



# Learn About the United States

## Quick Civics Lessons for the Naturalization Test



Translated into Somali by HIAS



**Welcome the stranger.  
Protect the refugee.**

# **Wax ka Baro Maraykanka**

*Casharo Degdega*  
*ee Cilmiga Bulshada*  
**ee Imtixaanka Jinsiyad Bixinta**

# Learn About the United States: *Quick Civics Lessons*

Thank you for your interest in becoming a citizen of the United States of America. Your decision to apply for U.S. citizenship is a very meaningful demonstration of your commitment to this country and we applaud your efforts.

As you prepare for U.S. citizenship, *Learn About the United States: Quick Civics Lessons* will help you study for the civics and English portions of the naturalization interview. There are 100 civics (history and government) questions on the naturalization test. During your naturalization interview, you will be asked up to 10 questions from the list of 100 questions. You must answer correctly at least six (6) of the 10 questions to pass the civics test.

Applicants who are age 65 or older and have been a permanent resident for at least 20 years at the time of filing the *Application for Naturalization, Form N-400* are only required to study 20 of the 100 civics test questions for the naturalization test. These questions are flagged with an asterisk (\*) in this booklet.

*Learn About the United States* contains short lessons based on each of the 100 civics (history and government) questions. This additional information will help you learn more about important concepts in American history and government. **During your naturalization interview, you will not be tested on the additional information in the short lessons.**

There are three components to the English portion of the test: speaking, reading, and writing. Your ability to speak English is determined by the USCIS Officer based on your answers to questions normally asked during the eligibility interview on the *Application for Naturalization, Form N-400*.

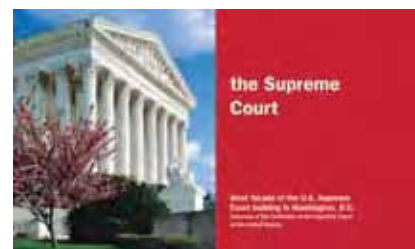
For the reading test, you must read one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to read in English. There is a reading vocabulary list with all the words found in the English reading portion of the naturalization test included in the back of this booklet.

For the writing test, you must write one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to write in English. There is a writing vocabulary list with all the words found in the English writing portion of the naturalization test included in the back of this booklet.

## Another Option to Help You Study: Civics Flash Cards

The USCIS Civics Flash Cards are a useful study tool to help you prepare for the naturalization test. These easy-to-use cards include each of the 100 civics (history and government) questions and answers on the naturalization test. With historical photos and informative captions, the Civics Flash Cards are an additional option to help you prepare for U.S. citizenship.

The Civics Flash Cards are available for free online at [www.uscis.gov/citizenship](http://www.uscis.gov/citizenship). Hard copies are available for purchase from the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) by calling 1-866-512-1800 (toll-free) or by visiting <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> and searching for "Civics Flash Cards."





# Wax ka Baro Mareykanka: *Casharka Cilmiga Bulshada oo Degdega*

Waad ku m ahadsantahay xi isaynta inaad noqotid dhal ad Maraykan a h. go' aanka aa d ku codsata y inaad noqotid dhalad Maraykan ah waxay ku tusaysaa daacadnimada aad u tahay waddankaan waan ku faraxsanahay dadaalkaaga.

Maraykanku wuxuu ku leeyahay taariikh fog oo qani ah soodhawaynta qoomiyadaha adduunka oo dhan. dhalashada Maraykanku waa meel isku xirta dadka ka kala yimid wadamo iyo dhulal kala duwan. Inka badan 200 oo sanno Maraykanku wuxuu ku ahaa quwad muwaadiniintiisa iyo qiimaha guud ee xaga cilmiga bulshada ee aan wadaagno.

Isu-diyaarinta dhalas hada Maraykanka, *Wax ka Baro Maraykanka: Casharada Degdegaa ee cilmiga bulshadu* wuxuu kaa caawinayaa inaad barato bushada iyo Ingiriisida. Waxaa jira 100 cilmi bulsho (taariikh iyo dawlad) su'aalood oo ah tij aabinta dhalasho siinta. In taad ku gudo jirtid waraysiga dhalasho siintada waxaa lagu waydiin doonaa 10 su'aalood oo ka mid ah liis 100 su'aalood ah. Waa inaad si sax ah ugu aawaa barta ugu yar aan (6) oo ka mid ah 10 su'aalood si'aad u barto tijaabinta cilmiga bulshada.

Qofka da' diisu tahay 65 ama ka wayn oo haysta deganaasho sharci ah oo ku meel gaara oo ay ka soo wareegtay ugu yar aan 20 sanno wakhtiga uu buuxiyay dalabka dhalasho siinta, ee foom N-400 waxaa looga baahanyahay oo kaliya in uu barto 20 oo ka mid ah 100 su'aalaha imtixaanka cilmiga bulshada ee imtixaan dhalasho siinta. su'aashani waa calanka xidigta ku xardhan (\*) ee daabacaad buuga.

*Wax Ka Baro Maraykanka* wuxuu ka koobanyahay casharo gaaban kuna salaysan mid walba 100 ka su'aal ee cilmi bulsho (taariikh iyo dawlad) su'aal. faa faahintan waxay kaa caawinaysaa inaad wax badan ka barato dhinacyada muhiimka ah ee Maraykanka, xaga taariikh iyo dawladba. **Intaad ku jirtid waraysiga dhalasho siinta, ma luguugu imtixaanayo faafaahinta dheeraad ka ah ee casharda gaaban.**

Waxaa jira saddex dhinac oo ah qeybaha la uqadda Ingiriiska la ayskaga imtixaanayo: hadda, akhrinta, iyo qoraalka Awoodaada aad u leedahay ku hadalka Ingiriisida waxaa go'aaminaaya sargaal USCIS go'aamintiisuna waxey ka usaleysnaa d oontaa si da aad uga jawaabtaay caadiyan su'aalaha lagu weydiyay intaad ku gudo jirtid waraysiga sharciga ah oo kusababsan codsigaaga dhalasho siinta, foom N-400

Imtixaanka akhrinta, waa inaad akhridaa mid (1) ka baxsan saddex (3) jumaladood si sax ah si aad u muujisid karaanka aad u leedahay akhrinta ingiriiska. Waxaa jira qeybta akhrinta liiska ka almado dhamaan lag ahaa elayo qeybaha akhrinta ingiriiska ee imtixaanka dhalasho siinta oo ay kujiraan kuwa ku yaala buugan halkiisa danbe.

Imtixaanka qoridda, waa inaad qortaa mid (1) ka baxsan saddex (3) jumaladood si sax ah si aad u muujiso karaanka aad u leedahay qoridda Ingiriiska. Waxaa jira xaga qoridda liiska ka almado cusub oo wata dhamaan ka almadaha lag ahaa elayo qeybaha qoridda ingiriiska ee imtixaanka dhalasho siinta oo ay ku jiraan kuwa ku yaala buugan halkiisa danbe.

## Arin kale ee Kaa Caawinaya Barashada: Falaash Kaarka Cilmiga Bulshada.

USCIS kaarkeeda falaashka ah ee cilmiga bulshadu wuxuu yahay mid si fiican loo barankaro si aad u diyaarisid imtixaanka dhalasho bixinta. Tani waxay kuu sahlayaa isticmaalka kaarka ee ay haystaan mid kastoo kamida 100 cilmi bulsho (taariikh iyo dawlad) su'aalo iyo jawaabo ee imtixaanka dhalasho bixinta. Sawirada taariikhiga ah iyo macluumaadka cadeynaya oo uu wato, falaash kaararka cilmiga bulshadu waa waddo kale oo dheeriya kuguna caawineysa udiyaar garawga qaadashada dhalashada Maraykanka.

Kaadhka bulshada waxaa lagu helaa si bilaash ah oo dagdag ah <http://www.uscis.gov/civicsflashcards>. Warqadaha coopiaynta waxaa looga helaa iyagoo beec ah xafiiska dawladda Maraykanka ee daabacaada (GPO) adigoo la hadlaya 1-866-512-1800 (hadal-bilaasha) ama booqo <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> oo baadh "falaash kaarka cilmiga bulshada."

# Learn About the United States

## Civics Test

### AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

In the United States, the government gets its power to govern from the people. We have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Citizens in the United States shape their government and its policies, so they must learn about important public issues and get involved in their communities. Learning about American government helps you understand your rights and responsibilities and allows you to fully participate in the American political process. The Founders of this country decided that the United States should be a representative democracy. They wanted a nation ruled by laws, not by men. In a representative democracy, the people choose officials to make laws and represent their views and concerns in government. The following section will help you understand the principles of American democracy, the U.S. system of government, and the important rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship.

### A: Principles of American Democracy

#### 1. What is the supreme law of the land?

- ★ the Constitution

The Founding Fathers of the United States wrote the Constitution in 1787. The Constitution is the “supreme law of the land.” The U.S. Constitution has lasted longer than any other country’s constitution. It establishes the basic principles of the United States government. The Constitution establishes a system of government called “representative democracy.” In a representative democracy, citizens choose representatives to make the laws. U.S. citizens also choose a president to lead the executive branch of government. The Constitution lists fundamental rights for all citizens and other people living in the United States. Laws made in the United States must follow the Constitution.

#### 2. What does the Constitution do?

- ★ sets up the government
- ★ defines the government
- ★ protects basic rights of Americans

The Constitution of the United States divides government power between the national government

and state governments. The name for this division of power is “federalism.” Federalism is an important idea in the Constitution. We call the Founding Fathers who wrote the Constitution the “Framers” of the Constitution. The Framers wanted to limit the powers of the government, so they separated the powers into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The Constitution explains the power of each branch. The Constitution also includes changes and additions, called “amendments.” The first 10 amendments are called the “Bill of Rights.” The Bill of Rights established the individual rights and liberties of all Americans.

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

- ★ We the People

The Constitution says:

*“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”*

# Maraykanka Wax ka Baro

## Imtixaanka Cilmiga Bulshada

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### Dawladda Maraykanka

Maraykanka d hexdiisa, dawladda Maraykanku wa xay ka he shay q uwada ay wax ku maamusho dadkeeda Waxaan leenahay dawl ad shacbi, oo ay shacabku keeneen shaca bkuna leeyahiin M aadiniinta Maraykanku iyagaa qaabeeyay dawladooda iyo siyaasadee daba, marka waa inay ba rtaan muhiimada ay leeyihiin arimaha guud iyo ku milmitaanka bulshadooda Barashada dawladda Maraykanku waxay kaa caawinaysa inaad fahanto xuquudaada iyo masuuliyadaada waxayna kuu ogolaanaysaa inaad si buuxda uga qeybqaadatid hawlaha siyaasada maraynka Aasaasayaashii waddankan waxay go'aansadeen in waddanka Maraykanku qaato habka dimoqraadiyada Waxay sameeyeen waddan uu maalo sharci ee uusan maamlin qof. i smetelidda dimuquraadiga ah dadku waxay doortaan mas'uuliyiin si ay u sameeyaan xeer una metelaan aaraa' dooda iyo waxa ka q useeya dawladda dhexdeeda qaybtan soo socotaa waxay kaa caawinaysaa fahanka mabaadii'da di muquraadiyadda Maraykanka, nidaamka da wladnimo ee mareykanaka iyo muhiimadda xuquuqda Iyo mas'uuliyada muwadiniinta Maraykanka ah.

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### A: Mabaadii'da Dimoqraadiyada Maraykanka

#### 1. Waa maxay xeerka ugu sareeya ee dalku?

##### \* *Dastuurka*

Aabayaashii helay Maraykanku waxay qoreen dastuurka 1787. dastuurkuna waa "sharciga ugu sareeya ee dhulka." Dastuurka Maraykanku wuu ka xadaarad dheeryahay dastuurka adduunka kale Wuxuu saldhig u yahay mabaadii'da aasaasiga ee dawladda Maraykanka. dastuurku wuxuu ku salaysanyahay nidaam dawladnimo oo loogu yeero "matalaada dimoqraadiyada". matalaada dimoqraadiyada, muwaadiniinta waxay doortaan kuwa metela si ay u sameeyaan sharciyo. muwaadiniinta Maraykanku waxaa kale oo ay doortaan madaxwayne si uu uhogaamiyo qeybta fulinta ee dawladda Dastuurku wuxuu dhigayaa xuquuqda asaasiga ee dhamaan muwaadiniinta iyo dadka kale ee ku nool Maraykanka gudahiisa shuruucda lagu sameynayo Maraykanka waa in ay waafaqsanyihiin Dastuurka.

#### 2. Muxuu dastuurku qabtaa?

- \* *Wuxuu dhisaa dawladda*
- \* *Wuxuu macneeyaa dawladda*
- \* *wuxuu ilaaliyaa xuquuqda aasaasiga ah ee muwaadiniinta Maraykanka*

dastuurka Mareykanku wuxuu uqaybiyaa awooda dawladda dawl ad qaran iyo dawl ad gobaleedyo Magaca qaybintaas awooda waxaa la yiraaa "federal." fedaralku

waa fikrad aad u muhiim ah oo dastuurka ku jirta waxaan ugu yeernaa aabayaashii sameeyay dastuurka "qaabeeyayaashii" dastuurka. qaabeeyayaashaasi waxey dooneen in ay xadeeyaan awooda dawladda, sidaa darteed waxey ukala sooceen awoodaha saddex qaybood: hay'ad fulinta ee dawladda, sharci dajinta, iyo garsoorka. Dastuurku wuxuu sharaxaa awooda qayb walba. Dastuurku sidoo kale wuxuu qeexayaa qaabka wax ka bedalaada iyo ku darista, kaa oo loogu yeero "badalid." 10 ugu horeeya ee badalidda waxaa loogu yeeraa "mashruuca qaanuunka xuquuqda." Mashruuca Xuquuda wuxuu ku salaysanyahay xuquuqda shakhsigaa iyo xuriyadda ay leeyihiin dhamaan muwaadiniinta Mareykanku.

#### 3. Fikradda dawladda gobaleed waa seddexda eray ee ugu horeeya dastuurka. Waa maxay kalmadahaasi?

##### \* *Annagu Shacabkaa*

Dastuurku wuxuu leeyahay:

"Annagoo ah shacabka Mareykanka, si aan u samayno midnimo badan oo waxtar leh, una oogno cadaalad damaanad qaadnana degaanaanta gudaheena uhelnana difaac wada jira, xoojinaanan qanaacada guud u adkeynana nicmada xuriyaddan naftena iyo jiilalka naga danbeeyaba waaxaan xoojineynaa oo sameyneynaa una aasaaseynaa Dastuurkaan Mareykanka."

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With the words “We the People,” the Constitution states that the people set up the government. The government works for the people and protects the rights of people. In the United States, the power to govern comes from the people, who are the highest power. This is called “popular sovereignty.” The people elect representatives to make laws.

#### 4. What is an amendment?

- ★ a change (to the Constitution)
- ★ an addition (to the Constitution)

An amendment is a change or addition to the Constitution. The Framers of the Constitution knew that laws can change as a country grows. They did not want to make it too easy to modify the Constitution, the supreme law of the land. The Framers also did not want the Constitution to lose its meaning. For this reason, the Framers decided that Congress could pass amendments in only two ways: by a two-thirds vote in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives or by a special convention. A special convention has to be requested by two-thirds of the states. After an amendment has passed in Congress or by a special convention, the amendment must then be ratified (accepted) by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The amendment can also be ratified by a special convention in three-fourths of the states. Not all proposed amendments are ratified. Six times in U.S. history amendments have passed in Congress but were not approved by enough states to be ratified.

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

- ★ the Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. When the Framers wrote the Constitution, they did not focus on individual rights. They focused on creating the system and structure of government. Many Americans believed that the Constitution should guarantee the rights of the people, and they wanted a list of all the things a government could not do. They were afraid that a strong government would take away the rights people won in the Revolutionary War. James Madison, one of the Framers of the Constitution, wrote a list of

individual rights and limits on the government. These rights appear in the first 10 amendments, called the Bill of Rights. Some of these rights include freedom of expression, the right to bear arms, freedom from search without warrant, freedom not to be tried twice for the same crime, the right to not testify against yourself, the right to a trial by a jury of your peers, the right to an attorney, and protection against excessive fines and unusual punishments. The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791.

#### 6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?\*

- ★ speech
- ★ religion
- ★ assembly
- ★ press
- ★ petition the government

The First Amendment of the Bill of Rights protects a person’s right to freedom of expression. Freedom of expression allows open discussion and debate on public issues. Open discussion and debate are important to democracy. The First Amendment also protects freedom of religion and free speech. This amendment says that Congress may not pass laws that establish an official religion and may not limit religious expression. Congress may not pass laws that limit freedom of the press or the right of people to meet peacefully. The First Amendment also gives people the right to petition the government to change laws or acts that are not fair. Congress may not take away these rights. The First Amendment of the Constitution guarantees and protects these rights.

#### 7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?

- ★ twenty-seven (27)

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. They were added in 1791. Since then, 17 more amendments have been added. The Constitution currently has 27 amendments. The 27th Amendment was added in 1992. It explains how senators and representatives are paid. Interestingly, Congress first discussed this amendment back in 1789 as one of the original amendments considered for the Bill of Rights.

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\*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.



Kalmadaha ah "Annagu Shacabka", Dastuurku wuxuu qeexayaa in shacabku yahay kan sameynaya dawladda. Dawladu waxay u shaqaysaa dadka waxeyna ilaalisaa xuquuqda dadka. marka lajoogo mareykanka awooda xukunka waxey ka imaaneysaa shacabka kaasoo aha kan ugu awood sareeya dalka. Tana waxaa loogu yeeraa "awood xuriyadeedka shacabka". Dadku waxay doortaan wakiillo si uu ugu sameeyo sharciyo.

#### 4. Waa maxay badalida ama sixida sharciga qorani?

- \* *badalidda (dastuurka)*
- \* *wax ku deridda (Dastuurka)*

Badalida ama sixida sharci qorani waa wax ka badalid ama ku daris dastuurka. Qaabeyayaashii horee Dastuurka waxey ogaayeen in shuruucdu isbedeleyso sida waddanku ukoraayo. ma dooneyn inay ka dhigaan wax fudud si loo bedelo Dastuurka oo ah sharciga ugu sareeya ee dhulka Qaabeyayaashaasi ma dooneyn in Dastuurku waayo macnihiisa. sababtaa darteed, dejiyayaashu waxey go'aansadeen in baarlamaanku go'aamiyo kaliya laba wado uu lagu shaandey karo Dastuurka. sedax markii loo dhigo golaha wakiilada iyo golaha sanadka in ay laba meelood ucodeeyaan ama heshiis gaara lagu meel mariyo arinkaa. Heshiiska gaarka ahi waa in ay codsadaan laba meelood sedax meel ee golaha sanadka. ka dib markii shaandeyn kusameyntaas laga ansaxiyo congareyska ama lagu meel mariyo heshiis gaar ah, shaandeyntaas waa in ay qabalaan sedax meelood afar meel golaha sharci dejinta ee wilaayaadka mareykanku. Shaandeyn kusameynta sidoo kale waa in ay ansixiyaan afarmeelood sedax meel wilaayaadaka lama ansixin dhamaan badalid kusameyntaas la soo jeediyay. taariikhdamo mareykankan badalid kusameynta dastuurka lix jeer ayaa lamarsiiyay kongareyska laakiinse lagama helin wilaayaadka muwaafaqadii ku filneyd si loo ansixiyo.

#### 5. Maxanu ugu yeernaa tobanka ugu horeeya ee sixida ama badalida lagu sameeyay Dstuurka

- \* *mashruuca xuquuqda.*

mashruuca xuquuqdu waa 10 ugu horeysa ee badalid lagu sameynayo Dastuurka. Marki dejiyayaashu ay qoreen Dastuurka xooga ma aysan saarin xuquuda shakhsiga ah. Waxey xooga saareen abuuridda nidaam iyo qaab dhismeedka dawladda. dad Maraykana oo badani waxey rumeeyeen in dastuurku damanad qaadayo xuquuqda dadka, waxayna dooneen inay liisgareeyaan dhamaan waxyaabaha dawladda qaban kari weyday. Waxay ka baqayeen in dawladda xooga lahi ka qaadata xaq dadku leeyihiin kuna guulaysato dagaal kacaan ku ah xuquudii horay loo dejiyay. jamays Madson, waa mid ka mid ah dejiyayaashii Dastuurka, wuxuu qoray liiska xuquuqda shakhsiga ah wuxuu kaloo xadeeyay awooda dawladdu

uleedahay taabashada xuquudaas Xaquuqdani waxey ka muuqaneysaa 10 badalid kusameynta ee ugu horeeya waxaana la yidhaa, mashruuca xuquuda shakhsiga ah. Xaquudani waxey isugu jirtaa xoriyad hadalka, xaqqa heysashada hubka, xuriyadda diidida wax baaridda iyadoo idan loo heysan, xuriyadda qofku uleeyahay in aan hal danbi laba mar lagu maxkamadeyn xaqqa uu uleeyahay qogku in uusan naftiisa ku marqaati furin xaqqa uu uleeyahay qofku in ay maxkamadda saaraan hey'adaha dadka maxkamadeya kuwooda ay saaxiibka yihiin xaqqa qofku in uu sameysto garyaqaan udooda xaqqa qofku uleeyahay in laga difaaco ganaaxyada qaaliga ah iyo ciqaabyada aan caadiga aheyn mashruuca xuquuda shakhsiga ah waxaa la ansixiyay 1791

#### 6. Waa maxay midka ah xaqqa ama xorriyadda ee Badalidda Koowaad.

- \* *hadalka*
- \* *diinta*
- \* *ishabayn*
- \* *saxaafadda*
- \* *ka codsiga dawladda*

Badalidda Koowaad ee qaanuunka xuquuda waa xaqqa xuriyadda hadalka qofka. Xorriyadda hadalku waxay kuu ogolaaneysaa inaad ka furto niqaasha iyo dood arrimaha guud ee bulshada taabanaya. Furitaanka niqaashaka iyo doodu waxay muhiim u tahay dimoqraadiyada. Badalid kusameynti ugu horeysay sidoo kale waxey ilaalineysaa xuriyadda diinta iyo xuriyadda hadalka Badalid ku sameyntaani waxey leedahay in Kongareysku uusan meelmarin karin qawaaniinta xadideysa diin rasmi ah sidoo kale uusan xadidi karin in dadku muujiyaan diimahooda Baarlamaanku ma meel marin karo sharci ogolaanaya in la xadido xuriyadda saxaafadda ama xaqqa dadku uleeyihiin in ay si nabad ah ku kulmaan Badalid kusameyntii Ugu Horeysay sidoo kale waxey dadka siineysaa xaqqa ah in ay codsi dawladda ugudbiyaan kaas oo ay ku doonayaan in labedelo qaanuunyo ama ficilo ay u arkaan dadku in aysan cadaalad aheyn. Baarlamaanku marnaba ma qaadi karo xaquudaas. Badalid kusameyntuu ugu horeysay ee Dastuurkaan waxey damaanad qaadeysaa ilaalineysaana xaquuqdaan.

#### 7. Imisa badalid ayaa Dastuurka lagu sameeyay?

- \* *labaatan-iyaa-toddoba (27)*

10 Ugu Horeeya ee ah badalidda lagu sameeyay Dastuurka ayaa waxaa la yeeraa Sharciga xaquuqda. waxaa lagu daray 1791.markaas kadibna, 17 badalid kusameyn inka badan ayaa lagu daray. Dastuurku hadda wuxuu leeyahay 27 badalid ku sameyn. 27aas Badalid ku sameyn waxaa lagu daray 1992. waxay sharaxaysaa sida xildhibaanada iyo wakiillada loo bixiyay. waxaa xiisa leh, in Baarlamaanki ugu horeeyay uu mar kale ka dooday badalid ku sameyntaan 1789 iyadoo lagu tiriyo in ay tahay shaandheyn kusameyntii ugu faca weuneyd marka la eego qaanuun xaquuda shakhsiga ah

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## 8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?

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

The Declaration of Independence contains important ideas about the American system of government. The Declaration of Independence states that all people are created equal and have “certain unalienable rights.” These are rights that no government can change or take away. The author of the Declaration, Thomas Jefferson, wrote that the American colonies should be independent because Great Britain did not respect the basic rights of people in the colonies. Jefferson believed that a government exists only if the people think it should. He believed in the idea that the people create their own government and consent, or agree, to follow laws their government makes. This idea is called “consent of the governed.” If the government creates laws that are fair and protect people, then people will agree to follow those laws. In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson wrote a list of complaints the colonists had against the King of England. Jefferson ended the Declaration with the statement that the colonies are, and should be, free and independent states. The Second Continental Congress voted to accept the Declaration on July 4, 1776.

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

- ★ life
- ★ liberty
- ★ pursuit of happiness

The Declaration of Independence lists three rights that the Founding Fathers considered to be natural and “unalienable.” They are the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These ideas about freedom and individual rights were the basis for declaring America’s independence. Thomas Jefferson and the other Founding Fathers believed that people are born with natural rights that no government can take away. Government exists to protect these rights. Because the people voluntarily give up power to a government, they can take that power back. The British government was not protecting the rights of the colonists, so the colonies took back their power and separated 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.*

## 10. What is freedom of religion?

- ★ You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.

Colonists from Spain, France, Holland, England, and other countries came to America for many different reasons. One of the reasons was religious freedom. The rulers of many of these countries told their citizens that they must go to a certain church and worship in a certain way. Some people had different religious beliefs than their rulers and wanted to have their own churches. In 1620, the Pilgrims were the first group that came to America seeking religious freedom. Religious freedom was also important to the Framers. For this reason, freedom of religion was included in the Constitution as part of the Bill of Rights. The First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion. The First Amendment states, “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.” The First Amendment also prohibits Congress from setting up an official U.S. religion, and protects citizens’ rights to hold any religious belief, or none at all.

## 11. What is the economic system in the United States?\*

- ★ capitalist economy
- ★ market economy

The economic system of the United States is capitalism. In the American economy, most businesses are privately owned. Competition and profit motivate businesses. Businesses and consumers interact in the marketplace, where prices can be negotiated. This is

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## 8. Muxuu sameeyay Baaqii Xorrimadu?

- \* *wuxuu shaaca ka qaaday xorrimadeena (aan ka qaadanay Ingiriiska)*
- \* *kuna baaqay xorrimadeenii (aan ka qaadanay Ingiriiska)*
- \* *wuxuu yiri Maraykanku wuxuu xor (ka yahay Ingiriiska)*

Shaac ka qaadista xorriyaddu waxay ka koobeysaa fikrado muhiim ah oo ku saabsan nidaanka dawladnimo ee Maraykanka. shaac ka qaadista xoriyadu waxay dhigeysaa in dadka oo dhan la abuuray iyagoo isku mid ah "lehna qaar kamida xaquuqda oo aan marna badelid aqbali karin " Kuwaasi waa xaquuda taas oo aysan dawladdu aysan bedeli karin qaadi karina Qoraagii baaqaan shaaciyay xornimada ee Thomas jefferson wuxuu qoray in wilaayaadka mareykanka ee gumeysiga ku hoosjira ay tahay in ay xuroobaan maxaa yeelay Ingiriisku ma uusan xurmeyn xaquuda aasaasiga ah ee dadkaas gumeysiga ku jira. jefferson wuxuu rumaysnaa inay dawladdu ay jiri kareysa kaliya haday dadku ku fikiraaan jirsiinteeda waana in ay sidaa noqotaa. Wuxuu rumaysnaa fikradda ah in dadku ay abuurtaan dawladdooda u gaarka ah ayna waafaqaan ama ay uhogaansamaan sharciyada ay dawladdoodu usameyneyso Fikraddaan waxaa loogu yeeraa "muwaafaqada dadka la xukumo". haddii dawladdu iyadu sameyneyso sharciyada taasi waa cadaalad waxeyna ilaalineysaa shacabka ka dibna dadku way waafaqi doonaan waana raaci doonaan sharciyadaas. ku baaqitaankii xornimada, jefferson wuxuu qoray liis eedsheegashooyina oo ah in dadka lagumeysanayo ee mareykanku ay ka soo horjeedaan boqorka Eglad. jefferson wuxuu ku soo gabagabeeyay baaqiisa war murtiyeed in lagumeystayasha mareykanu aytahay in ay noqdaan kuwa xur ahna gobalo madaxbanaan. Shir qaaradeedkii labaad wuxuu u codeeyay in uu aqbalo baaqaan bisha july 4, 1776.

## 9. Waa maxay labada xaquuq ee ku jirta baaqqa.xorrimada?

- \* *nolosha*
- \* *xorriyadda*
- \* *raadinta faraxa iyo sacaadada*

Baaqa Madaxbannaanidu wuxuu qoraysaa saddex xuquuqood kuwaas oo Aabbeyaashii Asaasay tixgeliyeen in ay yihiin dabiici oo "aan laga beddeli karin". Waxay xaq uleeyihiin iney noolaadaan ,xoyirriyad iyo farxad raadin. Fikraddahaan ku saabsan xurriyada iyo xuquuqaha shakhsi waxay ku salaysan yihiin shaacinta madaxbannaanida Maraykanka. Thomas Jefferson iyo Aabbeyaashii kale ee Asaasayaasha ahaa waxay aaminsanayen in dadka ay u dhasheen xuquuqyo dabiici ah kuwaas oo dawlad kasta aaney ka qaadi karin. Dawlad waxaa loo dhisay in ay dhowto xuquuqahaan. Maxaa yeelay dadka waxay iskooda usiiyeen dawladda awood, dib ayay u ceshan karaan. Dawladda Ingiriiska ma aysan dhawri jirin xuquuqda la gumeysteyaasha, sidaas-awgeed la gumeystayaasha waxay dib ula noqdeen awoodooda waxayna ka-goeen Ingiriiska.

## 10. Waa maxay xorriyadda diineed?

- \* *Waxaad ku dhaqmi kartaa diin kasta, ama waxaad ku dhaqmi kartaa diin la'aan.*

Gumeysteyaal ka yimid Isbeyn, Faransiiska, Holland, Ingiriiska, iyo waddama kale waxay u yimaadeen Mareykanka ujeedooyin kala duwan. Mid ka mid ah ujeedooyinkooda waa xorriyad diineed. Hogaamiyaasha waddamo badan oo kamid ah kuwaan waxay ku amreen muwaadiniintooda in ay aadaan kaniisado qaar iyo in ay u cibaadaystaan si gaar ah. Dadka qaar waxay leeyihiin caqiido diineed ka duwan tan hogaamiyaashooda iyo rabitaan ah in ay haystaan kaniisadooyin u gaar ah 1620 kii, xujayda waxay ahaayeen kooxdii ugu horaysay oo yimaada Maraykanka kuwaas oo raadinaayay xurriyad diineed. Xurriyad diineed sidoo kale waxay muhiin u ahayd kuwi dejiyay Dastuurka. Sababtaasi aw-geed, xurriyadda diineed waxaa lagu daray dastuurka ee qaybta Qodobka Xuquuqaha. Hagaajintii ugu horaysay Dastuurka wuxuu ballan-qaadayaa xurriyaada diineed. Qodobka ugu horeeya wuxuu sheegayaa "Golaha Ummada yuusan samaynin sharci khuseeya cadeyn diin, ama mamnuucida ku dhaqanka diin si xur ah." Qodobka ugu horeya Badalid sameynta waxaa kale uu ka mamnuucayaa golaha Umadda in ay sameeyan diin rasmi u ah Maraykanka, iyo dhawrida xuquuqda muwaadiniinteeda in ay aamin sanaadan diin kasta ama diin la'aanta.

## 11. Waa maxay nidaamka dhaqaale ee Maraykanka?\*

- \* *dhaqaale raasimaali ah*
- \* *dhaqaale suuq*

Nidaamka dhaqaale ee Maraykanka waa raasimaali. Dhaqaalaha Maraykanka, Ganacsiga badanaa waa mid si qaas ah lo leeyahay. Ganacsiyo u sabab ah Tartan iyo faa'iido raadis. Ganacsiyadda iyo macaamiisha waa kuwo isdhexgala marka la joogo suuqa, meeshaas oo qiimayaasha lagu heshiin karo. Tani waxaa loogu yeeraa "dhaqaale suuq"

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called a “market economy.” In a market economy, businesses decide what to produce, how much to produce, and what to charge. Consumers decide what, when, and where they will buy goods or services. In a market economy, competition, supply, and demand influence the decisions of businesses and consumers.

## 12. What is the “rule of law”?

- ★ Everyone must follow the law.
- ★ Leaders must obey the law.
- ★ Government must obey the law.
- ★ No one is above the law.

John Adams was one of the Founding Fathers and the second president of the United States. He wrote that our country is, “a government of laws, and not of men.” No person or group is above the law. The rule of law means that everyone (citizens and leaders) must obey the laws. In the United States, the U.S. Constitution is the foundation for the rule of law. The United States is a “constitutional democracy” (a democracy with a constitution). In constitutional democracies, people are willing to obey the laws because the laws are made by the people through their elected representatives. If all people are governed by the same laws, the individual rights and liberties of each person are better protected. The rule of law helps to make sure that government protects all people equally and does not violate the rights of certain people.

## B: System of Government

### 13. Name one branch or part of the government.\*

- ★ Congress
- ★ legislative
- ★ President
- ★ executive
- ★ the courts
- ★ judicial

The Constitution establishes three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. Article I of the Constitution establishes the legislative branch. Article I explains that Congress makes laws. Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives) is the legislative branch of the U.S. government. Article II of the Constitution establishes the executive branch.

The executive branch enforces the laws that Congress passes. The executive branch makes sure all the people follow the laws of the United States. The president is the head of the executive branch. The vice president and members of the president’s cabinet are also part of the executive branch. Article III of the Constitution establishes the judicial branch. The judicial branch places the highest judicial power in the Supreme Court. One responsibility of the judicial branch is to decide if government laws and actions follow the Constitution. This is a very important responsibility.

### 14. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?

- ★ checks and balances
- ★ separation of powers

The Constitution separates the government’s power into three branches to prevent one person or group from having too much power. The separation of government into three branches creates a system of checks and balances. This means that each branch can block, or threaten to block, the actions of the other branches. Here are some examples: the Senate (part of the legislative branch) can block a treaty signed by the president (the executive branch). In this example, the legislative branch is “checking” the executive. The U.S. Supreme Court (the judicial branch) can reject a law passed by Congress (the legislative branch). In this example, the judicial branch is “checking” the legislative branch. This separation of powers limits the power of the government and prevents the government from violating the rights of the people.

### 15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?

- ★ the President

The job of the executive branch is to carry out, or execute, federal laws and enforce laws passed by Congress. The head of the executive branch is the president. The president is both the head of state and the head of government. The president’s powers include the ability to sign treaties with other countries and to select ambassadors to represent the United States around the world. The president also sets national policies and proposes laws to Congress. The president names the top leaders of the federal departments. When there is a vacancy on the Supreme

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\*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.



Dhaqaalaha ku salaysan suuqa, ganacsiyadda waxay go'aaminayaan waxa la soo saarayo, tirada la soo saarayo, iyo waxa lagu iibinayo. Macaamiisha waxay go'aaminayaan waxa goorta, iyo meesha ay ka iibsanayaan alaabaha ama adeegyadda. Dhaqaalaha ku salaysan suuqa, tartanka, badeecada suuqa lakeenay, iyo dalabka waxay saameyn ku leeyihiin go'aanka ganacsiyadda iyo macaamiisha.

## 12. Waa maxay "xukun sharci"?

- \* *Qof kasta waa in uu u hogaansamaa sharciga.*
- \* *Hogaamiyaasha waa in ay addeecan sharciga.*
- \* *Dawladda waa in ay addeecdo sharciga.*
- \* *Qofna kama sareeyo sharciga.*

John Adams wuxuu aha mid kamid ah Aabbeyaashii Aasaaska iyo madaxweynihii labaad ee Maraykanka. Wuxuu qoray in waddankeena uu yahay "dawladda sharciyadda, ma'aha dawlad shakhsi." Ma jiro qof ama koox ka sareeyso sharcigga. xukunka sharci waxaa loo la jeedaa in qof kasta (muwaadiniinta iyo hogaamiyaasha) ay addeecan sharciyadda. Maraykanka marka aad joogtid, Dastuurka Maraykanka waa asaaska xukunka sharci. Waddanka Maraykanka waa "dimoqraadiyad dastuur" (dimoqraadiyad la socoto dastuur). Dimoqraadiyadda dastuureed, dadka waxay diyaar u yihiin in ay addeecan sharciyadda maxaa yeelay sharciyadda waxaa sameeyay dadka ay ayaga doorteen oo ayaga matala. Haddii dadka oo dhan lagu maamulo sharciyo isku mid ah, xuquuqaha shaqsi and xurriyadaha qof kasta waxaa loo dhawrayaa si fiican. Xukunka sharci waa caawimaad ah xaqiijinta in ay dawladda u dhawrayso dadka oo dhan si isku mid ah iyo in aysan ku xad gudbaynin xuquuqaha dadka qaar.

## B: Nidaamka Dawladda

### 13. Magacaw mid kamida faracyada qeybaha dawladda.\*

- \* *Golaha Ummadda*
- \* *Golaha sharci dejinta*
- \* *Madaxweyne*
- \* *Golaha fulinta*
- \* *maxakamadaha*
- \* *sharciga maxakamada*

Dastuurka wuxuu caddaynayaa seddex qaybood ee dawladeed: golaha sharci dejinta, fulinta, iyo garsoorka. Qodobka I ee Dastuurka wuxuu caddaynayaa laanta sharci dejinta. Qodobka I wuxuu sharxayaa in Golaha Ummadda ay sameeyaan sharciyadda. Golaha Ummadda oo ah (Golaha Odayaasha iyo Wakiilada Aqalka) in ay yihiin laanta sharci dejinta ee dawladda Maraykanka. Qodobka II ee Dastuurka wuxuu caddaynayaa laanta golaha fulinta.

Laanta golaha fulinta waxay fulinaysaa sharciyadda oo uu Golaha Ummada soo ansixiyaan. Laanta golaha fulinta waxay xaqiijinaysaa in dadka oo dhan ay u hogaansamaan sharciyadda uyaala Maraykanka. Madaxweynahu waa madaxa laanta golaha fulinta. Madaxweyne ku xigeenka iyo golaha wasiirada ee madaxweynaha waxaa ay kamid yihiin golaha fulinta. Qodobka III ee Dastuurka wuxuu caddaynayaa laanta garsoorka. Laanta garsoorku waxay siinaysaa awooda ugu sareysa maxkamadda sare. Hal masuuliyad oo ay laanta makamaddaha fuliso waa in ay go'aamiyaan haddi sharciyadda dawlada iyo ficilkooda ay u hogaansan yihiin Dastuurka. Masuuliyaddan waa mid aad muhiim u ah.

### 14. Maxaa ka joojiya mid kamida laan dawladeed in ay noqoto mid aad awood u leh?

- \* *isku dheelitirka iyo hubinta*
- \* *kala saarida awoodaha*

Dastuurku wuxuu u kala saaraa awoodaha dawladda saddex qaybbood in uu ka ilaaliyo hal qof ama hal koox in ay hesho awood badan. U qaybinta dawladda saddex qaybbood waxay abuuraysaa nidaam ah isku dheelitirnaan iyo habsiimo. Tani waxaa loola jeeda laan kasta waxay joojin kartaa ama ku hanjabi kartaa in ay joojiso, hawlaha laamaha kale. Hal kani waxaa ku xusan tusaalooyin: Golaha odayaasha (oo ah qayb kamid ah golaha sharci dejinta) waxay joojin karaan heshiis uu saxiisay madaxwaynaha (golaha fulinta). Tusaalahani, Laanta sharci dejinta waxay "baaraysaa" golaha fulinta. Makamadda Sare ee Maraykanka (laanta makamaddaha) waxay diidi kartaa sharci ay ansixiyeen Golaha Ummada (laanta sharci dejinta). Tusaalahani, Laanta golaha garsoorka waxay "baarayaan" laanta sharci dejinta. kala saarida awoodaha waxay xadidaysaa awooda dawladda waxayna ka ilaalinaysaa dawladda in ay ku xad gudubto xuquuqaha dadka.

### 15. Yaa ka masuul eh laanta golaha fulinta?

- \* *Madaxwaynaha*

Shaqadda laanta golaha fulinta waa in ay fuliso, ama meel-mariso, sharciga dawladda dhexe iyo meel-marinta sharciyadda ay ansixiyeen Golaha Ummada. Madaxweynahu waa madaxa laanta golaha fulinta. Madaxwaynaha waa madaxa dawladda iyo xukuumadda. Awoodaha madaxwaynaha waxaa kamid ah saxiixidda heshiisyo uu lasamaynayo wadamo kale iyo in uu magacaawo safiir matala dawlada ee adduunyada oo idil. Madaxweynaha waxaa kale uu dejiyaa siyaasadaha dawladda iyo waxaa kale uu Golaha Ummadda u soo bandhigaa sharciyo. Madaxwaynaha wuxuu maga caawaa hogaamiyaasha sare ee waaxaha dawladda dhexe. Marka ay ka jirto jagga banaan maxkamadda sare Madaxwaynaha wuxuu maga-caawa xubin cusub. Si kastaba, Golaha odayaasha waxay leeyihiin awooda ah in

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Court, the president names a new member. However, the Senate has the power to reject the president's choices. This limit on the power of the president is an example of checks and balances.

## 16. Who makes federal laws?

- ★ Congress
- ★ Senate and House (of Representatives)
- ★ (U.S. or national) legislature

Congress makes federal laws. A federal law usually applies to all states and all people in the United States. Either side of Congress—the Senate or the House of Representatives—can propose a bill to address an issue. When the Senate proposes a bill, it sends the bill to a Senate committee. The Senate committee studies the issue and the bill. When the House of Representatives proposes a bill, it sends the bill to a House of Representatives committee. The committee studies the bill and sometimes makes changes to it. Then the bill goes to the full House or Senate for consideration. When each chamber passes its own version of the bill, it often goes to a “conference committee.” The conference committee has members from both the House and the Senate. This committee discusses the bill, tries to resolve the differences, and writes a report with the final version of the bill. Then the committee sends the final version of the bill back to both houses for approval. If both houses approve the bill, it is considered “enrolled.” An enrolled bill goes to the president to be signed into law. If the president signs the bill, it becomes a federal law.

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

- ★ the Senate and House (of Representatives)

Congress is divided into two parts—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Because it has two “chambers,” the U.S. Congress is known as a “bicameral” legislature. The system of checks and balances works in Congress. Specific powers are assigned to each of these chambers. For example, only the Senate has the power to reject a treaty signed by the president or a person the president chooses to serve on the Supreme Court. Only the House of Representatives has the power to introduce a bill that requires Americans to pay taxes.



The Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.  
Courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

## 18. How many U.S. Senators are there?

- ★ one hundred (100)

There are 100 senators in Congress, two from each state. All states have equal power in the Senate because each state has the same number of senators. States with a very small population have the same number of senators as states with very large populations. The Framers of the Constitution made sure that the Senate would be small. This would keep it more orderly than the larger House of Representatives. As James Madison wrote in *Federalist Paper* #63, the Senate should be a “temperate and respectable body of citizens” that operates in a “cool and deliberate” way.

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

- ★ six (6)

The Framers of the Constitution wanted senators to be independent from public opinion. They thought a fairly long, six-year term would give them this protection. They also wanted longer Senate terms to balance the shorter two-year terms of the members of the House, who would more closely follow public opinion. The Constitution puts no limit on the number of terms a senator may serve. Elections for U.S. senators take place on even-numbered years. Every two years, one-third of the senators are up for election.

ay diidaan rabitaanka madaxweynaha. Xad kan awooda ee madaxweynaha waa tusaale ah is ilaalinta iyo isku dheelitirnaanta.

#### 16. Yaa sameeya sharciyada dawladda dhexe?

- \* *Golaha Ummada*
- \* *Golaha Odayaasha iyo (Wakiilada ) Aqalka*
- \* *(Qaranka ama dawladda Maraykanka) sharci dejinta*

Golaha Ummadda waxay sameeyaan sharciyada dawladda dhexe. Sharciyada dawladda dhexe waxaa lagu dabaqaa gobolada oo dhan iyo dadka jooga Maraykanka oo dhan. Golaha Ummadda– Golaha odayaasha ama Wakiilada Aqalka-midkood waxuu soo bandhigi karaa qodob lagaga hadlayo arin. Marka Golaha Odayaasha ay soo bandhigaan qodob, waxay qodobka u dirayaan gudiga Golaha Odayaasha. Guddiga wuxuu baarayaa arinta iyo qodobka Marka Wakiilada Aqalka ay soo bandhigaan qodob, waxay qodobka u dirayaan gudiga Wakiilada Aqalka. Gudiga wuxuu baarayaa qodobka iyo mararka qaarna wuxuu qodobka ku sameynayaa bedelaad. Qodobka wuxuu aadayaa si loo tix-galiyo Aqalka ama Golaha Odayaasha oo dhan. Marka gole kasta uu soo gudbiyo habka qodobkiisa; wuxuu tagaa qodobkaasi "guddiga shirarka." Guddiga shirarka wuxuu leeyahay xubno matala Wakiilada Aqalka iyo Golaha Odayaasha. Guddiga wuxuu ka wada hadlaya qodobka, wuxuu isku deyyaa in uu xaliyo kala duwanaashaha, wuxuuna ka qoraa war-bixin qaabka ugu danbeeyo ee qodobka. ka dib gudiga wuxuu dib ugu diraa qaabka ugu danbeeya ee qodobka Wakiilada Aqalka iyo Golaha Odayaasha si loo ansixiyo. Haddii labadda gole ay ansixiyaan qodobka, waxaa loo tixgeliyaa in "la diiwan geliyay." Qodobka la diiwaan geliyay wuxuu aadaa madaxwaynaha in uu u saxiixo si unoqdo sharci . Haddii uu madaxwaynaha saxiixo qodobka, wuxuu noqonayaa sharci dawladda dhexe.

#### 17. Waa maxay labada Qaybood ee Golaha Ummadda ee Maraykanka?\*

- \* *Aqalka Odayaasha iyo Golaha (Wakiilada )*

Golaha Ummadda wuxuu u qaybsamaa labo qaybood– Golaha Odayaasha iyo Wakiilada Aqalka. Maxaa yeelay wuxuu leeyahay labo "gole," Golaha Ummadda ee Maraykanka waxaa loo yaqaanaa golaha sharci dejinta "laba-kaamiriiste" Nidaamka is ilaalinta iyo isku dheeli tirnaanta wuxuu ka shaqeeyaa Gollaha Ummadda. Gole kaste waxaa la siiyaa Awood gooni ah. Tusaale ahaan, Golaha Odayaasha oo kali ah waxay leeyihiin awooda ah in ay diidaan heshiis uu saxiixay madaxwaynaha ama qof uu madaxwaynaha doortay in xubin kanoqdo Maxkamadda Sare. Wakiilada Aqalka oo kali ah waxay leeyihiin Awood ah in ay keenaan qodob kadalbanaaya in muwaadiniinta Maraykanka ay bixi yaan canshuuro.

#### 18. Waa meeqaa tirada xildhibaanada Maraykanka?

- \* *boqol (100)*

Golaha Ummadda waxaa ku jira 100 xildhibaan, gobol kasta waxaa ka imaada labo. Goboladda oo dhan waxay ku lee yihiin Golaha Odayaasha awood isku mid ah maxaa yeelay qobol kasta wuxuu ku leeyahay tiro xil-dhibaan oo isku mid ah. Goboladda dadka tirada yar leh waxay leeyihiin xildhibaan lamid ah kuwa ay leeyihiin goboladda dadka badan leh. Kuwa qaabeeyay Dastuurka waxay hub-sadeen in golaha odayaasha uu yaraado. Tani waxay kadhigaysaa mid ka nidaamsan Aqalka Wakiilada oo tiro badan leh. James Madison wuxuu ku qoray fedaraaliti yaasha warqadda #63, in golaha odayaasha ay ahaadan "mid dhexdhexaad ah iyo xubin xushmad ka mudan muwaadiniinta" kaas oo u shaqeeya si "degan iyo ka baarandegid" leh.

#### 19. Meeqaa sanno ayaan dooranaa xildhibaanada Maraykanka?

- \* *lix (6)*

Kuwa qaabeyay Dastuurka waxay rabeen in xil-dhibaanada ay ka madax banaanaadaan ra'yiga dad waynaha. Waxay ku fikireen ilaa-xad dheer, Muddo lix sanno ah waxay siin kartaa bad-baado. Waxaa kalo ay rabeen muddada golaha odayaasha oo dheer si la isugu dheeli tiro muddada gaaban ee xubnaha Aqalka oo labada sanno ah, kuwaas oo badanaa u hogaansama ra'yiga dadweynaha. Dastuurku ma xadido inta jeer ee xildhibaanu noqon karo xil-dhibaan. Doorashadda xildhibaanadda Maraykanka waxay dhacaysaa sanadyo dhaban ah. Labo sana oo Kasta, hal meelood marka saddex loo dhigo xildhibaanada waa in la soo doorto.

: \* \* \* \* \*



**20. Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators now?\***

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

For a complete list of U.S. senators and the states they represent, go to [www.senate.gov](http://www.senate.gov).

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

- ★ four hundred thirty-five (435)

The House of Representatives is the larger chamber of Congress. Since 1912, the House of Representatives has had 435 voting members. However, the distribution of members among the states has changed over the years. Each state must have at least one representative in the House. Beyond that, the number of representatives from each state depends on the population of the state. The Constitution says that the government will conduct a census of the population every 10 years to count the number of people in each state. The results of the census are used to recalculate the number of representatives each state should have. For example, if one state gains many residents that state could get one or more new representatives. If another state loses residents, that state could lose one or more. But the total number of voting U.S. representatives does not change.

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

- ★ two (2)

People who live in a representative's district are called "constituents." Representatives tend to reflect the views of their constituents. If representatives do not do this, they may be voted out of office. The Framers of the Constitution believed that short two-year terms and frequent elections would keep representatives close to their constituents, public opinion, and more aware of local and community concerns. The Constitution puts no limit on the number of terms a representative may serve. All representatives are up for election every two years.

**23. Name your U.S. Representative.**

- ★ Answers will vary. [Residents of territories with nonvoting Delegates or Resident Commissioners may provide the name of that Delegate or Commissioner. Also acceptable is any statement that the territory has no (voting) Representatives in Congress.]

For a complete list of U.S. representatives and the districts they represent, go to [www.house.gov](http://www.house.gov).

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

- ★ all people of the state

Senators are elected to serve the people of their state for six years. Each of the two senators represents the entire state. Before the 17th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1913, the state legislatures elected the U.S. senators to represent their state. Now, all the voters in a state elect their two U.S. senators directly.

**25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?**

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

The Founding Fathers wanted people in all states to be represented fairly. In the House of Representatives, a state's population determines the number of representatives it has. In this way, states with many people have a stronger voice in the House. In the Senate, every state has the same number of senators. This means that states with few people still have a strong voice in the national government.

**26. We elect a President for how many years?**

- ★ four (4)

Early American leaders thought that the head of the British government, the king, had too much power. Because of this, they limited the powers of the head of the new U.S. government. They decided that the people would elect the president every four years. The president is the only official elected by the entire



**20. Waa kuma midka ah xildhibaanada Maraykanka ee gobolkaaga hadda ?\***

*\* Jawaabuhu waa kala duwan yihiin. [Degmadda Kolombia dadka degan iyo dadka deggan dhulka Maraykanka xukumo waa in ay ku jawaaban in D.C( ama dhulka uu ku nool yahay codsadhaha ) in aysan lahayn Xil-dhibaan Maryakan ah.]*

Si aad u heshis liiska dhammaystiran ee xildhibaanada Maraykanka iyo Gobolada ay matalaan, booqo <http://www.senate.gov>.

**21. Aqalka Wakiilada meeqaa xubin oo wax dooran kara ayuu leeyahay?**

*\* Afar boqol shan iyo soddon (435)*

Aqalka Wakiilada waa golaha ugu wayn Golaha Ummadda. Laga soo bilaabo 1912, Aqalka Wakiilada waxuu lahaa 435 xubin oo wax dooran kara. Si-kastaba, Qaybinta xubnaha ee gobolada Maraykanka waxay is bedeleen sanaddo dhexdooda. Gobol kasta waa in uu ku yeeshaa Aqalka ugu yaraan hal wakiil. Intaas kabadan, tiradda wakiilayaasha ee gobol kasta waxay ku xirnaanaysaa tiradda dadka ee gobolka ku nool. Dastuurku wuxuu leeyahay in dawladda ay qaado tira koobka dadka 10 sanno oo kasta si loo tiriyo tiradda dadka ku nool gobol kasta. Natiijooyinka tira koobka waxaa loo isticmaalayaa in dib loo qoondeeyo tiridda wakiil uu gobol kasta uu yeelanayo. Tusaale ahaan, haddii hal gobol uu helo dad badan oo degan gobolkaasi wuxuu heleyaa hal ama tiro kabadan oo ah wakiiloyaal cusub. Haddii gobol kale ay yaraadaan dadka degan, gobolkaasi wuxuu waynayaa hal ama tiro kabadan oo ah wakiilayaal. Laakin tiradda guud ee Wakiilada codeeya ee Maraykanka isma bedelayaan.

**22. Meeqaa sanno ayaan dooranaa Wakiilka Maraykanka?**

*\* labo (2)*

Dadka ku nool gobolada laga wakiilka yahaye waxaa lagu magacaaba "codbixiyayaal" wakiilnimadu waxay ku salaysantay aragtida codbixintooda dadka laga wakiilka yahaye haddii aanay sidan yeelin waxaa laga yaaba inay xafiiska banaankiisa ay ku codeeyaan qaab dhismeedka codayntuna waxay ku salaysantay mudo gaaban oo ah labadii sannoba mar codbixinta badanina wakiilada ayay u dhawaynisa codbixiyayaashii rajada ummaduna iyo yaqiintooduba waa isxilisaarida bulshada guud ahaan ama gaar ahaan. Dastuurku waxa u qoraya inaan la xadidin tirada weedhaha, wakiilnimaduna way shaqaynisa wakiiladuna dhaaman waa lo codayn doona labadii sanaba mar.

**23. Magacaabo wakiiladaada Mareykanka**

*\* jawaabuhu way kala fogyiin daganaashada dhulka aan laga codayn ergayda ama daganaanshada gudiga ayaa so saaraya magaca ergada ama gudiga sido kale waxa aqbalaad mudan gobol walba oo aan dhulkiisa laga (codayn) laguna matalo congresska*

liiska matalaada iyo gobolada oo dhamaystiran waxa u taagan inaad tagtid <http://www.house.gov>.

**24. Xildhibaanada Mraeykanka ahi yuu matalaa ?**

*\* dhamman dadka gobolka*

Xildhibaanada waxaa lo doortay inay u shaqeeyaan dadka gobolkooda lix sanno labadii xildhibaan waxay matalaan dhamaan gobolka ka hor sixitaanki 17naad ee dustuurka qalinka ayaa lagu duugay 1913, gudiga sharci dajina gobolkuna waxay doorteen xildhibaan si u gobolka u matalo Imika, dhamaan cod bixiyayaasha gobolku toos waxay u doortaan laba xildhibaan

**25. Maxay gobolada qaarkood dadka matalaa uga badanyihiin gobolada kale?**

*\* (waayo) tirada dadka gobolka  
\* (maxaa yeelayu ) waxay haystaan dad badan  
\* (waayo) waxay haystaan dad badan*

Aabayaasha soo baxay ayaa matalaaya dadka ku dhaqan dhamaan gobolada guriga matalaaya, dadka gobolkuna waxay qeexayaan tirada matalayaashooda ay haysato. sidaas, gobolka haysta dad farabadan ayaa cod wayn ku yeelanaya guriga. golaha dhexdiisana, gobol walba waxa u leeyay tira siman oo xildhibaanada ah. Sidaas waxaa weeye, gobolka haysta dad farabadan ayaa cod wayn ku yeelanaya guriga. Gobolka ugu matalaad badani waa Kaliforniya, waxay haysataa 53 matalayayaal gobolada ugu matalayayaal yar waxa weyaan Alaska, Delaware, Montana, Waqooyiga Dakotada, Dakotada Koonfureed, Vermont, iyo Wyoming. Dhamaan goboladaas oo dhan hal matala ayay guriga ku leeyihiin.

**26. Anagu imisa sanadood ayaan madaxwaynaha ku dooranaa?**

*\* afar(4)*

Hogaamiyayaashii Hore ee Maraykanka ee ayaa u maleeyey in madaxa xukuumadi Ingriisku, boqorku awood aad u saraysa ayuu lahaa. sidaas darteed, ayaa lo xakameeyay awooda madaxa

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country through the Electoral College. The Electoral College is a process that was designed by the writers of the Constitution to select presidents. It came from a compromise between the president being elected directly by the people and the president being chosen by Congress. Citizens vote for electors, who then choose the president. Before 1951, there was no limit on the number of terms a president could serve. With the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, the president can only be elected to two terms (four years each) for a total of eight years.

## 27. In what month do we vote for President?\*

★ November

The Constitution did not set a national election day. In the past, elections for federal office took place on different days in different states. In 1845, Congress passed legislation to designate a single day for all Americans to vote. It made Election Day the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Congress chose November because the United States was mostly rural. By November, farmers had completed their harvests and were available to vote. Another reason for this date was the weather. People were able to travel because it was not yet winter. They chose Tuesday for Election Day so that voters had a full day after Sunday to travel to the polls.

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

★ Barack Obama

★ Obama

Barack Obama is the 44th president of the United States. He won the presidential election of 2008 and became the first African American president of the United States. As president, he is the head of the executive branch. As commander in chief, he is also in charge of the military. Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He graduated from Columbia University in New York. Obama also studied law and graduated from Harvard University in Massachusetts. He served as a U.S. senator for the state of Illinois before being elected president. President Obama's wife, called "the First Lady," is Michelle Obama.



The inauguration of President Theodore Roosevelt on March 4, 1905.  
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-231.

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

★ Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

★ Joe Biden

★ Biden

Joseph (Joe) R. Biden, Jr. is the 47th vice president of the United States. Biden was born November 20, 1942 in Pennsylvania. Later, his family moved to Delaware. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 1965. In 1968, he graduated from law school at Syracuse University in New York. From 1972-2009, Biden served as a U.S. senator for the state of Delaware. As vice president, Biden is president of the U.S. Senate and a top advisor to the president. Vice President Biden is married to Jill Biden.

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

★ the Vice President

If the president dies, resigns, or cannot work while still in office, the vice president becomes president. For this reason, the qualifications for vice president and president are the same. A vice president became

xukuummadda cussub ee Maraykankuna .waxay go'aansatay inay dadku doortaan madax wayne afartiisanaba Madaxwaynuhu waa ka qudhaata ee si rasmiya looga doortay gobolka dhamaantii loona raacay electoral college. Electoral Collegeku waxa weyaan habka ay qaateen sharci dajiyaasha Dastuurku si lo doorto madaxwaynaha waxay ka imanaysa is barbardhiga labada madaxwayne ee midna dadku ay doorteen midna lagaso dhexdoortay koongareeska muwaadiniintu waxay u codeeyaan doortayaasha , kuwaas oo ayaguna doorta madaxwaynaha. Waxii ka horeeyay 1951,may xadidnayn tirada weedhaha ee madax waynuhu uu ku shaqeeyo. 22naadki Saxidda ee dustuurka, madaxwaynuhu waxa u ahaa kan qura ee laba jeer lagu doorto(marwalba afar sanno) si ay sideed sanno u buuxsanto.

## 27. Bisheeba madaxwaynaha la doorta?\*

\* *Nofambar*

Dastuurku muu qeexin maalin qarameed la codeeyo. wakhtigi hore ,codaynta xafiisyada faderaalku waxay ka dhici jirtay gobolo kala duwan iyo maalmo kala duwan 1845 tii, Kongareesku waxa u qeexay sharci in maalin cayiman ay Maraykankoo dhami u codeeyo. waxa maalin codayn laga dhigay salaasadi ku xigtay isniinti u horaysay bisha november. Kongressku waxa u doortay november waayo Maraykanku dhamaanti waxa u ku jiray badowtinimo. beeralaydi waxay dhamaysten goosashadi midhaha , diyaarna waxay u ahaayeen inay codeeyaan November. waxa kale oo sabab u ahaa maalintaas cimilada. wali jilaal lama galinDadkuna way dhoofi karaayeen Waxay Talaadada u doorteen maalinta codaynta sidaas awgeed codbixiyayaashu waxay haysteen maalin dhan ka dip isniinta si ay ugu dhoofaan goobihii codbixinta.

## 28. Magaca madaxwaynaha Maraykanka imika ?\*

\* *Barack Obama*

\* *Obama*

Barack Obama waa madaxwaynihii 44naad ee iskutaga gobolada Waxa u ku guulaystay madaxtinimada Maraykanka ee 2008 waxa aanu noqday madaxwaynihii afrikaan ahaa ee u horeeyay ee Maraykanka. madaxwayne Ahaan , waa madaxa qayb ka mid ah maamulka saree fulinta taliye Ahaan ee madaxda , waa amar siiyaha milatariga. Obama waxa u ku dhashay hawaii 4ti august 1961. waxa u ka qalin jabiyay Uaamacada Kolumbia ee New York Obama sido kale waxa u dhigtay xeerka waxaanu ka qalin jabiyay jaamacada Harvard ee Massachsetts. waxa u Ahaa xildhibaan Mareykan ee gobolka Illinois ka hor intaan madaxwayne lo dooran. xaaska Padaxwayne Obama, waxa lagu magacaaba "marwada koobaad " waxayna tahaye Michelle Obama

## 29. Waa ayo madaxwayne ku xigeenka Maraykanka ee imika?

\* *Joseph R.Biden,Jr.*

\* *Joe Biden*

\* *Biden*

Joseph(Joe)R.Biden,Jr waa madaxwayne ku xigeenki 47baad ee Maraykanka Bideb waxa u dhashay novemver 20, 1942 waxa u ku dhashayna pennsylvania. kadip, qoyskiisa ayaa u guuray Delaware. Waxa u ka qali jabiyay jaamacada Delaware 1965 tii. 1968 tiina, waxa u ka qalin jabiyay skuulka sharciga ee syracuse ee taabacsan jaamacada newyork . Laga bilaabo 1972-2009 Biden waxay u ahaa xildhibaan Maraykan ah oo kaso jeeda Delaware. madaxwayne ku xigeen Ahaan, bideb waxa u yahaye madaxa golaha sanadka iyo lataliyaha sare ee madaxwaynaha. Padaxwayne Ku xigeenka Biden waxa u guursaday Jill Biden.

## 30. Haddii u Padaxwaynuhu shaqadiisi in muda ah u si joogin,ayaa madaxwayne noqonaaya?

\* *madaxwayne ku xigeenka*

Haddii u madaxwaynuhu dhinto,ama is casilo, ama u shaqayn kari waayo asago xilkii haya ,madaxwayne ku xigeenka ayaa noqonaya madaxwayne sidaas awgeed mudnaata madaxwaynaha iyo madaxwayne ku xigeenku waa isku mid. madaxwayne ku xigeenku waxa u noqday

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president nine times in U.S. history when the president died or left office. William Henry Harrison died in office in 1841. Zachary Taylor died in office in 1850. Abraham Lincoln was killed in office in 1865. James Garfield was killed in office in 1881. William McKinley was killed in office in 1901. Warren Harding died in office in 1923. Franklin Roosevelt died in office in 1945. John F. Kennedy was killed in office in 1963. Richard Nixon resigned from office in 1974. No one other than the vice president has ever succeeded to the presidency.

### **31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?**

★ the Speaker of the House

If both the president and vice president cannot serve, the next person in line is the speaker of the House of Representatives. This has not always been the procedure. Soon after the country was founded, a law was passed that made the Senate president pro tempore the next in line after the president and vice president. The president pro tempore presides over the Senate when the vice president is not there. Later in U.S. history, the secretary of state was third in line. With the Presidential Succession Act of 1947, Congress returned to the original idea of having a congressional leader next in line. In 1967, the 25th Amendment was ratified. It established procedures for presidential and vice presidential succession.

### **32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?**

★ the President

The Founding Fathers strongly believed in republican ideals. A republic is a government where a country's political power comes from the citizens, not the rulers, and is put into use by representatives elected by the citizens. That is why they made the president the commander in chief. They wanted a civilian selected by the people. They did not want a professional military leader. The president commands the armed forces, but Congress has the power to pay for the armed forces and declare war. In 1973, many members of Congress believed that the president was misusing or abusing his powers as commander in chief. They thought that the president was ignoring the legislative branch and not allowing the system of checks and balances to work. In response, Congress passed the War Powers Act. The War Powers Act

gave Congress a stronger voice in decisions about the use of U.S. troops. President Richard Nixon vetoed this bill, but Congress overrode his veto. Because we have a system of checks and balances, one branch of government is able to check the other branches.

### **33. Who signs bills to become laws?**

★ the President

Every law begins as a proposal made by a member of Congress, either a senator (member of the Senate) or representative (member of the House of Representatives). When the Senate or House begins to debate the proposal, it is called a "bill." After debate in both houses of Congress, if a majority of both the Senate and House vote to pass the bill, it goes to the president. If the president wants the bill to become law, he signs it. If the president does not want the bill to become law, he vetoes it. The president cannot introduce a bill. If he has an idea for a bill, he must ask a member of Congress to introduce it.

### **34. Who vetoes bills?**

★ the President

The president has veto power. This means that the president can reject a bill passed by Congress. If the president vetoes a bill, he prevents it from becoming a law. The president can send the bill back to Congress unsigned. Often he will list reasons why he rejects it. The president has 10 days to evaluate the bill. If the president does not sign the bill after 10 days and Congress is in session, the bill automatically becomes a law. If the president does nothing with the bill and Congress adjourns within the 10-day period, the bill does not become law—this is called a "pocket veto." If two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate vote to pass the bill again, the bill becomes a law, even though the president did not sign it. This process is called "overriding the president's veto." It is not easy to do.

### **35. What does the President's Cabinet do?**

★ advises the President

The Constitution says that the leaders of the executive departments should advise the president. These department leaders, most of them called "secretaries," make up the cabinet. The president nominates the



sagaal jeer ayuu madaxwayne taariikhda Maraykanka. marka u madaxwaynuhu dhinto ama u xafiiska baneeyo William henry harrison waxa u ku dhintay xafiiskiisi 1841. Zachary taylor waxa u ku dhintay xafiiska 1850 ki .Abrahan lincoln waxaa lagu dilay xafiiska 1865.james garfoeld waxaa lagu dilay xafiiska 1881di .william Mckinley waxa lagu dilay xafiiska 1963 di. Richard nixon waxa laga caydhiyay xafiiska 1974 ti , qof aan madaxwayne ku xigeen ahayn oo madaxwayne noqday ma jiro.

### 31. Madaxywaynaha iyo Madaxwayne ku xigeenka labadooduba haddii ay shaqayn waayaan ayaa madaxwayne ,noqonaaya?

\* *Afhayeenka Aqalka Wakiilada*

Haddi aya madaxwaynaha iyo madaxwayne ku xigeenkuba aya shaqadii gabaan, qofka saddexaad waa afhayeenka Aqalka Wakiilada Matalaada tan wakhti walba lama raaco muddo gaaban ka dib markii dalka la helay, xeerka waxa lagu saleeyay in u madaxa golaha sanetku u mudnaanta mudo kooban uu ku xigo kadib madaxwaynaha iyo madaxwayne ku xigeenka fa'idada mudada gaaban ee madaxy waynuhu waxay ka saraysa sanetka, marka madaxwayne ku xigeenka la waayo kabacdi taariikhda Maraykanka, xooghayaha Maraykanku waxa u yahaye ka saddexaad maca hirgalinta madaxtinimda 1947 act,kongareesku waxa u ku so noqday aragtidi hore ee ahaid in madaxa koongareesku u noqdo ka ku xiga 1967di qalinka waxa lagu duugay ansixitaanki 25naad waxay asaasi u tahaye hore marinta shaqawanaag ee madaxwaynaha iyo madaxwayne ku xigeenka.

### 32. Waa ayo Abaandulaha hogaamiya ciidanka qalabka sida?

\* *Madaxwaynaha*

Aabayaasha wax qeexa waxay aad u rumaysanyiin aratida republican. Jamhuuriyadu waa xukuumad awoodeeda uu leeyahaye shacabku , xeerarka maahan,waxaana lagu salgaareya matalaada laga helo marka ay shacabku codeeyaan. Maxaa looga dhigay madaxwaynaha abaandulaha madaxa Waxay jeclaysteen dad shacab ah oo dadka lagaso dhexdoorto. Marabaan hogaamiyayaal milatari ah oo khiBradle Madaxwaynuhu waxa u hogaamiya ciidanka ,laakin koongareeska ayaa leh awooda dagaalgalinta ciidanka iyo dagaal abuuridaba 1973di,xubno badan oo koongareeska ah ayaa rumaysna inuu madaxwaynuhu ku tagrifalay ama xadgudub awoodiisi ahaid taliyaha madaxnimo ee ciidanka Waxay u maleeyeen in u madaxwaynuhu ka dhaga adaygay qaybaha sharci dajinta oo aanu u ogolaan nidaamka koormeerku inaanu inaanu shaqayn jawaabtina waxa ay noqotay,inuu Koongareesku jideeyo farshaxanimada awooda ee dagaalka awooda ku Amar bixinta ciidanku koongareeska ayay awood dheeraad ah ay siisay si u qaraar uga qaato ciidamada Maraykanka.madaxwayne richard nixon waxuu u codeeyay qodobkaas,laakin goongareeski way ku gacan

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saydheen. nidaamka isku dheelitirka iyo koormeerka Awgeed xubin qayb walba oo xukuummadda ka mid ah awood ayay u leedahaye inay qaybaha kale kormeerto.

### 33. Yaa sharciyada ansixiya si ay qaanuun u noqoto?

\* *madaxwaynaha*

qaanuun walba waxa u ku bilowdaa qorshayn ay so bandhigeen xubnaha Koongareesku Senitoorada(xubnaha senatka) ama matalayaasha (xubnaha Guriga matalayaasha). Marka ay senatooradu ay ka doodaan qorshaha , waxa lagu magacaaba "qodob sharciyeed". Kadib marka lagaga doodo labada guri ee goongareeska , haddii ay inta badan ee labada guri ee sanetka iyo aqalka ay u codeeyaan qodobsharciyeedkaas, waxay u gudbaysaa madaxwaynaha. qodob sharciyeedkaas haddii u madaxwaynu rabo inuu noqdo qanuun, waa u ansaxinaya. haddii madaxweynuhu madaxweynuhu uusan dooneyn qaanuunku in uu noqdo sharci wuu ucodeeyaa. Madaxwaynuhu maso bandhigi karo qodobsharciyeed haddii u hayo aragi sharciyeed waa inuu waydiiya xubnaha Koongareeska ah si uu usoo bandhigo

### 34. qodob-sharciyeedka Yaa u codeeya?

\* *Madaxwaynaha*

Madaxwaynuhu waxa u leeyahaye awood codbixineed. Taas macnaheedu waxa weeyaan inuu madaxwaynuhu dib u celin karo qodobsharciyeed uu Kongareesku uso bandhigay. haddii u madaxwaynuhu u codeeyo qodob-sharciyeed ,waxa u ka difaacaya inay noqoto qanuun. qodob-sharciyeedka aan la ansaxin dib ayuu madaxwaynuhu koongareeska ugu so celiyaa Badnaanta waxa u liisgaareya sababaha uu ku diiday. Madaxwaynuhu waxa u haystaa 10 cisho si uu uqiimeeyo qodob-sharciyeedka. haddii u madaxwaynuhu qodob sharciyeedki uu dhaqaajin waayo,10 cish kadip waxaa kulma koongareeska, qodob-sharciyeedkiina waxay noqota qanuun haddii u madaxwaynuhu uu wax u kaqabanwaayo qodob-sharciyeedka oo u koongareeskuna u hakiyo 10-cisho gudaheed,qodob-sharciyeedkaasi qaanuun noqon maayo , waxaana lagu magacaabayaa, "qodob-sharciyeed aan hirgalin". haddii ay xubnaha gurigu saddex doloolw laba iyo xubnaha sanedku saddex doloolow laba ay ku ansaxiyaad qodob-sharciyeedka mar danbe, qodob-sharciyeedki waxa u noqonaya qanuun, xitaa haddii u madaxwaynuhu ansaxinwaayo falkaasna waxa lagu magacaaba "codka madaxwaynaha mid ka mudan" mana sahlana falkeedu

### 35. Waa maxay shaqada golaha wasiirada Madaxweynuhu?

\* *la talinta madaxwaynaha*

Dastuurku waxa u qorayaa in madaxda qaybaha maamulka sare ay la talayaan madaxwaynaha. madaaxda qaybahan , waxaa lagu magacaaba "xooghayeeno" waxayna yihiin golaha wasiirada Madaxwaynaha ayaa magacaaba

cabinet members to be his advisors. For a nominee to be confirmed, a majority of the Senate must approve the nominee. Throughout history, presidents have been able to change who makes up the cabinet or add departments to the cabinet. For example, when the Department of Homeland Security was created, President George W. Bush added the leader of this department to his cabinet.

### 36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

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

The people on the president's cabinet are the vice president and the heads of the 15 executive departments. The president may appoint other government officials to the cabinet, but no elected official may serve on the cabinet while in office. When George Washington was president, there were only four cabinet members: the secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, and attorney general. The government established the other executive departments later.

### 37. What does the judicial branch do?

- ★ reviews laws
- ★ explains laws
- ★ resolves disputes (disagreements)
- ★ decides if a law goes against the Constitution

The judicial branch is one of the three branches of government. The Constitution established the judicial



Courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol

branch of government with the creation of the Supreme Court. Congress created the other federal courts. All these courts together make up the judicial branch. The courts review and explain the laws, and they resolve disagreements about the meaning of the law. The U.S. Supreme Court makes sure that laws are consistent with the Constitution. If a law is not consistent with the Constitution, the Court can declare it unconstitutional. In this case, the Court rejects the law. The Supreme Court makes the final decision about all cases that have to do with federal laws and treaties. It also rules on other cases, such as disagreements between states.

### 38. What is the highest court in the United States?

- ★ the Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has complete authority over all federal courts. Its rulings have a significant effect. A Supreme Court ruling can affect the outcome of many cases in the lower courts. The Supreme Court's interpretations of federal laws and of the Constitution are final. The Supreme Court is limited in its power over the states. It cannot make decisions about state

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xubnaha golaha wasiirada si ay u noqdaan lataliyayaashiisa si musharaxiinta loo hubiyo, waa inay majooratiga sanateku ansixiyaan musharaxiinta. Taariikhda dhammaan, madaxwaynu awood waxa uu u lahaa inuu badalo golaha wasiirada ama inuu ku biiriyo xubno kale golaha wasiirada Tusaale ahaan, markii lasameyay xooghaya qaybta homeland ,madaxwayne george W.Bush madaxdi qaybtaas waxa u ku daray golahiisa wasiirada.

### 36. Waa maxay labada heerka meelaynta-golaha wasiirada

- \* *Xooghayaha Beeraha*
- \* *Xooghayaha Ganacsiga*
- \* *Xooghayaha Difaaca*
- \* *Xooghayaha Tacliinta*
- \* *Xooghayaha Tamarta*
- \* *Xooghayaha Caafimaadka iyo Adeega Bulshada*
- \* *Xooghayaha Nabadgalyada Dalka*
- \* *Xooghayaha Guriyenta iyo Horumarinta*

#### *Magaalada*

- \* *Xooghaya Daakhiliga*
- \* *Xooghaya Shaqaalaha*
- \* *Xooghaya Arrimaha Dibedda*
- \* *Xooghaya Gaadiidka*
- \* *Xooghaya Khasnaddaa*
- \* *Xooghaya Arrimaha Hawlgabka*
- \* *Xeer ilaaliye Guud*
- \* *Madaxwayne ku xigeen*

Madaxa golaha wasiiradu waa madaxwayne ku xigeenka waxaanu maamula 15 qaybood ka mid ah maamulka sare Madaxwaynuhu shaqaalaha xukuumadda waxa uu umagacabi karaa golaha wasiirada,laakin shaqaalaha la doortay umashaqaynayaa golaha wasiirada inta ay xafiiska ay joogaan Markii u George Washington madaxwayne u ahaa,golaha wasiiradu afar xubnood bu ahaa: xooghayaha gobolka,xooghayaha kaydka,xooghayaha dagaalka,xeer ilaalihaya guud. Xukuumadu markii danbe waxay fulisay qaybo kale oo maamulka sare ah.

### 37. mMaxay qabataa qaybta sharciga garsoorku ?

- \* *dib u eegida qaanuunada*
  - \* *sharaxaada qaanuunada*
  - \* *xal u helida doodaha (is afgaranshola'aan)*
  - \* *go'aaminta haddii u qaanuunku kaso horjeedo*
- Dastuurka*

Qaybta sharciga maxkamadu waa mid ka mid ah saddexda qaybood ee xukuumadda Dastuurku waxaa u aqaansanyay sharciga makamadda

qayb ka mid ah makamadda oo leh samaynta makamadda sare Koongareeska ayaa sameeyay qaybaha kale ee makamadda faderaalka ah makamaddahan oo dhan ayay ka koobantahaye qaybta shacigu maxkamaduhu waxay dib u eegaan oo ay micneeyaan qaanuunka,waxyna xaliyaan is-afgaransh la'aanta ku salaysan macnaynta qanuunka makamadda sare ee Maraykanku waxay hubisa in qanuunku waafaqsanyay dastuurka haddii u qanuunku kaso horjeedo Dastuurka,Makamadda ayaa shaaca ka qaadaysa inaanu dastuuri ahain. xaaladan oo kale, Makamadda ayaa diidaysa qaanuunki makamadda sare ayaa qaadanaaya go'aanka ugudaybeeya ee kiisaska ay so samaysay maxmadaha federaalku iyo qaybaheeduba. sido kale waxa lagu fulinaya kiisaska kale,sida is-afgaransho la'aanta gobolada

### 38. Waa tee makamadda ugu saraysa Maraykanka?

- \* *makamadda sare*

Makamadda sare ee Maraykanku waxay xukunta makamaddaha kale e federaalka. xeerarkedu ahmiyad gooni ah ayuu leeyihiin. xeerarka Makamadda Sare waxay saamayn karaan kiisas badan oo ay makamaddaha hoose so saareen. Makamadda Sare waxay turjumta qanuunka federaalka ah iyo kuwa ugu danbayn Dastuuriga ah awooda Makamadda Sare ee gobolada waa mid xadidan qaraar kama qaadan karto gobol

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law or state constitutions. The Court can decide that a state law or action conflicts with federal law or with the U.S. Constitution. If this happens, the state law becomes invalid. The Supreme Court case ruling *Marbury v. Madison* established this power, known as “judicial review.” The Supreme Court also rules on cases about significant social and public policy issues that affect all Americans. The Supreme Court ruled on the court case *Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka*, which ended racial segregation in schools.

### 39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?

- ★ nine (9)

The Constitution does not establish the number of justices on the Supreme Court. In the past, there have been as many as 10 and as few as six justices. Now, there are nine justices on the Supreme Court: eight associate justices and one chief justice. The Constitution gives the president the power to nominate justices to the Supreme Court. The nominee must then be confirmed by the Senate. Justices serve on the court for life or until they retire. For more information on the Supreme Court, go to [www.supremecourt.gov](http://www.supremecourt.gov).

### 40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?

- ★ John Roberts (John G. Roberts, Jr.)

John G. Roberts, Jr. is the 17th chief justice of the United States. After the death of former chief justice William Rehnquist in September 2005, President George W. Bush nominated Roberts for this position. Judge Roberts became chief justice when he was 50. He is the youngest chief justice since 1801, when John Marshall became chief justice at the age of 45. Before he became chief justice, Judge Roberts served on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Although the chief justice of the United States is the highest official in the judicial branch, his vote on the Supreme Court carries the same weight as the other justices.

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

- ★ to print money
- ★ to declare war
- ★ to create an army
- ★ to make treaties

The powers of government are divided between the federal government and the state governments. The federal government is known as a limited government. Its powers are restricted to those described in the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution gives the federal government the power to print money, declare war, create an army, and make treaties with other nations. Most other powers that are not given to the federal government in the Constitution belong to the states.

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

- ★ provide schooling and education
- ★ provide protection (police)
- ★ provide safety (fire departments)
- ★ give a driver’s license
- ★ approve zoning and land use

In the United States, the federal and state governments both hold power. Before the Constitution, the 13 colonies governed themselves individually much like state governments. It was not until the Articles of Confederation and then the Constitution that a national or federal government was established. Today, although each state has its own constitution, these state constitutions cannot conflict with the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The state governments hold powers not given to the federal government in the U.S. Constitution. Some powers of the state government are the power to create traffic regulations and marriage requirements, and to issue driver’s licenses. The Constitution also provides a list of powers that the states do not have. For example, states cannot coin (create) money. The state and federal governments also share some powers, such as the ability to tax people.



qanuun ama dastuur goboleed Maxkamadu waxay go'aaminaysa qaanun goboleedka kaso horjeeda qanuunka federaalka ama dastuurka Maraykanka. haddii ay taasi dhacdo, qanuun goboleedku waxa u noqonayaa mid aan shaqayn. kiisaska Makamadda Sare gudboontahaye Marbury v. Madison ayaa fuliya awoodan, waxaana lo yaqaan "sharci eege" xeerarka makamadda sare sido kale waxay ku dabaqmayaaan kiisaska fa'iidada bulshada iyo nabadgalyadoodana, taas oo saamaynisa dadka Maraykanka dhamaantood makamadda sare waxay jidaysay kaisska Brown v. ka sabuurada of Education of Topeka, kaas oo gaba gabaynaya cunsuriyada skuulada.

### 39. Makamadda sare Waa imisaa maxkamadood?

\* *sagaal (9)*

Dastuurku muu sugin lambarka cadaalada ee makamadda sare qaybtan, waxay lahaayeen wax aan ka badnayn 10 iyo waxooga lix cadaaladood Imika, waxaa jira sagaal cadaalad oo ay makamadda sare leedahay: sideed waa cadaalada isku xidhnaanta iyo hal ah cadaalada hogaamiye Dastuurku wuxuu siiyay madaxwaynaha quwad si u magacaabo cadaaladaha makamadda sare. Musharaxa waxaa markaa ansixinaya aqalka odayaasha. inay cadaalada makamadda ka shaqeeyan noloshooda ama ilaa inta ay hawl gabayaan. Wixii faahfaahin ah ee la xidhiidha makamadda sare ee Maraykanka, booqo <http://www.supremecourtus.gov>.

### 40. Waayo Gudoonka cadaalada ee waddanka Maraykanku imika

\* *Joon robertis (joon G. robertis, Jr.)*

joon g. robertis, Jr. wuxuu ahaa caaqilkii cadaakada ee 17aad ee waddanka Maraykanka. Kadib dhimashaddii ku timid caaqilkii hore ee cadaalada Wilyam Rinkuwis badhtamihii sibtanbar 2005, madaxwayne Joorji W. buush wuxuu u magacaabay robertis jagadan. Garsoore robertis wuxuu noqday Gudoonka cadaalada markii uu ahaa 50. waana caaqilkii cadaaladeed ee ugu yaraa ilaa 1801, markii uu joon marshal noqday caaqilka cadaalada markay da'diisu ahayd 45. ka hor intaanu noqon caaqilka cadaalada, garsoore robertis wuxuu ka soo shaqeeyay makamadda racfaanka ee degmada colonbiya. Si kastaba ha ahaatee hogaamiyaha cadaalada ee waddanka Maraykanku waa masuulka ugu sareeya ee qaybaha sharciga makamadda, codkisa makamadda sare wuxuu la qaada yahay ama la xajmi yahay cadaalada kale.

### 41. Dastuurkeena siduu sheegay, quwadaha qaar waxaa iska leh dawladda faderaalka. Waa maxay hal quwad ee dawladda fadaraalku?

- \* *daabacaada lacagta*
- \* *inay ku dhawaaqdo dagaal*
- \* *inay abuuran ciidan*
- \* *inay sameeyaan heshiisyo*

Quwada dawladu waxay u kala qaybsanaa dawladda fadaralka iyo dawladda isku taga. Dawladda faderalka waxa loo yaqaan xadidada dawladda. quwadaasi waxay xadaysay sifayntii Dastuurka Maraykanka. Dastuurku wuxuu siiyay dawladda fadaralka quwad ay ku daabacan lacag, ku shaaciyaan dagaalka, ku abuuran ciidan, iyo inay heshiisyo la galaan qaranada kale. quwadaha kale ee aan la siin dawladda fadaralka ah waxaa dastuurku siiyay qaranka

### 42. Dastuurkeena wixii ka hooseeya, quwadaha qaar ayaa waxaa iska leh dawladda faderaalka. Waa maxayhalka quwad ee qaranku?

- \* *inay diyaariso iskuulka iyo waxbarashada*
- \* *inay diyaariso ilaalinta (pooliska)*
- \* *inay diyaariso nabad galyada (qaybaha dabka)*
- \* *bixinta sharciga wadista baabuurta*
- \* *aqbalida xadaynta iyo isticmaalka dhulka*

Maraykanka dhexdiisa, fadaraalka iyo dawladda gobolada labadooduba waxay haystaan quwad. Dastuurka ka hore, 13 gumaystayaal ayaa is xukumayay dhexdooda badankoodu waxay ka heleen dawladda gobolada. mayna ahayn ilaa xeerkii midawga ka dib datuurka dawladda qaran ama dawladda faradal ayaa sugantay. Maanta, inkastoo ismaamul walbaa leeyahay dastuur u gooni ah, dastuurkaasi muu khilaafayn dastuurka dawladda Maraykanka. dastuurka Maraykanku waa xeerka ugu sareeya ee dhulka. Dawladda goboladu waxay lahayd quwad aanu dastuurka Maraykanku siin dawladda fadaraalka. quwadaha qaar ee dawladda goboladu waxay quwad u lahayd inay abuurtu qawaaniinta tarafiga iyo shardiga gurka ee loo baahan yahay iyo inay soo saaran sharciga kaxaynta baabuurta. Dastuurku waxaa kale oo siiyay liiska quwada ka soo ismaamulka aanay lahayn. Tusaale ahaan, ismaamulka ma abuuri karo (abuurikaro) lacag. gobolada iyo dawladda fadaralku waxay ku isla wadaageen quwadaha qaarkood, sida kartida cashuurta dadka

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### 43. Who is the Governor of your state now?

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

To learn the name of the governor of your state or territory, go to [www.usa.gov](http://www.usa.gov). Similar to the federal government, most states have three branches of government. The branches are executive, legislative, and judicial. The governor is the chief executive of the state. The governor's job in a state government is similar to the president's job in the federal government. However, the state laws that a governor carries out are different from the federal laws that the president carries out. The Constitution says that certain issues are covered by federal, not state, laws. All other issues are covered by state laws. The governor's duties and powers vary from state to state. The number of years that a governor is elected to serve—called a “term”—is four years. The exceptions are New Hampshire and Vermont, where governors serve for two years.

### 44. What is the capital of your state?\*

- ★ Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. is not a state and does not have a capital. Residents of U.S. territories should name the capital of the territory.]

To learn the capital of your state or territory, go to [www.usa.gov](http://www.usa.gov). Each state or territory has its own capital. The state capital is where the state government conducts its business. It is similar to the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., where the federal government conducts its business. Some state capitals have moved from one city to another over the years, but the state capitals have not changed since 1910. Usually, the governor lives in the state's capital city.

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

- ★ Democratic and Republican

The Constitution did not establish political parties. President George Washington specifically warned against them. But early in U.S. history, two political



Map of the United States including state capitals.  
Courtesy of the National Atlas of the United States, March 5, 2003,  
<http://nationalatlas.gov>.

groups developed. They were the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists. Today, the two major political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. President Andrew Jackson created the Democratic Party from the Democratic-Republicans. The Republican Party took over from the Whigs as a major party in the 1860s. The first Republican president was Abraham Lincoln. Throughout U.S. history, there have been other parties. These parties have included the Know-Nothing (also called American Party), Bull-Moose (also called Progressive), Reform, and Green parties. They have played various roles in American politics. Political party membership in the United States is voluntary. Parties are made up of people who organize to promote their candidates for election and to promote their views about public policies.

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

- ★ Democratic (Party)

The two major political parties in the United States today are the Democratic and Republican parties. The current president, Barack Obama, is a member of the Democratic Party. Other notable Democratic presidents include Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Jimmy Carter, and William “Bill” Clinton. Notable Republican presidents include Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Warren Harding, Herbert Hoover, Dwight Eisenhower, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush. Since the middle of the 19th

#### 43. Wa'ayo gudoomiyaha gobolkaaga imika?

\* *Jawaabuhu aad bay. [maamulka columbiya way ka jawaabaya waxay leeyihiin wax la yidhah D.C. ee malaha gudoomiye]*

Si aad u baratid magacyada gudoomiyayaasha ismaamulada ama gobolada, booqo <http://www.usa.gov> waxaanad doorataa liinka gudoomiyayaasha caadiyan dawladda fadaralku, ismaamulkastaa wuxuu leeyahay saddex qaybood dawladda. hay'ad fulinta ee dawladda, sharci dajino, iyo cadaalad dajiyaal Gudoomiyahu waa caaqilka maamulka sare ee gobolka. Shaqada uu gumoomiyu waa mid la mid ah shaqada madaxwaynaha dawladda fadaraalka. Si kasta ha ahaatee, xeerka ismaamulka ee qaadaya gudoomiyaha waa mid ka duwan xeerka fadaralka ee madaxwaynuhu qaato. Dastuurku wuxuu soo saarista xaqiiqda ah waxay dabooshay fadaralkii, maaha ismaamulkii gobolad, xeerka. soo bixiyaasha kale waxay dabooleen xeerkii ismaamulka gobolada. wakhtiga gudoomiyaha iyo quwadiisu waa gobol ilaa gobol. Inta sanadood ee u gudoomiyuhu la dooranayaa si u shaqeeyo ee la yidhaa "wakhtigii" waa afar sanadood. marka Laga reebo niyuu hampshire iyo farmoon, labadaas oo gumoomiye kusoo shaqeeyay laba sanadood.

#### 44. Waa maxay caasimadda gobolkaagu?\*

\* *jawaabuhu way kala fogyiin [magaalada kolonbiya waxay ka jawaabtay in D.C. inaanu ahayn gobol iyo inaanu lahayn caasimad Daganaanshaha gobolada Maraykanku waxaa lagu magacaabaa caasimada gobolka.]*

Si aad u baratid caasimadaha ismaamulada ama gobolada, booqo <http://www.usa.gov> waxaanad doorataa liinka gudoomiyayaasha. Ismaamulka ama gobol Kastaa wuxuu leeyahay caasimad u gaar ah. Caasimada ismaamulka goboladu waa meesha uu gudoomiya gobolku ka abuurro ganacsiga. Waxayna la mid tahay caasimada qaranka, washinton, D.C., meeshii uu dawladda fadaralku ka abuurtay ganacsiga Gobolada qaar caasimadooda waxay u dhaqaaqaysay kolba caasimad sanado badan, laakiin gobolada caasimadoodu ismay badalin ilaa 1910. caadiyan gudoomiyahu wuxuu nool yahay gobolka caasimadiisa

#### 45. Waa maxay labada xisbi siyaasadeed ee ugu waa wayn dawladda Maraykanka?\*

\* *Dimuqradi iyo Jamhuuri*

Dastuurku ma xaddido xisbiyada siyaasadeed. Madaxwayne Joorj Washinton wuxuu ka digay in laga soo horjeesto. Laakiin wakhti hore taariikhda Maraykanka dhexdeeda, laba siyaasadood

guruubyada horumarinta. waxay ahaayeen Dimuquraadi-Ribablikaan iyo Fadaraalka. Maanta, labada ugu waawayn xisbiyada siyaasadeed waa Dimuquraadi iyo Ribablikaan Madaxwayne andaru jakson wuxuu abuuray xisbiga Dimuquraadiyada Dimuqraadik- Ribablikaan. Xisbiga Ribablikaan wuxuu ka wuxuu taabo galay oo uu dhaqaaqay 1860s. Madaxwaynihii ugu horeeyay ee Ribablikaan wuxuu ahaa Abraham lincoln. si kasta ha ahaatee taariikhta Maraykanka waxaa jiray xibiyo kale. Xisbiyadaasi waxay isku jireen xisbi la yidhaa garasha-waxba(waxaana lagu magacaabi jiray xisbiga amerika), buul-moose (waxaana loo yaqaanay horumarsan), isgaajin, iyo xisbiga akhtarka ah. waxayna ka ciyaareen kaalin fiican qawaaniinta xisbiyada Maraykanka. ka mid noqoshada xisbiyada siyaasada Maraykanku waa mid iskaa wax uqabso ah. xibiyadu waxay soo sameeyen dadkii soo ururiyay si ay dalacsiiyaan musharaxooda doorasha iyo inay dalacsiiyaan aragtidooda ku saabsan siyaasada bulshada.

#### 46. Waayo xisbiga siyaasadeed ee madaxtinimda haya imika?

\* *Dimuqradi (xisbiga)*

Labada xisbi siyaasadeed ee ugu waawayn dawladda Maraykanka maanta waa xisbiyada Dimuqradi iyo Jamhuuri socodka madaxwayne, Barak Obama, waa xubin ka mid ah xibiga Dimuqraadiga. Kuwii kale ee xibiga Dimuqraadiga madaxwayne ka noqday waxay ahaayeen Woodhrow Wiilsan, Faranklin D. Roosevelt, Hari Turuuman, jon F. kennedy, laydhon B. joonson, Jimmy Carter, iyo Wilyam "Bil" Kilinton. Madaxdii Jamhuuriga madaxwayne ka noqday waxay ahaayeen Abraham Linkon, Tidore Ruusefel, Warran Hadhing, Harbal Hoofar, Wayt Iisanhoofar, Ronal Reagan iyo Joorj H.W Buush. Ilaa

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century, the symbol of the Republican Party has been the elephant. The Republican Party is also known as the “Grand Old Party” or the “GOP.” The symbol of the Democratic Party is the donkey.

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

- ★ (John) Boehner

The current speaker of the House of Representatives is John Boehner. He has represented Ohio’s Eighth District in the House of Representatives since 1991. As speaker, he presides over the House of Representatives and leads the majority political party in the House, the Republican Party. The speaker is second in line to the succession of the presidency after the vice president.

**C: Rights and Responsibilities**

**48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.**

- ★ Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).
- ★ You don’t have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.
- ★ Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.)
- ★ A male citizen of any race (can vote).

Voting is one of the most important civic responsibilities of citizens in the United States. In a democratic society, the people choose the leaders who will represent them. There are four amendments to the Constitution about voting. The 15th Amendment permits American men of all races to vote. It was written after the Civil War and the end of slavery. The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote. It resulted from the women’s suffrage movement (the women’s rights movement). After the 15th Amendment was passed, some leaders of the southern states were upset that African Americans could vote. These leaders designed fees called poll taxes to stop them from voting. The 24th Amendment made these poll taxes illegal. The 26th Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

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

- ★ serve on a jury
- ★ vote in a federal election

Two responsibilities of U.S. citizens are to serve on a jury and vote in federal elections. The Constitution gives citizens the right to a trial by a jury. The jury is made up of U.S. citizens. Participation of citizens on a jury helps ensure a fair trial. Another important responsibility of citizens is voting. The law does not require citizens to vote, but voting is a very important part of any democracy. By voting, citizens are participating in the democratic process. Citizens vote for leaders to represent them and their ideas, and the leaders support the citizens’ interests.

**50. Name one right only for United States citizens.**

- ★ vote in a federal election
- ★ run for federal office

U.S. citizens have the right to vote in federal elections. Permanent residents can vote in local or state elections that do not require voters to be U.S. citizens. Only U.S. citizens can vote in federal elections. U.S. citizens can also run for federal office. Qualifications to run for the Senate or House of Representatives include being a U.S. citizen for a certain number of years. A candidate for Senate must be a U.S. citizen for at least 9 years. A candidate for the House must be a U.S. citizen for at least 7 years. To run for president of the United States, a candidate must be a native-born (not naturalized) citizen. In addition to the benefits of citizenship, U.S. citizens have certain responsibilities—to respect the law, stay informed on issues, participate in the democratic process, and pay their taxes.

**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

Thomas Jefferson said, “[The] best principles [of our republic] secure to all its citizens a perfect equality of

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\*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.



badhtamihii 19kii

qarnigii, astaanta xisbiga Jamhuuriga wuxuu ahaa maroodi. waxa kale oo Jamhuuriga lagu magacaabi jiray "xisbiga waynd" ama "GOP." Astaanta xisbiga Dimuqradiga waa dameer.

#### 47. Waa maxay magaca afhayeenkii aqalka wakiilka imika?

\* *(John) Boehner*

Afhayeenka aqalka wakiilada waa John Boehner. Wuxuu Aqalka Wakiilada ka metelayey degmada Sideedaad ee Ohio ilaa 1991. Si afhayeen ah, wuxuu madax ka yahay Aqalka Wakiilada oo weuxuu hoggaamiyaa xisbiga aqlabiyadda ku leh aqalka, Xisbiga Jamhuuriga. Afhayeenku wuxuu ka labaad ka yahay qabashada madaxweynenimada kadib madaxwayne ku xigeen.

#### c: Xuquuqda iyo Wakiilada

#### 48. Waxaa jiray afar sixid oo dustuurka kuna saabsan yaa codaykara. Qeex mid ka mid ah

\* *Muwaadin sideed iyo toban jir ah (18) iyo wixii ka wayn (ayaa codayn kara).*

\* *Ma iibsano kartid (cashuurta codaynta) si uu u codeeyo.*

\* *Dhamaan dhalad oo dhan way codayn karaan. (Dumarka iyo raga way codankaraan)*

\* *A raga dhaladka ee loolan kasto way codaynkaraan.*

Codayntu waa mid kaliya ee ugu muhiimsan bulshada mashuuliyada dhaladka jooga Maraykanka. dimuqradiga, dadka ayaa soo doorta hogaamiyaha kaasoo hagaajindoona iyaga. Waxaa jiray afar sixid oo dustuurka kuna saabsan codaynta. En 15kii sixid ama badalid waxay ogalaatay dadka Maraykanka oo dhami ay u baratamaan codaynta. Waxayna qoray kadib kagaalkii sokeeye iyo dhamaadkii adoonsiga. Sixidii ama badaladii 19aad waxay siisay dumarka xaq ah inay codayso. waxayna soo saartay wakhtigii ay dumarku wax qabsan lahaayeen (wakhtigii xuquuqda dumarka). Kadib hagaajintii 15aad waxay ku salaysnayd, hogaamiyayaasha qaar oo koofurta ah way ka cadhoodeen in afrikanka Maraykanka ahi inuu u codeeyo. hogaamiyahani wuxuu habeeyay gunihii lagu magacaabi jiray cashuurta codaynta si uu uga joojiyo isaga codaynta. saxidii ama Badalidi 24aad waxay ka dhigtay cashuurta codaynta mid sharci daro ah. Badaladii ama sixidii 26aad waxay badasay da'dii codaynta ka bilaabanta 21 ilaa 18.

#### 49. Waa maxay halkamasuuliyad ee saaran mid kasta oo u dhashay Maraykanka?

\* *Ku dhaarashada ka shaqayta garsoorka xeerbeegti*

\* *inuu codeeyo doorashada fadaralka*

laba masuuliyad ee saaran dhaladka Maraykanka ah waa inay ka ku dhaartaan ka shaqaynta garsoorka iyo codaynta doorashada fadaralka. Dastuurku wuxuu siiyay qofka dhaladka ah xuquuq maxkamad qaadid. dhaarashada ka shaqaynta garsoorku wuxuu soo kiciyay niyaadii dhaladka Maraykanka. ka qaybqaadashada garsoorka wuxuu kaa caawinayaa inaad maxkamad ka shaqayso Arinka kale ee ugu masuuliyada xoogani ka saaran shacabka waa codaynta. qaanuunku umuu baahan dhaladku inay codeeyan laakiin codaytu waa shay aad muhiim u ah dimuqradiyad kasta. iyadoo la codaynayo, dhaladku waxay ka qayb qaateen arimaha dimuqradiga. dhaladku waxay u codeeyen hogaamiyaaal si matalaya iyaga iyo fikraddahooga, iyo hogaamiyayaal taageersan dhaladka Maraykanka u dhashay waxay jecelyihiin

#### 50. Macagaw halkii xaqee kaliga ahaa ee dhaladka Maraykanku kalaa

\* *inuu codeeyo doorashada fadaralka*

\* *inay u cararaan xafiisyada fadaralka.*

Maraykanku wuxuu xaq u leeyahay inuu codeeyo doorashada fadaralka. Qaanuunka joogtada ee dagan wuxuu karaa inuu codeeyo doorashada gudaha ama ta midowga gobolada taasi oo aan u baahnayn in codeeyaashu noqdaan dhalad Maraykan ah. waxa kaliye ee ay dhaladka Maraykanku codaynkaraan doorashada fadaralka. dhaladka Maraykanku waxay kale oo ay tagi karaan xafiisyada fadaralka. Isreebreebka loogu baratamayo aqalka baarlamaanka ama aqalka wakiilada ee ka dhacda Maraykanka. dhaladka waxay ku xidhan tahay sanado. Musharaxa aqalka baarlamaanka waa inuu Maraykan dhalad ah ahaada ugu yaraan 9 sanadood Musharaxa aqalka baarlamaanka waa inuu Maraykan dhalad ah ahaada ugu yaraan 7 sanadood. u tartamida madaxtinimada Maraykanka, musharaxu waa inuu ahaada dhalad ku dhashay (maaha qof dhalasha qaatay) dhalashada isku gaynta faa'iidada dhalad noqoshuhu, dhaladka Maraykanku waxay leeyihiin masuuliyad -si ay ixtiraamaad low, waa inay dib u hagaajiyaan soo saarinta, ka qayb qaadashada hawlaha dimuqradi iyo in biyaan cashuurta.

#### 51. Waa maxay labadaxaqquq ee qof walba oo Maraykanka ku nooli leeyahay?

\* *xorriyadda hadalka*

\* *xorriyadda khudbadaynta*

\* *xorriyadda aqalka baarlamaanka*

\* *xorriyadda arjiga madaxwnaha*

\* *xorriyadda diinta*

\* *xorriyadda haysashada hubka*

Tomas Jefferson wuxuu ydiihi, :[ta] ugu fiican maamulaaya[dadkeena] leekaanshaha ay dhaladku isleekaadeen waa wad lagu faano

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rights.” Millions of immigrants have come to America to have these rights. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights give many of these rights to all people living in the United States. These rights include the freedom of expression, of religion, of speech, and the right to bear arms. All people living in the United States also have many of the same duties as citizens, such as paying taxes and obeying the laws.

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

- ★ the United States
- ★ the flag

The flag is an important symbol of the United States. The Pledge of Allegiance to the flag states, “I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.” When we say the Pledge of Allegiance, we usually stand facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Francis Bellamy wrote the pledge. It was first published in *The Youth’s Companion* magazine in 1892 for children to say on the anniversary of Columbus’s discovery of America. Congress officially recognized the pledge on June 22, 1942. Two changes have been made since it was written in 1892. “I pledge allegiance to my flag” was changed to “I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.” Congress added the phrase “under God” on June 14, 1954.

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

- ★ give up loyalty to other countries
- ★ defend the Constitution and laws of the United States
- ★ obey the laws of the United States
- ★ serve in the U.S. military (if needed)
- ★ serve (do important work for) the nation (if needed)
- ★ be loyal to the United States

When the United States became an independent country, the Constitution gave Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. Congress made rules about how immigrants could become citizens. Many of these requirements are still valid today, such as the requirements to live in the United States for a specific period of time, to be of good



The American flag is an important symbol of the United States.

moral character, and to understand and support the principles of the Constitution. After an immigrant fulfills all of the requirements to become a U.S. citizen, the final step is to take an Oath of Allegiance at a naturalization ceremony. The Oath of Allegiance states, “I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God.”

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

- ★ eighteen (18) and older

For most of U.S. history, Americans had to be at least 21 years old to vote. At the time of the Vietnam War, during the 1960s and 1970s, many people thought that people who were old enough to fight in a war should also be old enough to vote. In 1971, the 26th

xuquuqda." Malaayiin soo haajiray ayaa imanaya Maraykanka si u helaan xaqooga. Dastuurka iyo iyo sharciga xaquuqdu wuxuu siiyay xaquuqda dhamaan dadkii ku noolaa Maraykanka Xuquuqdani waxay isku jirtaa tacabirka xornimada, ee diinta, ee hadalka, iyo xaq gacmaha. Dhamaan dadka ku nool Maraykanku waxaa kale oo u leeyahay xeerar oo dhalad, waxaana ka mid ah bixinta cashuurta iyo adeecida qaanuunka.

## 52. Waxa aan daacadda u nahay markaan leenahay Dhaarta Dalka?

- \* *waxaan ballan-qaadayaa in aan daacad u noqodo?*
- \* *Maraykanka*
- \* *Calanka*

Calanka waa calaamad muhiin u ah waddanka Maraykanka. Balan-qaadka daacad unoqoshada calanka waxay xusaysaa "Waxaan balan-qaadayaa in aan daacad u noqdo Calanka Maraykanka iyo jamhuuriyada uu asaga utaagan yahay, hal Qaran, ilaah hoos yimaada, aan qaybsami karin, oo leh xurriyad iyo caadalad siiya dadka oo dhan." Marka aanu dhahayno Balan-qaadida daacad u noqoshada, waxaan u istaagaynaa anagoo ku eegayna calanka gacanta midigna ay noo saaran tahay wadnaha korkiisa. Balan-qaadista waxaa qoray Francis Bellamy. Waxaana lagu daabacay Wargayska u war bixiya Dhalinyaradda 1892 dii waxaana loo qoray carruurta si ay udhahaan sanad guurada uu Columbus soo ogaaday Maraykanka. Golaha Ummadda waxay si rasmi ah u aqoon sadeen balan-qaadka bisha juun 22, 1942. labo bedelaad ayaa lagu sameeyay sidii loo qoray 1892." Waxaan balan-qaadayaa daacad u noqoshada calankayga" Waxaa lagu bedelay "Waxaan balan-qaadayaa in aan daacad u noqdo calanka Maraykanka." Golaha Ummadda waxay ku dareen oraahda ah "Ilaah hoos imaada" bisha juun 14, 1954.

## 53. Waa maxay halka balan-qaad aad samaynaysid marka aad noqotid muwaadin Maraykan ah?

- \* *in aad iska daysid daacad u ahaan-shaha wadamo kale*
- \* *difaacida sharciyadda iyo Dastuurka Maraykanka*
- \* *In aad u hogaansantid sharciyadda Maraykanka*
- \* *In aad ka mid noqotid militiriga Maraykanka (haddii loo baahdo)*
- \* *In aad (samaysid Shaqo muhiim u ah) qaranka(haddii loo baahdo)*
- \* *in aad u ahaatid daacad waddanka Maraykan*

Marka Waddanka Maraykanka uu noqday Waddan xur ah, Dastuurka wuxuu siiyay Golaha Ummadda awood ah in uu sameeyo xukun jinsiyad siin isku mid ah. Golaha Ummadda Waxay sameeyen xukumo quseeya sida muhaajiriinta u noqdaan muwaadiniin. Waxbadan oo kamid ah waxa la iska rabo wali waxay yihiin kuwa jira maanta, sida baahida ah in

lagu noolaado Maraykanka waqti go'an, sida ugu fiican

dhaqanka wanaagsan, iyo fahamidda iyo taageerida mabaadiida Dastuurka. Marka uu muhaajirka uu fuliyo waxa loogu baahan yahay oo dhan si uu u noqdo muwaadin Maraykan ah, Talaabadda ugu danbayso waxaa ay tahay in uu ku dhaarto in uu daacad noqonayo xiliga xafladda jinsiyo siinta. Dhaarta daacadnimada waxay xusaysaa, "Waxaan halkan ka cadaynayaa, anigoo ku dhaaranaya, in aan si xaqiiqo ah iyo dhammaanba ka tanaasulay iyo in aan ka dhaaranayo daacad-u ahaanshaha iyo aaminida wax amiir ajnabi ah, awood sare leh, dawlad ama qarannimo kaas oo aan muwaadin ama raaci u ahaan jiray; in aan taageerayo ama aan difaacayo Dastuurka iyo sharciyadda Waddanka Maraykanka wax walbo oo cadaw ku ah, mid dibadeed ama mid gudaha intaba; in aan gacan uqaadayo Maraykanka dartiisa marka sharci ahaan loo baahdo; in aan u qabanayo ciidamadda militiriga Maraykanka adeegyadda aan dagaalka ahayn marka sharci ahaan loo baahdo; in aan qabanayo shaqooyinka muhiimka u ah qaranka si shacab ahaan ah marka sharci ahaan loo baahdo; iyo in aan uqabanayo waajibaad kan si aan shaki ku jirin ama ujeedo dhuumasho; Sidaasi daraadeed Allaahayow i caawi."

## 54. Meeqaa sanno ayaa laga rabaa in uu jiro muwaadinka si uu ugu codeeyo Madaxweyne\*

- \* *siddeed iyo tobban(18) iyo ka wayn*

Marka la eego taariikhda Maraykanka, waxaa laga rabay Muwaadinka Maraykanka in uu jiro 21 sanno marka uu codaynayo. Waqtigii dagaalka Fiitnaam, muddadii u dhaxaysay 1960 kii iyo 1970 kii, dad badan waxay ku fikireen in dadka gaaray da'ada ah in ay dagaal gali karaan waxaa ay gaareen in ay codeeyan. 1971 dii, bedalidda 26 aad

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Amendment changed the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 for all federal, state, and local elections. The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 made it easier for people to register to vote. Now they can register to vote by mail, at public assistance offices, or when they apply for or renew their driver's license.

### **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

Citizens play an active part in their communities. When Americans engage in the political process, democracy stays alive and strong. There are many ways for people to be involved. They can volunteer to help new immigrants learn English and civics, join the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) of their child's school, run for a position on the local school board, or volunteer to help at a polling station. People can also vote, help with a political campaign, join a civic or community organization, or call their senator or representative about an issue that is important to them.

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

- ★ April 15

The last day to send in your federal income tax to the Internal Revenue Service is April 15 of each year. The Constitution gave the federal government the power to collect taxes. The federal government needs money to pay the nation's debts and to defend and provide for the needs of the country. When the country was young, it was difficult to raise money from the 13

original states. The government began collecting income tax for the first time through the Revenue Act of 1861. This was only temporary. In 1894, a flat-rate federal income tax was enacted, but the Supreme Court said this was unconstitutional. Finally, in 1913, the 16th Amendment was ratified. It gave Congress the power to collect income taxes. Today, "taxable income" is money that is earned from wages, self-employment, tips, and the sale of property. The government uses these taxes to keep our country safe and secure. It also tries to cure and prevent diseases through research. In addition, the government protects our money in banks by insuring it, educates children and adults, and builds and repairs our roads and highways. Taxes are used to do these things and many more.

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

- ★ at age eighteen (18)
- ★ between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26)

President Lincoln tried to draft men to fight during the Civil War, but many people became angry and rioted. In 1917, Congress passed the Selective Service Act. This act gave President Woodrow Wilson the power to temporarily increase the U.S. military during World War I. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Selective Training and Service Act, which created the first draft during peacetime. This was the beginning of the Selective Service System in the United States today. The draft was needed again for the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Today, there is no draft, but all men between 18 and 26 years old must register with the Selective Service System. When a man registers, he tells the government that he is available to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. He can register at a United States post office or on the Internet. To register for Selective Service on the Internet, visit the Selective Service website at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov).

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\*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.



waxaa laga bedalay da'ada qofka codayn karo 21 waxaana lagu bedalay 18 doorashooyinka dhamaan ha ahaato tan dawladda dhexe , goboladda iyo tan dawladda hoose. Qodobka diiwaan gelinta cod-bixiyaha ee qaranka 1993 wuxuu dadka ufududeeyay diiwaan gelinta si ay u codeeyan. Hadda waxay isku diiwaan gelin karaan si ay u codeeyan boosto, xafiiska caawiya dadwaynaha, ama marka ay codsanayaan ama ay jaldiidsanayaan batantiga daraawalnimada.

**55. Waa maxay labo wado oo ay muwaadiniinta Maraykanka kaga qayb qaadan karaan dimoqraadiyadda?**

- \* *codayn*
- \* *ka mid noqoshada xisbi siyaasadeed*
- \* *caawimaad olo-olayn*
- \* *kamid noqoshada koox waddaniyiin ah*
- \* *kamid noqoshada koox jaaliyadeed*
- \* *sii masuulka la soo doortay ra'yigaaga ku saabsan arin*
- \* *Wac Golaha Odayaasha iyo Wakiilada Aqalka*
- \* *Si cad u taageer ama u diid arrin ama siyaasad*
- \* *u-tartan jago xafiis*
- \* *uqor waraaq jariidad*

Muwaadiniinta waxay qayb fir-fircoon ka qaataan bulshadooda. Marka muwaadinka Maraykanka ah uu ka qayb qaato nidaamka siyaasadda, dimoqraadiyadda waxay noqonaysaa mid nool oo awood leh. Waxaa jira siyaabo fara-badan oo dadka kaga qayb qaadan karaan. Waxay si iskooda ah ugu caawin karaan muhaajiriinta cusub in ay bartaan siyaasada iyo waddani nimadda, ku biir Ururka Macalin waalid (PTA) ee iskoolka ubadkaaga, u-tartan xubinta gudiga iskoolka, ama si iskaa ah gacan caawimaad kagayso saldhigga doorashadda. Dadka sidoo kale way codayn karaan, waxaan caawimaad kagaysan karaan olole siyaasadeed, ku birista urur waddaniyiin ama jaaliyad, ama in ay wacaan xil-dhibaan kooda ama wakiil kooda ayna waydiiyaan arin muhiim u ah ayaga.

**56. Waa goormee maalinta ugu danbayso oo aad soo diraysid foomamka canshuurta dakhliga ee dawladda dhexe?\***

- \* *15 Abriil*

maalinta ugu danbayso ee aad u soo diraysid canshuurta dakhliga ee dawladda dhexe Adeega Dakhliga Guddaha waa 15 Abriil ee sannad walba. Dastuurka wuxuu siiyay Dawladda dhexe awooda ah in ay soo aruuriso Canshuuraha. Dawladda dhexe waxay ubaahan tahay lacag ay ku bixiso deenta qaranka iyo in ay ku difaacdo iyo in ay kaafiso baahida waddanka. Marka waddanka uu ahaa mid da'a yar, waay adkayd si loogu soo guro lacag 13 ka

Gobol ee asalka ahaa. Dawladdu waxay billaawday in ay aruuriso canshuurta dakhliga markii ugu horaysay ayadoo isticmaalaysa qodobka Dhakhliga ee 1861. tani waxay ahayd mid aan joogto ahayn. 1894. Waxaa la ansixiyay in la aruuriyo qiimo dakhli canshuur siman, laakin Maxkamadda Sare waxay sheegtay in taasi ay tahay mid aan dastuurka waa faqsanayn. Ugu danbayntii, 1913 kii, waxaa la ansixiyay sharci bedelaadii 16 aad . Waxay siisay Golaha Ummadda awood ah in in uu qaado canshuuraha dakhliga. Hadda, "dhaqliga la canshuuri karo" waa lacag lagata laga helay Mishaar, kaligii shaqyste, bakh-shiishka, iyo gadida hanti. Dawladdu waxay u isticmaalaysaa canshuurahan in ay kaga dhigto waddan kanaga nabad galyo iyo amaan. Waxaa kalo ay isku dayaysaa in ay daawayso iyo in ay ilaaliso cuduradda ayadoo baaritaan samaynayso. Waxaa taasi sii dheer, dawladdu in ay ilaalinayso lacagtannada ku jirta bangiyadda ayadoo galinayso caymis, waxbarashadda caruurta iyo dadka waa wayn iyo ha gaajinta wadooyin kanaga. Canshuuraha waxaa loo isticmaalaa in lagu sameeyo wax yaabahaas and intaas in kabadan.

**57 Goormee dadka oo dhan isku diiwan gelinayaan Adeegga Xulashadda?**

- \* *da'da ah siddeed iyo tobban (18)*
- \* *inta u dhaxaysa siddeed iyo tobban (18) and lix iyo labbaatan (26)*

Madaxwayne Lincoln wuxuu isku dayay in uu raga uqafaalo dagaal xiligii dagaalada sokeeye, laakin dad badan way ka xanaaqeen wayna kasoo horjaysteen. 1917 kii, Gollaha Ummadda waxay meel mariyeen Qodobka xulashadda adeegga. Qodobka waxuu siiyay Madaxwayne Woodrow wilson awooda ah in uu si aan joogto ahayn u kordhiyo ciidamada Maraykanka dagaalkii koowaad ee adduunka ee 1940, Madaxwayne Franklin Roosevelt wuxuu saxiixay tababar xulusho ah iyo qodonka adeegaasi, kaa soo abuuray askarayntii koowaad muddo lagu jiro xili nabad ah. Taasi waxay ahayd bilawga nidaamka adeegga xulashadda ee Maraykanka maanta. qafaalka askareed waxaa loo baahday markale dagaaladii fiidnaamka iyo kii kuuriya. Maanta la joogo, majiro is qafaal askareed laakin raga u dhaxeeya 18 iyo 26 waa in ay isku diiwaan galiyaan Nidaamka Adeegga Xulashadda. Marka uu qofka is diiwaan galiyo, wuxuu u caday nayaa dawladda in uu diyaar u yahay in uu ka mid noqdo Ciidamada Maraykanka. Wuxuu isku diiwan galin karaa Xafiiska boostadda Maraykanka ama internetka. Si aad iskaga diiwan galisid internetka, waxaad ka boqataa bogga Adeegga Xulashadda <http://www.sss.gov>.

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## AMERICAN HISTORY

For more than 200 years, the United States has strived to become a “more perfect union.” Its history has been one of expansive citizenship for all Americans. By learning about our shared history, you will be able to understand our nation’s traditions, milestones, and common civic values. Our country is independent because of the strength, unity, and determination of our forefathers. It is important for future Americans to know this story. We are people working toward great ideals and principles guided by equality and fairness. This is important to keep our country free. As Americans, we have been committed to each other and our country throughout our history. The following section will help you understand American history from the colonial period and independence to the Civil War and other important events during the 1800s, 1900s, and today.

### A: Colonial Period and Independence

#### 58. What is one reason colonists came to America?

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

In the 1600s and 1700s, colonists from England and other European countries sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to the American colonies. Some left Europe to escape religious restrictions or persecution, to practice their religion freely. Many came for political freedom, and some came for economic opportunity. These freedoms and opportunities often did not exist in the colonists’ home countries. For these settlers, the American colonies were a chance for freedom and a new life. Today, many people come to the United States for these same reasons.

#### 59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?

- ★ American Indians
- ★ Native Americans

Great American Indian tribes such as the Navajo, Sioux, Cherokee, and Iroquois lived in America at the time the Pilgrims arrived. The Pilgrims settled in an area where a tribe called the Wampanoag lived. The Wampanoag taught the Pilgrims important skills, such as how to farm with different methods and how to grow crops such as corn, beans, and squash. Relations

with some American Indian tribes became tense and confrontational as more Europeans moved to America and migrated west. Eventually, after much violence, the settlers defeated those American Indian tribes and took much of their land.

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

- ★ Africans
- ★ people from Africa

Slavery existed in many countries long before America was founded. By 1700, many Africans were being brought to the American colonies as slaves. Men, women, and children were brought against their will. They were often separated from their families when they were sold as slaves. Slaves worked without payment and without basic rights. Most worked in agriculture, but slaves did many other kinds of work in the colonies, too. Slavery created a challenge for a nation founded on individual freedoms and democratic beliefs. It was one of the major causes of the American Civil War.

#### 61. Why did the colonists fight the British?

- ★ because of high taxes (taxation without representation)
- ★ because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering)
- ★ because they didn’t have self-government

The American colonists’ anger had been growing for years before the Revolutionary War began in 1775. The decision to separate from the British was not an easy choice for many colonists. However, Great

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## TAARIIKHDA MARAYKANKA

200 oo sanno ka baddan, Waddanka Maraykanka wuxuu ku dadaalay in uu noqdo "isu-tag aad udhamaystiran." taariikhdeeda waa mid u fidsamaysa muwaadiniinta Maraykanka oo dhan. Barashada aan baranayno taariikhda noo dhaxayso, waxaad awoodaysaa in aad fahantid dhaqanka qaranka, taariikhda xusuusaha badan iyo qiimaha waddani nimada caadiga ah. Waddankanaga waa xor waxaa u sabab ah awooda, midnimadda, iyo go'aanka awoowayaashanadda. Waxa muhiim u ah Maraykanka mustaqbalka in ay ogaadaan sheekadaan. Waxaanu nahay dad u shaqaynaya wax kudayasho mudan iyo mabda ay hagayaan simnaan iyo cadaalad. Tani waxay muhiim u tahay in aan kadhigno waddankanaga ku xor ah. Haddaanu nahay Maraykan, waxaan daacad unahay midba midka kale iyo waddanka marka la'eego taariikhda. qaybtani soo socoto waxay kuugu caawinaysaa in aad fahantid taariikhda Maraykanka laga soo bilaabo mudadii gumaysiga iyo madaxbanaanidii ilaa Dagaalkii Sokeeye iyo dhacdooyin kale oo muhiim ah mudadii 1800 kii, 1900 kii iyo maanta.

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### A: Muddadii Gumaysigga iyo Madaxbanaanidda

#### 58. Waa maxayhal ujeedo ay gumaystayaasha u imaadeen Maraykanka?

- \* *xorriyad*
- \* *xorriyad siyaasadeed*
- \* *xorriyad diineed*
- \* *fursad dhaqaale*
- \* *kudhaqanka diintooda*
- \* *ka baxsasho xad gudub*

1600 kii iyo 1700 kii, Muhaajiriin ka yimid ingiriiska iyo wadamo kale oo yurubiyah ah waxay soo gudbeen bad waynta atlaanta waxayna usoo gudbeen Maraykanka. Kuwa qaar waxay ugu soo baxsadeen yurub xad gudub ama xannibaad diimeed, si ay ugu dhaqmaad diintooda is xur ah. Wax badan waxay u imaadeen xurriyad siyaasadeed, iyo kuwana waxay u imaadeen fursad dhaqaale. Xurriyadahan iyo fursadahan badanaa majiraan gumaystayaasha wadama ay udhasheen. Soo galootigan, Muhaajiriinta Maraykanka ah waxay u ahayd xurriyad iyo nolol cusub. Maanta, dad badan waxay u yimaadan Maraykanka ujeedooyinkaasi.

#### 59. Yaa ku noolaa Maraykanka yuribiyanka inta aysan imaanin ka hor?

- \* *Indiyanka Maraykanka*
- \* *Dadka Maraykanka dhalatka ah*

Qabiilada Maraykanka waa wayn ee indiyanka sidda Navaja, Sioux, Cherokee, iyo Iroquois waxay ku noolaayeen Maraykanka waqtigii ay Muhaajiriinta imaadeen. Muhaajiriinta waxay degeen deegan ay ku noo laayeen qabiil la yiraahdo Wampanoag. Wampanoag waxay bareen muhaajiriinta xir faddo Muhiim ah, sidda loo beerto xir faddo kale duwan iyo sidda loo beerto dalaga sida galayda, digirta iyo bocorka. Xiriiradda

ay la leeyihiin Qabiiladda indiyanka Maraykanka waxay noqotay mid kacsan oo iska hor imaad leh marka ay yuribiyah badan u soo guureen Maraykanka iyo una haajireen galbeedka. Aakhirkii, rabshaddo badan kadib, muhaajiriinta waxay ka reeyeen qabiiladda indiyanka Maraykanka waxayna qabsadeen qaybo badan oo kamid ah dhulkooda.

#### 60. Dad noocaa ah ayaa la keenay Maraykanka si adoon ahaan ah loogu iibiyo?

- \* *Afrikaan*
- \* *dadka ka yimid Afrika*

Adoonsigga wuxuu ka jiray waqti badan wadamo badan inta aan Maraykanka la helin. 1700 kii, Afrikan baddan waxaa loo keenay muhaajiriinta Maraykanka ayagoo ah adoomo. Niman, Naago iyo Caruurba leh waxaana la keenay ayagoo aanan ogolayn. Waxaa badanaa laga soo kaxeeyay qoysaskooda markii loo soo gadayay adoon ahaan. Adoomadda waxay shaqaynayeen ayagoon lasiinaynin wax lacag ah iyo xuquuqdooda asaasiga ah. Badanaa waxay kashaqaynayeen beeraha, laakin adoomaha waxaa kalo ay u samaynayeen muhaajiriinta adeegyo noocyo kale leh. Adoonsigga wuxuu is hortaagay qarankii ay abuureen shaqsiyaad aaminsanaa xurriyad iyo dimoqraadiyad. Waana mid kamid ah waxyaabaha ugu wayn ee sababay Dagaalkii sokeeye ee Maraykanka.

#### 61. Maxay ula dagaalameen soo Muhaajiriintii Ingiriiska?

- \* *Canshuuro badan awgeed( canshuuraad aan la ismatalin)*
- \* *maxaa yeelay ciidamada Ingiriiska waxay joogeen guryahooda (xarumohooda)*
- \* *maxaa yeelay ma aysan lahayn dawlad ayagga ugaar ah*

Xanaaqii Muhaajiriinta Maraykanka wuxuu sii kordhayay sanaddo baddan ka hor dagaalkii kacaanka ee 1775. go'aanka ka go'idda Ingiriiska uma ahayn dooq fudud Muhaajiriin badan. Si kastabba ha'ahatee

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Britain's "repeated injuries" against the Americans, as noted in the Declaration of Independence, convinced many to join the rebellion. The British taxed the colonists without their consent, and the colonists had nobody to represent their needs and ideas to the British government. They were also angry because ordinary colonists were forced to let British soldiers sleep and eat in their homes. The colonists believed the British did not respect their basic rights. The British governed the colonists without their consent, denying them self-government.

## 62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

★ (Thomas) Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was a very important political leader and thinker. Some of the most important ideas about the American government are found in the Declaration of Independence, such as the idea that all people are created equal. Another important idea is that people are born with certain rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Jefferson was the third president of the United States, serving from 1801 to 1809. Before becoming president, Jefferson was governor of Virginia and the first U.S. secretary of state. He strongly supported individual rights, especially freedom of religion. Jefferson wanted to protect these rights. For this reason, he did not want a strong national government.

## 63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

★ July 4, 1776

In 1774, representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the First Continental Congress. Of the 13 colonies, only Georgia was absent. These representatives were angry about British laws that treated them unfairly. They began to organize an army. The Second Continental Congress met in 1775 after fighting began between the colonists and the British Army. This Congress asked Thomas Jefferson and others to write the Declaration of Independence. When Thomas Jefferson finished his draft of the Declaration of Independence, he took

it to John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and the others on the committee to review it. After changes were made by the committee, the Declaration was read to the members of the entire Congress. The purpose of the Declaration was to announce the separation of the colonies from England. The Declaration of Independence stated that if a government does not protect the rights of the people, the people can create a new government. For this reason, the colonists separated from their British rulers. On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

## 64. There were 13 original states. Name three.

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

The 13 original states were all former British colonies. Representatives from these colonies came together and declared independence from Great Britain in 1776. After the Revolutionary War, the colonies became free and independent states. When the 13 colonies became states, each state set up its own government. They wrote state constitutions. Eventually, the people in these states created a new form of national government that would unite all the states into a single nation under the U.S. Constitution. The first three colonies to become states were Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. This happened in 1787. Eight colonies became states in 1788. These were Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York. North Carolina became a state in 1789. Rhode Island became a state in 1790. Although the colonies were recognized as states after the Declaration of Independence, the date of statehood is based on when they ratified (accepted) the U.S. Constitution. Today, the United States has 50 states.



Ingiriiska "dhaawacyo soo nonoqosho leh" oo lid ku ah Maraykanka, sida lagu cadeeyay shaac-ka qaasita xuriyadda, waxay ka dhaadhicisay kuwo badan in ay ku soo biiraan Mucaaradka. Ingiriiska wuxuu canshuuray Muhaajiriinta ogolaashahooda la'aanteed, iyo Muhaajiriinta ma aysan lahayn qof u matala baahidooda iyo fikraddahooda dawladda Ingiriiska. Sidoo kale waxay ahaayeen ku caraysan maxaa yaalay Muhaajiriinta caadiga ah waxaa lagu qasbay in ciidamada Maraykanka ay seexdaan iyo in ay ka cunteeyaan gur yahooda. Muhaajiriinta waxay aamin sanaayeen in Ingiriiska uusan xushmaynaynin xuquuqdooda asaasiga ah. Dawladda Ingiriiska waxay xukuntay Muhaajiriinta ogolaashahooda la'aanteed, ayadoo udiidaysa dawladda ayaga ugaar ah.

## 62. Yaa qoray Shaac ka qaadista madaxbanaanida?

\* (Thomas) Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson wuxuu qoray shaac ka qaadista madaxbanaanida 1776 dii. Wuxuu ahaa hogaamiye siyaasadeed oo aah muhiim u ah iyo fikire. Qaar ka mid ah fikridaha ugu muhiimsan Dawladda Maraykanka waxaa laga helaa shaac ka qaadista madaxbanaanida, sida fikradda ah in dadka oo dhan loo abuuray si isku mid ah. Fikrad kale oo muhiim ah waxaa ay tahay in dadka ay la dhasheen xuquuqyo gaar ah ayna kamid yihiin nolol, xoriyad iyo raadinta farxad. Jefferson wuxuu ahaa madaxwaynihii saddexaad ee Maraykanka, oo xukumayay laga soo bilaabo 1801 ilaa 1809, inta uusan noqon madaxwayne, Jefferson wuxuu ahaa gudoomiyaha gobolka Virginia iyo sekretarkii ugu horeeyay ee dawladda. Wuxuu si aad ah utaageeray xuquuqda shaqsigu, khaasatan xorriyadda diineed. Jefferson wuxuu rabay in uu ilaaliyo xuquuqahan. Ujeedadan awgeed, ma uusan rabbin dawladda dhexe oo awood leh.

## 63. Goormee ayaa Shaac ka qaadista madaxbanaanida la meel mariyay?

\* July 4, 1776

1774 kii, wakiilo ka yimid 12 ka mid ah 13 deegaan ee muhaajiriinta waxay ku kulmeen Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, golihii ummadda matalayay 13 deegaan, waxaa oo kaliya ka maqnaa gobolka Georgia. Wakiiladaani waxay ka xanaaqsanaayeen sharciyadda Ingiriiska kuwaa soo loogu la dhaqmay si aan cadaalad ahayn. Waxay bilaabeen in ay sameeyaan ciidan. Gollahii Ummadda matalayay waxay mar labbaad kulmeen 1775 kii kadib marki uu dagaalka udhaxeeyay ayaga iyo Ingiriiska bilawday. Kongareysku wuxuu kadalbaday Toomas Jefferson iyo kuwa kalaba in ay qoraan Baaqa xornimada. Markii Thoomas Jefferson uu dhameeyay daraaftigiisa Baaqa xornimada, wuxuu u qaaday

Jon Adam, Benjamin Franklin, iyo kuwii kale si ay iskula eegaan. Isbadalkii ka dib waxay sameeyeen urur, shaacinta waa loo akhriyay qaybihii Baarlamaanka qaaradaha. Abaabulkani shaacinta ahi wuxuu magacaabay kala go'a gumaysiga Ingiriiska. Shaacinta gobonimada kaaso haddii dawladu ayna difaacin xaq dadka, inay dadku samaysankaran dawlad cusub. Sababta darteed gumaystihii wuu kala go'ay xeerka Ingiriiska. July 4, 1776, Baarlamaankii labaad ee qaaraduhu wuxuu la qabtay shaacinta xornimada.

## 64. Waxa jiray 13 isku tag rasmi ah Magac saddex.

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

13 Ka gobol waxay ahaayeen dhamaan kuwa gumaysigii Ingiriiska sameeyay. Wakiilada ka socda gumaysigan isku yimid iyo shaaqiyaashii xornimadu waxay ka yimaadeen ingiriiska 1776. Ka dib dagaalkii kacaanka, gumaysigii waxay noqdee xor iyo xornimada isku tagtay Markii ay 13 kii gumayste isku tageen, isku tag kastaana wuxuu yeeshay dawlad u gooni ah. Waxayna qoreen dastuurka qaranka. Aakhirka, dadka isku tagani waxay abuureen dawlad cusub oo caalami ah isku kastaa waxuu hoos tagay mid caali ah oo la yidhaa dastuurka Maraykanka. Saddexdii gumaysi ee noqda urur waxay ahaayeen Delaware, Pennsylvania, iyo New Jersey. Tani waxay dhacday 1787. Sideed gumaysi ayaa noqday isku tag 1788. Kuwaasina waxay ahaayeen Georgia, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, New York, iyo New Jersey. Waqooyiga Caroline waxay noqotay qaran 1789. Rodh iyaslaan waxay noqotay qaran 1790. Sidoo kale gumaysigii isku habeyay qaran ka dib markii la shaaciyay xornimadii, wakhtigii qaranimadii waxay ku salaysnayd markii ay (aqbaleen) dastuurka Maraykanka. Maanta, Maraykanku waa 50 qaran

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## 65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?

- ★ The Constitution was written.
- ★ The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.

The Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from May to September 1787. Fifty-five delegates from 12 of the original 13 states (except for Rhode Island) met to write amendments to the Articles of Confederation. The delegates met because many American leaders did not like the Articles. The national government under the Articles of Confederation was not strong enough. Instead of changing the Articles of Confederation, the delegates decided to create a new governing document with a stronger national government—the Constitution. Each state sent delegates, who worked for four months in secret to allow for free and open discussion as they wrote the new document. The delegates who attended the Constitutional Convention are called “the Framers.” On September 17, 1787, 39 of the delegates signed the new Constitution.



The Constitution of the United States.  
Courtesy of the National Archives.

## 66. When was the Constitution written?

- ★ 1787

The Constitution, written in 1787, created a new system of U.S. government—the same system we have today. James Madison was the main writer of the Constitution. He became the fourth president of the United States. The U.S. Constitution is short, but it defines the principles of government and the rights of citizens in the United States. The document has a preamble and seven articles. Since its adoption, the Constitution has been amended (changed) 27 times. Three-fourths of the states (9 of the original 13) were required to ratify (approve) the Constitution. Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution on December 7, 1787. In 1788, New Hampshire was the ninth state to ratify the Constitution. On March 4, 1789, the Constitution took effect and Congress met for the first time. George Washington was inaugurated as president the same year. By 1790, all 13 states had ratified the Constitution.

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

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

The Federalist Papers were 85 essays that were printed in New York newspapers while New York State was deciding whether or not to support the U.S. Constitution. The essays were written in 1787 and 1788 by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison under the pen name “Publius.” The essays explained why the state should ratify the Constitution. Other newspapers outside New York also published the essays as other states were deciding to ratify the Constitution. In 1788, the papers were published together in a book called *The Federalist*. Today, people still read the Federalist Papers to help them understand the Constitution.

## 65. Maxaa ku dhacay Dastuurkii Cahdi?

- \* *Dastuurku waa laqoray.*
- \* *Aabihii aasaasay Dastuurka qoran*

Shirkii Dastuurka wuxuu ka hergalay filadelfiya, binafabiya, may ilaa sibember 1787 Shan iyo konton wafti oo ka yimid 12 asal ah 13 qarab (marka laga reebo rooda aysland) kulan lagu qoray Xeerarka midowga. Waftigu way kulmeen maxaa yeelay hogaamiyayaal Maraykan ah oo badan ayaan ka helin qodobada. Dawladda qaran kumay lahayn quwad ku filan qodobada shirkaasi. Sidii loo badali lahaa qodobada Xeerka, waftigu wuxuu go'aansaday abuuris dawlad cusub oo qurwan ku leh dawladda qaran ah dastuurka. qaran Kastaa wuxuu diray wafti, kaasoo ka shaqaynaya afar bilood si sir ah si uu raaco xorta iyo inuu furo tashi sidii ay u qoreen fayl cusub. Waftigii u shaqaynayay dhaqan galinta Dastuurka waxaa la odhan jiray "qaabeeyayaashii hore" sibtenbar 17, 1787, 39 .oo wafti ah ayaa saxeexay Dastuurka cusub.

## 66. Goormay ahayd markii la qoray dastuurka?

- \* *1787*

Dastuurka, waxa la qoray 1787, waxaa laga sameeyay dawladda Maraykanka sistem cusub-ka ay maanta haystaan. Jamis madiyson wuxuu ahaa ninkii ugu mihiimsanaa ragii qoray dastuurka Wuxuuna noqday madaxwaynihii afaraad ee Maraykanka. Dastuurka Maraykanku waa gaabanyahay, laakiin waxay difaacdaa maamulayaasha dawladda iyo xaq dhaladka Maraykanka. faylku wuxuu leeyahay hordhac iyo todoba qodob. ilaa intii lala qabsaday, Dastuurka waxaa la (badalay) 27 jeer. saddexaa-afar ee qaranka (9 asal 13) ayaa qaatay (rumaynta) Dastuurka. Delaware waxay ahayd qarankii ugu horeeyay ee qalinka ku duugay dastuurka dicanber 7 1787. in 1788, niyuu habashir waxay ahayd sagaalkii qaran ee qalinka ku duugay dastuurka. maris 4, 1789, dastuurku wuu taabo qaaday iyo barlamaankii oo markii u horaysay kulmay Joorge wshinton waxaa loo caleemo saray madaxwayne sanadkaas Ilaa 1790, Dhamaan 13 gobal waxay qalinka ku duugeen dastuurka.

## 67. Faderalkii wuxuu guubabo u fidiyay dastuurkii Maraykanka. magaca kow dastuurka qoray.

- \* *(James) Maadison*
- \* *(aliskandar) Hamilton*
- \* *(Joon) Jeey*
- \* *Babaluus*

Waxqabadka rumaysnaanta isku taga qaran ah waxay ahaayeen 85 maqaalo kuwaaso ahaa daabacaada New York joornaalkeeda halka ay niyuu yoork ka go'aansatay inay taageerto distoorka Maraykanka. maqaalkan waxaa la qoray 1787 iyo 1788 sida Alaxkandar Hamilton, Johon Jey, iyo Jaymis Madison, hoosta qalinka layidhaa "bubluus" Maqaalkani wuxuu sharaxayaa sababta ay qaranku qalinka ugu duugay dastuurka Wargaysyada kale ee ka baxsan niyuu yoork iyaguna waxay daabaceen maqaalo in qaranada kale go'aansado qalin ku duugista Dastuurka. badhtamihii 1788, warqadaha la daabaco ee isku jira waxa la odhan jiray *isku tag dawli ah* Maanta, dadku waxay wali sii akhriyaan warqadihii dawlaga ahaa si uu uga caawiyo inay fahmaan dastuurka

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

- ★ 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

Benjamin Franklin was one of the most influential Founding Fathers of the United States. He was the oldest delegate to the Constitutional Convention and one of the signers of the U.S. Constitution. He was a printer, author, politician, diplomat, and inventor. By his mid-20s, he was an accomplished printer, and he began writing books and papers. Franklin’s most famous publication was *Poor Richard’s Almanac*. He also organized America’s first library. Its members loaned books to one another. He was very active in colonial politics. He also visited England and France many times as a U.S. diplomat. In 1775, the Second Continental Congress appointed Franklin the first postmaster general.

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

- ★ (George) Washington

George Washington is called the Father of Our Country. He was the first American president. Before that, he was a brave general who led the Continental Army to victory over Great Britain during the American Revolutionary War. After his victory over the British Army, Washington retired to his farm in Virginia named Mount Vernon. He left retirement to help create the new country’s system of government. He presided over the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

**70. Who was the first President?\***

- ★ (George) Washington

George Washington was the first president of the United States. He began his first term in 1789. He served for a second term beginning in 1793. Washington played an important role in forming the new nation and encouraged Americans to unite. He also helped define the American presidency. He voluntarily resigned from the presidency after two terms. He set an example for future leaders in his

own country and the world by voluntarily giving up power. The tradition of a president serving no more than two terms continued in the United States until Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was elected to office four times (1933–1945). The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, passed in 1947, now limits presidents to two terms.

**B: 1800s****71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?**

- ★ the Louisiana Territory
- ★ Louisiana

The Louisiana Territory was a large area west of the Mississippi River. It was 828,000 square miles. In 1803, the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million. The Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed in Paris on April 30, 1803. It was the largest acquisition of land in American history. Farmers could now ship their farm products down the Mississippi River without permission from other countries. This was important because the city of New Orleans was a major shipping port. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States and expanded it westward. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led an expedition to map the Louisiana Territory.

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

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

The United States fought four major wars in the 1800s—the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

The War of 1812 lasted from 1812 through 1815. President James Madison asked Congress to declare war on Great Britain. The British were stopping and seizing American ships. They were also arming American Indians to fight against the Americans. As a result of this war, the nation’s trade was disrupted and the U.S.



## 68. Waa maxay sheygauu Benjamin Faranklin ku caan baxay?

- \* *diblumaasi Maraykan ah*
- \* *Xubnihii ugu waawaynaa ee dhaqankaDastuurka*
- \* *Janaraalkii ugu horeeyay ee maamulaha xafiiska boosta ee waddanka Maraykanka*
- \* *Qoraa "Fiqiir rijaydhis almanak"*
- \* *Bilaabay fasaxii ugu Horeeyay ee shaqaalaha*

Benjamin Farankalin wuxuu ahaa kan ugu qalqaalo badan dhamaan aabayashii aasaaska Maraykanka. Isagu wuxuu ahaa waftiga kii ugu waynaa ee dhaqangaliyay Dastuurka iyo wuxuu kale oo uu ahaa mid ka mid kuwii saxeexay dastuurka Maraykanka isagu wuxuu ahaa daabacaa, siyaasi, ergay,hindise. Isaga 20 kiisii sanno, wuxuu aha mid xirfad gaar ah u leh daabacaada, wuxuuna bilaabay qorista buugaagta iyo warqadaha. faranklin daabacaadiisii ugu caansaneyd waxey aheyd Poor Rijar Almanac. Wuxuu waliba abaabulay maktabadii ugu horeysay ee Maraykanka dhexdiisa ah xubanheedu waxey ururiyeen j buugta midba mid. wuxuu ahaa mid aad u firfircoon intii lagu guda jiray siyaasidii gumaysiga. wuxuu kaloo booqday Ingiriiska iyo Faransiiska in badan isagoo ah ergay diblumasi mareykan ah 1775, Baarlamaankii labaad ee qaaradaha wuxuu u magacaabay Farankalin Janaraalkii ugu horeeyay ee boosaha.

## 69. Waa kee "Aabaha dalkaenu"?

- \* *(Joorj) Washinton*

Joorj Washinton waxaa la odhan jiray aabaha waddankeena. Waa madaxwaynihii ugu horeeyay ee Maraykanka. Intaa ka hore, wuxuu ahaa hogaanshe giisi ah kaasoo ku ladhay ciidanka bulshada ka horgeeyo ka ingiriiska markii uu socday dagaalkii kacaanku. Kadib libitiisa uu ka gaadhay ciidankii ingiriiska, washinton wuxuu ku duuqay qalinka beertiisa ku taala ferjiiniya ee layidhaah muunt feroon wuu ka tagay si uu u caawiyo abuurista waddan cusub oo ku salaysan hab dawladeed. Wuxuuna hogaaminayay kudhanka dastuurka ee filadelfiya intii u dhaxaysay 1787.

## 70. Waa kuma madaxwaynihii ugu horeeyay?\*

- \* *(Joorj) Washinton*

Joorj waashinton wuxuu ahaa madaxwaynihii ugu horeeyay ee Maraykanka. Wuxuu bilaabay markiisii ugu horaysay intii u dhaxaysay 1789. wuxuu shaqeeyay markiisii labaad bilawgii intii u dhaxaysay 1793. Washinton wuxuu ka ciyaaray qayb laxaad leh si u sameeyo bulsho cusub iyo iyo dhiirigalinta isku taga Maraykanka. Waxaa kale uu ka caawiyay qeexida wakhtiga madaxtinimada Mareykanaka. Wuxuu iskaa wax u qabso isku dhibay madaxtinimo laba jeer ka dib. Wuxuu u diyaariyay tusaale ahaan hogaamiyayaasha mustqbalka ee

Waddankeena iyo adduunka ka joojinta xooga iskaa wax u qabso. Dhaqanka shaqo ee madaxwaynuhu ee aan ka badnayn labada jeer ee ka soo socotay Maraykanka ilaa faranklin D. roosefelet, kaasoo laga doortay xafiiska afar jeer (1933-1945). 22 badal ama sixid ee Dastuurka, wuxuu guulaystay badhtamihii 1947, imika xadka madaxwaynuhu waa laba jeer.

## B: 1800s

### 71. Waa maxay gobolka uu Maraykanku ka iibsaday faransiiska badhtamihii 1803?

- \* *Gobolka Luusiyaana*
- \* *luusiyaana*

Gobolka luusiyaana wuxuu ahaa ka ugu baaxada dheer galbeedka wabiga misisibi. Wuxuuna ahaa 828,000 mayl isku wareeg. Badhtamihii 1803, Maraykanku wuxuu kaga iibsaday gobolka luusiyaana faransiiska 15 milyan oo dollar Heshiiska iibsashada Luusiyaana waxaa lagu saxeexay baaris abril 30, 1803. waxayna ahayd hanashaddii ugu balaadhnayd taariikhda Maraykanka. Beeraleydu umay qaadi jirin waxa ka soo baxa beerahooda hoosta Wabiga Misisibi ilaa ay fasax ka helaan dawladdaha kale. tani waxay ahayd muhiim maxa yeelay caasimada niyuu oorliinis waxay ahayd magaalo dakad fiican oo wax laga qaado leh. Iibsashada Luusiyaana wuxuu libinlaabay xajmigii waddanka Maraykanka iyo balaadhinta galbeeka. Mariwether lewis iyo wilyam calak waxay ladheen si degdeg ah xariirada gobolka luusiyaana.

### 72. Magacaaw hal dagaal oo uu dagaalamay Maraykanku badhtamihii 1800 aadkii .

- \* *Dagaalkii 1812*
- \* *Dagaalkii migsiko iyo Maraykanka*
- \* *Dagaalkii sokeeye*
- \* *Dagaalkii isbaarishka iyo Maraykanka*

Maraykanku wuxuu dagaalamay afar dagaal oo culculus badhtamihii 1800s-dagaalkii 1812, dagaalkii migsiko iyo Maraykanka,dagaalkii sokeeye,dagaalkii isbaanishka iyo Maraykanka.

Dagaalkii ugu danbeeyay wuxuu ahaa 1812 hadaba 1812 inkastoo 1815.madaxwayne jaymis madison waydiistay baarlamaanka inuu shaaca ka caado dagaalka Ingiriiska. ingiriisku way joojiyeen waxayna qabteen marakiibtii Maraykanka. waxaa kale oo ay hubeeyeen hindidii Maraykanka ula dagaalamaan Maraykanka. Natiijo ahaan dagaalkan, dhaqaalihii qaranku wuu curyamay Maraykaniina.

Capitol was burned. The Americans won the war. This was the first time after the Revolutionary War that America had to fight a foreign country to protect its independence.

The Mexican-American War was a conflict between Mexico and America. The war began in Texas in 1846. President James Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor and his forces to occupy land claimed by both the United States and Mexico. President Polk believed westward expansion was important for the United States to grow. When Mexico attacked, the United States went to war with Mexico. When the war ended in February 1848, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty gave Texas to the United States and extended the boundaries of the United States west to the Pacific Ocean.

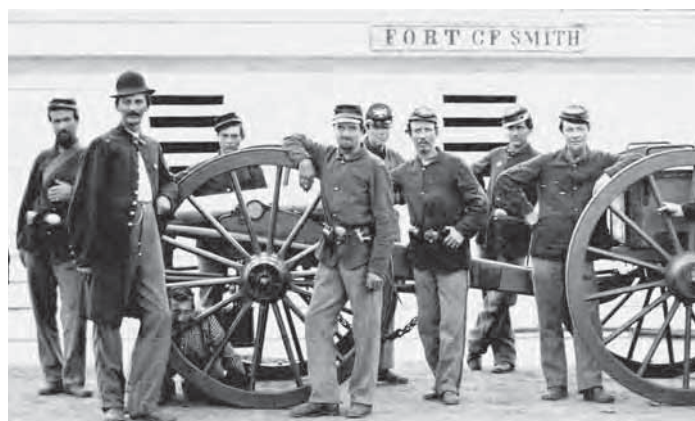
In the Civil War, the people of the United States fought against each other. Americans in the northern states fought to support the federal government ("the Union") against Americans from the southern states. The southern states were trying to separate themselves to form a new nation, the Confederate States of America ("the Confederacy"). The war lasted from 1861 to 1865, when the Confederate army surrendered to the Union army. Many lives were lost in the American Civil War.

In 1898, the United States fought Spain in the Spanish-American War. The United States wanted to help Cuba become independent from Spain because the United States had economic interests in Cuba. The war began when a U.S. battleship was sunk near Cuba. Many Americans believed it was the Spanish who attacked the ship. For this reason, America went to war with Spain. By the end of 1898, the war was over with a victory for the United States. Cuba had its independence, and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines became territories of the United States.

### 73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.

- ★ the Civil War
- ★ the War between the States

The American Civil War is also known as the War between the States. It was a war between the people in the northern states and those in the southern



Civil War soldiers with cannon and caisson, Fort C.F. Smith, Co. L, 2d New York Artillery.

*Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-115177.*

states. The Civil War was fought in many places across the United States, but most battles were fought in the southern states. The first battle was at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. The first major battle between the northern (Union) army and the southern (Confederate) army took place at Bull Run, in Manassas, Virginia, in July 1861. The Union expected the war to end quickly. After its defeat at the Battle of Bull Run, the Union realized that the war would be long and difficult. In 1865, the Civil War ended with the capture of the Confederate capital in Richmond, Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant of the Union army at Appomattox Courthouse in central Virginia. Over the four-year period, more than 3 million Americans fought in the Civil War and more than 600,000 people died.

### 74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.

- ★ slavery
- ★ economic reasons
- ★ states' rights

The Civil War began when 11 southern states voted to secede (separate) from the United States to form their own country, the Confederate States of America. These southern states believed that the federal government of the United States threatened their right to make their own decisions. They wanted states' rights with each state making their own decisions about their government. If the national government contradicted the state, they did not want to follow the national government. The North and South had very

Rasamaalkiina wuu dhashay. Maraykanka ayaa dagaalka ku guulaystay. Tani waxay ahayd markii ugu horaysay kadib markii uu dagaalkii kacaanku dhamaaday dagaalkii ugu horeeyay ee uu Maraykanku la galo wadamada shisheeye si uu u ilaashado xornimadiisa.

Dagaalkii migsiko iyo Maraykanku wuxuu ahaa khilaaf u dhexeeya migsiko iyo Maraykanka. Dagaalku wuxuu ka bilaabmay tegsis badhtamihii 1846. madaxwayne jaymis poolk wuxuu ku janaraalkii sashary tayloor iyo quwadiisii inay la wareegaan dhulka ay ku andocoonayeen labadooduba Maraykanka iyo migsiko. madaxwaynaha polk wuxuu rumaysnaa ilaalinta galbeedku ay ahayd mid mihiim u ah korida Maraykanka. Markay migsiko soo weerartay, Maraykanku Maraykanku wuxuu tagay migsiko si ula dagaalamo. Markii dagaalkii dhamaaday feebawari 1848, Maraykanku iyo migisiko waxay kala sexeexdeen heshiis la yidhaa guwadalub hidaalga. Heshiiskani wuxuu siisay tagsis Maraykanka iyo fidin xuduudeed Maraykanka ilaa galbeedka bada pasifiga

Dagaalkii sokeeye, dadka iyo dawladda ayaa dhexdooda islaayay. Maraykanka dagan waqooyiga kula dagaalamay si u taakeero dawladda faderaalka ("isku taga") Maraykankii koonfurta. Koonfurta waxay isku dayeen inay kala jabiyaan iyaga laftooda si ay u sameeyaan qaran cusub, midaynta dawladda Maraykanka ("midayn doon"). Dagaalku wuxuu dhamaaday 1861 ilaa 1865, markii ciidankii midayntu ay isku dhiibeen ciidankii ururka. Nafu badan ayaa lagu waayay dagaalkii sokeeye ee Maraykanka.

Badhtamihii 1898, Maraykanku wuxuu la dagaalamay isbayn dagaalkii isbaanishka iyo Maraykanka. Maraykanku wuxuu doonayay inuu ka caawiyo kuuba si ay xornimada uga qaadata isbayn maxaa yeelay Maraykanku ku lahaa ganacsi fiican kuuba. Dagaalku wuxuu bilaabmay markii maraakiibta dagaalka Maraykanku ay agyimaadeen kuuba. Inbadan oo Maraykan ahi waxay rumaysnaayeen inuu isbanish yahay cida soo weerartay maraakiibta. Sababtaa darteed, Maraykanku wuxuu u kacay dagaalka Isbayn. Dhamaadkii 1898, dagaalku waxaa guul balaadhan ka soo gaadhay Maraykanka. kuuba way heshay xoriyadeedii, iyo giyum, burto riiko, fiidnaamna waxay noqotay argagisada Maraykanka

### 73. Magacaw dagaalka Maraykanka ee waqooyiga iyo Koonfur.

- \* *dagaalka Sokeeye*
- \* *Dagaalka U dhexeeya Qaranka*

Dagaalka sokeeye ee Maraykanka waxaa kale oo loo yaqaanay dagaalka u dhexeeya qaranka. Wuxuu ahaa dagaal u dhexeeya dad ku nool waqooyiga Maraykanka iyo kuwa kunool koonfurta

qaranka. Dagaalkii sokeeye waxaa dagaalku ka dhacay meelo badan oo Maraykanka ka mid ah, laakiin loolanka ugu badani waxaa layku dagaalay koonfurta Maraykanka. Loolankii ugu horeeyay wuxuu ahaa meesha la yidhaa foor sumuter, koonfurta Karoliin. Loolankii ugu waynaa ee ugu horeeyay wuxuu u dhexeeyay ciidanka waqooyi(urur) iyo koonfurta ciidanka (midayn doon) wuxuu ka meel qaatay buul ran, manasaas, vergiiniya, badhtamihii julay 1861. waqooyigii wuxuu shaaciyay in dagaalku joogsado sida ugu dakhaha badan. Kadib isdifaacii loolanka ee buul ran, waqooyigu wuxuu gartay in dagaalkaasi waynaan doono isna badali doono. Badhtamihii 1865, dagaalkii sokeeye wuxuu ku dhamaaday qabashada midowga magaala madaxda rijmoon, ferjiiniya. janaraalkii midowga robeerto E. lee inuu isku dhiibo lt. jeneraal ulays s. kii ugu sareeyay ciidankii waqooyiga la soo hortaagay aqalka makamadda ee badhtamaha farjiiniya Afar sanno iyo xoogaa, inka badan 3 milyan oo Maraykan ah ayaa isku laayay dagaalkii sokeeye waxaana dhintay 600,000 iyo inka badan

### 74. Magacaaw hal mushkilo oo la xidhiida dagaalkii sokeeye..

- \* *adnoosi*
- \* *arimo dhaqaale*
- \* *xuquuqda' qaranka*

Dagaalkii sokeeye wuxuu ka bilaabmay 11 ismaamul koonfureed ay u codeeyeen kala jabinta (kala jabin) laga go'ayo Maraykanka intiisa kale, midowgii ismaamulka Maraykanka. ismaamulkan koonfureed wuxuu rumaysnaa in dawladda faderalku ay u gadoodeen xuquudoo si ay usameeyaan go'aankooda. Waxay doonayeen in xuquuqda ismaamul uu ka helo ismaamulada kale. ismaamulkastaa wuxuu samaystay qaraar u gooni ah oo ku saabsan dawladda. Haddii ay dawladda caalamiga buriso ismaamulka, iyaguna inaanay u baahnayn raacista dawladda qaran ah. Waqooyiga iyo koonfurta waxay lahayeen nidaam dhaqaale oo kala duwan. Beeraha Koonfurta ee dhaqaaluhu ku salaysnaa ayaa si wayn ugu tiirsanaa shaqada adduunsiga.



Gobalada koofureed waxay ka cabsadeen in Dowlada Mareekanka dhameyn doonto adoonsiga. Gobollada koofureed waxay aaminsanaayeen in arinkanu dhaawici doono dhaqaaladooda iyo madax banaanida siyaasada. Dhaqaalaha gobaladda waqooyi waxuu u badnaa warshadu kuma uusan tiirsanayn adoonsiga. Goballada waqooyi waxey u halgameen guud ahaan Goballada in la isku keeno "midnimadooda." waxayna isku dayeen in ay ka joojiyaan Gobollada koofureed in loo qeybiyo Qaran cusub. Sidookale waxaa jiray dad badan oo waqooyi degan kuwaas oo rabay in la dhammeeyo adduunsiga. kala duwanaashahaas ayaa u horseeday Mareekanka dagaal sokeeye kaas oo ka soo bilowday 1861 ilaa 1865.

#### 75. Wwaxaa jiray hal arrin oo muhiim ah in Abraham Lincoln sameeyay?\*

- \* *xorrrnimada adoomankii (ku dhawaaqida xuriniimada adoomankii)*
- \* *waxayna ilaalisay (ama ay dhowrtay) midnimada*
- \* *waxayna u horseeday in ay midoobaan intii lagu guda jiray Dagaalkii sokeeye*

Abraham Lincoln waxuu ahaa madaxweynihii Goballada midoobay laga soo bilaabo 1861 ilaa 1865, waxuuna hogaamiyay Qaranka intii lagu guda jiray Dagaalka sokeeye. Linkolin waxuu ku fikiray kalabixida goboladda(isbahaysiga) koofur in ay ahayd mid aan sharciga waafaqsanayn, waxaa uuna rabay in la ilaaliyo midnimada. Bartamahii 1863, intii lagu guda jiray Dagaalka sokeeye, waxuuna soo saaray ogaysiiskii xurnimadoonista. waxayna qayaxeysay in adoomanka kunool gobolada ka soo horjeeda midnimada ay waligood xur ahaanayaan. Linkolin sidookale waxuu caan ku ahaa "Hadaladiisa Gettysburg." Waxuuna ka jeediyay hadaladan Gettysburge, bensefenia ,bartamahii November 1863. Ka hor sanadkaas, Dagaalkii Gettysburg, waqooyiga(Midoobay) Ciidamdooda ayaa ku guulaystay dagaalkii waynaa in ay ka joojiyaan Ciidamada isbahaysiga in ay ku duulaan Koofuta. Xurmo waxaa mudan kuwa faraha badan ee ku dhintay dagaalkan,barasaabka penselfeeniya waxuu dhidibada u aasay Qabriya waddaneyadeed ee Ciidamada,meesha layiraah Gettysburg. Linkolin ayaa ka hadlay xaflada xoojinta waxuuna amaanay kuwii dagaalamay kuna dhintay dagaalka. Waxuuna waydiistay kuwa wali nool inay xooga saaran laftoodu sidii loo badbaadin lahaa Midnimada sidaas daraadeed "xukuummadda dadka,ayaga xagooda ayay katimaad,ayagaana leh, dhulkana kama baabin karto." April 14, 1865, wax yar kadib waxuu la wareegay xafiiska markiisi labaaad, Abrahama Linkolin ayaa ladilay waxana dilay taageeri koofurnimada, Joon Wilkis Booth Fagaaraha Fordis ee ku yaallo Magaalada Waashinton D.C.

#### 76. Maxey sameynaysaa ku dhawaaqida Xorrrnimada Adoonsiga?

- \* *Addoomanka ayay xurenaysaa*
- \* *Addoomanka ayay ka xureynaysa midowga*
- \* *Addoomanka ayay ka xureynaysaa gobollada isku tagay*
- \* *Addoomanka ayay ka xureynaysaa badankood Gobolada koofureed*

Bartamahii 1863, intii lagu guda jiray Dagaalka sokeeye, waxuuna Madaxweyne Abraham Lincoln soo saaray ogaysiiskii xurnimadoonista. Bayaankii xorrrnimada adoonsiga ayaa lagu qayaxay in adoomanka ku nool koofurta ama Goballada Midoobay ay yihiin kuwa xur ah. Adooman badan ayaa ku biiray Ciidamada midoobay. Bartamahii 1865, waxaa dhamaaday Dagaalki sokeeye, adoomankii koofurana waxay heleen xuquuq ah in ay xuryihiin. Bayaankii ka xuroobida adoonsiga waxuu horseeday isbadal lagu sameeyo farqada 13aad ee Dastuurka.

#### 77. Maxey sameysay Susan B .Antooni?

- \* *Waxey u halgameen xuquuqda Haweenka*
- \* *Waxaa uu halgamay xuquuqda madaniga*

SuusanB.Antooni waxay ku dhalatay Masajestis 15,febarwari,1820. waxaana lagu yaqiin Ololaha in Haweenku helaan codaynta doorashada. waxayna kaga hadashay meelcad in ay ka soo horjeedo adoonsiga iyo in loola mucaamilo sinaan haweenka goobaha shaqada. Intii lagu jiray 1920, 19 badel ayaa lagu sameeyay Dasuurka taas oo xaq u siinaysa haweenka in ay codeeyaan. Suusan B.Antooni ayaa dhimatay 14 sanno kahor inta lahirgalin isbadalka 19aad, laakin wali waxaa loo yaqaana isbadalkii Suusan B. saxidii Antooni. Sanadkii 1979, waxay noqotay Haweenkii ugu horaysa oo ka muuqata lacagta Mareekanka ay isticmaalaan. Lacagta ayaa loo yaqaan Suusan B.Antooni doolar qiimaheedana waa hal doolar.

#### c: Taariikhda Ameerika ee hada iyo Macluumaadkale oo taariikhi ah

#### 78. Magacaaw hal dagaal ay ay dagaalantay Gobolada Midoobay intii

- \* *Dagaalkii adduunka kobaad*
- \* *Adduunka Dagaalkii labaad*
- \* *Dagaalkii Kuuriya*
- \* *Dagaalkii fiitnaam*
- \* *(peershiga) Dagaalkii Khaliijka*

Mareekanka ayaa dagaalay shan jeer intii lagu jiray 1900s Dagaalki Adduunka ee koobaad,Dagaalki adduunka ee labaad,Dagaalkii Kuuriya,iyo Dagaalki Fiitnaam, iyo(pershiyan) Dagaalkii Khaliijka.

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different economic systems. The South's agriculture-based economy depended heavily on slave labor. The southern states feared that the United States government would end slavery. The southern states believed that this would hurt their economic and political independence. The economy of the northern states was more industrial and did not depend on slavery. The northern states fought to keep all the United States together in "the Union." They tried to stop the southern states from separating into a new Confederate nation. There were also many people in the North who wanted to end slavery. These differences led to the American Civil War, which lasted from 1861 until 1865.

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

- ★ freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)
- ★ saved (or preserved) the Union
- ★ led the United States during the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States from 1861 to 1865, and led the nation during the Civil War. Lincoln thought the separation of the southern (Confederate) states was unconstitutional, and he wanted to preserve the Union. In 1863, during the Civil War, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It declared that the slaves who lived in the rebelling Confederate states were forever free. Lincoln is also famous for his "Gettysburg Address." He gave that speech at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in November 1863. Earlier that year, at the Battle of Gettysburg, the northern (Union) army had won a major battle to stop the Confederate army from invading the North. To honor the many who died in this battle, the governor of Pennsylvania established the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Lincoln spoke at the dedication ceremony and praised those who fought and died in battle. He asked those still living to rededicate themselves to saving the Union so that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." On April 14, 1865, soon after taking office for his second term, Abraham Lincoln was killed by a southern supporter, John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.

### 76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

- ★ freed the slaves
- ★ freed slaves in the Confederacy
- ★ freed slaves in the Confederate states
- ★ freed slaves in most Southern states

In 1863, in the middle of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation declared that slaves living in the southern or Confederate states were free. Many slaves joined the Union army. In 1865, the Civil War ended and the southern slaves kept their right to be free. The Emancipation Proclamation led to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which ended slavery in all of the United States.

### 77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?

- ★ fought for women's rights
- ★ fought for civil rights

Susan B. Anthony was born in Massachusetts on February 15, 1820. She is known for campaigning for the right of women to vote. She spoke out publicly against slavery and for equal treatment of women in the workplace. In 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution gave women the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony died 14 years before the adoption of the 19th Amendment, but it was still widely known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. In 1979, she became the first woman whose image appeared on a circulating U.S. coin. The coin is called the Susan B. Anthony dollar and is worth one dollar.

## C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

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

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

The United States fought five wars in the 1900s: World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the (Persian) Gulf War.

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\*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.

World War I began in 1914. It was a long and bloody struggle. The United States entered the war in 1917 after German submarines attacked British and U.S. ships, and the Germans contacted Mexico about starting a war against the United States. The war ended in 1918 when the Allied Powers (led by Britain, France, and the United States) defeated the Central Powers (led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire). The Treaty of Versailles officially ended the war in 1919. World War I was called "the war to end all wars."

World War II began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. France and Great Britain then declared war on Germany. Germany had alliances with Italy and Japan, and together they formed the Axis powers. The United States entered World War II in 1941, after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The United States joined France and Great Britain as the Allied powers and led the 1944 invasion of France known as D-Day. The liberation of Europe from German power was completed by May 1945. World War II did not end until Japan surrendered in August 1945.

The Korean War began in 1950 when the North Korean Army moved across the 38th parallel into South Korea. The 38th parallel was a boundary established after World War II. This boundary separated the northern area of Korea, which was under communist influence, from the southern area of Korea, which was allied with the United States. At the time, the United States was providing support to establish a democratic South Korean government. The United States provided military support to stop the advance of the North Korean Army. In the Korean conflict, democratic governments directly confronted communist governments. The fighting ended in 1953, with the establishment of the countries of North Korea and South Korea.

From 1959 to 1975, United States Armed Forces and the South Vietnamese Army fought against the North Vietnamese in the Vietnam War. The United States supported the democratic government in the south of the country to help it resist pressure from the communist north. The war ended in 1975 with the temporary separation of the country into communist North Vietnam and democratic South Vietnam. In 1976, Vietnam was under total communist control.



Courtesy of the United States Marine Corps

Almost 60,000 American men and women in the military died or were missing as a result of the Vietnam War.

On August 2, 1990, the Persian Gulf War began when Iraq invaded Kuwait. This invasion put the Iraqi Army closer to Saudi Arabia and its oil reserves, which supplied much of the world with oil. The United States and many other countries wanted to drive the Iraqi Army out of Kuwait and prevent it from invading other nearby countries. In January 1991, the United States led an international coalition of forces authorized by the United Nations into battle against the Iraqi Army. Within a month, the coalition had driven the Iraqis from Kuwait. The coalition declared a cease-fire on February 28, 1991.

## 79. Who was President during World War I?

★ (Woodrow) Wilson

Woodrow Wilson was the 28th president of the United States. President Wilson served two terms from 1913 to 1921. During his first term, he was able to keep the United States out of World War I. By 1917, Wilson knew this was no longer possible, and he asked

Dagaalki koobaad ee adduunka waxuu bilowday 1914. waxuuna ahaa mid dheer dhiig badana ku daatay. Mareekanka ayaa galay dagaal 1917 kadib kadib markii Ciidamada bada ee Jarmalka ey weerareen kuwii Engriishka iyo Mareekanka, Jarmalka ayaa xariir lasameeyay Meksika arinta dagaalka ka dhanka ah Mareekanka. Dagaalku wuxuu dhamaaday 1918 markii awoodaha xulafadu ( oo ay hogaamineysay Ingiriiska,Fransa, iyo Mareykanaka) ay ka adkaadeen Awoodaha dhexe(ayaa hogaanka waxaa u hayay Jarmalka,Austariya, Hangari,iyo boqortooyadii Cusmaaniyada). Heshiiskii Farasaay ayaa si rasmi ah u dhameysay Dagaalkii 1919.Dagaalkii Koobaad ee adduunka waxaana loo yaqaan " Dagaalkii dhameeyay dagaaladii oo idil."

Dagaalkii labaad ee adduunka ayaa bilowday 1939 markii Jarmalka ku duulay Boolan. Fransiiska iyo Engiriiskii Balaaraa ayaa ku dhawaaqay dagaal ka dhan ah Jarmalka. Jarmalka ayaa la ahaa isbaheysi Talyaaniga iyo Jaban ayagoo wada jiro ayay sameeyen hal awood. Mareekanka ayaa galay Dagaalkii labaad ee adduunka 1941, kadib weerarkii Jabaan eeBeeral Harbor, Hawaay. Mareekanka ayaa ku biiray Faransa iyo Egriiska balaaran si ay u noqdaan awood mideysan waxayna hogaamiyeen 1944 duulaankii Faransa loo yaqiin sida D- maalintaa. Xuriyadii Yurub laga xureeyay awoodii Jarmalka gebi ahaan bishii May 1945.Dagaalkii labaad ee adduunka ma uusan dhamaan ilaa Jaban ay is dhibto Bishii Aguusta 1945.

Dagaalkii Kuuriya ayaa bilowdat bartamahii 1950 markii Ciidamada waqooyiga Kuuriya ay ka soo talaabeen Khadka38 gudaha Koofur kuuriya. Xadka 38aad ayaa waxuu ahaa soohdin la sameeyay kadib Dagaalkii labaad ee adduunka. Soohdintan ayaa kala qeybisa dhulka waqooyiga ee Kuuriya, taas oo ku jirtay awooda shuuciyada, dhulka Kuuriyda koofur, waxuu isbahaysi la ahaa Mareekanka. Waqtigaa, Mareekanka waxuu taageero siinayay in la yagleello Dowlad demoqoradiyad ah ey hesho Kuufur Kuuriya. Dowlada Mareekanka ayaa siisay taageero Melatari si loo joojiyo soo gelintaanka Ciidamada Waqooyiga Kuuriya. Khilaafka Kuuriya,dowladaha dimoqoraadiyada ah waxay ka hor tagaan dowladaha shuuciyada. Dagaalka ayaa dhamaaday bartamahii 1953,adoo la aasaasay wadamada Waqooyiga Kuuriya iyo Koofur Kuuriya.

Laga soo bilaabo 1959 ilaa 1975, Ciidamada Mareekanka iyo Ciidamada Kuufurta Fiitnam ayaa dagaal kan dhan ah ku qaaday Waqooyiga Fiitnaam dagaalkii Fiitnaam. Mareekanka ayaa taageeray dowlada dimoqoradiyada ee ka jirta dhanka kuufur ee waddanka si ay uga caawiso kahortagida cadaadiska ka imaanaya shuuciyada waqooyi. Dagaalka ayaa dhamaaday bartamahii 1975 ayadoo si ku meelgaar ah lookala saaray waddanka Waqooyiga Fiitnaam iyo Koofurta Fiitnaam. Bartamahii 1976, Fiitnaam waxay gacanta u gashay gebi ahaan shuuciyada.

Ku nawaad 60,000kun ee rag iyo dumar Ciidamada Mareekan ah ayaa ku dhintay Dagaalki Fiitnaam.

Agusta 2, 1990, Dagaalkii Khaliijka faaris ayaa bilowday markii Cirqaa ay ku duushay Kuwayt. Duulaankan ayay Ciidamada Ciraaq ku soo dhawadeen Sacuudiga iyo keydka Naftada, kaas oo Caalamka siiya Naftada. Mareekanka iyo dowlada badan ayaa rabay in ay ka bixiyaan Ciidamada Ciraaqa Kuwayt iyo in ay celiyaan inuu ku soo duulo wadamada dariska. Bartamahii janawari 1991, Mareekanka ayaa hogaamiyay awood isbahaysi oo caalami ah ayadoo ka heshay Qaramada midoobay amar ah in dagaal kan dhan ah Ciidamada Ciraaq lagu qaado. Bil gudaheed, isbahaysiga ayaa ka bixiyay Ciraaq dhulka Kuwayt. Isbahaysiga ayaa ku dhawaaqay xabad joojin 28 Febarwari, 1991.

## **79. Kumuu ahaa Madaxwaynihii dagaalkii koobaad ee adduunka?**

*\*(Woodarow) Wilson*

Woodrow Wilson waxuu ahaa Madaxweynihii 28aad ee Mareekanka. Madaxweyne Wilson labo jeer ayuu shaqeeyay laga soo bilaabo 1913 ilaa 1921. Intii lagu guda jiray fatradiisi hore,waxaa u suurta gashay in Mareekanku ka joogo Dagaalkii koobaad ee Adduunka.1917, Wilson waxuu gartay in aysan suurtagal ahayn siisocoshadeeda arinkan, waxuuna waydiistay

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Congress to declare war on Germany. On January 8, 1918, he made a speech to Congress outlining “Fourteen Points” that justified the war and called for a plan to maintain peace after the war. President Wilson said, “We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence.” The war ended that year and Wilson traveled to Paris to work out the details of the surrender by Germany.

## **80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?**

★ (Franklin) Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was president of the United States from 1933 until 1945. He was elected during the Great Depression, which was a period of economic crisis after the stock market crash of 1929. His program for handling the crisis was called “the New Deal.” It included programs to create jobs and provided benefits and financial security for workers across the country. Under his leadership, the Social Security Administration (SSA) was established in 1935. Roosevelt led the nation into World War II after Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. He gave the country a sense of hope and strength during a time of great struggle. Roosevelt was elected to office four times. He died in 1945, early in his fourth term as president. His wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, was a human rights leader throughout her lifetime.

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

★ Japan, Germany, and Italy

The Japanese bombed U.S. naval bases in a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. The next day, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as commander in chief of the military, obtained an official declaration of war from Congress. Japan’s partners in the Axis, Italy and Germany, then declared war on the United States. The Allies fought against the German Nazis, the Italian Fascists, and Japan’s military empire. This was truly a world war, with battles fought in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Ocean.

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

★ World War II

Before becoming the 34th president of the United States in 1953, Dwight D. Eisenhower served as a major general in World War II. As commander of U.S. forces and supreme commander of the Allies in Europe, he led the successful D-Day invasion of Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944. In 1952, he retired from active service in the military. He was elected president of the United States later that year. As president, he established the interstate highway system and in 1953, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now known as Health and Human Services) was created. He oversaw the end of the Korean War. Eisenhower left the White House in 1961, after serving two terms as president.

## **83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?**

★ Communism

The main concern of the United States during the Cold War was the spread of communism. The Soviet Union (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or USSR) was a powerful nation that operated under the principles of communism. The United States and its allies believed that a democratic government and a capitalist economy were the best ways to preserve individual rights and freedoms. The United States and its allies feared the expansion of communism to countries outside the Soviet Union. The Cold War began shortly after the end of World War II and lasted for more than 40 years. It ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990, and the breakup of the USSR in 1991.

## **84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?**

★ civil rights (movement)

The modern civil rights movement in the United States began in 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. The goal of the civil rights movement was to end racial discrimination against



Kongareska inuu ku dhawaaqo dagaal lagu qaado Jarmalka. Janawari 8, 1918, waxuu u jeediyay Kongareska khudbada oo ku xadiday "afar iyo toban Qodob" taas mar marsiimo uga dhigay dagaalka waxuuna ku baaqay in qorshe ladejiyo lagu dhowrayo nabada dagaalka dibadiis. Madaxweyne Wilson waxuu dhahay " waxaan dagaalkan u galnay sababto ah xad gudub xaquuqda ah ayaa dhacay taas oo nataabatay si naqsi ah waxayna ka dhigtay nolosha dadkeena mid aan suurta gal ahayn haddii aan la saxin nabada caalamka oo dhan ayay ka soo horjeedaa soo noqoshadeeda falkaa. Dagaalki ayaa dhamaaday sanadkaa Wilsona waxuu u safray baariis si uu uga shaqeeyo tafaasiisha is dhiibitaanka Jarmalka.

#### **80. Kee ahaa Madaxweyne intii lagu jiray hoos u dhacii balaaraa Dagaalkii labad ee Adduunka?**

*\* (Franklin) Roosefelt*

Farankalin Delano Roosefelt (FDR) waxuu ahaa madaxweynihii Mareekanka laga soo bilaabo 1933 ilaa 1945. waxaana la doortay intii lagu jiray hoos u dhacii balaaraa, taas oo ahayd xiligii dhibaatooyinka dhaqaalaha kadib markii hoos u dhacay suuqii kala iibsiga 1929. Barnaamijkiisa lagu xalinayay mushkilada waxaa lagu magacaabay "Heshiiskii Cusbaa." Waxayna ka koobneynd barnaamijto lagu abuurayo shaqooyin taasoo siinaysa faaiidooyin iyo lacag amaan ah dadka shaqaalaha ee jooga dalka oo dhan. Intii lagu jiray hogaankiisa, waxaa la, asaasay Maamul Amaan ee Bulashada(SSA) 1935. Roosefelti waxuu ku hogaamiyay qaranka Dagaalkii labaad ee Adduunka weerarkii Jaban ee peeral Harbor kadib Desembar 1941. waxuuna dalka siisay dareen rajo ah, iyo awood intii lagu guda jiray halgankii waynaa. Roosefelti waxaa loo doortay xafiiska afar jeer. Waxuuna dhintay bartamahii 1945, horaantii doorashadiisii afaraad ee madaxtinimada. Xaaskiisa, Eileen Roosefelti, waxay ahayd hoogaanka xuquuqda bini,aadamka nolosheeda oo idil.

#### **81. Kumaa sabab u ahaa Mareekanku inuu dagaalo Dagaalkii labaad Adduunka?**

*\* Jabaan, Jarmalka iyo Talyaaniga*

Jabaanka ayaa weerar babaano oo lama filaan ah ku qaaday xarumaha ciidamada bada ee Mareekanka ee Harbor, Hawaay, desember 7, 1941. Maalintii xigay ee Madaxweyne Farankalin D.Roosefelti oo ahaa madax hogaanka ciidamada,waxuuna ka helay Kongareska ogeysiis dagaal. Xulafada Jabaan ay isku guruubka yihiin,Talyaaniga iyo Jarmalka, ayaa ayana ku dhawaaqay dagaal lagu qaado Mareekanka. Isbahaysiga ayaa la dagaalay Nasiyada jarmalka, Faashiyada Talyaaniga, iyo boqortooyadii militariga ee Jabaanka. Kani waxuu ahaa dagaal caalami ah xaqiiqadii, dagaalka oo ka socday Yurub ,Aasiya, iyo Badda isbafika.

#### **82. Itii uusan noqon Madaxweyne Eesanhawar waxuu ahaa janaraal. Maxuu ahaa dagaalka uu galay?**

*\* Dgaalkii labaad ee Adduunka*

Kahor intuuusan noqon Madaxweynihii 34aad ee Mareekanka 1953, Dawet D.Eesanhawar waxuu ku shaqeeyay Janaalnimo Dagaalkii labaad ee Adduunka. Hogaanka Ciidamada Mareekanka iyo Hogaamiyaha ugu sareeya ee isbahaysiga Yurub, waxuuna u horseeday guul D-Maalintii duulaanka Normandi, Farana ,juun 6, 1944. Bartamahii 1952,ayuu howl gab ka noqday shaqadii Ciidamada. Waxaana loo doortay Madaxweynaha Mareekanka kadib sanadkaas. Madaxtinimadiisa, waxuu aasaasay nimaadka wadooyinka banaanka bartamahii 1953,waxaa la sameyay Wasaarada Caafimaadka, Waxbarashada iyo dhowrka bushada (hada waxaa loo yaqaan Caafimadka iyo Arimaha Bulashada) oo la sameeyay. Waxuu ka shaqeeyay dhameyntii Dagaalkii Kuuriya. Eesanhawar waxuu ka tagay Aqalka Cas 1961, kadib markuu ka shaqeeyay labo jeer.

#### **83. Intii lagu jiray Dagaalkii Qaboobaa ,Maxuu ahaa walaaca dowlada Mareekanka?**

*\* Shuuciyada*

Walwalka ugu wayn ee Mareekanka intii lagu jiray Dagaalkii Qabooba waxuu ahaa faafida Shuuciyada. Midowguu Soofiyetka(Midowgii Jamhuuriyadihii soofiyetka, ama USSR) waxuu ahaa quwad qaran taas oo ku talinaysay qawaaniinta shuuciyada. Mareekanka iyo isbahaysigiisa ayaa aaminsanaa dowlada dimoqoraadi ah iyo dhaqaalaha larasimaaleeyo in ay tahay wadada ugu wanagsan ee xuquuqda fardiga iyo xuriyada. Mareekanka iyo isbahaysigiisa ayaa ka baqayay fidida shuuciyafa ay ku fido wadamada ka baxsan Midowga soofiyetka. Dagaalkii qaboobaa ayaa wax yar kadib bilowday dhamaashahii Dagaalki labaad ee Dunida waxuuna socday in kabadan 40 sanadood. Waxayna ku dhamaatay dhicidii Darbigii Barliin 1989,waxaana dib u midoobay Jarmalkii Bari iyo Galbeedkii Jarmal 1990, waxaana fur furmay midowgii soofiyetka USSR 1991.

#### **84. Waa kee dhaq dhaqaaqa isku dayay in oo dhameeyo midab kala soocaa?**

*\* Xuquuqda madaniga(dha dhaqaaq)*

Waxaa ka bilowday Mareekanka dhaq dhaqaaqyada ka hadla xuquuqda madaniga 1954 markii Makamadda Sare soo saartay cunsuriyada iskoolada guud ay tahay mid aan sharci ahayn. Ujeedada dhaq dhaqaaqa xuquuqda madaniga ayaa ahaa inuu dhameeyo midib kalasooca ku salaysan isirka.

\*\*\*\*\*

African Americans and to gain full and equal rights for Americans of all races. Using nonviolent strategies such as bus boycotts, sit-ins, and marches, people came together to demand social change. As a result, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Civil Rights Act made segregation in public facilities and racial discrimination in employment and education illegal. The law protects African Americans, women, and others from discrimination. The Voting Rights Act banned literacy tests and other special requirements that had been used to stop African Americans from registering to vote.

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

- ★ fought for civil rights
- ★ worked for equality for all Americans

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a Baptist minister and civil rights leader. He worked hard to make America a more fair, tolerant, and equal nation. He was the main leader of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Because of this movement, civil rights laws were passed to protect voting rights and end racial segregation. King believed in the ideals of the Declaration of Independence—that every citizen deserves America’s promise of equality and justice. In 1963, King delivered his famous “I Have a Dream” speech, which imagines an America in which people of all races exist together equally. He was only 35 years old when he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his civil rights work. King was killed on April 4, 1968.

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

- ★ Terrorists attacked the United States.

On September 11, 2001, four airplanes flying out of U.S. airports were taken over by terrorists from the Al-Qaeda network of Islamic extremists. Two of the planes crashed into the World Trade Center’s Twin Towers in New York City, destroying both buildings. One of the planes crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. Almost 3,000 people died in these attacks, most of them civilians. This was the worst attack on American soil in the history of the nation.



American Indian woman and her baby in 1899.  
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-94927.

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

[USCIS Officers will be supplied with a list of federally recognized American Indian tribes.]

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| ★ Cherokee  | ★ Cheyenne |
| ★ Navajo    | ★ Arawak   |
| ★ Sioux     | ★ Shawnee  |
| ★ Chippewa  | ★ Mohegan  |
| ★ Choctaw   | ★ Huron    |
| ★ Pueblo    | ★ Oneida   |
| ★ Apache    | ★ Lakota   |
| ★ Iroquois  | ★ Crow     |
| ★ Creek     | ★ Teton    |
| ★ Blackfeet | ★ Hopi     |
| ★ Seminole  | ★ Inuit    |

American Indians lived in North America for thousands of years before the European settlers arrived. Today there are more than 500 federally recognized tribes in the United States. Each tribe has its own social and political system. American Indian cultures are different from one tribe to another, with different languages, beliefs, stories, music, and foods. Earlier in their history, some tribes settled in villages and farmed the land for food. Other tribes moved frequently as they hunted and gathered food and resources. The federal government signed treaties with American Indian tribes to move the tribes to reservations. These reservations are recognized as domestic, dependent nations.

Afrikanka Mareekanka ayaa helay xuuq dhameystirin lana siman Mareekanka isiradiisa kale. Waxuuna isticmaalay istiraatiijiyad aan ku dhisneyn mashaqo sida Basaska oo la iska dhaafo iyo mudaaharaadka, dadka ayaa isku yimid si ay u dalbadaan isbadal bulshadeed. Natiijadaas darteed, kongareska waxuu soo saaray Qaanuunka Xuquuqda Madaniyada 1964 iyo qaanuunka xuquuqda cod bixinta 1965. waxuuna qayaxay Qaanuunka Xuquuqda madaniyada midab kala sooca xarumaha guud iyo midab kala sooca ku saleysan isirka ee shaqada iyo waxbarshada uu yahay mid sharci daro ah. Sharcigan ayaa dhowraya Mareekanka Afrikaanta ah, Haweenka iyo waxii kale ee midab kala sooca ah. Waxuu mamnuucay Qaanuunka Doorashadu tijaabada ah aqrinta qorida iyo waxyaabo kale oo gaar ah loona isticmaali jiray is looga reebo Madowga Mareekanka is diiwaan galin doorashada.

### 85. Maxaa uu sameeyay Maartin Loothar King, Jr ?

- \* *Waxaa uu halgamay xuquuqda madaniga*
- \* *Waxuu ka shaqeeyay sinaanta Mareekanka oo idil*

Maartin Loothar King, Jr. waxuu ahaa wasiirkii Baptistiga iyo hogaamiyihii xuquuqda madaniyada. Aaad ayuu uga shaqeeyay inuu ka dhigo Mareekanka meel cadaalad badan, dulqaad, iyo sinaanta qaranka. Waxuu ahaa hogaamiye wayn ee dhaq dhaqaaqa xuquuqda madaniyada laga bibaabo 1950s iyo 1960s. Sababta dhaq dhaqaaqaan waxaa la ogolaaday shrciyada xuquuqda madaniyada si loo dhowro xuquuqda codaynta iyo dhammeynta midib kala sooca ku saleysan isirka. Boqorku waxuu aaminsanaa qawaaniinta Bayaanka xuriyada- in qof walba oo muwaadin ah u qalmo balanta Mareekanka ee sinaanta iyo cadaalada. Gudihii 1963 kiingi waxuu jeedayay hadalkii caanka ahaa "Riyo ayaan Hayaa" hadal, kaas uu ku suureeyay in Mareekanka cunsurada oo dhani ay isku mid yihiin. Waxuu ahaa qofka kaliya ee 35 jir ah markii uu qaadanayay Abaalmarinta Nabada 1964 shaqadiisi xuquuqda madaniyada ayuu ku mudeystay. kiingi ayaa la dilay Abriil 4, 1968

### 86. Waa maxay dhacdada ugu wayn ee dhacday sebtambar 11, 2001, Mareekanka dhexdiisa?

- \* *argagixisada ayaa weerartay Maraykanka.*

11kii Sebtember, 2001, shabakada argagixisada islaamiga ah ee mayalka adag ee al QAACIDA ayaa afduubay afar diyaaradood laba ka mid ah waxay burburiyeen labada dhismood ee ah xaruunta ganacsiga caalamiga ah iyo dhismaha ganacsiga ee adduunka ee ku yaal magaalada New York. mid ka mid ah diyaaradihi waxay ku burburtay wasaarada difaaca ee bentagonka, ee gobolka Virginia. diyaaradi afaraad ee u socotay caasimada waashinton waxay ku burburtay beer ku taalay Pennsylvania. 3,000 oo qof ayaa ku dhintay weeraradan oo ay badankoodu yihiin dad rayid ah taariikhda Maraykanka taasi waxay ahaid weerarki ugu darna e ka dhaca carada Maraykanka.

### 87. Magaca hal qabiil Hindidaku nool Maraykanka.

[shaqaalaha USCIS waxa la siin doonaa liiska fadaraal ahan la aqoonsanyay qabiilka hindida Maraykanka.]

* Cherokee	* Shayaan
* Nafaajo	* Araawak
* Siyookas	* Shawnii
* Shibiyyu	* Mohigan
* Shookto	* Huroon
* Booybalow	* Oniida
* Abaashi	* Lakoota
* Irookuwas	* Tukee
* Kriik	* Tiitoon
* Balaakfiit	* Hobii
* Seminole	* Iskiimo

kumanaan sanno ka hor ayay ku noolaayeen hindidu waqooyiga Maraykanka intaanay yurubiyaanku aanay helin Maanta Maraykanka waxaa jira in kabadan 500 oo qabiil oo fadaraal ahaan loo aqoonsanyahaye Maraykanka. qabiil Walba waxa uu leeyahaye dhaqan iyo siyaasad gooni u ah. qabiilada hindida maraykaka ah waxay ku kala duwanyiin dhaqanka, afka, caqiidada, shekooyinka, muusiga, iyo cuntada. taariikhdoodi Hore, qayb ka mid ah qabiilada ayaa dhulka dagay, cuntaana la siin jiray si ay dhulka u beeraan. qabiilo kale oo badan ayaa yimid wakhtiyadi kale ee badnaa siday u heleen raashin iyo kaydba. xukuumadii fadaraalka ahaid ayaa heshiis la gahsay qabiiloooyinkii hindida ahaa si dip loogu dajiyo. dib u dajintan waxa loo aqoonsaday inay tahaye mid ku tiirsan gudaha bulshada.

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## INTEGRATED CIVICS

An understanding of America's geography, symbols, and holidays is important. They provide background and more meaning to historical events and other landmark moments in U.S. history. The following section offers short lessons on our country's geography, national symbols, and national holidays. The geography of the United States is unusual because of the size of the country and the fact that it is bordered by two oceans that create natural boundaries to the east and west. Through visual symbols such as our flag and the Statue of Liberty, the values and history of the United States are often expressed. Finally, you will also learn about our national holidays and why we celebrate them. Most of our holidays honor people who have contributed to our history and to the development of our nation. By learning this information, you will develop a deeper understanding of the United States and its geographical boundaries, principles, and freedoms.

### A: Geography

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

- ★ Missouri (River)
- ★ Mississippi (River)

The Mississippi River is one of America's longest rivers. It runs through 10 U.S. states. The Mississippi River was used by American Indians for trade, food, and water before Europeans came to America. It is nicknamed the "Father of Waters." Today, the Mississippi River is a major shipping route and a source of drinking water for millions of people. The Missouri River is also one of the longest rivers in the United States. The Missouri River is actually longer than the Mississippi River. It starts in Montana and flows into the Mississippi River. In 1673, the French explorers Jolliet and Marquette were the first Europeans to find the Missouri River. It is nicknamed "Big Muddy" because of its high silt content.

#### 89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?

- ★ Pacific (Ocean)

The Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast of the United States. It is the largest ocean on Earth and covers one-third of the Earth's surface. The Pacific Ocean is important to the U.S. economy because of its many natural resources such as fish. Europeans first learned about the Pacific Ocean in the 16th century. Spanish

explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa reached the ocean in 1514 when he crossed the Isthmus of Panama. Later, Ferdinand Magellan sailed across the Pacific as he traveled around the Earth in search of spices. "Pacific" means "peaceful." Magellan named the Pacific Ocean the "peaceful sea," because there were no storms on his trip from Spain to the spice world. The U.S. states that border the Pacific Ocean are Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii.

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

- ★ Atlantic (Ocean)

The Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast of the United States. The ocean was named after the giant Atlas from Greek mythology. It is the second largest ocean in the world. The Atlantic Ocean is a major sea route for ships. It is one of the most frequently traveled oceans in the world. The Atlantic Ocean is also a source of many natural resources. The Atlantic Ocean was formed by the separation of the North American and European continents millions of years ago. The ocean covers about one-fifth of the Earth's surface. In the middle of the ocean is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, an immense underwater mountain range that extends the length of the Atlantic and is a source of volcanic activity. The U.S. states that border the Atlantic Ocean are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.



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## tarbiyada madanigaah ee dhamaystiran

Waa muhiim inaad garatid joqoraafiga iyo taalooyinka iyo ciidaha Maraykanka. waxay ku siinaysa macno balaadhan iyo khalfiyad loogu laabto dhacdooyinka taariikhiga ah iyo wakhtiyada taariikhiga ah ee Maraykanka. qaybahan soo socda waa cashar gaaban oo ku saabsan joqoraafiga dalka, taalooyin qarameedka, iyo ciidaha waddaniga ah. joqoraafiga Maraykanku maaha mid caadi ah waayo dalka oo balaadhan iyo asagu xad la wadaaga laba badwayn taaso samaynisa xuduud nabiici ah min bari ila galbeed. qiimaha taariikheed ee tariikhda Maraykanka waxa lagu qeexa badanka taalooyinka la fiirsado, sida calanka, iyo taalada xornimmada. ugu danbayn, waxaad baran doonta ciidaha yaga waddaniga ah iyo sababta aan u xusno. ciidaha yaga badankooda waxa lagu sharfaa kuwii keenay tariikhdayada ummaddayadana hore u dhigay. markaad baratid macluumaadkan, waxaad heli doontaa faham balaadhan oo ah Maraykanka iyo xuduudeeda joqoraafiyeed, xeerarkooda, iyo xornimadooda.

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## A: joqoraafi ah

### 88. Magacaaw hal labada wabi ee Maraykanka ugu waawayn.

- \* (Wabiga) Misoori
- \* (Wabiga) Misisibbi

Wabiga Misisibbigu waxa u ka mid yahaye wabiyada Maraykanka ugu dhaadheer. waxa uu mara 10 gobol oo Maraykanka ah. hindiduna wabiga misisibiga waxay u isticmaali jireen dhoofka, biyaha, cunada intii aanay yurubiyaanku iman Maraykanka. waxa lagu naanaysa "aabaha biyaha" maanta, wabiga misisibbigu waxa u yahaye meesha ugu wayn ee wax laga raro waana kaydka biyaha oo ay isticmaalaan malaayiin dad ah. sido kale wabiga Misoori waxa u yahaye mid ka mid ah wabiyada ugu dhaadheer Maraykanka. runtii wabiga misoori waa uu ka dheeryay Wabiga misisibiga. waxay ka bilaabanta montana waxayna u gudubta Wabiga Misisibiga. sanadkii 1673, baadhayaashi faransiiska ahaa ee Joliet iyo Marquette ayaa ahaa yurubiyaanki ugu horeeyay ee hela wabiga misoori. waxa lagu naanaysa "dhooba badane" waayo dhooba aad u badan ayuu leeyay.

### 89. Waate badwaynta xeeliga galbeed ee Maraykana?

- \* (badwaynta) Paasifiga

Badwaynta Basifigu waxay dhacda xeeliga galbeed ee Maraykanka. waa badwaynta ugu wayn dhulka waxayna qarisaa saddex daloolow dalool masaaxada dhulka. badwaynta basafigu waxay fa'iido u leedahaye dhaqaalaha Maraykanka waayo waxay leeday kayd badan oo dabiici ah sida kaluunka. yurubiyaanku markii ugu horaysay ee ay ogaadeen badwaynta basifiga waxay ahaid qarnigii 16aad.

baadhihii sbaanishka ahaa ee Vasco Nunez de Balboa ayaa gaadhay badwaynta sanadkii 1514 markii uu ka gudbaayay docda Banama. kadip, Ferdinand Magellan ayaa badwaynta baasafiga dulshiraacday asagoo dhulka safar ku maraaya oo raadinaya xawaash. "basafiga" waxa u ka dhiganyay "nabad galyo badane." magalaan ayaa badwaynta basafiga ku magacaabay "badii nabadgalyada" waayo dabaylo muu arag safarkiiisi sbaaniya ila dunida xawaashka. xuduuda uu Maraykanku la leeyahaye badwaynta hindiya waa alaska, waashinton, kalifoornia, iyo hawaay.

### 90. Badwayntee Baa dhacda xeeliga bari ee Maraykanka gobolada?

- \* atlantiga (badwaynta)

Badwaynta atlantigu waxay dhacdaa xeeliga bari ee Maraykanka. Badwaynta waxa lagu magacaabay giriigi waawayna ka dib. waa badwaynta labaad ee adduunka ugu wayn. badwaynta atlantigu waa wado badeed oo wayn oo ay duunyuhu maraan. waa mid ka mid ah badwanta ugu badan ee lagu safro adduunka. sido kale Badwaynta Atlantigu waa ill laga helo kayd badan. badwaynta atlantigu waxa ay samaysantay marka ay kala qaynsantay waqooyiga Maraykanku iyo yurubtu malaayiin sanno ka hor Badwayntu waxa ay qarinsay shandaloolow dalool masaaxada dhulka. Badwaynta badhtankeeda waxa jira Mid-Atlantic Ridge, waana silsilad wayn oo buuraha oo ku dhextaal badwaynta atlantiga waxayna leedahaye dhaqdhaqaaq fulkaana ah oo farabadan. gobolada Maraykanka ee badwaynta atlantiga xuduuda la leh waxa weyaan Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, iyo Virginia.

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**91. Name one U.S. territory.**

- ★ Puerto Rico
- ★ U.S. Virgin Islands
- ★ American Samoa
- ★ Northern Mariana Islands
- ★ Guam

There are five major U.S. territories: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. A U.S. territory is a partially self-governing piece of land under the authority of the U.S. government. U.S. territories are not states, but they do have representation in Congress. Each territory is allowed to send a delegate to the House of Representatives. The people who live in American Samoa are considered U.S. nationals; the people in the other four territories are U.S. citizens. Citizens of the territories can vote in primary elections for president, but they cannot vote in the general elections for president.

**92. Name one state that borders Canada.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ★ Maine         | ★ Minnesota    |
| ★ New Hampshire | ★ North Dakota |
| ★ Vermont       | ★ Montana      |
| ★ New York      | ★ Idaho        |
| ★ Pennsylvania  | ★ Washington   |
| ★ Ohio          | ★ Alaska       |
| ★ Michigan      |                |

The northern border of the United States stretches more than 5,000 miles from Maine in the East to Alaska in the West. There are 13 states on the border with Canada. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 established the official boundary between Canada and the United States after the Revolutionary War. Since that time, there have been land disputes, but they have been resolved through treaties. The International Boundary Commission, which is headed by two commissioners, one American and one Canadian, is responsible for maintaining the boundary.

**93. Name one state that borders Mexico.**

- ★ California
- ★ Arizona
- ★ New Mexico
- ★ Texas

The border between the United States and Mexico is about 1,900 miles long and spans four U.S. states—Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. The United States established the border with Mexico after the Mexican-American War and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. The Gadsden Purchase helped the United States get the land it needed to expand the southern railroad. The United States bought this land for \$10 million. The land bought through the Gadsden Purchase is now part of the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The U.S. border with Mexico is one of the busiest international borders in the world.

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

- ★ Washington, D.C.

When the Constitution established our nation in 1789, the capital of the United States was in New York City. Congress soon began discussing the location of a permanent capital city. In Congress, representatives of northern states argued with representatives of southern states. Each side wanted the capital to be in its own region. As part of the Compromise of 1790, the capital would be located in the South. In return, the North did not have to pay the debt it owed from the Revolutionary War. George Washington

**91. Magacaaw mid ka mida dhulka Maraykanka**

- \* *Boorto Riiko*
- \* *U.S. Virgin Islands*
- \* *American Samoa*
- \* *Mariana Islandska koonfureed*
- \* *Guam*

Waxa jira shan killin oo Maraykan ah oo waawayn American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, iyo U.S. Virgin Islands. dhulka A.U.S xukun gooni ah ayay haystaan hadana qayb ahaan waxay hoos tagtaa xukuummadda Maraykanka. dhulalkaasi maaha gobolo laakin koongareeska way u diiwaan gashanyiin. killin walba waxa lo ogolyay inuu xildhibaano u dirto golaha Baarlamanka. xildhibaanadaasi waxay ka qayb qaadan karaan doodaha, xeer ilaalinta, iyo codaynta gudiyaasha, laakin kama qayb qaadan karaan codaynta rasmiga ah ee golaha baarlamanka. dadka ku nool American Samoa waxay yihiin muwaadiniin Maraykan ah; dadka ku nool afarta killin ee kale waxay yihiin madaniyiin Maraykan ah, madaniyiinta ku nool dhulkaas waxay ka qayb qaadan karaan doorashooyinka hor u dhaca ah, laakin kama qayb qaadan karaan doorashooyinka guud ee madaxwaynaha.

**92. Magacaaw hal gobol oo xuduuda la wadaaga Kanada**

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| * <b>Maine</b>         | * <b>Minnesota</b>           |
| * <b>New Hampshire</b> | * <b>Dakotada koonfureed</b> |
| * <b>Vermont</b>       | * <b>Montana</b>             |
| * <b>New york</b>      | * <b>Idaho</b>               |
| * <b>Pennsylvania</b>  | * <b>Washington</b>          |
| * <b>Ohio</b>          | * <b>Alaska</b>              |
| * <b>Michigan</b>      |                              |

Xuduuda waqooyi ee Maraykanku waxay fidsantay in kabadan 5,000 o miil marka laga bilaabo Maine oo bariga xigta ilaa Alaska oo galbeedka xigta. 13 gobol ayaa xuduud la wadaaga Kanada. heshiiski baaris ee 1783di ayaa la sameeyay xuduuda dhabta ah ee kanada iyo Maraykanka dagaalki kacaanka kadib. laga bilaabo markaas, waxa dhici jiray is qabqabsasho xaga dhulka ah, laakin waxa lagu xalin jiray heshiis. gudida caalamiga ah ee xuduudaha, ee ay madaxda u yihiin labada wakiil, midina yahaye Maraykanka kalena kanadiyaanka uu yahaye, ayaa masuul ka ah ilaalinta xuduudaha

**93. Magacaaw hal gobol oo xuduuda la wadaaga Mexiko**

- \* *kalifornia waa Arizona*
- \* *waa New Mexiko*
- \* *Texaas*

Xuduudda u dhaxaysa Maraykanka iyo kanada dharerkeedu waa ku dhawaad 1,900 oo mile waxayna ku fidsantay afar gobol oo Maraykan ah. Maraykanku xuduuda waxa u la samaystay mexiko dagaalki Maraykanka iyo mexiko ka dip iyo iibiskii Gadsden ee 1853di. iibiskii Gadsden waxa u Maraykanka ku caawiyay si ay u hesho dhulkii ay u baahnaid si ay u balaadhisoo khadkii koonfureed ee tareenka. Maraykanku dhulkaas waxa u siistay 10 milyan oo doolar. dhulkii laga iibsaday Gadsden imika waxay tahaye qayb ka mid ah gobolada Arizona iyo New Mexico. xuduuda Maraykanka iyo mexiko waxay ka mid tahaye xuduudaha caalamka ugu buuq badan.

**94. Waa tee caasimada dalka Maraykanku?\***

- \* *Washington, D.C.*

Markii u dastuurku dhisay ummadeena 1789, caasimada Maraykanku waxa ay ahaid magaalada New York. isla markiiba koongareesku waxa u ka dooday meeshi laga dhigi lahaa caasimad daa'im ah. koongareeska gudahiisa, xildhibaanada gobolada waqooyi ayaa la dooday xildhibaanada gobolada koonfureed. qayb waliba waxay dooneen inay caasimadu noqoto gobolkooda. Sida u qeexayo qayb ka mid ah heshiiskii 1790ki, waa in caasimada la dajiya koonfur. hayeeshee, waqooyigu may bixin daynti lagaga lahaa dagaalki kacaanka. George Washington

chose a location for the capital along the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia. As part of the compromise, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, became the temporary new location for the capital. In 1800, after 10 years, the capital was moved to its current location of Washington, D.C.

### 95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?\*

★ New York (Harbor)

★ Liberty Island

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

The Statue of Liberty is on Liberty Island, a 12-acre island in the New York harbor. France gave the statue to the United States as a gift of friendship. French artist Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi made the statue. It shows a woman escaping the chains of tyranny and holding a torch symbolizing liberty. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886, 110 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. President Grover Cleveland accepted the gift for the American people. The Statue of Liberty is a well-known symbol of the United States and of freedom and democracy. The Statue of Liberty became a symbol of immigration because it was located next to Ellis Island, which was the first entry point for many immigrants during the great waves of immigration. The Statue of Liberty was the first thing new immigrants saw as they approached New York harbor.

## B: Symbols

### 96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?

★ because there were 13 original colonies

★ because the stripes represent the original colonies

There are 13 stripes on the flag because there were 13 original colonies. We call the American flag “the Stars and Stripes.” For 18 years after the United States became an independent country, the flag had only 13 stripes. In 1794, Kentucky and Vermont joined the United States, and two stripes were added to the flag. In 1818, Congress decided that the number of stripes on the flag should always be 13. This would honor the original states that were colonies of Great Britain before America’s independence.

### 97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?\*

★ because there is one star for each state

★ because each star represents a state

★ because there are 50 states

Each star on the flag represents a state. This is why the number of stars has changed over the years from 13 to 50. The number of stars reached 50 in 1959, when Hawaii joined the United States as the 50th state. In 1777, the Second Continental Congress passed the first Flag Act, stating, “Resolved, That the flag of the United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation.”

### 98. What is the name of the national anthem?

★ The Star-Spangled Banner

During the War of 1812, British soldiers invaded the United States. On the night of September 13, 1814, British warships bombed Fort McHenry. This fort protected the city of Baltimore, Maryland. An American named Francis Scott Key watched the bombing and thought that the fort would fall. As the sun rose the next morning, Key looked toward the fort. He saw that the flag above the fort was still flying. This let him know that the British had not defeated the Americans. Key immediately wrote the words to a poem he called the “Defence of Fort M’Henry.” The words of the poem became “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Congress passed a law in 1931 naming “The Star-Spangled Banner” the official national anthem. Here are the words to the first verse of the national anthem:

### The Star-Spangled Banner

*Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn’s early light,*

*What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming?*

*Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro’ the perilous fight;*

*O’er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming.*

*And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,*

*Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.*

*Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave*

*O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.



caasimada ayuu u dooraty boos la siman wabiga Potomak ee u dhaxeeya Maryland iyo Virginia. Qayb ka mid ah dhexdhexaadinta, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, waxay noqdeen boosaskii caasimad ku meel gaadhka ah. sanadkii 1800, kadib 10 sanno, caasimada waxa lo soo raray mowqiceedan hada ay tahaye ee ah Washington, D.C.

#### 95. Waa xagee taalada xoriyadu?\*

\* *New York (dekada)*

\* *Jasiirada Xoriyadu*

*[sido kale waa la aqbali karaa ayada New Jersey, nawaaxiga New York City, iyo on the Hudson (Wabiga).]*

Taalada xornimadu waxay ku taala Island, 12-higtaar ayay island dekada new york. Faransiiska ayaa taalada ugu deeqay Maraykanka hadiyad saaxiibtinimo ahaan. farshaxaniistaha Faransiiska ah ee Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi ayaa sameeyay taalada. waxay ku tu sinaysa naag ka cararaysa silsilado amar ku taaglayn ah oo sida holac lagu cabiray xornimada. Taalada xorriyadda waxa la taagay 28ki, octoobar, 1886, 110 sanno kadib markii la saxeexay in xornimada lagu dhawaaqo. madaxwayne Grover ayaa hadiyadaas uqaaday shacabka Maraykanka. taalada xornimadu waa sumad la yaqaan oo u leeyahaye Maraykanku oo matalaysa xornimada iyo demoqoraadiyada. Taalada xornimadu waxa ay noqotay summadda hijrada waayo waxa ay ku taalay jasiirada Ellis, taaso ahaid meeshi ugu horaysay ee ay kaso galaan Maraykanka muhaajiriin farabadan, wakhtiyadii dadka badani ay Maraykanka uso hijroonayeen. Taalada xornimadu waxa ay ahaid waxa u horaysa ee ay arkaan muhaajiriintu marka ay uso dhawaadaan dekada New York.

#### B: Astaamo

#### 96. Calanku muxuu u leeyay 13 faliig ?

\* *waayosedax aayaa ahaay 13 gumayste hore*

\* *waayo faliigyadu waxay ku tusinayaan gumaystayaashi hore*

13 faliig ayaa calanka ku yaal waayo waxaa jira 13 gumayste oo hore. waxaan ugu yeedhna calanka Maraykanka "xidigaha iyo faliigyada." 18 sanno kadib markii uu Maraykanku qaatay xornimada, calanku waxa u lahaa 13 faliig oo qudhaata. 1794tii, Kentucky iyo Vermont ayaa ku biiray Maraykanka, laba faliiqna waxa lagu daray calanka. 1818kii, koongareesku waxa u ansaxiyay inay tirada faliigyada calanku ay ahaadaan marwalba 13. taasi waxa lagu maamuusayay goboladii hore ee ingiriisku uu gumaystay intaanu Maraykanku xornimada u qaadan.

#### 97. 50 xiddigood muxuu calanku u leeyay?\*

\* *waayo xagaasxidig qodha ayaa u taal gobolkiiba*

\* *waayo xidig walba waxay u taala gobol*

\* *waayo waxa jira 50 gobol*

Xiddig walba oo ku taala calanka waxay matalaysa gobol taasi waxay ku cadaynisaa sababta keentay inay is badalaan tirada xidiguu sanadahaaso dhan laga bilaabo 13 ila 50 xiddigood. tirada xiddiguu waxay gaadheen 50 markii 1959kii, markii ay hawaay kuso biirtay Maraykanka ee ay noqotay gobolkii 50 naad. kii 1777, shirkii labaad ee koongareeska ayaa lagu sharciyeeyay calanki ugu horaysay ayadoo lagu dhawaaqay, "waxa la go'aamiyay, inuu calanka Maraykanku uu ahaado mid leh saddex iyo toban faliig oo cadaan iyo casaan isku waydaaranaya; midowguna uu noqdo saddex iyo toban xidigood, oo cad oo ku aasan beer bluu ah, taaso matalaysa caalam cusub."

#### 98. Waa maxay magaca heesta qaranku?

\* *Calanka waxaa lagu Qurxiyay Xidigaha*

Wakhtigii u dagaalku socday 1812, askartii ingiriisku waxay galeen Maraykanka. habeen ka mida sabtember 13, 1814, markab dagaal oo biritish ah ayaa duqeeyay Fort McHenry. qalcadani waxay difaacaysa magaalada baltimore, maryland. Maraykan lagu magacaabo fransis skott key aya arkay duqaynti waxaanu u maleeyay inay qalcadii dumtay. marki ay cadceedu so baxday subixii labaad, key waxa u jaceelay qalcadii. waxa uu arkay inu calankii dusheeda wali uu ka lulanaayo. taasi waxay ogaysiisay inaanu ingiriisku wali Maraykanka aanu jabin. key isla markiiba waxa uu qoray weedho gabay ah oo lago magacaabo "difaaca fort M'Henry." weedhihi gabaygu waxa ay noqdeen "calan lagu qurxiyay xidig." koongareeska ayaa jideeyay qanuun sanadki 1931 la yidhaah "calanka lagu qurxiyay xidigaha" astaanta qaran ee shaqaysa. Waakan weedhaha baydadka ugu horeeya astaanta qaranka:

#### Calanka waxaa lagu Qurxiyay Xidigaha

*oh, dhe, ma karta arag, ku waaberi hore iftiin, maxay kale sharaf mudan anaka ku qaboobay dhalaalki shucaaci u danbeeyay? ayaa balaadhiyay diilimaha oo iffiyay xidigaha, oo khadaraysa dagaal; O'er the dhufaysyada aan aragnay, waxay ahaid hegeesinimo durduraysa. iyo taas madaafiicda dhalaalka cas, bambooyinka hawada lagu gamaayo, waxay cadayn u tahaye habeen calankayagu u wali taagnaa. ooh, waxaad tidhaah wali miyuu babanaya calinkii xidigaha lagu qurxiyay, ee dhulkii xorriyadda iyo dhulkii geesiyada?*

\*\*\*\*\*

## C: Holidays

**99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?\***

★ July 4

In the United States, we celebrate Independence Day on July 4 to mark the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. After signing the Declaration of Independence, John Adams wrote to his wife, "I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival." The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, explained why the colonies had decided to separate from Great Britain. Americans celebrate the Fourth of July as the birthday of America, with parades, fireworks, patriotic songs, and readings of the Declaration of Independence.

**100. Name two national U.S. holidays.**

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

Many Americans celebrate national or federal holidays. These holidays often honor people or events in our American heritage. These holidays are "national" in a legal sense only for federal institutions and in the District of Columbia. Typically, federal offices are closed on these holidays. Each state can decide whether or not to celebrate the holiday. Businesses, schools, and commercial establishments may choose whether or not to close on these days. Since 1971, federal holidays are observed on Mondays except for New Year's Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.



In "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Percy Moran, Francis Scott Key reaches toward the flag flying over Fort McHenry.  
*Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-6200.*

## c: Fassaxa

**99. Goormaan u dabaal dagna maalinta xornimada?\***\* *4ta julaay*

Maraykanka gudahiisa, waxaanu xusna maalintaxornimada  
 4 julaay si aanu uga dhigno maalin fasax a oo anu  
 aaminsanahay maalinti shaaca laga qaaday  
 madaxbanaanida. Kadib markii la cayimay maalinta  
 xorriyadda la qaatay, John Adams ayaa xaaskiisi u qorray,  
 "waxaa igu haboon inaan rumaysto, in laga xusidoono,  
 jiilalka danbe, oo sy noqoto maalin wayn oo xuso." shaac  
 kaqaadista xornimadu, waxaa qorray thimas  
 Jefferson, waxaanu ku qeexay sababta uga saaray dhulka  
 dowladi wayneed e ingiriiska. dadka maraykaka ah waxay u  
 dabaaldagaan afarta julaay oo u dhashay  
 Maraykanku, waanay rigeyaan, heeso waddani ah, waxaana la  
 akhriyaa shaac ka qaadista xornimada.

**100. Magacaaw labada fasaxa waddaniga ah ee****Maraykanka**

- \* *Maalinta Sanadka Cusub*
- \* *Maalinta Martin Luther King, Jr.*
- \* *Madaxwaynaha Maalinkiiisa*
- \* *Maalinta Xasuusta*
- \* *Maalinta madax banaanida*
- \* *Maalinta Shaqaalaha*
- \* *Maalinta Kolumbus*
- \* *Maalinta Mujaahidiinta*
- \* *Mahadnaq*
- \* *Krismaska*

Qaar badan oo fasax qameed ah ama fasax fadaraaleed  
 ah. Sideedaba fasaxyadani waa munaasibadah dadka  
 ama dhaqankayaga Maraykana ah fasaxyadani waa  
 "qameed" ku salaysan dareen sharciyaysan oo  
 khuseeya dastuurka fadaraalka ah iyo gobolka  
 Columbia. caadiyan, xafiisyada fadaraalka waa la xidhaa  
 fasaxyadan. gobol Walbana asagaa doorta haddii uu  
 xusayo fasaxa iyo haddii kaleba. shaqooyinka, skuulada,  
 iyo fulinta ganacsiguba ayaga dooranaya inay maalmah  
 shaqeeyaan iyo in kale. ilama 1971, fasaxyada  
 fadaraalku waxay u hogaan sanaayeen isniinaha marka  
 laga reebo maalinta sannadka cusub, maalinta  
 madaxbanaanida, maalinta shaqaalaha, ciida  
 mahadnaqa, iyo kirismaska.

\*\*\*\*\*

## English Test

There are three components of the English test: speaking, reading, and writing. According to the law, an applicant must demonstrate: *“an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak...simple words and phrases...in ordinary usage in the English language....”* This means that to be eligible for naturalization, you must be able to read, write, and speak basic English.

You are required to pass each of the three components of the English test with the exception of applicants who qualify as: 50 years of age or older AND a permanent resident for at least 20 years at the time of filing the *Application for Naturalization, Form N-400*; 55 years of age or older AND a permanent resident for at least 15 years at the time of filing the *Application for Naturalization, Form N-400*; or, any person who is unable to demonstrate an understanding of English because of a medically determinable physical and/or medical impairment as determined by an approved *Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions, Form N-648*.

### Speaking Portion

Your ability to speak English will be determined by the USCIS Officer from your answers to questions normally asked during the eligibility interview on the *Application for Naturalization, Form N-400*.

### Reading Portion

Each reading test administered to you will contain no more than three (3) sentences. You must read one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to read in English. To help you prepare, USCIS released a reading vocabulary list found below containing all the words found in the English reading portion of the naturalization test. The content focuses on civics and history topics.

#### PEOPLE

- ★ Abraham Lincoln
- ★ George Washington

#### CIVICS

- ★ American flag
- ★ Bill of Rights
- ★ capital
- ★ citizen
- ★ city
- ★ Congress
- ★ country
- ★ Father of Our Country
- ★ government
- ★ President
- ★ right
- ★ Senators
- ★ state/states
- ★ White House

#### PLACES

- ★ America
- ★ United States
- ★ U.S.

#### HOLIDAYS

- ★ Presidents' Day
- ★ Memorial Day
- ★ Flag Day
- ★ Independence Day
- ★ Labor Day
- ★ Columbus Day
- ★ Thanksgiving

#### QUESTION WORDS

- ★ How
- ★ What
- ★ When
- ★ Where
- ★ Who
- ★ Why

#### VERBS

- ★ can
- ★ come
- ★ do/does
- ★ elects
- ★ have/has
- ★ is/are/was/be
- ★ lives/lived
- ★ meet
- ★ name
- ★ pay
- ★ vote
- ★ want

#### OTHER (FUNCTION)

- ★ a
- ★ for
- ★ here
- ★ in
- ★ of
- ★ on
- ★ the
- ★ to
- ★ we

#### OTHER (CONTENT)

- ★ colors
- ★ dollar bill
- ★ first
- ★ largest
- ★ many
- ★ most
- ★ north
- ★ one
- ★ people
- ★ second
- ★ south

\*\*\*\*\*



## Imtixaanka luqada Ingiriisida

Waxaa jira saddex qaybood oo ah imtixaanka luqada Ingiriisiga ah: hadalka, akhrinta, iyo qoraalka. Ayado la tix raacayo qanuunka, qofka codsadhaha ahi waa inuu qeexa: "kuwa la yaqaan oo ah luqada ingiriiska, oo ay ka mid tahaye awooda *akhrista*, *qorridda*, iyo hadalka... weedhaha fudud iyo jumladahaba ... taasoo badanka la isticmaalo *xaga* luqada ingiriiska...." Taas macnaheedu waxa weyaan si aad xaq u yeelatid jinsiyada, waa inaad awood u yeelatid akhriska, iyo ku hadalka ingiriiska fudud.

Waxa laga raba inaad ka gudubtid mid walba oo ka mid ah saddexda qaybood ee imtixaanka ingiriisiga ah marka laga reebo kuwa uu codsadu u qalmo: ruux wayeel ah oo 50 sanno jiray iyo daganaasho dheer oo sharciyaysan oo ah 20ki sanno ee u danbaysay marka u buuxinayo codsiga dhalashada, foomka N-400; 55 jir ah iyo daganaasho sharciyaysan oo mudo dheer ah ee 15 sanno ee u danbaysay marka uu buuxinayo codsiga dhalashada, foomka N-400; ama qof walba oo awood u le inuu qeexo fahamsana ingiriiska sabtoo ah caafimaad go'aansasho qaab dhismeed iyo ama caafimaad cadayn sida lagu qeexay warqada caafimaadka ee la buuxiyo marka laga reebo tamar la'aan lagu so bandhigi waayay, foomka N-648.

### Paybta Hadalka

Awoodaada ku hadalka luqada ingiriiska waxaa qiimaaydoona shaqaalaha USCIS asagoo ka dhaqaaqaya jawaabaha aad ka bixisay su'aalihi lagu waydiiyay markii inteviyuuga lagaa qaaday *fomka codsiga dhalashada, Foom N-400*.

### Qaybta Akhriska

Qayb walba oo akhriska ah oo lagugu imtixaani doono kama badnaan doonto (3) jumladood. Waa inaad akhrida (1) kamid ah (3) jumladood si sax ah si lagu aqoon sado inaad ingiriiska aad akhriyi kartid Ingiriiska. si aad u taageertid diyaar garowgaaga, USCIS waxay so bixisay liska akhrinta ereyada ee ee xagan hoose laga helaayo oo ka kooban ereyadi iyo qaybti akhrista ingiriisiga ee imtixaanka dhalashada. Qaybuhu waxay mudnaanta sinayaan sifigaaga iyo toopigyada taariikhiga ah.

#### shacab

- \* Abraham Lincoln
- \* George Washington
- Tarbiyada Maraykanka**
- \* calanka Maraykanka
- \* sharciga xuquuqda
- \* caasimada
- \* muwaadin
- \* magaalo
- \* Congress
- \* dallka
- \* aabaha dalkayaga
- \* xukuumadda
- \* madaxwayne
- \* xaq
- \* xildhibaan
- \* gobol/gobolo
- \* guriga cad

#### MEELO

- \* America
- \* Maraykanka
- \* Maraykanka
- fasaxyo**
- \* maalinta madaxwaynaha
- \* maalinta shuhadada
- \* maalinta calanka
- \* maalinta xornimada
- \* maalinta ciida shaqaalaha
- \* maalinta Columbus
- \* ciida mahadnaqa

#### WEEDHAHA SU'AALAH

- \* sidee
- \* maxay
- \* goorma
- \* xagee
- \* ayo
- \* waayo
- ficillo**
- \* karaaya
- \* kaalay
- \* falay/fashay
- \* dooro
- \* hayaa/haysaa
- \* ah/ah/ahaaday/yahaye
- \* nool/noola
- \* kulan
- \* magac
- \* dhiib
- \* codee
- \* rabba

#### (SHAQO) KALE

- \* a
- \* leh
- \* xagan
- \* gudaha
- \* ee
- \* dusha
- \* du
- \* leh
- \* anaka
- (WALXAHA) KALE**
- \* midabyada
- \* doolarka warqada ah
- \* kobaad
- \* ugu balaadhan
- \* badan
- \* ugu badan
- \* waqooyi
- \* kow
- \* shacab
- \* labaad
- \* koonfur

\*\*\*\*\*

## Writing Portion

Each writing test administered to you will contain no more than three (3) sentences. You must write one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly in order to demonstrate an ability to write in English. To help you prepare, USCIS released a writing vocabulary list found below containing all the words found in the English writing portion of the naturalization test. The content focuses on civics and history topics.

### PEOPLE

- ★ Adams
- ★ Lincoln
- ★ Washington

### CIVICS

- ★ American Indians
- ★ capital
- ★ citizens
- ★ Civil War
- ★ Congress
- ★ Father of Our Country
- ★ flag
- ★ free
- ★ freedom of speech
- ★ President
- ★ right
- ★ Senators
- ★ state/states
- ★ White House

### PLACES

- ★ Alaska
- ★ California
- ★ Canada
- ★ Delaware
- ★ Mexico
- ★ New York City
- ★ United States
- ★ Washington
- ★ Washington, D.C.

### MONTHS

- ★ February
- ★ May
- ★ June
- ★ July
- ★ September
- ★ October
- ★ November

### HOLIDAYS

- ★ Presidents' Day
- ★ Memorial Day
- ★ Flag Day
- ★ Independence Day
- ★ Labor Day
- ★ Columbus Day
- ★ Thanksgiving

### VERBS

- ★ can
- ★ come
- ★ elect
- ★ have/has
- ★ is/was/be
- ★ lives/lived
- ★ meets
- ★ pay
- ★ vote
- ★ want

### OTHER (FUNCTION)

- ★ and
- ★ during
- ★ for
- ★ here
- ★ in
- ★ of
- ★ on
- ★ the
- ★ to
- ★ we

### OTHER (CONTENT)

- ★ blue
- ★ dollar bill
- ★ fifty/50
- ★ first
- ★ largest
- ★ most
- ★ north
- ★ one
- ★ one hundred/100
- ★ people
- ★ red
- ★ second
- ★ south
- ★ taxes
- ★ white

To find this and other educational materials for permanent residents, please visit [www.uscis.gov/citizenship](http://www.uscis.gov/citizenship).

For more information on the U.S. naturalization test, please visit [www.uscis.gov/citizenshiptest](http://www.uscis.gov/citizenshiptest).

**Note:** Some of the content in this publication may change due to elections and appointments. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will make every effort to update this publication in a timely manner. As of February 2011, all information in this publication is current.

## TOCQaybta Qoraalka

qayb walba oo qoraalka ah oo lagugu imtixaani doono kama badnaan doonto (3) jumladood. waa inaad qortid(1)kamid ah (3) jumladood si sax ah si lagu aqoon sado inaad ingiriiska aad qorri kartid. Si aad u taageertid diyaar garowgaaga, USCIS waxay so bixisay liska qorrasta ereyada ee ee xagan hoose laga helaayo oo ka kooban ereyadi iyo qaybti qorrada ingiriisiga ee imtixaanka dhalashada. Qaybuhu waxay mudnaanta sinayaan sifiigaaga iyo toopigyada taariikhiga ah.

### Shacabka

- \* Adams
- \* Lincoln
- \* Washington

### Cilmiga ulshada

- \* Hindida Maraykanka ah
- \* caasimada
- \* Muwaadiniin
- \* Dagaalkii ahliga ahaa
- \* Koongareeska
- \* Aabaha Dalkeena
- \* calanka
- \* xor
- \* xornimada hadalka
- \* madaxwaynaha
- \* xaq
- \* xildhibaan
- \* gobol/gobolo
- \* Aqalka Cad

### Meelaha

- \* Alaska
- \* California
- \* Kanada
- \* Delaware
- \* Mexico
- \* Magaalada New York
- \* Maraykanka
- \* Washington
- \* Washington,D.C.

### BILAHA

- \* February
- \* May
- \* Juun
- \* Juulay
- \* Sebtembar
- \* Oktoobar
- \* Nofambar

### Fasaxyada

- \* Maalinta Madaxwaynaha
- \* Maalinta Xasuusta
- \* Maalinta Calanka
- \* Maalinta Madaxbanaanida
- \* Maalinta Shaqaalaha
- \* Maalinta Kolumbus
- \* Mahadnaq

### Ficilada

- \* karaaya
- \* imaansho
- \* doorasho
- \* haysta/haysata
- \* ah/ahaan jira/noqon doona
- \* ku nool/ku noola
- \* kulamo
- \* bixin
- \* codayn
- \* tagid

### (shaqooyin) Kale

- \* iyo
- \* intii lagu guda jiro
- \* leh
- \* xagan
- \* gudaha
- \* ka
- \* ku guda jira
- \* ka
- \* ku
- \* annaga
- (qaybo) Kale
- \* cagaar
- \* doolarka warqada ah
- \* konton/50
- \* kobaad
- \* ugu wayn
- \* badnaan
- \* waqooyi
- \* kow
- \* boqol/100
- \* shacabka
- \* casaan
- \* labaad
- \* koonfur
- \* canshuuro
- \* cadaan

Si aad u heshid qaybtan iyo qaybaha kale ee wax barasho ee daganaanshada dheer, fadlan booqo<http://www.uscis.gov>.

Si aad u heshid macluumaad dheeraad ah oo khuseeya imtixaanka dhalashada Maraykanka,fadlan booqo<http://www.uscis.gov>.

**Xusuusnow:** Qaybo ka mid ah dulucda warbixintani waxa dhici karta in wax laga badalo ayado loo eegaayo codaynaha iyo balamaha Muwadinamada ee Maraykanka iyo qaybaha qaabilsan safarka (USCIS)da ayaa samayn doonta dadaal walba si ay u cusboonaysiiso warbixintan marwalba oo ay wax dhacaan. Sida oo kale December 2009, macluumaadkan ku dhigan warbixintani waa ay shaqaynayaan.

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