CITIZENSHIP INFORMATION

A list of seventy-one questions and answers on subjects which must be familiar to all preparing for Citizenship Examinations.

"Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country and by the blessing of God may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty upon which the world may look with admiration forever."

Daniel Webster

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249 High Street
Hartford, Connecticut

1939
The following questions indicate areas of information about our country which must be familiar to all preparing for citizenship. While a grasp of this material is necessary for citizenship, the questions and answers are not presented in any way as a short-cut to citizenship. Real citizenship requires understanding of their implications, a devotion to the United States, and a willingness to accept without reservation the form of government described. This is a matter of attitude and requires time and study for its growth.

America welcomes to its shores the peoples of the world but she demands, and rightfully so, their fullest allegiance and their active and intelligent participation in its democratic government.

John J. McGrath, Director
Bureau of Adult Education
OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. In what country do you live?
   Ans.: I live in the United States of America.

2. What form of government do we have in this country?
   Ans.: We have a republican form of government in this country.

3. What is a Republic?
   Ans.: A Republic is a country which elects its own officials.

4. How many states are there in the Union?
   Ans.: There are 48 states in the Union.

5. How many parts does the government have?
   Ans.: The government consists of three parts or branches.

6. What are the three parts of the government?
   Ans.: The three parts of the government are the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

7. What does the Legislative part of the government do?
   Ans.: The Legislative part of the government makes the laws.

8. What does the Executive part of the government do?
   Ans.: The Executive part of the government enforces the laws.

9. What does the Judicial part of the government do?
   Ans.: The Judicial part of the government tests the laws.

10. What is the Constitution of the United States?
    Ans.: The Constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the country.
11. When was the Constitution written?
   Ans.: The Constitution was written in 1787.

12. When did the Constitution go into effect?
   Ans.: The Constitution went into effect in 1789.

13. How many amendments are there to the Constitution?
   Ans.: There are 21 amendments to the Constitution.

14. What are the first ten Amendments?
   Ans.: The first ten amendments are the Bill of Rights.

15. What is the 18th Amendment?
   Ans.: The 18th Amendment prohibited the sale of liquor.

16. What is the 19th Amendment?
   Ans.: The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote.

17. What is the 20th Amendment?
   Ans.: The 20th Amendment is the Lame Duck Bill, which states that the President takes office in January instead of March.

18. What is the 21st Amendment?
   Ans.: The 21st Amendment repeals the 18th Amendment.

19. What is an anarchist?
   Ans.: An anarchist is one who does not believe in an organized government.

20. What is a Polygamist?
   Ans.: A Polygamist is one who believes in having more than one wife.
21. Where are the laws for the United States made?
   Ans.: The laws for the United States are made in Washington, D.C.

22. Who makes the laws for the United States?
   Ans.: Congress makes the laws for the United States.

23. How many parts does Congress have?
   Ans.: Congress has two parts.

24. What are the two parts of Congress?
   Ans.: The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two parts of Congress.

25. What do we call the men who are elected to the Senate?
   Ans.: The men who are elected to the Senate are called Senators.

26. How many Senators does each State send to the Senate?
   Ans.: Each State sends two Senators to the Senate.

27. For how long a term are the Senators elected?
   Ans.: The Senators are elected for a six-year term.

28. How many Congressmen does each State send to the House of Representatives?
   Ans.: The number of Congressmen sent by each State to the House depends upon the population of each State.

29. How many Congressmen does Connecticut send to the House of Representatives?
   Ans.: Connecticut sends six Congressmen to the House of Representatives.
30. For how long a term are the Congressmen elected?
   Ans.: The Congressmen are elected for a two-year term.

31. Could you become a Congressman?
   Ans.: Yes, when I have been a citizen for seven years.

32. Could you become a Senator?
   Ans.: Yes, when I have been a citizen for nine years and am over 30 years of age.

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THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

33. Who enforces the laws of the United States?
   Ans.: The President enforces the laws of the United States.

34. Could you become President of the United States?
   Ans.: No, because the President of the United States must be a born citizen.

35. Who was the first President of the United States?
   Ans.: George Washington was the first President of the United States.

36. Who elects the President of the United States?
   Ans.: The State Electors elect the President of the United States.

37. Who elects the Electors?
   Ans.: The people elect the Electors.

38. How many Electors are there in each state?
   Ans.: There are as many Electors as there are Congressmen and Senators.
39. Who can become President of the United States?
   Ans.: In order to be elected President of the United States, a person must be a born citizen, not less than 35 years of age, and a resident of the United States for 14 years.

40. How often is the President elected?
   Ans.: The President is elected every four years.

41. Who assists the President?
   Ans.: The President is assisted by the Cabinet which consists of 10 members.

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THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

42. Of what is the Judicial branch made up?
   Ans.: The Judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court of the United States and the lower courts.

43. How many judges are there in the United States Supreme Court?
   Ans.: There are nine judges in the United States Supreme Court. One is a Chief Justice and eight are Associate Justices.

44. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?
   Ans.: The President appoints the judges of the Supreme Court with the approval of the Senate.

45. For how long are the judges of the Supreme Court appointed?
   Ans.: The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed to serve for life.
46. What are some of the duties of the Supreme Court?
   Ans.: The Supreme Court interprets laws passed by Congress; decides whether the laws are constitutional; settles disputes between the states.

OUR STATE GOVERNMENT

47. In what state do you live?
   Ans.: I live in Connecticut.

48. Who makes the laws for the State of Connecticut?
   Ans.: The Legislature makes the laws for the State of Connecticut.

49. Where do they make the laws for the State of Connecticut?
   Ans.: The laws for the State of Connecticut are made in the Capitol at Hartford.

50. Who enforces the laws for the State of Connecticut?
   Ans.: The Governor enforces the laws for the State of Connecticut.

51. Who is the chief executive of a state in the United States?
   Ans.: The Governor is the chief executive of a state in the United States.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT

52. In what city do you live?
   Ans.: I live in Hartford.

53. Who makes the laws for the City of Hartford?
   Ans.: The Aldermen make the laws for the City of Hartford.
54. Where do they make the laws for the City of Hartford?
   Ans.: The laws for the City of Hartford are made in the Municipal Building in Hartford.

55. Who enforces the laws for the City of Hartford?
   Ans.: The Mayor enforces the laws for the City of Hartford.

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**SOME FACTS IN OUR HISTORY**

56. How many stars does the flag of the United States have?
   Ans.: The flag of the United States has 48 stars.

57. How many stripes are there on the flag of the United States?
   Ans.: There are 13 stripes on the flag of the United States.

58. Why are there 13 stripes on the flag?
   Ans.: Each stripe stands for an original state. There were thirteen original states. Therefore, there are thirteen stripes on the flag.

59. Who was the President of the United States during the Civil War?
   Ans.: Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States during the Civil War.

60. Why was the Civil War fought?
    Ans.: The Civil War was fought in order to save the Union.

61. When was the Civil War fought?
    Ans.: The Civil War was fought from 1861 to 1865.

62. When was the Declaration of Independence passed?
    Ans.: The Declaration of Independence was passed on July 4, 1776.
63. Who is the President of the United States?
   Ans.: Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the President of the United States.

64. Who is the Vice President of the United States?
   Ans.: John Garner is the Vice President of the United States.

65. Who is the Secretary of State?
   Ans.: Cordell Hull is the Secretary of State.

66. Who is the Secretary of Treasury?
   Ans.: Henry Morgenthau, Jr. is the Secretary of Treasury.

67. Who is the Secretary of Labor?
   Ans.: Miss Frances Perkins is the Secretary of Labor.

68. Who is the Governor of Connecticut?
   Ans.: Raymond E. Baldwin is the Governor of Connecticut.

69. Who is the Mayor of Hartford?
   Ans.: Thomas J. Spellacy is the Mayor of Hartford.

70. Who are the United States Senators from Connecticut?
   Ans.: Francis T. Maloney and John A. Danaher are the United States Senators from Conn.

71. Who is the Congressman from the Hartford district?
   Ans.: William J. Miller is the Congressman from the Hartford district.
The Hartford Board of Education offers free classes for all interested in learning to read and write English. Special free classes are held for those preparing to take citizenship examinations. Attend those free classes and tell your friends about them.

For information and advice on citizenship matters, visit the Bureau of Adult Education, 249 High Street, Hartford, or telephone 7-4191.
"Since a Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, the quality of the people who compose it is the all important thing to be considered. As water cannot rise above its source so the quality of life in a Democracy can scarcely rise higher than the quality of the great mass of men and women who make up its membership. The person who does anything to improve the quality of one or more of the citizens in a Democracy improves a Democracy. The person who does anything to lower the quality of one or more citizens lowers the quality of the Democracy. Such is the responsibility of citizenship."

From Co-operative Citizenship
by Joseph I. Arnold