

The
Nelson-Atkins
Museum
of Art



**US NATURALIZATION TEST STUDY GUIDE
USING THE COLLECTIONS OF
THE NELSON-ATKINS MUSEUM OF ART**

DIRECTOR'S FORWARD



This study guide invites you to experience the collection of The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art as you prepare for U.S. citizenship. We hope that by developing connections to objects in the Museum's collection, you will find another avenue to explore the history and culture of the United States.

In creating this resource, we strive to further our mission of the power of art engaging with the spirit of community in Kansas City and beyond. The study guide has emerged from years of collaboration between our team of educators and curators. Together they have experimented with our collection of American art to develop a supplementary curriculum for citizenship preparation. These efforts also motivated the museum to host annual naturalization ceremonies for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

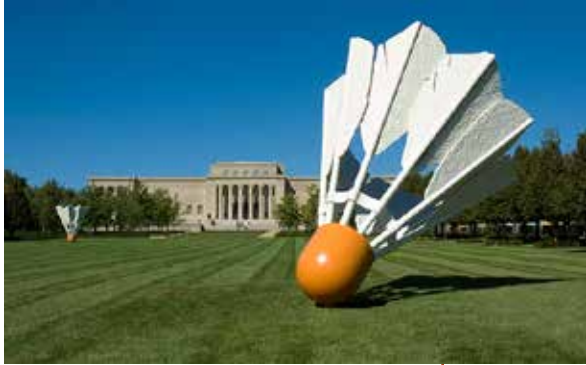
We look forward to welcoming you to The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, and hope you will take advantage of the museum as a place to prepare for your test and spend time as new citizens.

Julián Zugazagoitia

Menefee D. and Mary Louise Blackwell Director & CEO

The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art

INTRODUCTION



The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art developed this study guide to support you in your preparation for U.S. citizenship. This is not a comprehensive resource, but instead a guide supplementing the resources provided by USCIS. The guide uses our collection to facilitate your continued exploration of American history and civics. Teachers and volunteers can also use it as an additional resource to supplement their curricula for citizenship preparation classes.

In each section of this study guide, you will find information required for the USCIS Naturalization Test. American history, civics, and vocabulary are reviewed through engagement with art objects from the Nelson-Atkins collection. At the end of each section, we ask you to look at the works of art more closely in order to explore topics further, share your ideas, and make personal connections to the material.

We wish you all the best in your preparation for U.S. citizenship!

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THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY

George Washington



This French clock featuring a portrait of **George Washington** was made for the American market to remember the president after his death in 1799. The saying below the clock face is from Washington’s eulogy by Henry Lee: “First in War, first in Peace, first in the hearts of his Countrymen.” The eagle above the clock face recalls the Great Seal of the United States with the motto “*E pluribus unum*,” meaning out of many states, one nation emerged. The scene in the rectangle on the base of the clock depicts Washington resigning his position as the American army’s commander in chief to become president.

The American colonists chose Washington as the commander in chief of the colonial army. He recruited citizen soldiers from the 13 colonies and trained them to fight against the British army. He led America to victory in the Revolutionary War, and is known as the “**Father of Our Country**.”

After the war, Washington wanted to return home to Virginia and manage his farm. His fellow Americans would not let him retire, and elected him the first president of the United States in 1789.

Washington was re-elected in 1792. After serving two four-year terms, he chose to step down. He felt strongly that the American president should not hold office for life. He led by example to define the powers and responsibilities of the presidency. The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution states that the president can only serve up to two four-year terms.

The **capital** of the United States, **Washington, D. C.**, is named in George Washington’s honor.

Presidential Responsibilities

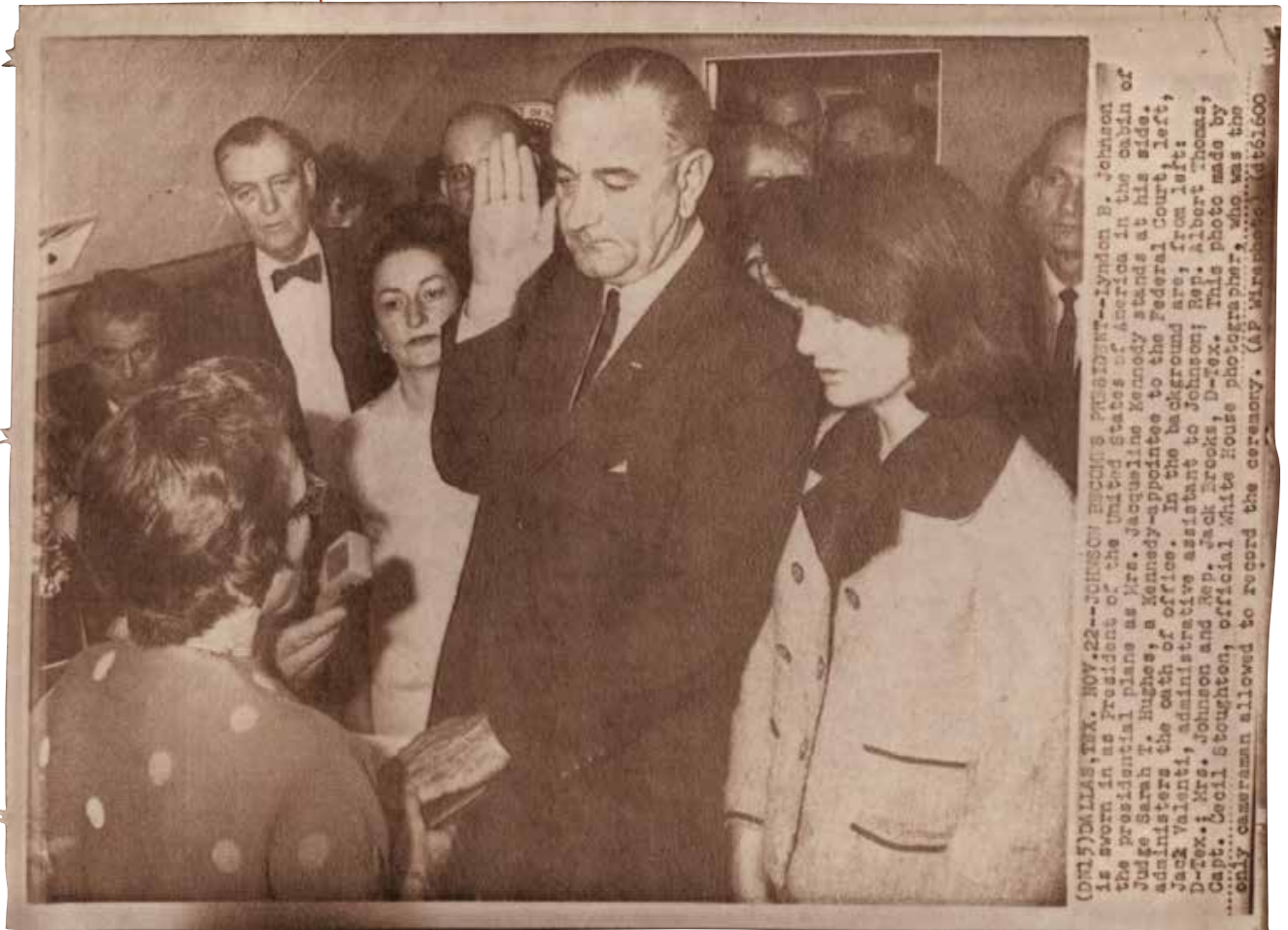
The president is in charge of the executive branch in the United States’ system of **government**. The United States has had 45 presidents in its history. Each president is elected in **November**, and they serve as president for four years. The president is commander in chief of the military. The president also signs bills to become laws, and can veto (or reject) bills. The president lives in the **White House in Washington, D.C.**

The current president of the United States is Donald J. Trump.

NOTES

The Line of Presidential Succession

If the president can no longer serve, the vice president becomes president. This happened in 1963, when President John F. Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States, was shot and killed. President Kennedy had only been in office for two years of his four-year term. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded Kennedy as the 36th president of the United States after Kennedy died in the hospital.



NOTES

In the image above, President Johnson is taking the oath of office aboard the airplane Air Force One just two hours after President Kennedy was killed. Standing next to President Johnson is President Kennedy's widow, Jackie Kennedy.

The current vice president of the United States is Michael R. Pence.

If both the president and the vice president are unable to serve as president, the Speaker of the House of Representatives becomes president. The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution defines the presidential line of succession.

The current Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States is Nancy Pelosi.

NOTES

ANSWERS

George Washington
 69. (George) Washington
 70. (George) Washington
 94. Washington, D.C.
 32. the president
 26. four (4)
 27. November
 28. Donald J. Trump
 Donald Trump
 Trump
Presidential Responsibilities
 15. the president
 33. the president
 34. the president
The line of Presidential Succession
 30. the vice president
 29. Michael R. Pence
 Mike Pence
 Pence
 31. the Speaker of the House
 Nancy Pelosi
 (Paul) Ryan

USCIS Civics Review Questions

George Washington

- 69. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?
- 70. Who was the first president?
- 94. What is the capital of the United States?
- 32. Who is the commander in chief of the military?
- 26. We elect a president for how many years?
- 27. In what month do we vote for president?
- 28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?

Presidential Responsibilities

- 15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
- 33. Who signs bills to become laws?
- 34. Who vetoes bills?

The Line of Presidential Succession

- 30. If the president can no longer serve, who becomes president?
- 29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?
- 31. If both the president and the vice president can no longer serve, who becomes president?
- 47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?

USCIS Key English Vocabulary

George Washington

Father of Our Country

government

president

capital

White House

November

Washington, D.C.

NOTES

Look More Closely

Gilbert Stuart painted the portrait below on the left while George Washington was still alive. The French clock on the right was made after Washington died.

What do you think these works of art say about the country's first president?



Look at the images carefully and identify the similarities and differences for the following:

Clothes _____

Poses _____

Surrounding Objects _____

FROM COLONIZATION TO A NEW NATION

American Indians

Before the Europeans arrived in 1492, **American Indians** had been living in America for at least 12,000 years.



NOTES

NOTES

American Indian Cultures in the U.S. include a wide range of socially and culturally diverse groups. Artists from various American Indian tribes created the works of art listed below. All of these tribes continue to create art today.



Apache

Apache sculptor Allan Houser carved marble to create this woman wearing a blanket and holding corn.



Cheyenne

This eagle feather headdress, worn by a Cheyenne man, represented military achievement, heroism, and leadership.



Crow

A Crow man painted an eagle on a red background on this bag. The eagle may have had religious significance for the painter or the bag's owner.



Hopi

A Hopi weaver created this Katsina sash to be worn by a dancer in a ceremony.

Independence



The American colonists chose George Washington as commander in chief of the colonial army to lead the fight against Britain in the Revolutionary War, also known as the War of Independence. He recruited citizens from the 13 original colonies to serve as soldiers, and trained them to fight against the British. Factors leading to the war included tension around Britain charging high taxes to the colonies even though they weren't represented in parliament. The British Army occupied colonists' homes. The colonists also wanted their own system of government and did not want to be ruled by the British monarchy. America won the

Revolutionary War and was independent from Britain in 1783.

The Declaration of Independence announced the United States' independence from Great Britain during the Revolutionary War. It guaranteed people in the newly formed country three important rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson and was adopted on July 4, 1776. This is why Americans today celebrate Independence Day on the Fourth of July.

Inspired by a painting by artist John Trumbull that depicted the signing of the Declaration of Independence, artist Asher B. Durand created the engraving below. The committee responsible for writing the Declaration of Independence—including John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin—stands to the right of center.

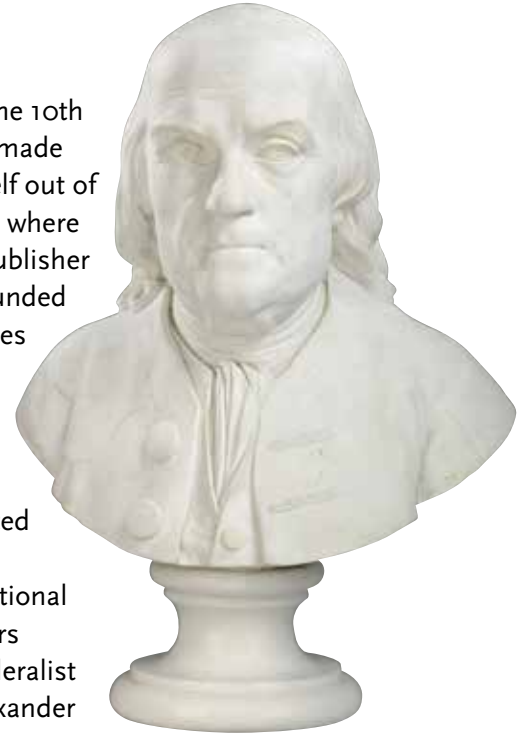


ANSWERS

59. American Indians
Native Americans
87. Cherokee Navajo
Sioux Chippewa
Pueblo Choctaw
Creek Iroquois
Cheyenne Seminoles
Mohegan Shawnee
Lakota Arapak
Huron Onida
Crow Teton
Hopi Inuit
58. freedom
Colonial America
58. freedom
political liberty
religious freedom
economic opportunity
practice their religion
escape persecution
64. New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey
Delaware
Virginia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
- The Revolutionary War
61. because of high taxes (taxation
without representation)
because the British army stayed in
their houses (boarding, quartering)
because they didn't have self-
government
63. July 4, 1776
62. (Thomas) Jefferson
8. announced our independence
(from Great Britain)
declared our independence
(from Great Britain)
(from Great Britain)
said that the United States is free
liberty
pursuit of happiness

Benjamin Franklin and the Constitution

Benjamin Franklin, born in 1706, was the 10th son born into a poor family; his father made soap and candles. Franklin lifted himself out of poverty by starting a printing business, where he first found fame as the writer and publisher of *Poor Richard's Almanack*. He also founded the first free libraries in the United States in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Continental Congress appointed him the first Postmaster General in 1775. During the Revolutionary War, Franklin became a famous diplomat as the United States' ambassador to France. Franklin was the oldest member at the Constitutional Convention, where the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution in 1787. The Federalist Papers, written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution.



USCIS Civics Review Questions

American Indians

59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
87. Name *one* American Indian tribe in the United States. [USCIS Officers will be supplied with a list of federally recognized American Indian tribes.]

Colonial America

58. What is *one* reason colonists came to America?
64. There were 13 original states. Name *three*.

The Revolutionary War

61. Why did the colonists fight the British?
63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
9. What are *two* rights in the Declaration of Independence?

Benjamin Franklin

ANSWERS

68. *Benjamin Franklin*
67. U.S. diplomat
oldest member of the Constitutional Convention
first Postmaster General of the United States
writer of *Poor Richard's Almanack*
started the first free libraries
65. The Constitution was written.
The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.
66. 1787
67. (James) Madison
(Alexander) Hamilton
(John) Jay
Publius

68. What is *one* thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?
65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
66. When was the Constitution written?
67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name *one* of the writers.

USCIS Key English Vocabulary

American Indian
citizen
George Washington
Independence Day
John Adams
July
right
state/states

NOTES

ANSWERS

- Slavery and the Civil War*
60. Africans
people from Africa
72. War of 1812
Mexican-American War
Civil War
Spanish-American War
73. Civil War
the War between the States
74. slavery
economic reasons
states' rights
Abraham Lincoln
75. freed the slaves (Emancipation
Proclamation)
saved (or preserved) the Union
led the United States during the
Civil War
76. freed the slaves
freed slaves in the Confederacy
freed slaves in the Confederate
states
freed slaves in most Southern
states

USCIS Civics Review Questions

Slavery and the Civil War

60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
72. Name *one* war fought by the United States in the 1800s.
73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.
74. Name *one* problem that led to the Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln

75. What was *one* important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?
76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

USCIS Key English Vocabulary

Abraham Lincoln

Civil War

free

North

right

South

state/states

Look More Closely



In this painting, *Light Battery of Gettysburg*, artist Edward Hopper depicts one of the most famous battles that occurred during the Civil War, the Battle of Gettysburg. He painted this just before the start of World War II, as a reminder about the cost of war.

A civil war is a war between opposing groups of people living in the same country. The American Civil War remains America's deadliest war, and the greatest challenge the United States had ever faced up until that point. The Civil War lasted for four years, from 1861 to 1865. The South was defeated. More than 600,000 Americans died. Both civilians and soldiers in the Union and the Confederacy lost their lives.

NOTES

How would you describe the mood of this painting?

How would you describe the pose and body language of the soldiers?

What side are these soldiers fighting on?

What do you think the artist is trying to tell us about war?

You can't see the soldier's faces. Imagine what their faces would look like as they are marching towards the battle and sketch them.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution



The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It sets up the American **government** and protects the basic rights of American citizens. The first three words of the Constitution, “We the People,” define the idea of self-government in the United States. Under the Constitution, the federal government has the power to print money, declare war, create an army, and make treaties.

The **state** government has powers that are not ruled by the federal government. The states have the power to provide schooling and education, police protection, emergency services, give drivers’ licenses, and approve zoning and land use. In *School Room*, a painting by Jacob Lawrence on the left, schoolchildren read, write, and answer questions. One state power guaranteed by the Constitution is

providing and managing public schools and education.

The Constitution is a living document. It can be changed or added to with amendments. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are called the **Bill of Rights**. The Constitution has 27 amendments. The First Amendment is a broad, foundational amendment protecting **freedom of speech**, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, and the right to petition the government.

Voting Amendments

George Caleb Bingham’s *Canvassing for a Vote* shows the artist’s faith in the democratic system in America. The painting shows a politician and potential voters at the center of the painting, representing the campaign process at work. Bingham also shows some of the problems of 1850s politics. The sleeping dog and the man with his back turned to the group may imply disinterested citizens. Bingham’s painting also excludes many Americans: people of color, women, and youth. None of these groups could **vote** in 1851, when Bingham created the painting.



NOTES

NOTES

The Constitution provides voting rights for all American citizens over 18 years of age. However, when it was first written, only white men who owned land and were over 21 years of age could vote. Throughout American history, amendments to the Constitution have established voting rights for more Americans.

- The 15th Amendment, passed in 1870, allowed men of all races to vote.
- Women were given the right to vote in 1920 when the 19th Amendment passed.
- Citizens in some states had to pay a fee to vote in a national election. This fee was called a poll tax. The United States ratified the 24th Amendment to the Constitution in 1964, prohibiting any poll tax in elections for federal officials.
- During the Vietnam War, Americans realized if young people could be ordered to fight and die for the country, then they deserved to choose their leaders. The 26th Amendment lowered the voting age to 18 in 1971.

The print on the right, *The 1920s...The Migrants Arrive and Cast Their Ballots*, by Jacob Lawrence, represents some of the thousands of African Americans who migrated to northern states between 1916 and 1970. When Lawrence made this print in 1974, he said, "Among the many advantages the migrants found in the north was the freedom to vote. In my print, migrants are represented exercising that freedom." The print shows old and young men and women of color casting their votes in Harlem, a large neighborhood in New York City.



Today, voting in a federal elections is a right for United States **citizens** over 18 years of age.

The Civil Rights Movement



NOTES

The Civil Rights movement drew attention to and protested racial discrimination. In the 1950s and 1960s, major efforts were made toward achieving equal rights for African Americans and all minorities in America. Civil rights became a national issue as news coverage made people aware of the injustices of racial discrimination. Increasingly, Americans from many different backgrounds joined to protest discrimination and demand an end to unjust laws.

Between 1954 and 1968, the Civil Rights movement gained momentum and developed different forms of peaceful, nonviolent protest, including:

- boycotts, such as the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott of 1955–1956;
- sit-ins, such as the Greensboro, North Carolina, lunch counter sit-ins of 1960;
- marches, such as the March on Washington or Jobs and Freedom of 1963 and the Selma-to-Montgomery March of 1965.

NOTES

The Civil Rights Movement

Below, in Kerry James Marshall's painting *Memento #5*, a timeline of the 1960s runs across the center of the painting, reminding viewers of the many Civil Rights-related events that occurred in that decade. Key events included:

- **1963** | President John F. Kennedy was assassinated; Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.
- **1964** | The 24th Amendment to the constitution removed poll taxes; the Civil Rights Act was introduced, making segregation and discrimination in the workplace based on race or gender illegal.
- **1965** | The Voting Rights Act of 1965 amended who could vote by removing all laws that denied the right to vote to people based on their color or race; Malcom X was assassinated.
- **1968** | Senator Robert Kennedy and Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., were assassinated.

Martin Luther King, Jr., whose portrait is at the upper right of Kerry James Marshall's painting, was an important figure in the Civil Rights movement. He advocated for civil rights and worked for equality for all Americans. He believed in nonviolent ways to stand up for civil rights and change unjust laws to achieve equal rights for all Americans. Many of the methods of protest he used are rights guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of press, and the right to petition the government.



NOTES

Freedom of Religion

The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art's collection celebrates freedom of religion. The many religious works of art throughout the museum remind us that in the United States, you have the freedom to practice any religion as well as the freedom to not practice a religion.

The European galleries as seen in the image on the left include architectural fragments belonging to a French cloister that was part of a Christian monastery. The center image from the East Asian gallery shows portions of a Chinese Buddhist temple with the sculpted Bodhisattva Guanyin, or the enlightened being of compassion and mercy. The South Asian gallery on the right includes a ceiling and doors of a Hindu temple.



ANSWERS

- The Constitution*
1. The Constitution
 2. sets up the government
 3. defines the government
 4. protects basic rights of Americans
 5. We the People
 6. a change (to the Constitution)
 7. an addition (to the Constitution)
 8. The Bill of Rights
 9. speech
 10. religion
 11. assembly
 12. press
 13. petition the government
 14. twenty-seven (27)

USCIS Civics Review Questions

The Constitution

1. What is the supreme law of the land?
2. What does the Constitution do?
3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
4. What is an amendment?
5. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
6. What is *one* right or freedom from the First Amendment?
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?

ANSWERS

- The Constitution*
41. to print money
to declare war
to create an army
to make treaties
42. provide schooling and education
provide protection (police)
provide safety (fire departments)
give a driver's license
approve zoning and land use
- Voting Amendments*
48. 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).
49. serve on a jury
vote in a federal election
vote in a federal election
50. vote in a federal election
run for federal office
54. eighteen (18) and older
vote
55. 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
- The Civil Rights Movement*
84. Civil Rights (movement)
fought for civil rights
worked for equality for all Americans
- Freedom of Religion*
10. You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.

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

Voting Amendments

48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe *one* of them.
49. What is *one* responsibility that is only for United States citizens?
50. Name *one* right only for United States citizens.
54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
55. What are *two* ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?

The Civil Rights Movement

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr., do?

Freedom of Religion

10. What is freedom of religion?

USCIS Key English Vocabulary

Bill of Rights

- citizen
freedom of speech
state/states
vote

NOTES

Look More Closely

Take a closer look at Kerry James Marshall's painting *Memento #5*.



Who are the men in the sky?

Why do you think they are floating in a cloud?

Why are they important to the Civil Rights movement?

What do you think the angel and curtain represent?



A timeline of the 1960s decade runs across the center of the painting. Below are events that occurred during the 1960s civil rights movement.

1960

John F. Kennedy is elected President of the United States.

1961

Congress of Racial Equality organizes Freedom Rides to the South to test new interstate Commerce Commission regulations and court orders barring segregation in interstate transportation. Riders are beaten by mobs in several places.

1962

First African American student James Meredith admitted to the University of Mississippi. Riots erupt on the campus of the University of Mississippi in Oxford where locals, students, and committed segregationists gather to protest Meredith's enrollment.

1963

Approximately 250,000 people participate in the March on Washington (also known as the March for Jobs and Freedom), where Martin Luther King Jr., makes his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

President John F. Kennedy is assassinated.

1964

The 24th Amendment, ending the poll tax, is ratified and becomes part of the Constitution.

Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination of all kinds based on race, color, religion, or national origin. The law also provides the federal government with the powers to enforce desegregation.

1965

To protest local resistance to black voter registration in Dallas County, Alabama, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) organizes a mass march from Selma to Montgomery on March 7, 1965.

Amendment to Voting Right Act passes into law stopping literacy tests and other barriers to voting.

Malcolm X is assassinated.

1966

James Meredith, who had integrated the University of Mississippi in 1962, begins the March Against Fear, an attempt to walk from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi, to promote black voter registration and defy entrenched racism.

1967

Thurgood Marshall becomes the first African American justice on the Supreme Court

Race riots break out in Detroit.

Loving v. Virginia: a landmark civil rights decision by the United States Supreme Court, invalidates laws prohibiting interracial marriage.

1968

Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated.

Robert Kennedy is assassinated.

President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968 prohibiting renters or sellers of property from discriminating against people of color.

The Great Depression

The United States enjoyed an economic boom — the “Roaring Twenties” — in the years following World War I. However, a financial panic in 1929 opened a decade of terrible economic hardship, the Great Depression.

Many Americans lost their jobs and homes. They were often forced to move and found it difficult to provide for their families. In the photograph on the left, photographer Dorothea Lange shows the impact of the Great Depression on a mother and her children. The mother, 32-year-old Florence Thompson, is a migrant pea-picker facing adversity, just as millions of her fellow Americans did.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President in 1932, with the depression at its worst. He was president until his death in 1945. He actively used government power to help the poor and unemployed.

At the same time, extremist governments rose to power across much of the world. In Italy, Benito Mussolini’s Fascists seized control of the government in the 1920s. In 1930s Japan, the military replaced civilian governments. In Germany, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor in 1933; he destroyed Germany’s weak democracy and placed his party, the Nazis, in control. Japan, Germany, and Italy all invaded their neighbors, using war to expand, Japan in China, Germany across Europe, and Italy in Ethiopia and Libya.



NOTES

World War II

World War II began in 1939 when Nazi Germany invaded Poland. Franklin Roosevelt was President of the United States. America supported the Allied Powers (Britain, France, China, and the USSR) with money and equipment, but did not send troops to war until December 1941, when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. After that, the United States fought the Axis Powers (Japan, Germany, and Italy) in the Pacific and Europe. The war ended with Allied victory in 1945.



Eugene Smith’s photographs above capture scenes from this violent, global conflict that resulted in at least 50 million deaths. The image on the left shows U.S. Marines blasting out a cave during the Battle of Iwo Jima in 1945. Smith’s photograph on the right portrays a wounded, dying infant found by American soldiers in the Saipan Mountains in 1944.

NOTES

The war included terrible violence. All sides bombed civilians in cities. In August 1945, the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Worst of all, Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany, carried out the Holocaust, a program of mass murder against Europe's Jews. More than 6 million were killed.

Japanese Detainment in the USA during WWII



At the time of the war, hundreds of thousands of Japanese immigrants and their children lived in the United States. Many white Americans feared that ethnic Japanese would be loyal to Japan, not America, in the war. As a result, the government forced about 100,000 Japanese residents, including many American citizens, into internment camps. While their families were imprisoned without trial, many young Japanese Americans fought bravely for the United States in Europe.

The photographs above were taken in the United States after Japanese immigrants and their children were detained and placed in internment camps by the United States government after the start of World War II.

The photograph above left, by Dorothea Lange, shows a grandfather with his grandson in an internment camp in Manzanar, California. The photograph above right, by Tosh Matsumoto, shows a boy standing in the doorway of internment camp housing.

Vietnam War and Communism

At the end of World War II, the United States entered a “Cold War” with the USSR – the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, now Russia. The Cold War involved competition over power, but also ideas. The United States supported capitalism and democracy, while the USSR supported Communism. We call the war “cold” because the US and USSR never directly fought each other. Instead, they competed economically and diplomatically and fought smaller wars in third countries. One of the wars was in Vietnam. Vietnam had been a French colony. The Vietnam War was a long and complex conflict over who would control the country after the French left. The United States supported anti-Communists, and sent troops to fight in Vietnam during the 1960s. The war ended in 1975 with Communist victory.

The Vietnam War is documented in the photographs on the left by British photographer Larry Burrows, was the Vietnam War. Burrows used color to express the intense emotion and drama of the conflict.



ANSWERS

83. Communism
81. Japan, Germany, and Italy
80. (Franklin) Roosevelt
79. (Woodrow) Wilson
(Persian) Gulf War
Vietnam War
Korean War
World War II
World War I
Twentieth-Century History

USCIS Civics Review Questions

Twentieth-Century History

78. Name *one* war fought by the United States in the 1900s.
79. Who was president during World War I?
80. Who was president during the Great Depression and World War II?
81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?

USCIS Key English Vocabulary

September
United States
President

Look More Closely



This painting, *Himmel*, was painted by American artist Marsden Hartley. He was living in Germany at the beginning of World War I, before the United States entered the war. Hartley returned to the United States in December of 1915.

What is going on in this painting?

Himmel is a German word for the word heaven or sky. There is another German word in the painting, *Hölle*, meaning hell. What do you think the artist is trying to say about war by having both words, heaven and hell, in this painting?



Look carefully at the painting on the left, *Tracer*, by the artist Robert Rauschenberg, and you will see it is made up of many images. Some of these images are pulled from things that are a part of everyday life—photographs, newspapers, and magazines.

Activity

Rauschenberg is an artist who addressed social and political concerns in his work, and he was against the Vietnam War. He used silkscreen images in this painting to refer to the Vietnam War and America.

Match the images with the words.

Bald Eagle



Beauty

Helicopters



Communism

Venus



Vietnam War

Caged Birds




America

ANSWERS

Communism =  *Caged Birds*

Beauty =  *Venus*

Vietnam War =  *Helicopters*

America =  *Bald Eagle*

Answers upside down at left.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY

American Geography



NOTES

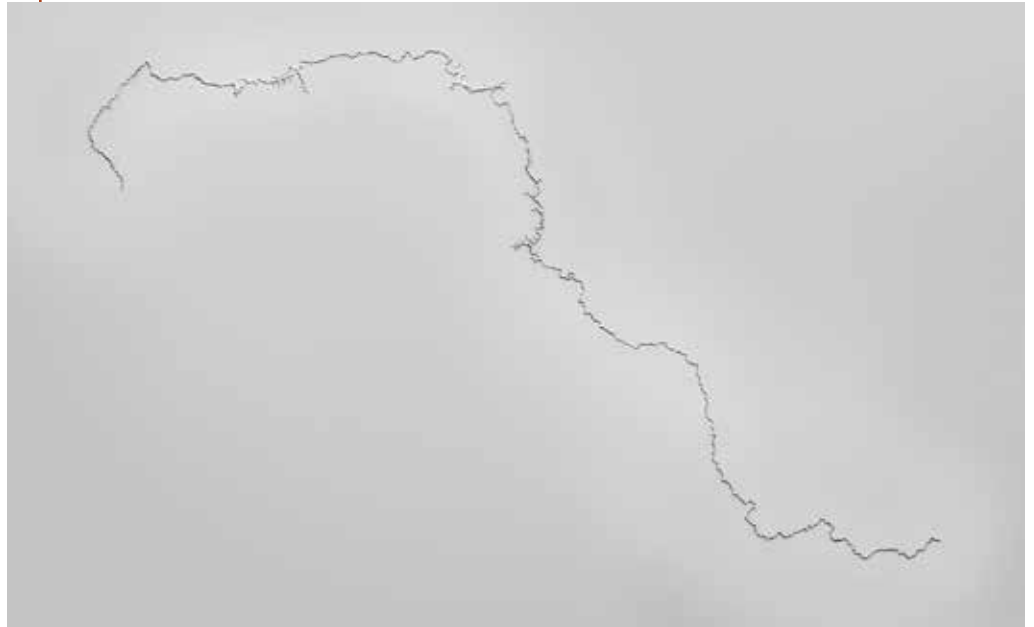
The **United States of America** is the third-largest country in the world in both size and population. Located on the continent of **North America**, the country is bordered to the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Fifty states make up the United States. **States** that border **Canada** are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, **Washington**, and **Alaska**. States that border **Mexico** are **California**, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

The **capital** of the United States is **Washington, D.C.**

NOTES

Rivers

The two largest, longest rivers in the United States—the Missouri River and the Mississippi River— make up the fourth-largest river system in the world. The Missouri River flows into the Mississippi River near the city of St. Louis. From there the Mississippi River extends all the way to the state of Louisiana and flows into the Gulf of Mexico.



Artist, architect, and environmentalist Maya Lin used recycled silver to recreate the Missouri River in the sculpture *Silver Missouri* shown above. She uses her art to draw attention to problems facing the environment. By creating sculptures of rivers in the United States, Lin hopes to inspire people to waste less water and think about water as a valuable resource.

National Monuments



The snapshot to the left, taken in 1956, shows the Statue of Liberty, located on Liberty Island in New York Harbor in **New York City**. The statue is 305 feet tall.

French architect and artist Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi designed the statue. France gave the monument to the United States as a gesture of friendship. Originally made to commemorate the centennial of the American Declaration of Independence in 1876 (100 years after the war’s start), the statue’s construction and erection was delayed 10 years and was not completed until 1886.

From 1892 to 1954, over 12 million immigrants entered the United States through Ellis Island in New York Harbor. As a result, the Statue of Liberty became a symbol for immigrants who sailed past her on their way into the United States. For many, she represents freedom and democracy.

ANSWERS

Rivers
88. Missouri
Oceans
89. Pacific (Ocean)
90. Atlantic (Ocean)
Territories and States
91. Puerto Rico
U.S. Virgin Islands
American Samoa
Northern Mariana Islands
Guam
92. Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
New York
Pennsylvania
Ohio
Michigan
Minnesota
North Dakota
Montana
Idaho
Washington
Alaska
93. California
Arizona
New Mexico
Texas
Capital
94. Washington, D.C.
National Monuments
95. New York (Harbor)
Liberty Island
[Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

USCIS Civics Review Questions

Rivers

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

Oceans

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

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

Territories and States

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

92. Name *one* state that borders Canada.

93. Name *one* state that borders Mexico.

Capital

94. What is the capital of the United States?

National Monuments

95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

USCIS Key English Vocabulary

Alaska

America

California

Canada

capital

fifty (50)

largest

Mexico

New York City

north

states

United States

Washington

Washington, D.C.

NOTES

Look More Closely



The American painter George Caleb Bingham earned a national reputation by depicting western politics and river life as seen in this painting, *Fishing on the Mississippi*.

What do you see in this painting?

What do you think the fishermen are feeling and thinking?

The three fishermen pictured are waiting to provide steamboats with wood for fuel. Their downturned gazes indicate a reflective, sad mood, echoing the artist's own mixed feelings about the changing ways of life in the 1800s. By 1850, steamboats were quickly displacing flatboats as the primary mode of river transportation.

Before you came to the United States, what did you imagine the landscape or country to look like? Does this painting match what you had in mind or is it different from what you expected? Why?

ANSWERS

52. The United States
The Flag
96. because there were 13 original
colonies
97. because there is one star for
each state
98. "The Star-Spangled Banner"
because there are 50 states
state
- because each star represents a
state
- because the stripes represent
the original colonies
- because there are 50 stars
state

USCIS Civics Review Questions

The Flag

52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?
96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?
98. What is the name of the national anthem?

USCIS Key English Vocabulary

American flag

blue

fifty (50)

red

white

Flag Day

IMAGE CREDITS

Chapter 1 The American Presidency



Jean-Baptiste Dubuc, French (1743–1819). *Mantel Clock*, 1806–1817. Copper alloy with gilding and silvering, 19 x 14 1/2 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33–109.



Associated Press, American (New York, New York), founded 1846. *Johnson Becomes President*, 1963. Transmission facsimile print, 8 1/4 x 11 1/4 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.2521.



Gilbert Stuart, American (1755–1828). *George Washington (Lansdowne Portrait)*, 1796. Oil on canvas, 97 1/2 x 62 1/2 inches. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; acquired as a gift to the nation through the generosity of the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation, NPG.2001.13.



Pictographic Dress, Lakota (Teton Sioux), North or South Dakota, ca. 1885. Muslin, graphite and pigment, 52 x 53 inches. Lent by Conception Abbey.



First Phase Chief Blanket, Navajo, Arizona, or New Mexico, ca. 1850. Handspun wool and indigo dye, 51 x 69 3/4 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-1430.



Roxanne Swentzell (born 1962), Santa Clara, New Mexico. *Kosha Appreciating Anything*, 1997. Clay and pigment, 16 x 13 x 17 inches. Purchase: the Donald D. Jones Fund for American Indian Art, 2003.22.



Shoulder Bag, Seminole, Florida ca. 1830. Wool cloth, glass beads, silk ribbon and wool yarn, 29 1/2 x 12 3/4 inches. Gift of Joanne and Lee Lyon, 2012.27.5.

Chapter 2 From Colonization to a New Nation



Allan Houser, Chiricahua Apache (1914–1994). *Sculpture (untitled)*, 1987. Carrara Marble, 24 1/2 x 15 x 14 inches. Gift of Robert Blommer, 2014.39.28.



Eagle Feather Headdress, Northern Cheyenne, Montana, ca. 1875. Eagle, hawk, owl and raven feathers, rawhide, native leather, wool and cotton cloth, glass beads, ermine skin, silk ribbon and horsehair, 70 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 31-125/38.



Parfleche Case, Crow, Montana ca. 1865. Rawhide, pigment and wool cloth, 11 1/2 x 22 x 3 3/8 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust (by exchange), 2009.45.



Katsina Sash, Hopi, ca. 1875. Handspun cotton, wool yarn and cloth, 8 1/2 x 82 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-1257.



Newell Convers Wyeth, American (1882–1945). *Illustration for "Drums,"* ca. 1928. Oil on canvas, 26 1/2 x 40 1/8 inches. Gift of Sarah and Landon Rowland, 2006.6.



John Singleton Copley, American (1738–1815). *John Barrett*, ca. 1758. Oil on canvas, 49 7/8 x 40 inches. Gift of the Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation, F76-52.



John Singleton Copley, American (1738–1815). *Mrs. John Barrett*, ca. 1758. Oil on canvas, 49 7/8 x 39 7/8 inches. Gift of the Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation, F77-1.



Asher B. Durand, American (1796–1886). *The Declaration of Independence*. Engraving on paper. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 4698.



Sèvres Royal Manufactory, manufacturer, French (1738–1756). Josse François Leriche, modeler, French (1738–1812). *Portrait Bust of Benjamin Franklin*, 1780–1785. Porcelain, biscuit, 11 3/8 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-51.

Chapter 3 The Civil War



Myron H. Kimball, American (active 1860s). *Wilson Chinn, a Branded Slave from Louisiana*, 1863. Albumen carte-de-visite, 3 1/2 x 2 1/8 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.256.



Mathew B. Brady, American (1823–1896). *Abraham Lincoln*, 1863. Albumen carte-de-visite, 3 3/8 x 2 1/16 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.271.



Edward Hopper, American (1882–1967). *Light Battery at Gettysburg*, 1940. Oil on canvas, 18 1/8 x 27 5/16 inches. Gift of the Friends of Art, 47-95.



Charles Moore, American (1931–2010). *Birmingham Riots*, 1963. Civil Rights, 1962–1964. Gelatin silver print, 10 1/2 x 13 1/4 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2005.27.4291.



Kerry James Marshall, American (born 1955). *Memento #5*, 2003. Acrylic and glitter on paper adhered to unstretched canvas banner, 108 x 156 inches. Purchase: acquired through the generosity of the William T. Kemper Foundation—Commerce Bank, Trustee, 2003.24.



Cloister, French, 14th century. Stone. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 41-31.



View of the Chinese Temple Gallery featuring *Guanyin of the Southern Sea*, *The Assembly of Tejaprabha*, and two *Head of a Luohan* sculptures.



Coffered Ceiling and Sculptured Frieze from the Porch of a Hindu Temple and Columns from a Temple Cart, Indian, Nayaka Period (1565–1739). Teak and Mahwa wood, carved, 25 feet x 16 feet. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-297.

Chapter 4 The Constitution



Jacob Lawrence, American (1917–2000). *School Room*, 1943. Gouache on paper, 14 1/4 x 21 1/4 inches. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. Humbert Tinsman Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. James E. C. Tinsman in memory of C. Humbert and Julia Tinsman. 2002.12.6.



George Caleb Bingham, American (1811–1879). *Canvassing for a Vote*, 1852. Oil on canvas, 25 1/4 x 30 1/2 inches. The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 54-9.



Jacob Lawrence, American (1917–2000). *The 1920's...The Migrants Cast Their Ballots*, 1974. Kent Bicentennial Portfolio: Spirit of Independence. Color Serigraph, 50/125, 32 x 24 7/8 inches. Gift of Lorillard, F76-26/8.



Danny Lyon, American (born 1942). *John Lewis at the Cairo demonstration*. Basis for SNCC poster, "Come let us build a new world together"; Cairo, Illinois, 1962. Civil Rights, 1962–1964. Gelatin silver print (printed 2002–2008), 8 3/4 x 13 1/16 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2011.12.3.

Chapter 5 Twentieth-Century History



Mole & Thomas, American. *21,000 Officers and Men, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio*, 1918. Gelatin silver print, 13 x 10 1/4 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.1980.



Dorothea Lange, American (1895–1965). *Grandfather & grandson, Japanese relocation camp, Manzanar, California*, 1942. Gelatin silver print, 10 3/8 x 13 3/16 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc. 2005.27.4198.



W. Eugene Smith, American (1918–1978). *U.S. Marines blasting out a cave on Hill 382 during the Battle of Iwo Jima*, 1945. Gelatin silver print (printed ca. 1955), 10 9/16 x 13 9/16 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2017.61.31.



W. Eugene Smith, American (1918–1978). *Wounded, Dying Infant Found by American Soldier in Saipan Mountains*, 1944. Gelatin silver print (printed 1977), 12 7/8 x 9 7/8 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2014.31.44.



Dorothea Lange, American (1895–1965). *Migrant Mother, Nipomo, California*, March 1936. Gelatin silver print (printed ca. 1960), 13 5/16 x 10 3/8 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.305.



Tosh Matsumoto, American (1920–2010). *Untitled (Boy in Doorway of Camp Housing)*, ca. 1942. Gelatin silver print, 13 1/2 x 10 3/8 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.1815



Larry Burrows, English (1926–1971). *Ammunition airlift during the relief of Khe Sanh*, 1968. Dye transfer print, 17 5/8 x 26 7/8 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2014.31.5.



Larry Burrows, English (1926–1971). *Reaching Out, First-Aid Center During Operation Prairie*, 1966. Dye transfer print (printed 1993), 15 1/2 x 23 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.4088.



Marsden Hartley, American (1877–1943). *Himmel*, ca. 1914–1915. Oil on canvas with artist-painted wood frame, 49 9/16 x 49 9/16 inches. Gift of the Friends of Art, 56–118.



Robert Rauschenberg, American (1925–2008). *Tracer*, 1963. Oil and silkscreen on canvas, 84 1/8 x 60 inches. Purchase: Nelson Gallery Foundation, F84–70.

Chapter 6 American Geography



George Caleb Bingham, American (1811–1879). *Fishing on the Mississippi*, 1851. Oil on canvas, 28 3/4 x 36 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33–4/4.



Maya Lin, American (born 1959). *Silver Missouri*, 2013. Recycled silver, 103 1/2 x 180 1/2 x 2 inches. Purchase: acquired through the generosity of the William T. Kemper Foundation—Commerce Bank, Trustee. 2013.35.A-D.



Unknown. *Statue of Liberty*, 1956. Gelatin silver print, 3 x 3 inches. Gift of Peter J. Cohen, 2015.9.30

Chapter 7 American Culture



Mayhart Studios of Chicago, American. *A Living Flag*, 1917. Gelatin silver print, 13 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc. 2005.27.2788



Larry Rivers, American (1923–2002). *Berdie with the American Flag*, 1955. Oil on canvas, 20 x 25 7/8 inches. Gift of William Inge, 57-120.

RESOURCES

Below is a list of additional resources and suggested places to visit.

USEFUL WEBSITES AND RESOURCES

US Citizenship and Immigration Services
www.uscis.gov

National Archives
www.archives.gov/founding-docs

Liberty! The American Revolution
www.pbs.org/ktca/liberty

I Have a Dream speech
www.npr.org/2010/01/18/122701268/i-have-a-dream-speech-in-its-entirety

PLACES TO VISIT IN THE UNITED STATES

George Washington's Mount Vernon
www.mountvernon.org

Smithsonian National Museum of African American History & Culture
nmaahc.si.edu

The National Civil Rights Museum at the Lorraine Motel
www.civilrightsmuseum.org

The National World War I Museum
www.theworldwar.org

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