, located in the New York City Harbor, is a symbol to the world of these important values.





UNIT TEST



Workbook 3

1. **What is the economic system in the United States?**
 - a) socialist economy
 - b) capitalist economy
 - c) communist economy
 - d) checks and balances

2. **Where is the Statue of Liberty?**
 - a) California
 - b) Washington, D.C.
 - c) New York City Harbor
 - d) Washington state

3. **In what month do we vote for President?**
 - a) January
 - b) February
 - c) November
 - d) December

4. **If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?**
 - a) the Vice President
 - b) the Speaker of the House
 - c) the Chief Justice
 - d) the Secretary of State

5. **If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?**
 - a) the Attorney General
 - b) the Speaker of the House
 - c) the Chief Justice
 - d) the Secretary of State

6. **Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?**
 - a) the Secretary of Defense
 - b) the Speaker of the House
 - c) the Chief Justice
 - d) the President

- 7. Who signs bills into laws?**
a) the President
b) the Vice President
c) the Speaker of the House
d) the Chief Justice
- 8. Who vetoes bills?**
a) the President
b) the Vice President
c) the Speaker of the House
d) the Chief Justice
- 9. What is one responsibility that is only for citizens of the United States?**
a) serve on a jury
b) pay taxes
c) join the army
d) run for federal office
- 10. What is one right that is only for United States citizens?**
a) serve on a jury
b) get a driver's license
c) run for federal office
d) pay taxes
- 11. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?**
a) voting and serving on a jury
b) freedom of speech and assembly
c) voting and running for office
d) getting a driver's license and joining the army
- 12. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?**
a) to give up loyalty to other countries
b) to vote
c) to get a job
d) to live in the United States
- 13. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?**
a) 16
b) 18
c) 21
d) 35

- 14. Americans can participate in their democracy by_____.**
- a) voting
 - b) running for office
 - c) helping with a political campaign
 - d) all of the above
- 15. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?**
- a) February 12th
 - b) April 15th
 - c) July 4th
 - d) November 7th
- 16. When must all men register for the Selective Service?**
- a) between ages 18 and 26
 - b) between ages 21 and 35
 - c) between ages 35 and 45
 - d) all of the above
- 17. What are the two major political parties in the United States?**
- a) Libertian and Independent
 - b) Libertarian and Democratic
 - c) Democratic and Republican
 - d) Independent and Republican
- 18. What are the two longest rivers in the United States?**
- a) the Hudson and East Rivers
 - b) the Missouri and Mississippi
 - c) the Rio Grande and Los Angeles
 - d) the Sacramento and Russian
- 19. What ocean is on the west coast of the United States?**
- a) Atlantic
 - b) Pacific
 - c) Indian
 - d) Arctic
- 20. What ocean is on the east coast of the United States?**
- a) Atlantic
 - b) Pacific
 - c) Indian
 - d) Arctic

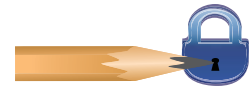
- 21. Which is a U.S. territory?**
a) Guam
b) Puerto Rico
c) American Samoa
d) all of the above
- 22. What is one state that borders Canada?**
a) California
b) Florida
c) Texas
d) New York
- 23. What is one state that borders Mexico?**
a) California
b) Washington
c) Florida
d) Nevada
- 24. What is the capitol of the United States?**
a) Washington state
b) California
c) New York
d) Washington, D.C.
- 25. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?**
a) California
b) Puerto Rico
c) Texas
d) Louisiana
- 26. What wars were fought by the United States in the 1800s?**
a) Civil War
b) Revolutionary War
c) Mexican-American War
d) both a. & c.
- 27. What was the U.S. war between the North and the South?**
a) Revolutionary War
b) Mexican-American War
c) War of 1812
d) Civil War

- 28. What is one problem that led to the U.S. Civil War?**
- a) taxation
 - b) slavery
 - c) communism
 - d) unjust laws
- 29. What did President Abraham Lincoln do that was important?**
- a) freed the slaves
 - b) saved the Union
 - c) defeated the British
 - d) both a. & b.
- 30. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?**
- a) freed the slaves
 - b) saved the Union
 - c) defeated the British
 - d) both a & b.
- 31. What did Susan B. Anthony do?**
- a) freed the slaves
 - b) fought for women's rights
 - c) fought for civil rights
 - d) both b. & c.
- 32. What war was fought by the United States in the 1900s?**
- a) Spanish-American War
 - b) War on Terror
 - c) Korean War
 - d) Mexican-American War
- 33. Who was President during World War I?**
- a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - b) George Washington
 - c) Woodrow Wilson
 - d) Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 34. Who was President during World War II?**
- a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - b) George Washington
 - c) Woodrow Wilson
 - d) Dwight D. Eisenhower

- 35. Who did the United States fight in World War II?**
- a) Mexico, Germany & Britain
 - b) Britain, Russia & France
 - c) Germany, Japan & Italy
 - d) France, Germany & Africa
- 36. Before Eisenhower was President, he was a General in _____.**
- a) World War I
 - b) World War II
 - c) the Mexican-American War
 - d) the Civil War
- 37. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?**
- a) monarchy
 - b) slavery
 - c) communism
 - d) civil rights
- 38. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?**
- a) slavery
 - b) communism
 - c) civil rights
 - d) suffrage
- 39. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. work for?**
- a) equality
 - b) civil rights
 - c) communism
 - d) both a. & b
- 40. What happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?**
- a) World War II ended.
 - b) Civil War started.
 - c) Terrorists attacked the United States.
 - d) both b. & c.



Student Answer Key



Reading Check (page 3)

1. b. the Civil War
2. c. both a. & b.
3. c. Africans

Fill in the Blanks (page 3)

1. North, South
2. slavery
3. slavery

Fill in the Blanks (page 5)

1. freed, slaves
2. Emancipation Proclamation
3. saved
4. Civil War

Reading Check (page 6)

1. c. both a. & b.
2. a. freed the slaves
3. c. Abraham Lincoln
4. c. Abraham Lincoln

Writing Practice and Review (page 6)

2. President Lincoln saved the Union.
3. The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves.

Reading Check (page 11)

1. c. the Vice President
2. b. the Speaker of the House
3. c. the President
4. b. two full terms and a partial
5. b. two
6. b. thirty-five

Answer the Questions (page 12)

1. Democratic and Republican
2. consult with your teacher
3. the President
4. the President
5. the President
6. consult with your teacher
7. consult with your teacher
8. consult with your teacher

Fill in the Blanks (page 13)

1. four
2. two
3. thirty-five
4. born, fourteen
5. Vice President
6. Speaker
7. White House, Washington

Writing Practice and Review (page 14)

1. The President signs or vetoes bills.
2. The President leads the executive branch.
3. The President's cabinet advises the President.
4. The President appoints justices to the Supreme Court.

Check your Understanding (page 17)

1. a. The city will listen to an appeal by Carlos.
2. b. make an oral presentation
3. d. He appreciates her for helping him with the city.
4. d. all of the above
5. a. hold a victory party

Fill in the Blanks (page 19)

1. red
2. white
3. blue
4. thirteen
5. fifty
6. Alaska
7. Hawaii
8. Governor
9. Mayor
10. Democrats
11. Republicans
12. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Reading Check (page 22)

1. b. April 15th
2. c. between ages 18 and 26
3. b. serve on a jury

True or False (page 22)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F

Reading Check (page 25)

1. c. both a. & b.
2. a. civil rights
3. c. both a. & b.

Writing Practice and Review (page 26)

1. Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights.
2. Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights.
3. We send in income tax forms by April 15th.
4. Only citizens can vote.
5. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day is a national holiday.

Reading Check (page 28)

1. c. Louisiana
2. c. both a. & b.

Writing Practice and Review (page 28)

1. The United States bought the Louisiana Territory in 1803.
2. The United States fought Mexico in 1848.
3. The Spanish-American War was in 1898.

Reading Check (page 29)

1. a. Woodrow Wilson
2. b. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Reading Check (page 30)

1. b. Franklin D. Roosevelt
2. a. Japan, Germany & Italy

Fill in the Blanks (page 31)

1. Woodrow Wilson
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Japan, Germany, Italy
4. World War II

Reading Check (page 34)

1. b. communism
2. a. communist
3. c. market economy

Fill in the Blanks (page 34)

1. capitalist
2. communist

Fill in the Blanks (page 35)

1. Terrorists
2. hijacked

Writing Practice and Review (page 36)

1. Woodrow Wilson was President during World War One.
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt was President during World War Two.
3. The United States fought Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War Two.
4. President Eisenhower was a General in World War Two.
5. The United States opposed communism during the Cold War.
6. Terrorists attacked the United States on September 11, 2001.

Matching Exercise (page 38)

1. a. Canada
2. f. Mississippi River
3. h. the Statue of Liberty
4. b. Washington, D.C.
5. i. Atlantic Ocean
6. g. Puerto Rico
7. d. Mexico
8. c. Pacific Ocean
9. e. Missouri River

Reading Check (pages 39-40)

1. b. the Missouri and Mississippi
2. a. on the west coast of the United States
3. d. on the east coast of the United States
4. c. Jamaica
5. c. Michigan
6. a. California
7. d. Washington, D.C.
8. c. New York City Harbor

Student Record Sheet

U.S. Citizens

Workbook 3 - Unit Test

Student Name: _____

School: _____

Student watched video: Yes No

Workbook completed: Yes No

Unit Test – Written Evaluation Score: _____ (minimum 80% required)

Unit Test – Written Evaluation Score: _____ (re-take as needed)

Hours granted: 20

Teacher Signature _____ Date: _____





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