

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the chart, and answer the questions.



Civics

Constitutional Powers		
Federal Powers	Shared Powers (Federal and State)	State Powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collect taxes • control trade • print money • establish post offices • protect patents and copyrights • set weights and measures • support the armed forces • set up federal courts • declare war • sign peace treaties • regulate immigration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collect taxes • regulate drivers' licenses • set public school policies • build highways • set up courts • charter banks and corporations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish local governments • issue licenses • pass marriage and divorce laws • make business laws • conduct elections • approve changes to the U.S. Constitution • provide for public health and safety • build and maintain public schools

1. What does the federal government NOT control?
 - a. printing of money
 - b. how immigration is handled
 - c. founding of post offices
 - d. passing of marriage and divorce laws

2. Which power does both federal and state governments have?
 - a. the setting of weights and measures
 - b. the upkeep of public schools
 - c. the signing of peace treaties
 - d. the making of public school policies

3. What federal government activities deal with the economy? Circle all that apply.
 - a. printing money
 - b. signing peace treaties
 - c. controlling trade
 - d. regulating immigration

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Key Changes to the U.S. Constitution	
Date	Amendments
1791	The first 10 amendments form the Bill of Rights. These protect people's freedoms. The amendments made changes to the Constitution.
1865	13th Amendment ends slavery.
1868	14th Amendment makes anyone born or living for a time in the United States a citizen.
1870	15th Amendment grants voting rights to all male citizens. Race and color do not matter.
1913	16th Amendment gives the federal government the right to collect taxes.
1920	19th Amendment gives women the right to vote.
1961	22nd Amendment limits U.S. presidents to two four-year terms.
1961	23rd Amendment lets the citizens of Washington, D.C., vote in the presidential election.
1971	26th Amendment lowers the voting age to 18.



march in Washington demanding the vote for women, 1913



- In what year did women gain the right to vote?
 - 1870
 - 1920
 - 1964
 - 1971
- In what year did slavery become illegal?
 - 1861
 - 1868
 - 1865
 - 1870
- What is a constitutional amendment?
 - a change to the Constitution
 - a major new law about human rights
 - an improvement in behavior
 - a numbered part of the Constitution

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The First 10 Amendments	
1st Amendment	It protects different kinds of freedom—freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, of peaceful assembly. It lets people’s beliefs and ideas be heard.
2nd Amendment	Americans can bear arms.
3rd Amendment	Citizens do not have to shelter soldiers in their homes.
4th Amendment	Searches of a person’s property cannot be unfair.
5th Amendment	Americans have the right to a fair and legal trial. They do not have to talk against themselves under oath. No one can be tried for the same crime twice.
6th Amendment	Americans should get a speedy trial.
7th Amendment	Americans have the right to trial by jury.
8th Amendment	Bail and fines cannot be too high. Punishment cannot be cruel and unusual.
9th Amendment	Not all rights are listed in the Constitution.
10th Amendment	If the Constitution has not given a power to the U.S. government, the power goes to the states or the people.

- Which amendment protects you at a trial?
 - the 1st amendment
 - the 2nd amendment
 - the 5th amendment
 - the 9th amendment
- You do not want a pipeline built. What amendment would support the right of your group to gather and protest?
 - the 1st amendment
 - the 2nd amendment
 - the 3rd amendment
 - the 4th amendment
- What freedoms do you have because of the 1st amendment? Explain.



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Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Americans have rights, but they also fulfill duties as citizens. They are expected to obey federal, state, and local laws. They are required to pay taxes. Everyone pays sales tax when buying items. A citizen may have to do jury duty or be a witness in court. State laws demand that Americans attend school.

Adults are expected to vote in all elections. They need to keep informed about country, state, and local events. It is good to volunteer. There are many ways to help others.



Theodore Roosevelt was the American president from 1901 to 1909. In 1883, when he was 25, he wrote an article titled *The Duties of American Citizenship*. Here are some of his ideas:

- To be a good citizen, you must be a good person.
- All citizens should take part in politics.
- Anyone who doesn't, shouldn't get the benefits of citizenship.
- Citizens must make sure that their governments act responsibly.
- It is also important for citizens to engage in community life.

1. What is an American duty? Based on the text, circle the best answer.

- a. volunteering
- b. helping others
- c. paying taxes
- d. showing respect

2. What did Theodore Roosevelt believe made a good citizen?

3. What can you do as a volunteer in your school?

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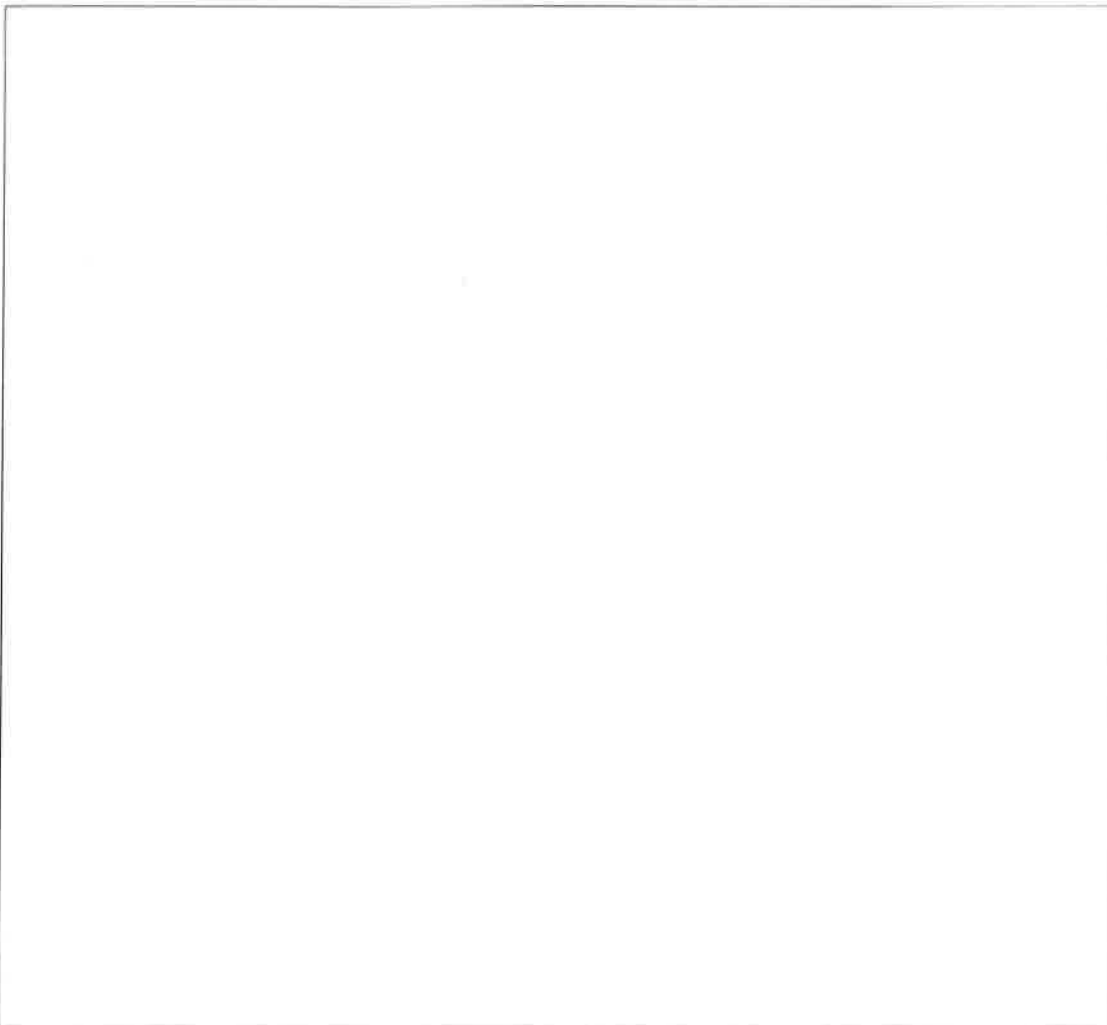
Directions: Read the text, and design a poster.


Civics

It was September 17, 1787, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention had an important role to play. They had to sign the Constitution of the United States.

Since 2004, September 17 has been known as Constitution Day. It is a federal holiday for Americans. It is also known as "Citizenship Day."

1. Design a poster for a Constitution Day celebration in your community. Give the date, location, special events, and names of possible performers. Be sure to use patriotic colors and symbols in your design.



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Directions: Read the text, and study the image and map. Answer the questions.

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed land. Their job was to define where one colony ended and the next began. They also set a north-to-south border. The survey took them four years. The Mason-Dixon line divided the North from the South.



1. What was the purpose of Mason and Dixon's work?
 - a. to chart new roads
 - b. to mark colony borders
 - c. to map rivers and hills
 - d. to sketch landmarks

2. Where is the longest part of the Mason-Dixon Line?
 - a. between Pennsylvania and Maryland
 - b. between West Virginia and Maryland
 - c. between Delaware and Pennsylvania
 - d. between Pennsylvania and West Virginia

3. What important division did the Mason-Dixon Line represent?
 - a. Dutch colonies from British colonies
 - b. East from West
 - c. land colonies from water colonies
 - d. North from South



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Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

The Northwest Territory, 1787

Americans wanted to move west. Leaders in the new federal government knew this. They named the land south of the Great Lakes the Northwest Territory. In 1787, the Northwest Ordinance was passed. This law provided a way to create new states.

Over time, this area became six states: Ohio (1803), Indiana (1816), Illinois (1818), Michigan (1837), Wisconsin (1848), and Minnesota (1858).



1. What was the Northwest Territory's western boundary?
 - a. Kentucky
 - b. Louisiana
 - c. Great Lakes
 - d. Pennsylvania

2. Which rivers flowed into the Northwest Territory? Circle all that apply.
 - a. the Ohio
 - b. the Kentucky
 - c. the Mississippi
 - d. the St. Lawrence

3. Why did the federal government plan for future states?
 - a. It expected settlers to go west.
 - b. The country had states, not colonies.
 - c. It was good at thinking ahead.
 - d. The flag needed more stars and stripes.

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Directions: Study the images, and answer the questions.

Enslaved black people worked on plantations. They were forced to work very long days. They could not freely leave the plantations. They had to follow many rules.



picking cotton



working in tobacco field

1. How were the enslaved people treated?

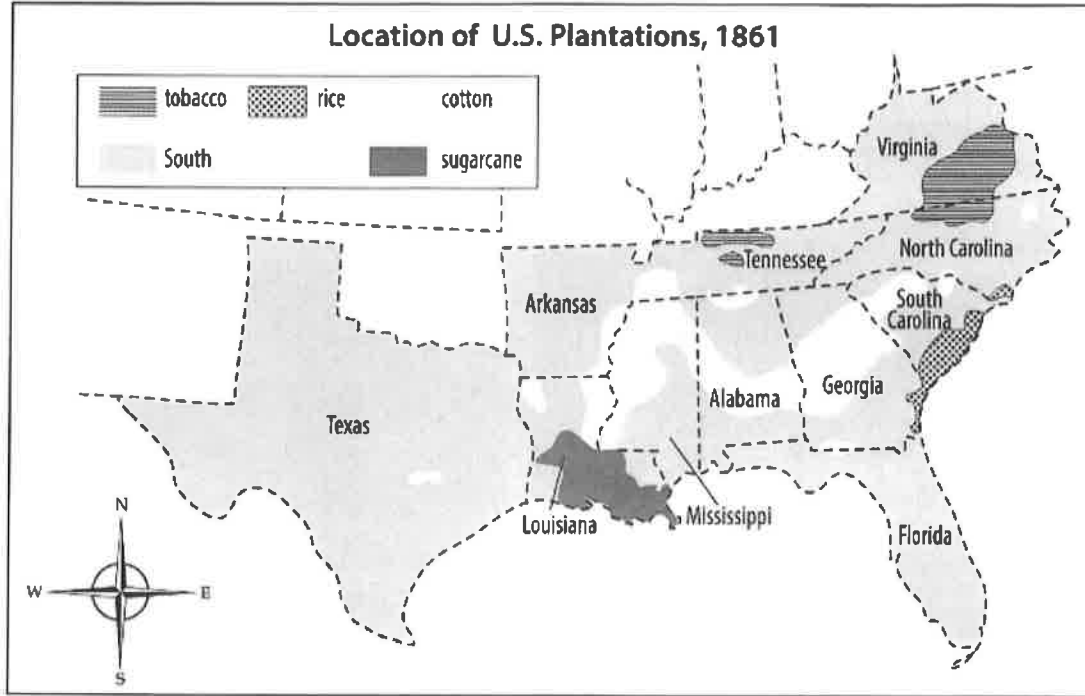
- a. They were working hard.
- b. They were watched.
- c. They got help with their work.
- d. They missed their homes.

2. Large plantations needed many people to grow crops. What kind of work was required?

3. What was life like for the enslaved people on plantations?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Study the map, and answer the questions.



1. Where were most of the plantations located in the United States?

- a. Northwest
- b. Southwest
- c. Northeast
- d. Southeast

2. What do you notice about Alabama and Georgia?

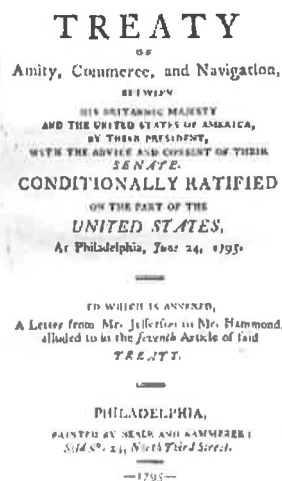
3. Use evidence from the map to describe why most enslaved people lived in the South.

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Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

The Jay Treaty helped the United States and Britain get along better. It solved some issues left over from the American Revolution.

- Britain would give up its forts in the Northwest Territory.
- Britain told its American Indian supporters not to attack the settlers there.
- Britain paid for 250 American ships it had taken.
- Britain agreed to trade with the United States.
- Both countries agreed on a United States–Canada border.
- The United States agreed not to help France fight Britain.
- The United States paid its debts from the revolution.



1. How did the treaty benefit both the United States and Britain? Use the Venn diagram to show your answer.

