

2025 USCIS Civics Test — 128 Questions and Answers

Bilingual Reference: English (Official) / Kreyòl Ayisyen (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)

An asterisk (*) marks the 20 questions exempt for applicants age 65+ with 20 years of lawful permanent residence, who may study only those questions. English text is verbatim from the official USCIS 2025 civics test. Haitian Creole is an unofficial translation — not reviewed or approved by USCIS.

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
AMERICAN GOVERNMENT	
GOUVÈNMAN AMERIKEN	
A: Principles of American Government	A: Prensip Gouvènman Ameriken an (Principles of American Government)
1. What is the form of government of the United States? • Republic • Constitution-based federal republic • Representative democracy	1. Ki fòm gouvènman peyi Etazini genyen? • Repiblik • Repiblik federal ki baze sou yon Konstitisyon • Demokrasi reprezantatif
2. What is the supreme law of the land? * • (U.S.) Constitution	2. Ki pi gwo lwa ki gen nan peyi a? • Konstitisyon an (Etazini)
3. Name one thing the U.S. Constitution does. • Forms the government • Defines powers of government • Defines the parts of government • Protects the rights of the people	3. Di m yon bagay Konstitisyon Etazini an fè. • Li fòme gouvènman an • Li defini pouvwa gouvènman an • Li defini pati ki gen nan gouvènman an • Li pwoteje dwa pèp la
4. The U.S. Constitution starts with the words “We the People.” What does “We the People” mean? • Self-government • Popular sovereignty • Consent of the governed • People should govern themselves • (Example of) social contract	4. Konstitisyon Etazini an konmanse avèk mo sa yo: "Nou menm Pèp la" (We the People). Kisa "Nou menm Pèp la" vle di? • Gouvènman pwòp tèt yo (Oto-gouvènman) • Souvrenete popilè • Konsantman moun y ap gouvène yo • Pèp la dwe gouvènen pwòp tèt yo • (Yon egzanp) kontra sosyal
5. How are changes made to the U.S. Constitution? • Amendments • The amendment process	5. Ki jan yo fè chanjman nan Konstitisyon Etazini an? • Amandman yo • Pwosesis amandman an
6. What does the Bill of Rights protect? • (The basic) rights of Americans • (The basic) rights of people living in the United States	6. Kisa Deklarasyon Dwa yo (Bill of Rights) pwoteje? • Dwa (fondamantal) moun ki ameriken yo • Dwa (fondamantal) moun k ap viv nan peyi Etazini
7. How many amendments does the U.S. Constitution have? * • Twenty-seven (27)	7. Konbyen amandman Konstitisyon Etazini an genyen? • Vennsèt (27)
8. Why is the Declaration of Independence important? • It says America is free from British control. • It says all people are created equal. • It identifies inherent rights. • It identifies individual freedoms.	8. Pouki sa Deklarasyon Endepandans lan enpòtan? • Li di Amerik lib anba kontwòl peyi Angletè • Li di tout moun fèt egal ego • Li rekonèt dwa natirèl (dwa nannan) yo • Li rekonèt libète chak moun genyen

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9. What founding document said the American colonies were free from Britain? Declaration of Independence	9. Ki dokiman fondatè ki te di koloni ameriken yo te lib anba peyi Angletè? Deklarasyon Endepandans lan
10. Name two important ideas from the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. - Equality - Liberty - Social contract - Natural rights - Limited government - Self-government	10. Di m de lide enpòtan ki nan Deklarasyon Endepandans lan ak nan Konstitisyon Etazini an. - Egalite - Libète - Kontra sosyal - Dwa natirèl yo - Gouvènman limite - Gouvènman pwòp tèt yo (Oto-gouvènman)
11. The words “Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness” are in what founding document? Declaration of Independence	11. Nan ki dokiman fondatè mo sa yo ye: "Lavi, Libète, ak chèche Kè Kontan" (Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness)? Deklarasyon Endepandans lan
12. What is the economic system of the United States? * - Capitalism - Free market economy	12. Ki sistèm ekonomik ki gen nan peyi Etazini? - Kapitalis - Ekonomi mache lib
13. 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.	13. Kisa Sipremasi Lalwa (Rule of Law) vle di? - Tout moun dwe obeyi lalwa - Dirijan yo dwe obeyi lalwa - Gouvènman an dwe obeyi lalwa - Pèsonn pa pi wo pase lalwa
14. Many documents influenced the U.S. Constitution. Name one. - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation - Federalist Papers - Anti-Federalist Papers - Virginia Declaration of Rights - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - Mayflower Compact - Iroquois Great Law of Peace	14. Gen anpil dokiman ki te enfluyans Konstitisyon Etazini an. Ban m non youn. - Deklarasyon Endepandans lan - Atik Konfederasyon yo (Articles of Confederation) - Papye Federalis yo (Federalist Papers) - Papye Anti-Federalis yo (Anti-Federalist Papers) - Deklarasyon Dwa Vijini (Virginia Declaration of Rights) - Lòd Fondamantal Connecticut (Fundamental Orders of Connecticut) - Kontra Mayflower la (Mayflower Compact) - Gwo Lwa sou Lapè Iroquois yo (Iroquois Great Law of Peace)
15. There are three branches of government. Why? - So one part does not become too powerful - Checks and balances - Separation of powers	15. Gen twa branch nan gouvènman an. Pouki sa? - Pou yon pati pa vin gen twòp pouvwa - Pou gen kontwòl ak ekilib (Checks and balances) - Separasyon pouvwa yo
B: System of Government	B: Sistèm Gouvènman an (System of Government)
16. Name the three branches of government. - Legislative, executive, and judicial - Congress, president, and the courts	16. Ban m non twa branch ki gen nan gouvènman an. - Branch lejislatif, egzekitif, ak jidisyè - Kongrè a, prezidan an, ak tribinal yo

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17. The President of the United States is in charge of which branch of government? Executive branch	17. Ki branch nan gouvènman an Prezidan peyi Etazini an dirije? Branch egzekitif la
18. What part of the federal government writes laws? (U.S.) Congress (U.S. or national) legislature - Legislative branch	18. Ki pati nan gouvènman federal la ki ekri lwa yo? - Kongrè (Etazini) an - Palman an (lejislati nasyonal oswa lejislati Etazini) - Branch lejislatif la
19. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress? Senate and House (of Representatives)	19. Ki de pati ki fè Kongrè Etazini an? Sena a ak Chanm Reprezantan an
20. Name one power of the U.S. Congress. * - Writes laws - Declares war - Makes the federal budget	20. Di m yon pouvwa Kongrè Etazini an genyen? - Li ekri lwa yo - Li deklare lagè - Li fè bidjè federal la
21. How many U.S. senators are there? One hundred (100)	21. Konbyen senatè ki genyen nan peyi Etazini? San (100)
22. How long is a term for a U.S. senator? Six (6) years	22. Pou konbyen lanne yo eli yon senatè ameriken (manda li)? 6 (sis) lanne
23. 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.]	23. Ki moun ki youn nan senatè peyi Etazini pou Eta kote w ap viv la kounye a? Repons yo ap varye. [Moun ki rete nan zòn Washington D.C. ak moun ki rete nan teritwa ameriken yo dwe reponn D.C. (oswa teritwa kote moun lan ap viv la) pa gen senatè ameriken.]
24. How many voting members are in the House of Representatives? Four hundred thirty-five (435)	24. Konbyen manm ki gen dwa vote ki gen nan Chanm Reprezantan an? Kat san trant-senk (435)
25. How long is a term for a member of the House of Representatives? Two (2) years	25. Pou konbyen lanne yo eli yon manm nan Chanm Reprezantan an (manda li)? 2 (de) lanne
26. Why do U.S. representatives serve shorter terms than U.S. senators? To more closely follow public opinion	26. Pouki sa manda reprezantan ameriken yo pi kout pase manda senatè ameriken yo? Pou yo ka pi pre opinyon piblik la
27. How many senators does each state have? Two (2)	27. Konbyen senatè chak Eta genyen? 2 (de)
28. Why does each state have two senators? - Equal representation (for small states) - The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)	28. Pouki sa chak Eta gen de senatè? - Reprezantasyon egal ego (pou ti Eta yo) - Gwo Konpwomi an (Konpwomi Connecticut la / Connecticut Compromise)

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29. 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.]	29. Ban m non reprezantan w nan Kongrè Etazini an (U.S. representative). Repons yo ap varye. [Moun ki rete nan teritwa ki gen Delege oswa Komisyone Rezidan ki pa gen dwa vote kapab bay non Delege oswa Komisyone sa a. Yo ka aksepte tou nenpòt deklarasyon ki di teritwa a pa gen reprezantan (ki gen dwa vote) nan Kongrè a.]
30. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now? * Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.	30. Ki jan moun ki Prezidan Chanm Reprezantan an (Speaker of the House) rele kounye a? Ale sou sit sa a: uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates pou w ka wè non Prezidan Chanm Reprezantan an.
31. Who does a U.S. senator represent? - Citizens of their state - People of their state	31. Ki moun yon senatè ameriken reprezante? - Sitwayen ki nan Eta li a - Moun ki nan Eta li a
32. Who elects U.S. senators? Citizens from their state	32. Ki moun ki eli senatè ameriken yo? Sitwayen ki nan Eta yo a
33. Who does a member of the House of Representatives represent? - Citizens in their (congressional) district - Citizens in their district - People from their (congressional) district - People in their district	33. Ki moun yon manm Chanm Reprezantan an reprezante? - Sitwayen ki nan distri (kongresyonèl) yo a - Sitwayen ki nan distri yo a - Moun ki nan distri (kongresyonèl) yo a - Moun ki nan distri yo a
34. Who elects members of the House of Representatives? Citizens from their (congressional) district	34. Ki moun ki eli manm Chanm Reprezantan yo? Sitwayen ki nan distri (kongresyonèl) yo a
35. Some states have more representatives than other states. Why? (Because of) the state's population (Because) they have more people (Because) some states have more people	35. Gen kèk Eta ki gen plis reprezantan pase lòt Eta. Pouki sa? - Poutèt popilasyon Eta a - Paske yo gen plis moun - Paske gen kèk Eta ki gen plis moun
36. The President of the United States is elected for how many years? * Four (4) years	36. Pou konbyen lanne yo eli yon Prezidan peyi Etazini? 4 (kat) lanne
37. The President of the United States can serve only two terms. Why? (Because of) the 22nd Amendment - To keep the president from becoming too powerful	37. Prezidan peyi Etazini an ka sèvi sèlman de manda. Pouki sa? - Poutèt 22yèm Amandman an - Pou anpeche Prezidan an vin gen twòp pouvwa
38. What is the name of the President of the United States now? * Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the President of the United States.	38. Ki jan yo rele moun ki Prezidan peyi Etazini an kounye a? Ale sou sit sa a: uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates pou w ka wè non Prezidan Etazini an.

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39. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now? * Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Vice President of the United States.	39. Ki jan yo rele moun ki Vis-Prezidan peyi Etazini an kounye a? Ale sou sit sa a: uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates pou w ka wè non Vis-Prezidan Etazini an.
40. If the president can no longer serve, who becomes president? The Vice President (of the United States)	40. Si Prezidan an pa ka sèvi peyi a ankò, ki moun k'ap ranplase l? Vis-Prezidan an (peyi Etazini)
41. Name one power of the president. - Signs bills into law - Vetoes bills - Enforces laws - Commander in Chief (of the military) - Chief diplomat - Appoints federal judges	41. Di m yon pouvwa Prezidan an genyen. - Li siyen pwojè lwa yo pou yo tounen lwa - Li mete veto sou pwojè lwa yo (li rejte yo) - Li fè respekte ak egzekite lwa yo - Li sèvi kòm Kòmandan an Chèf fòs lame yo - Li sèvi kòm chèf diplomat peyi a - Li nonmen jij federal yo
42. Who is Commander in Chief of the U.S. military? The President (of the United States)	42. Ki moun ki Kòmandan an Chèf fòs lame peyi Etazini? Prezidan an (peyi Etazini)
43. Who signs bills to become laws? The President (of the United States)	43. Ki moun ki siyen pwojè lwa yo pou yo tounen lwa? Prezidan an (peyi Etazini)
44. Who vetoes bills? * The President (of the United States)	44. Ki moun ki ka mete veto sou pwojè lwa yo (ki ka rejte yo)? Prezidan an (peyi Etazini)
45. Who appoints federal judges? The President (of the United States)	45. Ki moun ki nonmen jij federal yo? Prezidan an (peyi Etazini)
46. The executive branch has many parts. Name one. - President (of the United States) - Cabinet - Federal departments and agencies	46. Branch egzekitif la gen anpil pati ladan l. Di m non youn. - Prezidan an (peyi Etazini) - Kabinè a - Depatman ak ajans federal yo
47. What does the President's Cabinet do? Advises the President (of the United States)	47. Ki ròl Kabinè Prezidan an? Bay Prezidan an (peyi Etazini) konsèy

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48. What are two Cabinet-level positions? • Attorney General • Secretary of Agriculture • Secretary of Commerce • 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 • Secretary of War • Vice-President • Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency • Administrator of the Small Business Administration • Director of the Central Intelligence Agency • Director of the Office of Management and Budget • Director of National Intelligence • United States Trade Representative	48. Ban m non de pòs ki nan nivo Kabinè a. • Sekretè Jistis (Chèf Avoka Leta / Attorney General) • Sekretè Agrikilti • Sekretè Komès • Sekretè Edikasyon • Sekretè Enèji • Sekretè Sante ak Sèvis Imen • Sekretè Sekirite Enteryè • Sekretè Lojman ak Devlopman Vil yo • Sekretè Enteryè • Sekretè Travay • Sekretè d Eta • Sekretè Transpò • Sekretè Finans (Trezò) • Sekretè Zafè Veteran yo • Sekretè Defans (Gè) • Vis-Prezidan an • Direktè Ajans pou Pwoteksyon Anviwònman an • Direktè Administrasyon Ti Biznis yo • Direktè Ajans Ransèyman Santral (CIA) • Direktè Biwo Jesyon ak Bidjè • Direktè Ransèyman Nasyonal • Reprezantan Komèsyal peyi Etazini
49. Why is the Electoral College important? • It decides who is elected president. • It provides a compromise between the popular election of the president and congressional selection.	49. Pouki sa Kolèj Elektoral la (Electoral College) enpòtan? • Se li ki deside ki moun ki eli kòm Prezidan • Li bay yon konpwomi ant vòt popilè pèp la pou Prezidan ak chwa manm Palman an (Kongrè a)
50. What is one part of the judicial branch? • Supreme Court • Federal Courts	50. Di m yon pati ki nan branch jidisyè a. • Tribinal Siprèm nan • Tribinal federal yo
51. What does the judicial branch do? • Reviews laws • Explains laws • Resolves disputes (disagreements) about the law • Decides if a law goes against the (U.S.) Constitution	51. Ki sa branch jidisyè a fè? • Li revize lwa yo • Li esplike lwa yo • Li rezoud diskisyon (dezagreman) sou lalwa • Li deside si yon lwa pa an akò avèk Konstitisyon an (Etazini)
52. What is the highest court in the United States? * • Supreme Court	52. Ki jan yo rele pi gwo tribinal nan peyi Etazini? • Tribinal Siprèm nan
53. How many seats are on the Supreme Court? • Nine (9)	53. Konbyen plas jij ki gen nan Tribinal Siprèm nan? • 9 (nèf)
54. How many Supreme Court justices are usually needed to decide a case? • Five (5)	54. Konbyen jij nan Tribinal Siprèm nan ki nesèsè nòmalman pou deside yon ka? • 5 (senk)

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55. How long do Supreme Court justices serve? • (For) life • Lifetime appointment • (Until) retirement	55. Pou konbyen tan jij Tribinal Siprèm yo sèvi? • Pou tout lavi yo • Se yon nominasyon pou tout lavi • Jiskaske yo pran retrèt yo
56. Supreme Court justices serve for life. Why? • To be independent (of politics) • To limit outside (political) influence	56. Jij Tribinal Siprèm yo sèvi pou tout lavi yo. Pouki sa? • Pou yo ka endepandan (kont enfliyans politik) • Pou limite enfliyans (politik) ki soti deyò
57. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now? • Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Chief Justice of the United States.	57. Ki jan yo rele Jij an Chèf Tribinal Siprèm peyi Etazini an kounye a? • Ale sou sit sa a: uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates pou w ka wè non Jij an Chèf Tribinal Siprèm nan.
58. Name one power that is only for the federal government. • Print paper money • Mint coins • Declare war • Create an army • Make treaties • Set foreign policy	58. Di m yon pouvwa ki se sèlman pou gouvènman federal la. • Enprime lajan an papyè • Frape pyès monnen • Deklare lagè • Kreye yon lame • Siyen akò (traite) ak lòt peyi • Mete politik etranjè an plas
59. Name one power that is only for the states. • Provide schooling and education • Provide protection (police) • Provide safety (fire departments) • Give a driver's license • Approve zoning and land use	59. Di m yon pouvwa ki se sèlman pou Eta yo. • Bay lekòl ak enstriksyon (edikasyon) • Bay pwoteksyon (lapolis) • Bay sekirite kont danje (sèvis ponpye) • Bay lisans pou kondwi • Apwouve plan zòn ak jan moun ka sèvi ak tè yo
60. What is the purpose of the 10th Amendment? • (It states that the) powers not given to the federal government belong to the states or to the people.	60. Ki bi 10yèm Amandman an? • Li di tout pouvwa yo pa bay gouvènman federal la se pou Eta yo oubyen pou pèp la yo ye.
61. 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.]	61. Ki jan yo rele Gouvènè Eta kote w ap viv la kounye a? • Repons yo ap varye. [Moun ki rete nan zòn Washington D.C. dwe reponn D.C. pa gen gouvènè.]
62. 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.]	62. Ki kapital Eta kote w ap viv la? • Repons yo ap varye. [Moun ki rete nan zòn Washington D.C. dwe reponn D.C. pa yon Eta, li pa gen kapital. Moun ki rete nan teritwa ameriken yo sipoze bay non kapital teritwa a.]
C: Rights and Responsibilities	C: Dwa ak Responsabilite (Rights and Responsibilities)

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63. There are four amendments to the U.S. 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).	63. Gen kat amandman nan Konstitisyon an ki pale de ki moun ki ka vote. Esplike yonn ladan yo. • Sitwayen ki gen 18 (dizuit) lanne oswa plis kapab vote. • Ou pa oblije peye (yon taks elektoral) pou w vote. • Nenpòt sitwayen kapab vote. (Fanm kou gason kapab vote). • Yon sitwayen gason kèlkeswa ras li kapab vote.
64. Who can vote in federal elections, run for federal office, and serve on a jury in the United States? • Citizens • Citizens of the United States • U.S. citizens	64. Ki moun ki ka vote nan eleksyon federal, kandida pou pòs federal, epi sèvi kòm manm jiri nan peyi Etazini? • Sitwayen yo • Sitwayen peyi Etazini yo • Sitwayen ameriken yo
65. What are three rights of everyone living in the United States? • Freedom of expression • Freedom of speech • Freedom of assembly • Freedom to petition the government • Freedom of religion • The right to bear arms	65. Di m twa dwa tout moun k'ap viv nan peyi Etazini genyen. • Libète pou eksprime tèt yo • Libète pou pale • Libète pou rasanble • Libète pou voye petisyon ba gouvènman an • Libète relijyon • Dwa pou pote zam
66. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance? * • The United States • The flag	66. Parapò ak kisa nou montre fidelite nou lè nou ap resite "Sèman Atachman an" (Pledge of Allegiance)? • Peyi Etazini • Drapo a
67. Name two promises that new citizens make in the Oath of Allegiance. • Give up loyalty to other countries • Defend the (U.S.) Constitution • Obey the laws of the United States • Serve in the military (if needed) • Serve (help, do important work for) the nation (if needed) • Be loyal to the United States	67. Di m de pwomès yon moun fè lè li ap pran "Sèman Fidelite" (Oath of Allegiance) pou l vin sitwayen ameriken. • Renonse ak fidelite pou lòt peyi • Defann Konstitisyon peyi Etazini an • Obeyi lwa peyi Etazini yo • Sèvi nan lame ameriken an (si li nesesè) • Sèvi peyi a / fè travay enpòtan pou nasyon an (si li nesesè) • Kanpe solid (fidèl) ak peyi Etazini
68. How can people become United States citizens? • Be born in the United States, under the conditions set by the 14th Amendment • Naturalize • Derive citizenship (under conditions set by Congress)	68. Ki jan moun ka vin sitwayen peyi Etazini? • Lè yo fèt nan peyi Etazini, dapre kondisyon 14yèm Amandman an mete • Pa natiralizasyon (vin sitwayen) • Eritye sitwayènte nan men paran yo (dapre kondisyon Kongrè a mete)

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69. What are two examples of civic participation in the United States? • Vote • Run for office • 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) • Contact elected officials • Support or oppose an issue or policy • Write to a newspaper	69. Di m de egzanp sou jan moun ka patisipe nan lavi sivil (demokrasi) nan peyi Etazini. • Vote • Poze kandidati pou yon pòs nan gouvènman an • Antre nan yon pati politik • Ede nan yon kanpay elektoral • Antre nan yon gwoup sivil • Antre nan yon gwoup kominotè • Bay yon otorite eli opinyon w sou yon pwoblèm • Kontakte otorite eli yo • Sipòte oubyen opoze yon desizyon oswa yon pwoblèm piblikman • Ekri jounal yo
70. What is one way Americans can serve their country? • Vote • Pay taxes • Obey the law • Serve in the military • Run for office • Work for local, state, or federal government	70. Di m yon fason moun ki ameriken ka sèvi peyi yo. • Vote • Peye taks • Obeyi lalwa • Sèvi nan lame a • Poze kandidati pou yon pòs nan gouvènman an • Travay pou gouvènman lokal, gouvènman Eta, oubyen gouvènman federal
71. Why is it important to pay federal taxes? • Required by law • All people pay to fund the federal government • Required by the (U.S.) Constitution (16th Amendment) • Civic duty	71. Pouki sa li enpòtan pou moun peye taks federal? • Lalwa mande sa • Tout moun kontribye pou bay gouvènman federal la lajan pou l travay • Konstitisyon Etazini an mande sa (16yèm Amandman) • Se yon devwa sivil
72. It is important for all men age 18 through 25 to register for the Selective Service. Name one reason why. • Required by law • Civic duty • Makes the draft fair, if needed	72. Li enpòtan pou tout gason ki gen laj 18 lanne pou rive 25 lanne enskri pou Sèvis Militè Selektif (Selective Service). Di m yon rezon pouki sa. • Lalwa mande sa • Se yon devwa sivil • Sa fè rekritman an fèt yon jan ki kòrèk e ki san patipri, si sa nesesè
AMERICAN HISTORY	
ISTWA AMERIKEN	
A: Colonial Period and Independence	A: Tan Kolonyal ak Endependans (Colonial Period and Independence)
73. The colonists came to America for many reasons. Name one. • Freedom • Political liberty • Religious freedom • Economic opportunity • Escape persecution	73. Kolon yo te vini an Amerik pou anpil rezon. Di m non youn. • Libète • Libète politik • Libète relijyon • Opòtinite ekonomik • Sove anba pèsèkisyon

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74. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? * - American Indians - Native Americans	74. Ki moun ki te rete an Amerik anvan Ewopeyen yo te vini? - Endyen ameriken yo - Natif natal ameriken yo
75. What group of people was taken and sold as slaves? - Africans - People from Africa	75. Ki gwoup moun yo te pran epi vann kòm esklav? - Afriken yo - Moun ki te soti an Afrik
76. What war did the Americans fight to win independence from Britain? - American Revolution - The (American) Revolutionary War - War for (American) Independence	76. Ki jan yo rele lagè kolon ameriken yo te goumen pou yo te ka jwenn endepandans yo nan men peyi Angletè? - Revolisyon Ameriken an - Lagè Revolisyon Ameriken an - Lagè pou Endepandans lan
77. Name one reason why the Americans declared independence from Britain. - High taxes - Taxation without representation - British soldiers stayed in Americans' houses (boarding, quartering) - They did not have self-government - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party (Tea Act) - Stamp Act - Sugar Act - Townshend Acts - Intolerable (Coercive) Acts	77. Di m yon rezon ki te fè kolon ameriken yo deklare endepandans yo anba peyi Angletè. - Gwo taks yo t ap peye - Yo t ap peye taks san yo pa gen reprezantan nan palman an (Taxation without representation) - Sòlda angle yo te desann loje nan kay moun yo san mande (pansyon, kazèn) - Yo pa t gen dwa gouvènè pwòp tèt yo - Masak nan Boston (Boston Massacre) - Pati Te nan Boston (Boston Tea Party / Lwa sou Te a) - Lwa sou Timb la (Stamp Act) - Lwa sou Sik la (Sugar Act) - Lwa Townshend yo (Townshend Acts) - Lwa Intolerab yo (Intolerable Acts / Lwa fòse yo)
78. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? * (Thomas) Jefferson	78. Ki moun ki te ekri Deklarasyon Endepandans lan? (Thomas) Jefferson
79. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted? July 4, 1776	79. Ki lè yo te adopte Deklarasyon Endepandans lan? 4 jiyè 1776
80. The American Revolution had many important events. Name one. (Battle of) Bunker Hill - Declaration of Independence - Washington Crossing the Delaware (Battle of Trenton) (Battle of) Saratoga - Valley Forge (Encampment) (Battle of) Yorktown (British surrender at Yorktown)	80. Revolisyon Ameriken an te gen anpil evènman enpòtan. Di m non youn. (Batay nan) Bunker Hill - Deklarasyon Endepandans lan - George Washington k ap travèse rivyè Delaware (Batay nan Trenton) (Batay nan) Saratoga - Kanpman nan Valley Forge (Batay nan) Yorktown (rann tèt fòs angle yo nan Yorktown)

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
81. There were 13 original states. Name five. • New Hampshire • Massachusetts • Rhode Island • Connecticut • New York • New Jersey • Pennsylvania • Delaware • Maryland • Virginia • North Carolina • South Carolina • Georgia	81. Te gen 13 premye Eta. Ban m non senk (5) ladan yo. • New Hampshire • Massachusetts • Rhode Island • Connecticut • New York • New Jersey • Pennsylvania • Delaware • Maryland • Virginia • North Carolina • South Carolina • Georgia
82. What founding document was written in 1787? • (U.S.) Constitution	82. Ki dokiman fondatè ki te ekri nan lanne 1787? • Konstitisyon an (Etazini)
83. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers. • (James) Madison • (Alexander) Hamilton • (John) Jay • Publius	83. Papye Federalis yo (Federalist Papers) te soutni pasaj ak apwobasyon Konstitisyon Etazini an. Di m non youn nan moun ki te ekri yo. • (James) Madison • (Alexander) Hamilton • (John) Jay • Publius
84. Why were the Federalist Papers important? • They helped people understand the (U.S.) Constitution. • They supported passing the (U.S.) Constitution.	84. Pouki sa Papye Federalis yo te enpòtan? • Yo te ede moun konprann Konstitisyon an (Etazini) pi byen • Yo te sipòte ak ankouraje apwobasyon Konstitisyon an (Etazini)
85. Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. Name one. • Founded the first free public libraries • First Postmaster General of the United States • Helped write the Declaration of Independence • Inventor • U.S. diplomat	85. Benjamin Franklin pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. • Li te konmanse premye bibliyotèk piblik gratis yo • Li te Premye Direktè Jeneral Lapòs nan peyi Etazini • Li te ede ekri Deklarasyon Endepandans lan • Envanètè • Diplomat ameriken
86. George Washington is famous for many things. Name one. * • "Father of Our Country" • First president of the United States • General of the Continental Army • President of the Constitutional Convention	86. George Washington pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. • "Papa Peyi Nou An" • Premye Prezidan peyi Etazini • Jeneral lame Kontinantal la • Prezidan Konvansyon pou Konstitisyon an

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
87. Thomas Jefferson is famous for many things. Name one. • Writer of the Declaration of Independence • Third president of the United States • Doubled the size of the United States (Louisiana Purchase) • First Secretary of State • Founded the University of Virginia • Writer of the Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom	87. Thomas Jefferson pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. • Moun ki te ekri Deklarasyon Endepandans lan • Twazyèm Prezidan peyi Etazini • Li te double gwosè peyi Etazini (Acha Lwizyann / Louisiana Purchase) • Premye Sekretè d Eta • Li te fonde Inivèsite Vijiini • Moun ki te ekri Lwa Vijiini sou Libète Relijyon
88. James Madison is famous for many things. Name one. • "Father of the Constitution" • Fourth president of the United States • President during the War of 1812 • One of the writers of the Federalist Papers	88. James Madison pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. • "Papa Konstitisyon an" • Katyiyèm Prezidan peyi Etazini • Prezidan pandan Lagè lanne 1812 la • Youn nan moun ki te ekri Papye Federalis yo
89. Alexander Hamilton is famous for many things. Name one. • First Secretary of the Treasury • One of the writers of the Federalist Papers • Helped establish the First Bank of the United States • Aide to General George Washington • Member of the Continental Congress	89. Alexander Hamilton pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. • Premye Sekretè Finans (Trezò a) • Youn nan moun ki te ekri Papye Federalis yo • Li te ede mete Premye Bank peyi Etazini sou pye • Sèvitè (Aide-de-camp) Jeneral George Washington • Manm Kongrè Kontinantal la
B: 1800s	B: Ane 1800 yo (1800s)
90. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803? • Louisiana Territory • Louisiana	90. Ki teritwa peyi Etazini te achte nan men Lafrans nan lanne 1803? • Teritwa Lwizyann • Lwizyann
91. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s. • War of 1812 • Mexican-American War • Civil War • Spanish-American War	91. Di m yon lagè Etazini te goumen ladan l nan ane 1800 yo. • Lagè lanne 1812 • Lagè ant Meksik ak Amerik (Lagè Meksiken-Ameriken) • Lagè Sivil la (Civil War) • Lagè ant Lespay ak Amerik (Lagè Panyòl-Ameriken)
92. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South. • The Civil War	92. Ki jan yo rele lagè ki te fèt nan peyi Etazini ant Nò ak Sid? • Lagè Sivil la (Civil War)

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
93. The Civil War had many important events. Name one. • (Battle of) Fort Sumter • Emancipation Proclamation • (Battle of) Vicksburg • (Battle of) Gettysburg • Sherman's March • (Surrender at) Appomattox • (Battle of) Antietam/Sharpsburg • Lincoln was assassinated.	93. Lagè Sivil la te gen anpil evènman enpòtan. Di m non youn. • (Batay nan) Fò Sumter (Fort Sumter) • Pwoklamasyon Liberasyon Esklav yo (Emancipation Proclamation) • (Batay nan) Vicksburg • (Batay nan) Gettysburg • Mach Sherman la (Sherman's March) • (Rann tèt nan) Appomattox • (Batay nan) Antietam / Sharpsburg • Yo te asasinen Abraham Lincoln
94. Abraham Lincoln is famous for many things. Name one. * • Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation) • Saved (or preserved) the Union • Led the United States during the Civil War • 16th president of the United States • Delivered the Gettysburg Address	94. Abraham Lincoln pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. • Li te libere esklav yo (Pwoklamasyon Liberasyon) • Li te sove (oswa prezève) Inyon an • Li te dirije peyi Etazini pandan Lagè Sivil la • 16yèm Prezidan peyi Etazini • Li te pwononse Diskou Gettysburg la
95. 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	95. Ki sa Pwoklamasyon Liberasyon an (Emancipation Proclamation) te fè? • Li te libere esklav yo • Li te libere esklav nan zòn Konfederasyon yo • Li te libere esklav nan Eta Konfederasyon yo te kontwole yo • Li te libere esklav nan pifò Eta nan Sid yo
96. What U.S. war ended slavery? • The Civil War	96. Ki lagè nan peyi Etazini ki te fini ak esklavaj? • Lagè Sivil la (Civil War)
97. What amendment says all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are U.S. citizens? • 14th Amendment	97. Ki amandman ki di tout moun ki fèt oswa ki natiralize nan peyi Etazini, epi ki sou jirisdiksyon peyi a, se sitwayen ameriken yo ye? • 14yèm Amandman an
98. When did all men get the right to vote? • After the Civil War • During Reconstruction • (With the) 15th Amendment • 1870	98. Ki lè tout gason te jwenn dwa pou yo vote? • Apre Lagè Sivil la • Pandan epòk Rekonstriksyon an • (Avèk) 15yèm Amandman an • Nan lanne 1870
99. Name one leader of the women's rights movement in the 1800s. • Susan B. Anthony • Elizabeth Cady Stanton • Sojourner Truth • Harriet Tubman • Lucretia Mott • Lucy Stone	99. Ban m non yon fanm ki te lidè nan mouvman pou dwa fanm nan ane 1800 yo. • Susan B. Anthony • Elizabeth Cady Stanton • Sojourner Truth • Harriet Tubman • Lucretia Mott • Lucy Stone

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information	C: Istwa Ameriken ki Fèk Pase ak Lòt Enfòmasyon Istorik Enpòtan (Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information)
100. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s. • World War I • World War II • Korean War • Vietnam War • (Persian) Gulf War	100. Di m yon lagè Etazini te goumen ladan l nan lanne 1900 yo. • Premye Gwo Lagè Mondyal la (World War I) • Dezyèm Gwo Lagè Mondyal la (World War II) • Lagè Kore a • Lagè Vyetnam nan • Lagè nan Golf Pèsik la (Persian Gulf War)
101. Why did the United States enter World War I? • Because Germany attacked U.S. (civilian) ships • To support the Allied Powers (England, France, Italy, and Russia) • To oppose the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria)	101. Pouki sa peyi Etazini te antre nan Premye Gwo Lagè Mondyal la? • Paske peyi Almay te atake bato (sivik) ameriken yo • Pou sipòte Pouvwa Alye yo (Angletè, Lafrans, Itali, ak Larisi) • Pou konbat Pouvwa Santral yo (Almay, Otrich-Ongri, Anpi Otoman, ak Bilgari)
102. When did all women get the right to vote? • 1920 • After World War I • (With the) 19th Amendment	102. Ki lè tout fanm te jwenn dwa pou yo vote? • Nan lanne 1920 • Apre Premye Gwo Lagè Mondyal la • (Avèk) 19yèm Amandman an
103. What was the Great Depression? • Longest economic recession in modern history	103. Ki sa Gwo Kriz Ekonomik la (Great Depression) te ye? • Pi gwo ak pi move kriz bès ekonomik ki te genyen nan istwa modèn lan
104. When did the Great Depression start? • The Great Crash (1929) • Stock market crash of 1929	104. Ki lè Gwo Kriz Ekonomik la te konmanse? • Gwo Kraze a (1929) • Kraze nan mache bous la nan lanne 1929
105. Who was president during the Great Depression and World War II? • (Franklin) Roosevelt	105. Ki moun ki te Prezidan pandan Gwo Kriz Ekonomik la ak pandan Dezyèm Gwo Lagè Mondyal la? • (Franklin) Roosevelt
106. Why did the United States enter World War II? • (Bombing of) Pearl Harbor • Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor • To support the Allied Powers (England, France, and Russia) • To oppose the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan)	106. Pouki sa peyi Etazini te antre nan Dezyèm Gwo Lagè Mondyal la? • Bonbadman nan Pearl Harbor • Japonè yo te atake Pearl Harbor • Pou sipòte Pouvwa Alye yo (Angletè, laFrans, ak Larisi) • Pou konbat Pouvwa Aks yo (Almay, Itali, ak Japon)
107. Dwight Eisenhower is famous for many things. Name one. • General during World War II • President at the end of (during) the Korean War • 34th president of the United States • Signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Created the Interstate System)	107. Dwight Eisenhower pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. • Jeneral pandan Dezyèm Gwo Lagè Mondyal la • Prezidan nan fen (pandan) Lagè Kore a • 34yèm Prezidan peyi Etazini • Li te siyen Lwa sou Otowout Federal lanne 1956 la (Li te kreye Sistèm Otowout Entè-Eta a)

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
108. Who was the United States' main rival during the Cold War? • Soviet Union • USSR • Russia	108. Ki moun ki te prensipal rival peyi Etazini pandan Lagè Fwad la (Cold War)? • Inyon Sovyetik • L'URSS • Larisi
109. During the Cold War, what was one main concern of the United States? • Communism • Nuclear war	109. Pandan Lagè Fwad la, kisa ki te yon gwo sous kè sote pou peyi Etazini? • Kominis la • Lagè nikleyè
110. Why did the United States enter the Korean War? • To stop the spread of communism	110. Pouki sa peyi Etazini te antre nan Lagè Kore a? • Pou anpeche kominis la gaye
111. Why did the United States enter the Vietnam War? • To stop the spread of communism	111. Pouki sa peyi Etazini te antre nan Lagè Vyetnam nan? • Pou anpeche kominis la gaye
112. What did the civil rights movement do? • Fought to end racial discrimination	112. Kisa mouvman pou dwa sivil la (civil rights movement) te fè? • Li te goumen pou fini ak diskriminasyon rasyal
113. Martin Luther King, Jr. is famous for many things. Name one. * • Fought for civil rights • Worked for equality for all Americans • Worked to ensure that people would “not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character”	113. Martin Luther King, Jr. pi popilè pou anpil bagay. Di m youn ladan yo. * • Li te goumen pou dwa sivil yo • Li te travay pou egalite pou tout moun ki ameriken • Li te travay pou asire moun "pa jije dapre koulè po yo, men dapre valè karaktè yo"
114. Why did the United States enter the Persian Gulf War? • To force the Iraqi military from Kuwait	114. Pouki sa peyi Etazini te antre nan Lagè nan Golf Pèsik la? • Pou fòse lame Irak la kite peyi Kowet
115. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States? * • Terrorists attacked the United States • Terrorists took over two planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center in New York City • Terrorists took over a plane and crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia • Terrorists took over a plane originally aimed at Washington, D.C., and crashed in a field in Pennsylvania	115. Ki gwo evènman ki te rive 11 septanm 2001 nan peyi Etazini? • Teroris yo te atake peyi Etazini • Teroris yo te pran kontwòl de avyon epi yo te fè yo frape nan World Trade Center nan vil New York • Teroris yo te pran kontwòl yon avyon epi yo te fè l frape nan Pentagòn nan, nan zòn Arlington, Vijini • Teroris yo te pran kontwòl yon avyon ki te prale Washington, D.C. okòmansman, epi li te fè aksidan nan yon jaden nan Pennsilvani
116. Name one U.S. military conflict after the September 11, 2001 attacks. • (Global) War on Terror • War in Afghanistan • War in Iraq	116. Di m non yon konfli militè peyi Etazini te genyen apre atak 11 septanm 2001 yo. • Lagè (Global) kont Teroris la • Lagè nan Afganistan • Lagè nan Irak

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
117. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States. • Apache • Blackfeet • Cayuga • Cherokee • Cheyenne • Chippewa • Choctaw • Creek • Crow • Hopi • Huron • Inupiat • Lakota • Mohawk • Mohegan • Navajo • Oneida • Onondaga • Pueblo • Seminole • Seneca • Shawnee • Sioux • Teton • Tuscarora <i>For a complete list of tribes, please visit bia.gov.</i>	117. Ban m non yon tribi Endyen Ameriken ki gen nan peyi Etazini. • Apache • Blackfeet • Cayuga • Cherokee • Cheyenne • Chippewa • Choctaw • Creek • Crow • Hopi • Huron • Inupiat • Lakota • Mohawk • Mohegan • Navajo • Oneida • Onondaga • Pueblo • Seminole • Seneca • Shawnee • Sioux • Teton • Tuscarora <i>[Pou w wè lis konplè tribi yo, tanpri vizite sit bia.gov.]</i>
118. Name one example of an American innovation. • Light bulb • Automobile (cars, internal combustion engine) • Skyscrapers • Airplane • Assembly line • Landing on the moon • Integrated circuit (IC)	118. Di m yon egzanj sou yon inovasyon ameriken. • Anpoul limyè • Otomobil (machin, motè ak konbistyon entèn) • Gratsyèl (Gwo batiman byen wo) • Avyon • Liy asanblaj (Assembly line) • Aterisaj sou lalin lan • Sikwi entegre (IC)
SYMBOLS AND HOLIDAYS	
SENBÒL AK JOU FERYE	
A: Symbols	A: Senbòl (Symbols)
119. What is the capital of the United States? • Washington, D.C.	119. Ki kapital peyi Etazini? • Washington, D.C.
120. 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).]	120. Kote Estati Libète a (Statue of Liberty) ye? • New York (Pò) • Liberty Island [Yo aksepte tou New Jersey, toupre vil New York, ak sou rivyè Hudson an.]

ENGLISH (Official 2025 USCIS Text)	KREYÒL AYISYEN (Tradiksyon pa ofisyèl)
121. Why does the flag have 13 stripes? * • (Because there were) 13 original colonies • (Because the stripes) represent the original colonies	121. Pouki sa drapo a gen 13 bando (rany)? • Paske te gen 13 premye koloni yo • Paske bando yo reprezante premye koloni yo
122. 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	122. Pouki sa drapo a gen 50 zetwal? • Paske gen yon zetwal pou chak Eta • Paske cada zetwal reprezante yon Eta • Paske gen 50 Eta
123. What is the name of the national anthem? • The Star-Spangled Banner	123. Ki jan im nasyonal la rele? • The Star-Spangled Banner
124. The Nation's first motto was "E Pluribus Unum." What does that mean? • Out of many, one • We all become one	124. Premye deviz Peyi a te "E Pluribus Unum." Kisa sa vle di? • Pami plizyè, nou fè yon sèl • Nou tout vin fè yon sèl
B: Holidays	B: Jou Ferye (Holidays)
125. What is Independence Day? • A holiday to celebrate U.S. independence (from Britain) • The country's birthday	125. Kisa Jou Endepandans lan ye? • Yon jou ferye pou selebre endepandans peyi Etazini (anba peyi Angletè) • Annivèsè peyi a
126. Name three national U.S. holidays. * • New Year's Day • Martin Luther King, Jr. Day • Presidents Day (Washington's Birthday) • Memorial Day • Juneteenth • Independence Day • Labor Day • Columbus Day • Veterans Day • Thanksgiving Day • Christmas Day	126. Ban m non twa jou ferye nasyonal nan peyi Etazini. * • Jou lanne (New Year's Day) • Jou Martin Luther King, Jr. • Jou Prezidan yo (Presidents Day / Annivèsè George Washington) • Jou Memoryal (Memorial Day) • Juneteenth • Jou Endepandans (Independence Day) • Jou Travay (Labor Day) • Jou Kristòf Kolon (Columbus Day) • Jou Veteran yo (Veterans Day) • Jou Aksyon de Gras (Thanksgiving Day) • Jou Nwèl (Christmas Day)
127. What is Memorial Day? • A holiday to honor soldiers who died in military service	127. Kisa Jou Memoryal la (Memorial Day) ye? • Yon jou ferye pou onore sòlda ki mouri pandan yo t ap sèvi nan lame
128. What is Veterans Day? • A holiday to honor people in the (U.S.) military • A holiday to honor people who have served (in the U.S. military)	128. Kisa Jou Veteran yo (Veterans Day) ye? • Yon jou ferye pou onore moun ki nan lame (Etazini) • Yon jou ferye pou onore moun ki te sèvi (nan lame Etazini)