



Lesson 1

American History

**A: The Colonial Period
and
B: Independence**

**Questions: 59, 58, 60, 87, 64, 61, 62, 63, 8, 9,
100, 99, 68, 69**



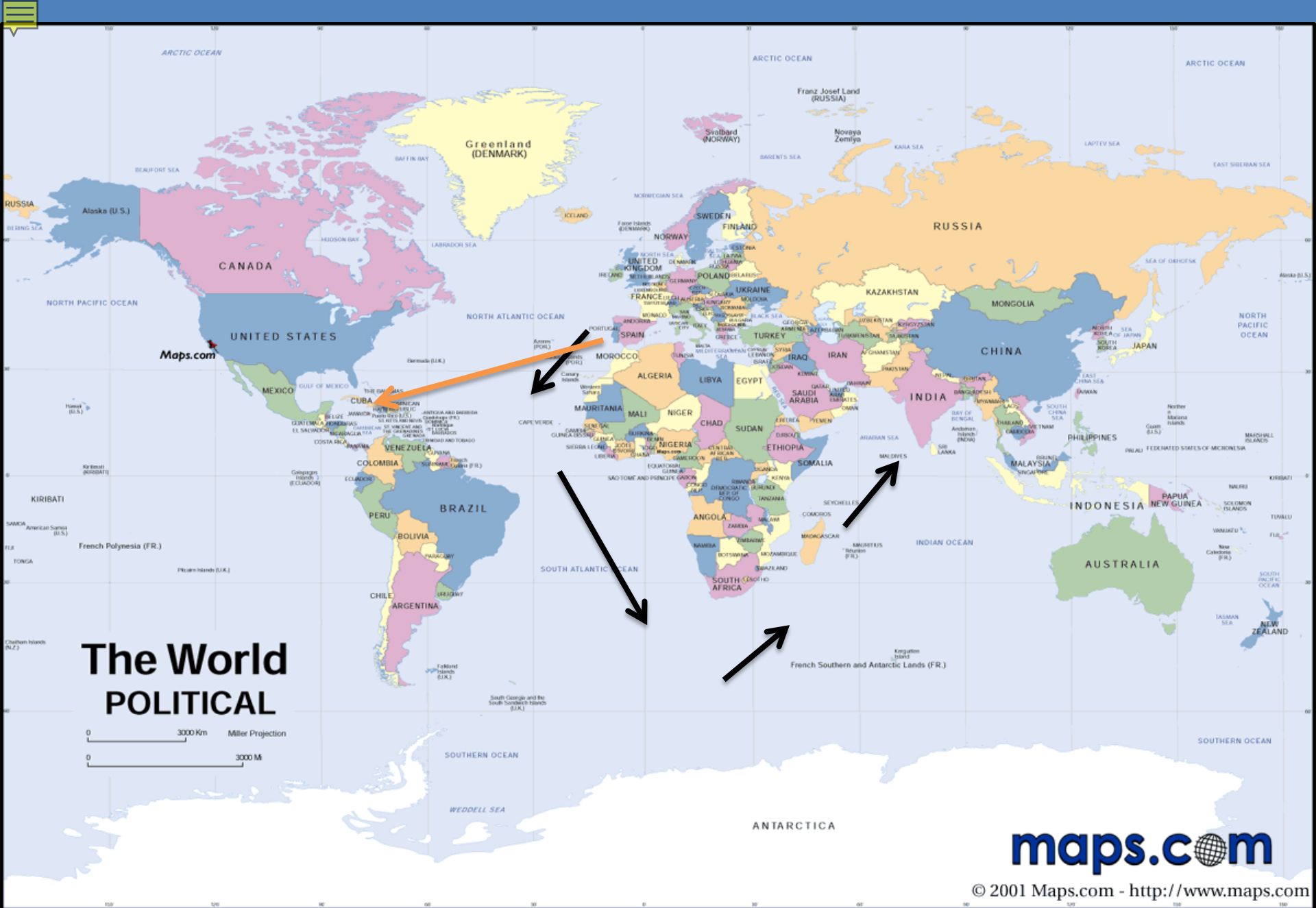
American History

Lesson 1A: The Colonial Period

Questions: 59, 58, 60, 87, 64

Christopher Columbus





The World POLITICAL

0 3000 Km Miller Projection
0 3000 M

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Columbus Discovers America



Christopher Columbus Taking Possession of the New Country, L. Prang & Co., 1893; {PD-1923}

Question

59



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**Who lived in America before
the Europeans arrived?**



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

- ★ American Indians
- ★ Native Americans

**American Indian woman
and her baby in 1899.**

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-94927.



The First Colonies (1607-1732)



Question
58



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What is one reason colonists came to America?



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

Question # 58

- ★ **freedom**
- ★ **political liberty**
- ★ **religious freedom**
- ★ **economic opportunity**
- ★ **practice their religion**
- ★ **escape persecution**

“Mayflower Approaching Land,” an engraving of the ship that carried the Pilgrims to Plymouth, MA in 1620.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-3046.



The Slave Trade

TO BE SOLD, on board the
Ship *Bance-Island*, on tuesday the 6th
of *May* next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy



NEGROES,

just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.

—The utmost care has
already been taken, and



shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country..

Question
60



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

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



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



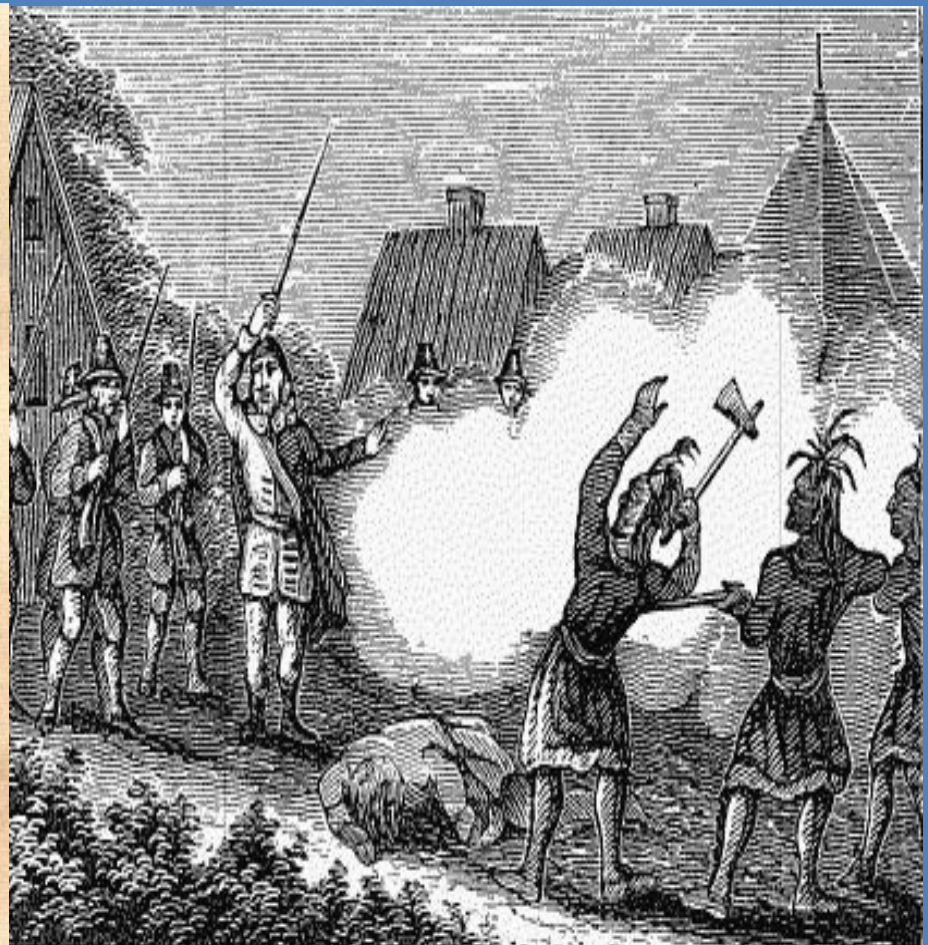
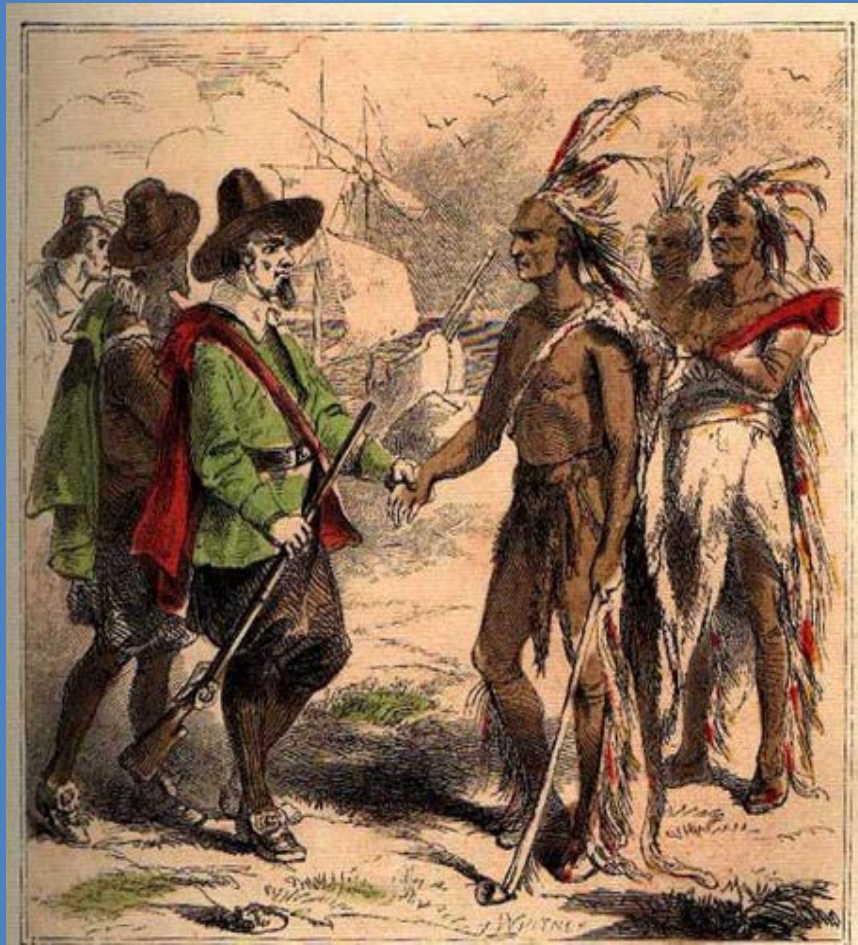
- ★ Africans
- ★ people from Africa

Slaves on a Southern plantation in May 1862.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-04324.

Colonists and Native Americans

Friendship, War, and Dislocation



The First Thanksgiving



TRIBES OF THE INDIAN NATION



Question
87



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

Name one American Indian
tribe in the United States.



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Question # 87



★ Cherokee

★ Navajo

★ Sioux

★ Chippewa

★ Choctaw

★ Pueblo

★ Apache

★ Iroquois

★ Creek

★ Blackfeet

★ Seminole

★ Cheyenne

★ Arawak

★ Shawnee

★ Mohegan

★ Huron

★ Oneida

★ Lakota

★ Crow

★ Teton

★ Hopi

★ Inuit

Four Pueblo women.

Courtesy of the Library of
Congress, LC-USZ62-54421.

The 13 Original Colonies



Question
64



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

There were **13** original states.
Name three.



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

Question # 64



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



American History

Lesson 1B: Independence

Questions: 61, 62, 63, 8, 9, 100, 99, 68, 69

The Government of Great Britain



King George III

- King of Great Britain
- Not elected; inherited his power from his parents
- Ruled Great Britain along with an elected Parliament
- Americans had no representation in Parliament



Wars During the Colonial Period

King William's War (1688–1697)

Queen Anne's War (1702–1713)

King George's War (1744–1748)

French and Indian War (1754–1763)

Boston Tea Party (1773)



The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)



Question

61



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**Why did the colonists fight
the British?**



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

Question # 61



- ★ because of high taxes (taxation without representation)
- ★ because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering)

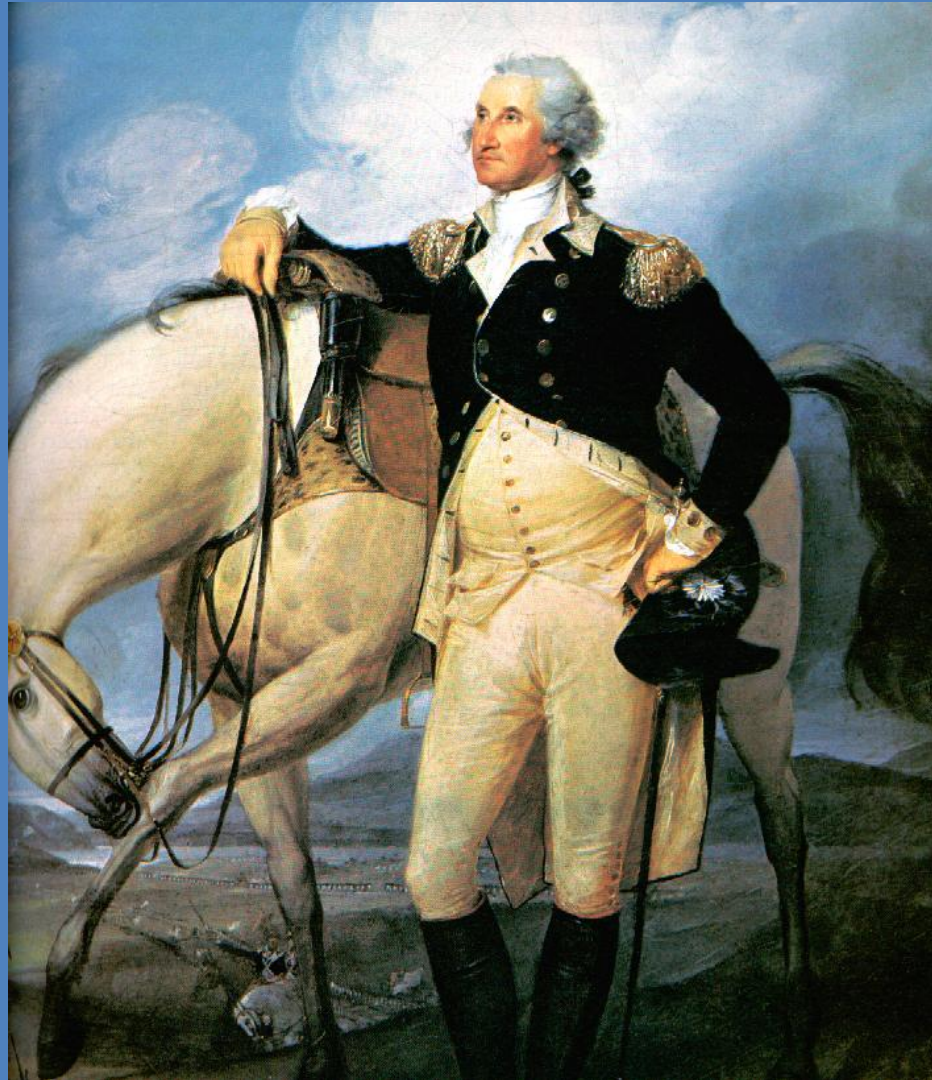
- ★ because they didn't have self-government

Molly Pitcher firing a cannon at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 during the American Revolutionary War by Percy Moran.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-4969.

George Washington

Commander of the Colonial Army



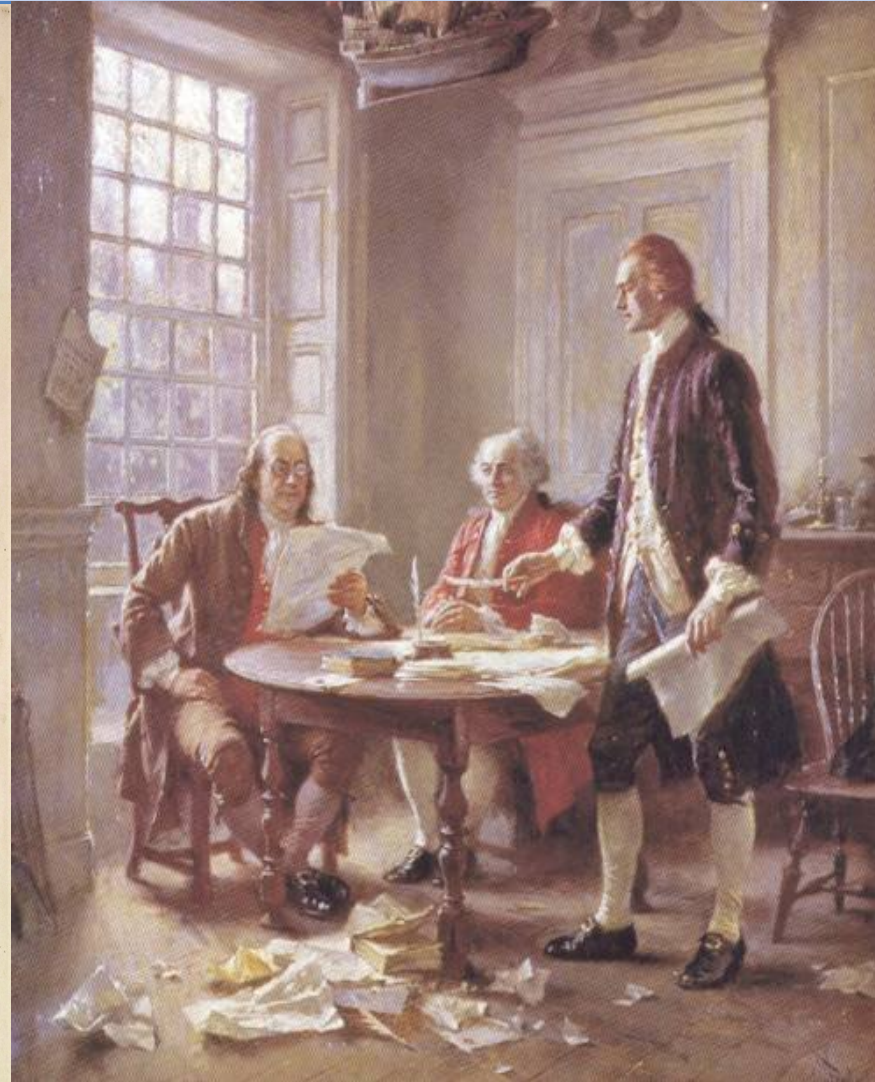
The Declaration of Independence

July, 4, 1776

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them; a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all experienced Men have viewed with Suspicion, not only those who would change the established Forms of Government, but also those who have proposed to amend them, when it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Oppressions, all having in direct or indirect Consequence the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Numbers of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them and formidable to Tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People. — He has refused for a long Time after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large; the whole remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Law for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass other Laws to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance. — He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Powers. — He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For Quartersing large Bodies of armed Troops among us: — For retaining them, by a mock Trial, from our Shores, for any Misdemeanors which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same abominable Trade into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People. — He is at this Time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Opprobrium



Question
62



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

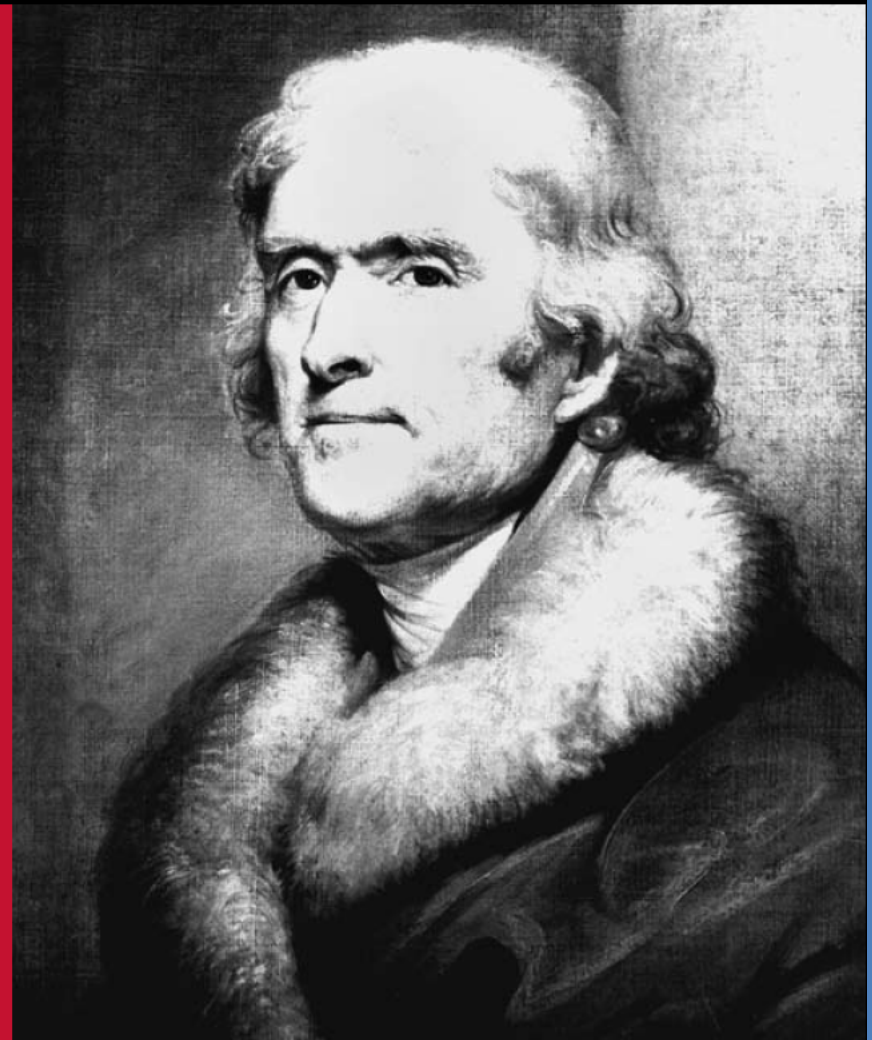


**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

**(Thomas)
Jefferson**

**Thomas Jefferson. Copy of
painting by Rembrandt Peale.**

Courtesy of the National Archives,
NARA File # 208-PU-104HH-4.



Question
63



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**When was the Declaration of
Independence adopted?**



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

Question # 63



July 4, 1776

In "Declaration of Independence," a painting by John Trumbull, Thomas Jefferson and his committee present the formal statement of independence from Great Britain.

Courtesy of the National Archives, NARA File # 148-GW-662.

Question

8



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**What did the
Declaration of
Independence do?**

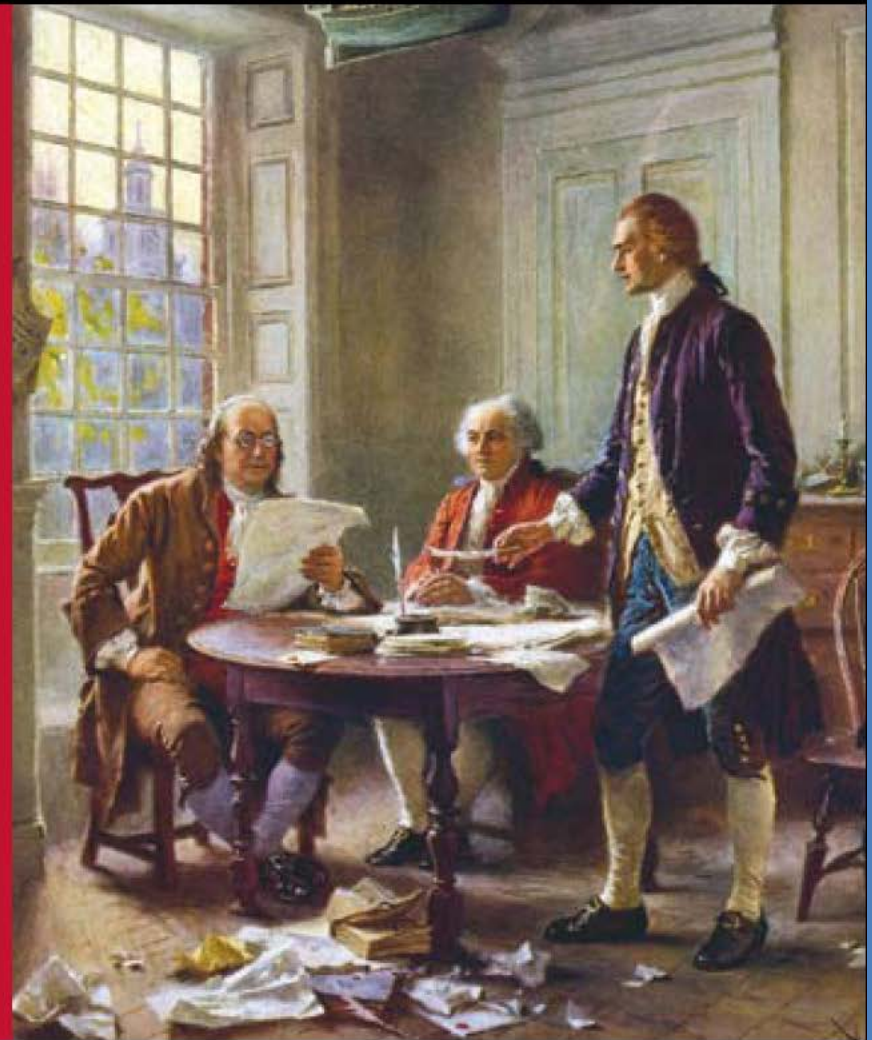


**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question # 8

- ★ announced our independence (from Great Britain)
- ★ declared our independence (from Great Britain)
- ★ said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)

Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson in "Writing the Declaration of Independence, 1776," by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-9904.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. 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In every stage of these Oppressions We

Question

9



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What are two rights in the
Declaration of Independence?



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Question # 9

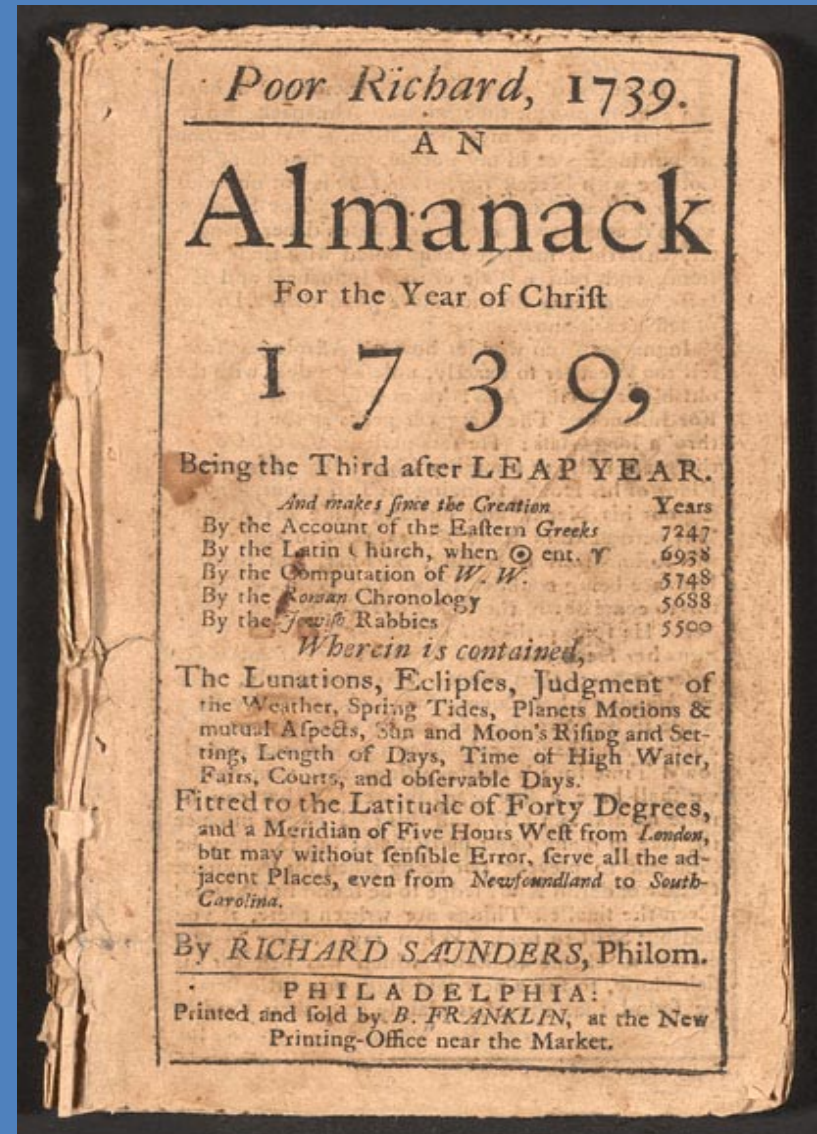
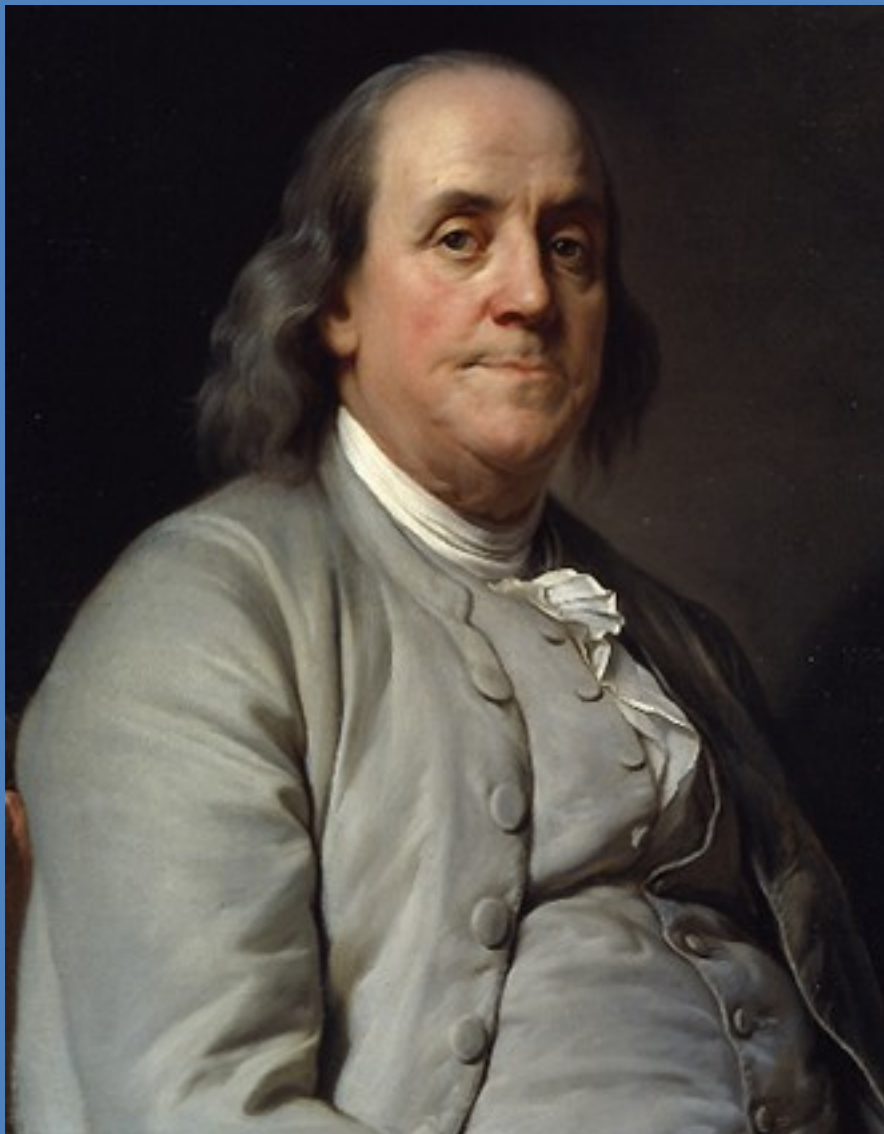


- ★ life
- ★ liberty
- ★ pursuit of happiness

The Founding Fathers



Benjamin Franklin



Question
99



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

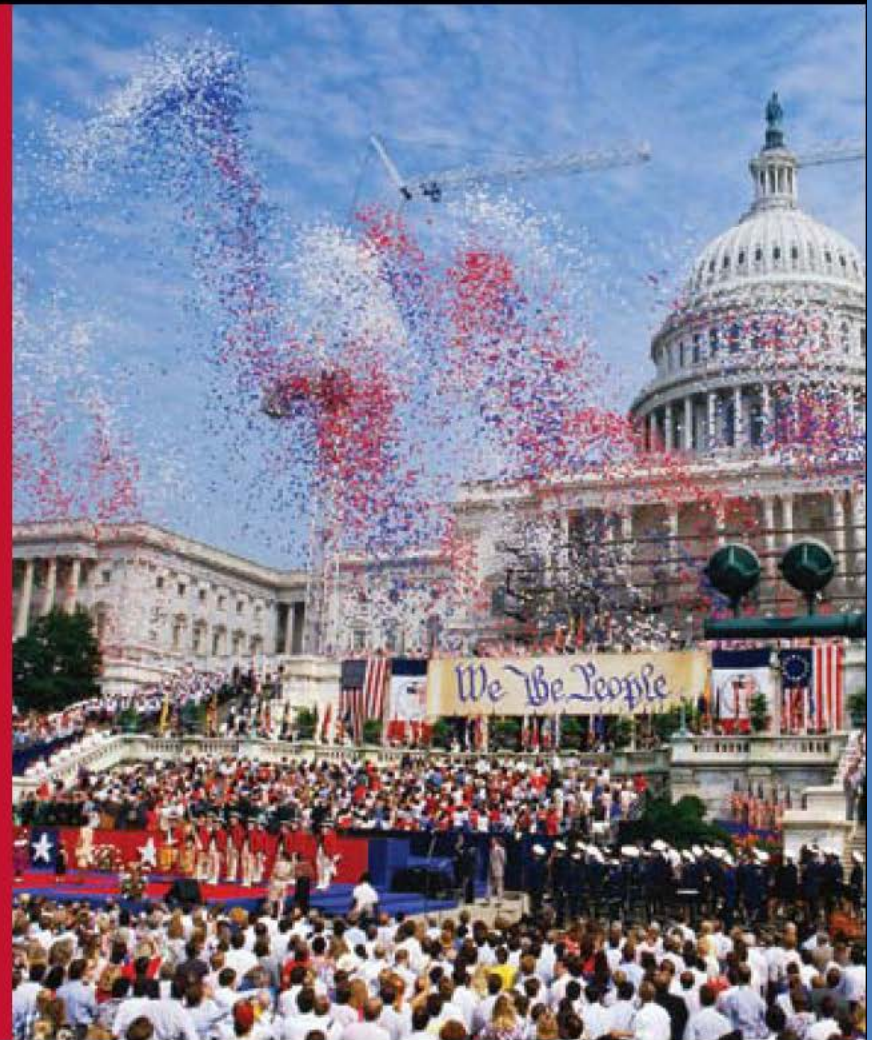
**When do we celebrate
Independence Day?***



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

July 4

**Patriotic celebration at the
U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.**



Question
100



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

Name two national U.S.
holidays.



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

Question # 100

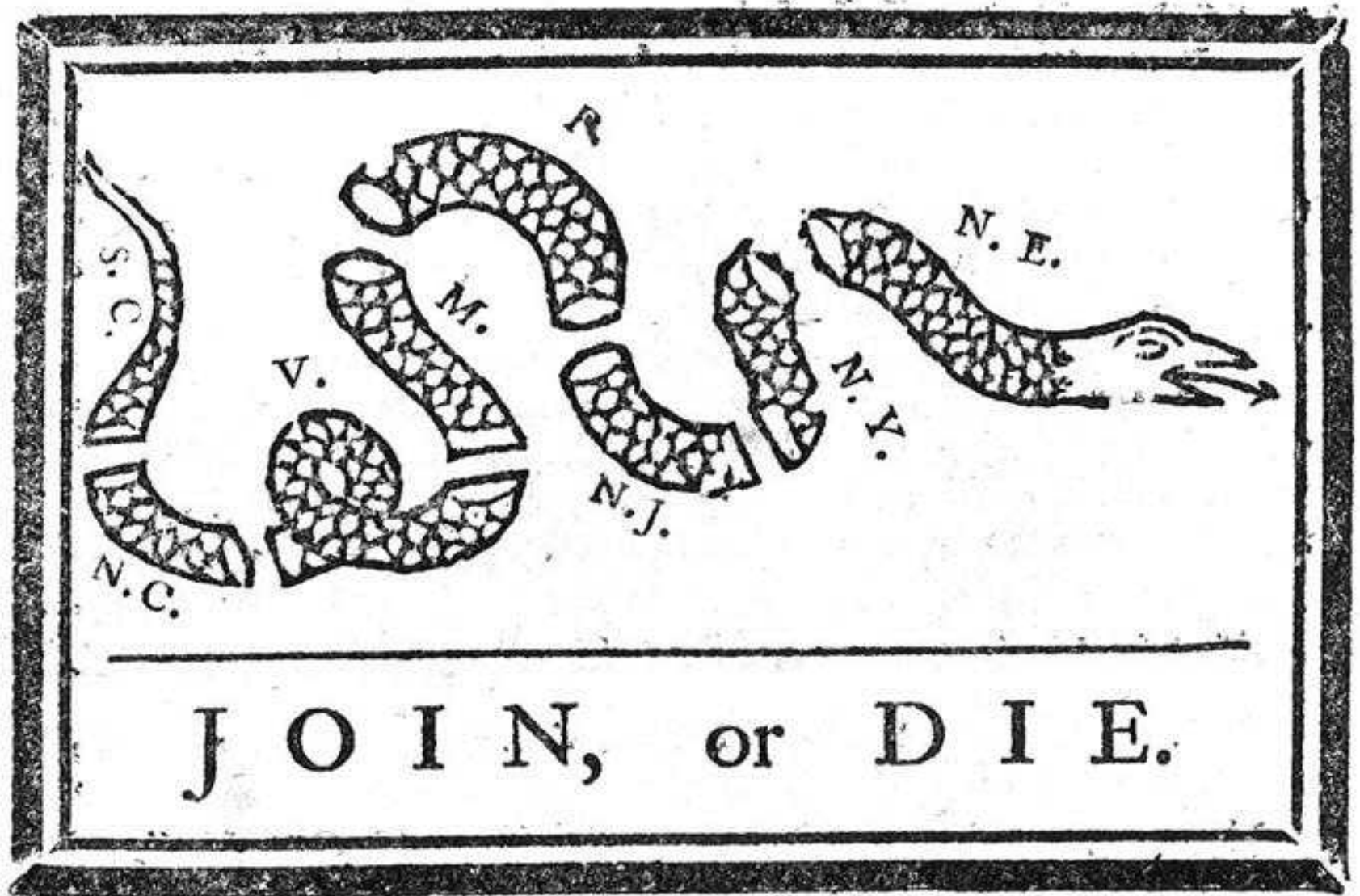


- ★ New Year's Day
- ★ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- ★ Presidents' Day
- ★ Memorial Day
- ★ Independence Day
- ★ Labor Day
- ★ Columbus Day
- ★ Veterans Day
- ★ Thanksgiving
- ★ Christmas

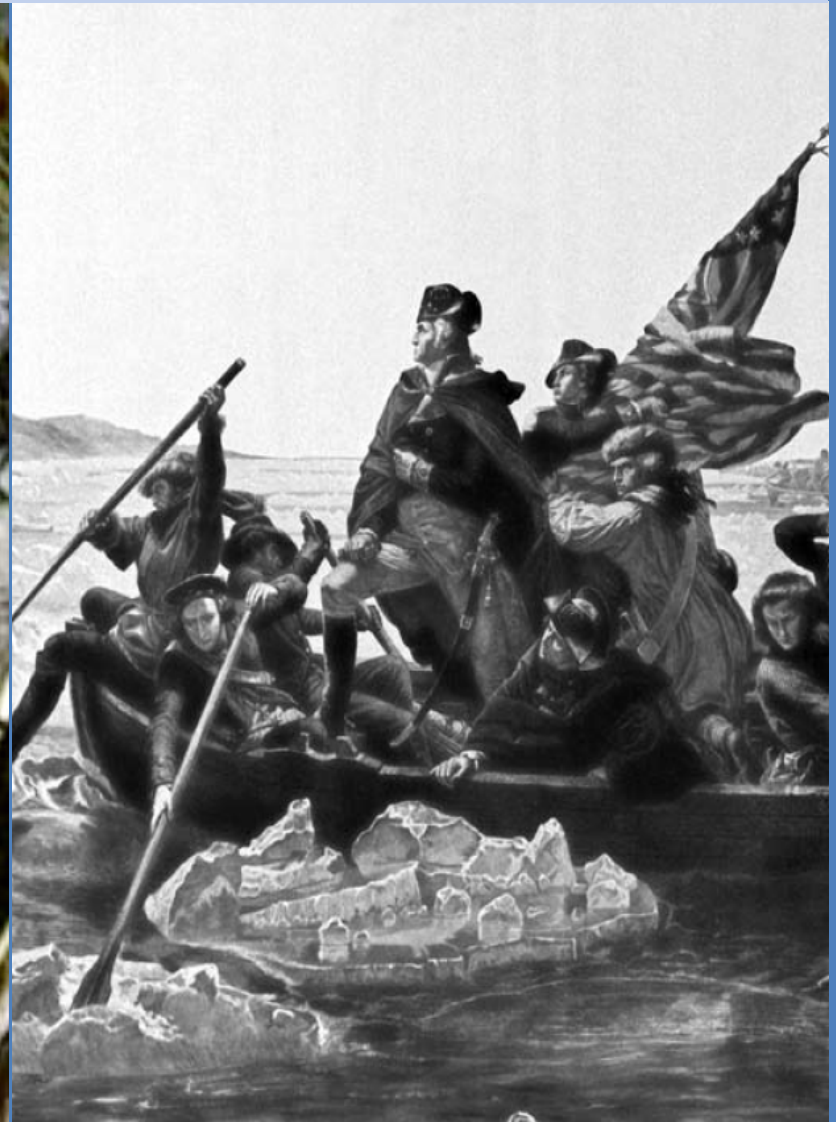
Atlantic Pavilion at the World War II
Memorial in Washington, D.C.

© Richard Latoff.

A Call for Unity



Defeat and Triumph



The French Join the Americans



Lafayette



Washington

Question
68



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?



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

Question # 68



- ★ U.S. diplomat
- ★ oldest member of the Constitutional Convention
- ★ first Postmaster General of the United States

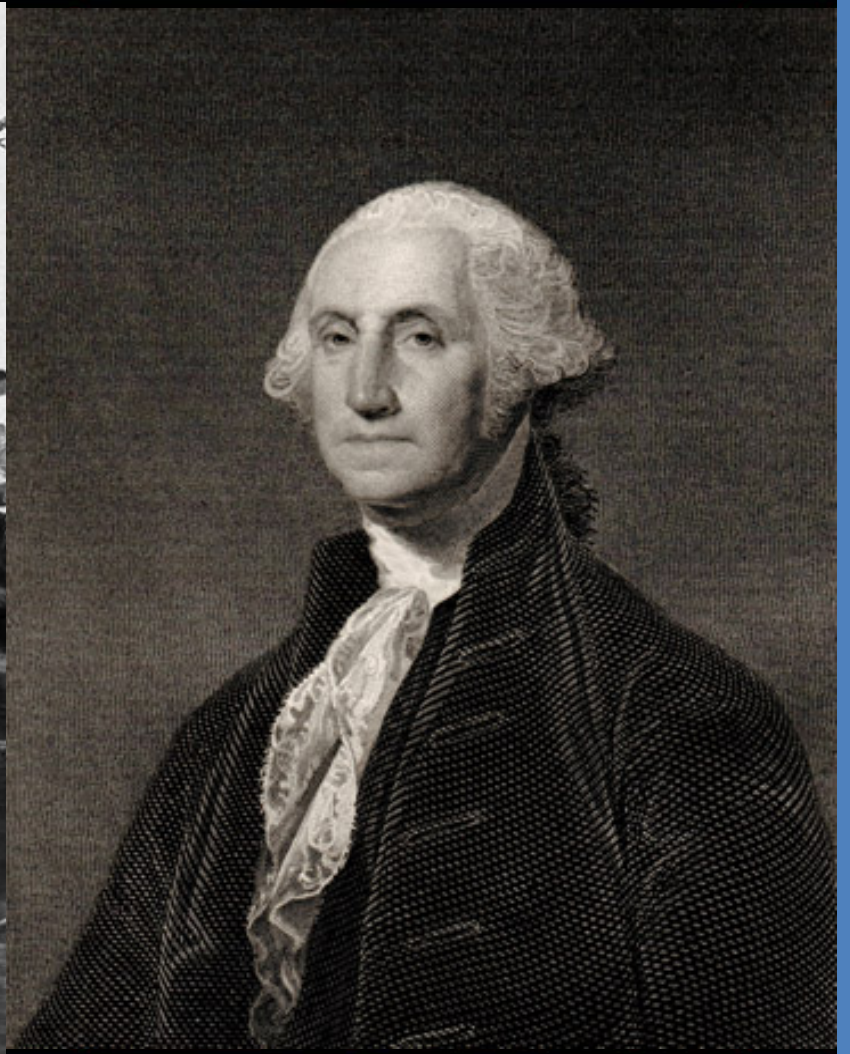
- ★ writer of "Poor Richard's Almanac"
- ★ started the first free libraries

**"Franklin's Return to Philadelphia, 1785,"
by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris.**

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-9906.

Surrender at Yorktown





Question
69



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

Who is the “Father of Our Country”?



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

**(George)
Washington**

